



USAID/HAITI

USAID/HAITI ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: GENDER ANALYSIS REPORT

APRIL 11, 2022

Disclaimer: This report was made possible by the support of the American people. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of Banyan Global and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development.

This publication was produced for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Contract Number 47QRAA18D00CM. It was prepared by Banyan Global under the authorship of Jane Kellum, Ulrick Jean Claude, and Stephen Louis.

Implemented by:

Banyan Global

1120 20th Street NW, Suite 950
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: +1 202-684-9367

Recommended Citation: Jane Kellum, Ulrick Jean Claude, and Stephen Louis. USAID/Haiti Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Gender Analysis Report. Prepared by Banyan Global. 2022.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
I. INTRODUCTION	13
1.1 BACKGROUND	13
1.2 PURPOSE AND FOCUS OF THE USAID/HAITI EGAD GENDER ANALYSIS	13
2. METHODOLOGY	14
2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION	14
2.3 PRESENTATION OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO USAID	15
2.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION AND REPORT DRAFTING PHASE	15
2.5 PROTECTION OF INFORMANT INFORMATION	16
3. GENERAL AND GENDER EQUALITY CONTEXT	16
3.1 GENERAL CONTEXT	16
3.2 AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS	17
3.3 ENVIRONMENT	18
3.4 DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	18
4. LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS: FINDINGS	19
4.1 OVERVIEW OF GENDER ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DECISION-MAKING	19
4.2 CATTLE AND BEEF VALUE CHAINS	21
4.3 DAIRY COW VALUE CHAINS	22
4.4 GOAT MEAT VALUE CHAIN	23
4.5 GOAT DAIRY VALUE CHAIN	24
4.6 COUNTRY CHICKEN (<i>POULET PAYS</i>) VALUE CHAIN	25
4.7 BROILER CHICKEN (<i>POULET DE CHAIR</i>) VALUE CHAIN	25
4.8 EGG VALUE CHAINS	26
4.9 ENTREPRENEURIAL AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS	27
4.10 BUSINESS OPERATING ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO MARKETS IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS	29
4.11 ACCESS TO CREDIT	32
4.12 PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES (LAND, LABOR, AND INPUTS)	34
4.13 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION, NEW TECHNOLOGIES, AND INNOVATION	36

4.14 BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (TRAINING, TECHNICAL SUPPORT, AND NETWORKING)	39
4.15 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES/PRODUCER GROUPS	40
4.16 RESILIENCE TO SHOCKS/VULNERABILITY AND FOOD SECURITY	41
4.17 SECURITY RISKS AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	42
5 LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS: RECOMMENDATIONS	43
5.1 GENDER ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DECISION-MAKING	43
5.2 CATTLE (MILK AND BEEF) VALUE CHAINS	44
5.3 GOAT VALUE CHAINS	44
5.4 CHICKEN AND EGG VALUE CHAINS	44
5.5 ENTREPRENEURIAL AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS	44
5.6 BUSINESS OPERATING ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO MARKETS	44
5.7 PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES (LAND, LABOR, AND INPUTS)	44
5.8 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION, NEW TECHNOLOGIES, AND INNOVATION	45
5.9 BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (BDS), ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING, AND NETWORKS	45
5.10 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES/PRODUCER GROUPS	45
5.11 ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS	45
6. ENVIRONMENT: KEY FINDINGS	48
6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONS, LAWS, AND POLICIES	48
6.2 PARTICIPATION IN FOREST AND WATERSHED PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE	50
6.3 AGROFORESTRY, WATERSHED AND FOREST PROTECTION, AND REFORESTATION GENDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	52
6.4 FOREST USES	53
6.5 CLIMATE CHANGE, DEFORESTATION, AND WATERSHED DEGRADATION	55
6.6 BARRIERS TO REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED/FOREST PROTECTION	56
6.7 ALTERNATIVE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES	59
6.8 PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES (PES)	60
6.9 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	61
7 ENVIRONMENT: RECOMMENDATIONS	61
7.1 PARTICIPATION IN FOREST AND WATERSHED PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE	61
7.2 AGROFORESTRY, WATERSHED AND FOREST PROTECTION, AND REFORESTATION GENDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	62
7.3 CLIMATE CHANGE, DEFORESTATION, AND WATERSHED DEGRADATION	62
7.4 ALTERNATIVE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES	62

7.5 PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES (PES)	62
7.6 ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS	62
8 DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: KEY FINDINGS	65
8.1 TAXATION POLICY FRAMEWORK	65
8.2 TAXATION INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	66
8.3 TAXATION LAW, POLICY, AND PRACTICE	68
8.4 GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING (GRB)	71
8.5 BUILDING TRUST IN THE TAX SYSTEM	72
8.6 DIGITIZATION OF THE TAX REGIME	73
8.7 CIVIL SOCIETY	73
8.8 TAX EVASION	74
8.9 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNAL AND NATIONAL TAX COLLECTION MECHANISMS	74
9 DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: RECOMMENDATIONS	75
9.1 TAXATION POLICY FRAMEWORK	75
9.2 TAXATION INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	76
9.3 TAXATION LAW, POLICY, AND PRACTICE	76
9.4 GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING (GRB)	76
9.5 BUILDING TRUST IN THE TAX SYSTEM, DIGITIZATION OF THE TAX SYSTEM, AND CIVIL SOCIETY	77
9.6 TAX EVASION	78
9.7 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNAL AND NATIONAL TAX COLLECTION MECHANISMS	78
9.8 ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS	78
ANNEX A: USAID/HAITI ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT GENDER ANALYSIS SCOPE OF WORK	80
ANNEX B: LIST OF KEY DOCUMENTS CONSULTED	89
ANNEX C: INTERVIEW GUIDES FOR THE GENDER ANALYSIS	95
ANNEX D: LIST OF KEY INTERVIEWEES	109

ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
AGD	Administration Générale des Douanes/Customs General Administration
AGLDT	Appui à la Gouvernance Locale et au Développement Territorial/Support to Local Governance and Development
ANAP	Agence Nationale des Aires Protégées/National Agency for Protected Areas
APROLIM	Association des Producteurs de Lait du Limonade/Association of Milk Producers of Limonade
ASEC	Assemblée de la Section Communale/Assembly of the Communal Section
ASPS	Agrosilvopastoral Systems
AVSF	Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Agriculturists and Veterinarians Without Borders
BAC	Bureau Agricole Communale/Communal Agriculture Bureau
BDS	Business development services
BNDA	Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole/National Agricultural Development Bank
BSAP	Brigade de Sécurité des Aires Protégées/Protected Areas Security Brigades
CAEPA	Comité d'approvisionnement en eau potable et assainissement/Potable water and sanitation provision committee
CASEC	Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale/ Administrative Council of the Communal Section
CBO	Community-based organization
CCI	Cadre de Coopération Intermédiaire/Framework for Medium-term Cooperation
CCIH	Haitian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
CFGDCT	Contribution Fiscale pour la Gestion des Collectivités Territoriales/Fiscal Contribution to the Management of Territorial Collectives
CIAT	Comité Interministériel d'Aménagement du Territoire/Committee for Territorial Development
CSO	Civil society organization
DEED	Développement Économique pour un Environnement Durable/Economic Development for Sustainable Environment
DGI	Direction Générale des Impôts/General Directorate of Taxation
DRM	Domestic resource mobilization
EGAD	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development
FENAFEMH	Fédération Nationale des Femmes Maires d'Haïti/National Federation of Women Mayors of Haiti

FENAMH	Fédération Nationale des Associations des Maires d’Haïti/National Federation of Associations of Mayors of Haiti
FGD	Focus group discussion
FONHDAD	Fondation Haïtienne pour le Développement de l’Agriculture/Haitian Foundation for the Development of Sustainable Agriculture
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEDW	Group of Livestock Raisers of Ouanaminthe
GERE	Gestion Efficace des Ressources de l’État/ Supporting the Efficient Management of State Resources
GEWE	Gender equality and female empowerment
GITA	Gender Integration Technical Assistance
GOH	Government of Haiti
GRB	Gender-responsive budgeting
IFOSUD	International Farmers’ Organization for a Sustainable Development
IGA	Income generating activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
INARHY	Institut National des Ressources Hydriques/National Institute of Water Resources
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
MARNDR	Ministère de l’Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural/Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MCDFD	Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes/Ministry for the Status of Women and Women’s Rights
MDE	Ministère de l’Environnement/Ministry of Environment
MEF	Ministère de l’Économie et des Finances/Ministry of Economy and Finance
MICT	Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales/Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities
MOE	Ministry of Education
MPCE	Ministère de Planification et de la Coopération Externe/Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
MSME	Micro, small, and medium enterprise
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRM	Natural resource management
NRMG	Natural resources management group
OFADEB	Organisation des Femmes en Action pour le Développement de Bézin/Organization of Women in Action for the Development of Bézin

PDL	Partenariat pour le Développement/Partnership for Development
PES	Payments for ecosystems services
PMAC	Programme de Modernisation de l'Administration Communale/Program for Modernization of Communal Administration
PNCC	Politique Nationale de Lutte Contre les Changements Climatiques/National Policy to Combat Climate Change
PNEFH	Politique Nationale Égalité Hommes-Femmes/National Policy for Equality between Women and Men
PSDH	Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti/National Strategic Development Plan
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RFEO	Regroupement des Femmes Engagées d'Ouanaminthe/Group of Engaged Women of Ouanaminthe
RGA	Recensement Général de l'Agriculture/General Census of Agriculture
RM	Resource management
SAPEN	Société Agricole de Production et d'Élevage du Nord/ Agricultural Production and Livestock Society of the North
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SFA	Smallholder Farmers' Alliance
SIP	Solidarity Investment Program
SNCRP	Stratégie Nationale pour la Croissance et pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté/National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
SOFA	Solidarité Fanm Ayisyèn/Haitian Women's Solidarity
SOW	Scope of work
TCA/VAT	Taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires/value-added tax
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WEE	Women's economic empowerment
WEEE	Women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Jason Fleming (USAID/Haiti) for facilitating the organization of the gender-analysis activities. The authors express their gratitude to other USAID/Haiti Mission staff who helped identify key informants for the primary data collection portion of the gender analysis. We appreciate USAID's partners and other stakeholders who shared their experiences and recommendations during the interviews and focus group discussions. Their contributions will support USAID's efforts to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment in the mission's Office of Economic Growth and Agricultural Development activities for the coming years. The team recognizes the contributions of Nahomie Jean Baptiste, who carried out data collection on the livestock value chain. A special thanks to Victoria Rames (Chief of Party), Ashley Ross (Deputy Chief of Party), Andrew Cooney (Senior Program Coordinator), and Avelardo Rivera (Program Coordinator) — members of the USAID Gender Integration Technical Assistance II Task Order team at Banyan Global, whose support ensured a successful gender analysis.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Haiti contracted Banyan Global to carry out a sector-specific gender analysis to inform its strategic planning on economic growth and agricultural development (EGAD). The gender analysis focuses on three sub-sectors: agricultural and rural livelihoods, specifically livestock value chains; environment, specifically watershed and forest planning, management, governance, and protection; and domestic resource mobilization (DRM), specifically through tax systems. This analysis identifies gender equality advances, constraints, and opportunities in USAID/Haiti's Northern and Southern Resilience Zones for all three sub-sectors, and in the Metropolitan Port-au-Prince area for DRM. This report also addresses gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response and women's economic empowerment (WEE), as crosscutting themes.

METHODOLOGY

Banyan Global prepared this report at the culmination of a multi-stage process, which included: the analysis of secondary data (Annex B); the development of data collection instruments (Annex C); and the implementation of key stakeholder interviews with diverse organizations as well as focus group discussions with women and men farmers and agricultural technicians/agronomists (Annex D).

GENDER ANALYSIS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The table below summarizes the key findings and recommendations of the report by sub-sector. The report presents more detailed findings and recommendations in Sections 4 through 9.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS (LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS)	
Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Decision-Making	
• In general, men typically dominate production in larger livestock (cattle); women dominate production of small livestock as well as transformation and commercialization. They prefer this division of labor because it enables women to remain close to home. • Husbands/adult males tend to dominate decision-making over livestock production in male-headed households. • Due to the gender norms on livestock decision-making, women who own their own livestock will often keep it secret by employing a “gardien,” who is a producer (usually male) paid to raise their livestock off their homestead. This is linked to robbery/abuse by the “gardien.”	• Create specific targeting plans related to livestock husbandry and enterprise for the diverse range of households and needs (women-led; polygamous; male-led). • Incorporate social and behavioral change communication approaches (SBCC) in all activities in this sub-sector, with a focus on critical reflection and dialogue around gender roles, responsibilities, decision-making, and power, to empower all adult household members to have equal and equitable access to income-generating activities in the livestock value chain.
Cattle (Milk and Beef) Value Chains	

-
- The cattle (meat) value chains (production and commercialization) are predominantly male-dominated because the demands of grazing take place far from home. Women have domestic responsibilities that preclude them from carrying out this task.
 - When men are absent from the homestead, women will assume responsibility for raising and selling cattle.
 - Agrosilvopastoral Systems (ASPS) is not only a way to address the increasing impacts of climate change like drought and ability to water cattle, but also an important way to increase women's involvement in cattle production.
 - There is only one national dairy producer in Haiti (Lèt Agogo), which engages male and female milk producer associations. National production of dairy milk and derivative products through Lèt Agogo typically involves more female breeders. Supply does not meet demand.
 - Scale up the use of Agrosilvopastoral Systems (ASPS) and participation of women in cattle production through partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development (MARNDR), Haitian universities, the private sector, and NGOs.
 - See related recommendations under Market Access and Employment/Entrepreneurial Opportunities that support women's and men's economic empowerment.
-

Goat Value Chains

- Men and boys are typically responsible for caring for goats, in large part because the tethering of goats takes place far from home, which poses many risks for the goats, including hypothermia and becoming prey to stray dogs or angry landowners whose gardens may be ravaged by goats.
 - Women are responsible for slaughtering goats, usually in unsanitary conditions.
 - Women are responsible for selling both butchered and live animals. For live goats, Madan Sara can travel very far to buy goats for resale in their local market or in the *palan* (formal livestock market).
 - The goat dairy value chain is practically non-existent in Haiti, because goat's milk is culturally unacceptable because it is considered "unclean."
 - Many parts of goats that go to waste (hide, hooves, bones) could have uses in leather and artisan crafts, which presents an opportunity for increased women's engagement.
 - Build on lessons learned from ASPS with cattle, applying them to corralled goats and other small ruminant herding that could create more possibilities for women livestock farmers.
 - See related recommendations under Market Access and Employment/Entrepreneurial Opportunities that support women's and men's economic empowerment.
-

Chicken and Egg Value Chains

- Women typically are responsible for raising and selling "country" free-range chicken and eggs in Haiti.
 - A small number of small, medium, and large companies produce broiler chickens and participate in commercial egg production in Haiti, limited by competition from imported chicken and high cost of inputs. These companies are making efforts to expand.
 - Small and medium poultry enterprises are mostly headed by young men, who are primarily
 - Support women chicken and egg producers to organize into formal producer groups to have greater access to credit and inputs. This is especially important in border areas. See related recommendations under Access to Credit and Access to Inputs.
 - See related recommendations below under Agriculture Extension, Access to Markets, etc.
-

agronomists or agricultural technicians. Enterprises run by young women tend to be much smaller operations. • Medium and large poultry enterprises buy from small farmers (mostly women) via purchasing associations dominated by men. Employees of large chicken farms are mainly men.	
Entrepreneurial and Employment Opportunities in Livestock Value Chains	
• Several potential entrepreneurial and employment opportunities for women and men may be found in the cattle, small ruminants, and poultry value chains. • Many of these opportunities emerge in transformation/processing, where women already play a predominant role, and require skills that most women already possess (e.g., food preparation).	• Support women's economic empowerment through value addition of livestock and other meat products (goat, chicken, and beef), for sale to local markets. • Provide specialized support to micro-enterprises and micro-systems, ensuring that women are equally targeted in livestock production, considering the complex context of insecurity and inadequate infrastructure (transportation, energy, and water systems). This will ensure that women and those who are poorest are included in livestock development initiatives.
Access to Markets	
• Competition with cheap imports presents a major barrier to increased market access to male and female livestock farmers. • Women are primarily responsible for artisanal slaughtering of livestock. However, they lack knowledge and training, especially in sanitation, and may lack access to butchering tools.	• Prioritize locally produced food, ensuring gender-equal representation of producers, in government food programs like the school canteen program and social safety net /food voucher programs. • Conduct a needs assessment to ascertain what female artisanal butchers need to become more profitable.
Access to Credit and Productive Resources (Land, Labor, and Inputs)	
• Access to formal credit is a challenge for all livestock farmers but has a disproportionate impact on women, due to: 1) their engagement in livestock as a high-risk sector, and 2) gender discrimination by lending institutions, including unfavorable terms (high interest rate, collateral requirements, etc.). • The cost of inputs (e.g., feed, vaccines, vitamins, etc.) for raising livestock is largely prohibitive for farmers, especially women, leading to a lack of investment to produce higher-yielding animals. • Women are visible as input sellers in small but limited shops in rural Haiti.	• Explore input-based lending as opposed to credit lending as potential alternative loans to livestock farmers, which would support men and women farmers to access the majority of needed inputs. • Support Haitian university efforts to develop locally-adapted feed that is nutritionally optimal, which is one of the most pressing challenges facing predominantly female poultry farmers, for example. • Support the development of national and local enterprises in the input sector, in areas often run by women: feed, medicine, and incubation of chicks, kids, and other infant livestock.
Agriculture Extension, New Technologies, and Innovation	
• Agricultural extension is fragmented, with NGOs and universities providing the majority of services. The MARNDR plays a relatively small role in this area.	• Prioritize training on gender-specific, farmer-identified agriculture extension needs. • Support gender-adapted networking opportunities (including conferences) that target women and men,

Overall, there is insufficient access to training, technical assistance, and innovative practices for micro- and small-scale farmers, especially for women.	to highlight and disseminate innovative approaches in the livestock value chain.
Business Development Services (BDS), Entrepreneurial Training, and Networks	
- Women and men livestock producers typically do not see themselves as entrepreneurs. This is especially true at the micro-producer level, where most women are engaged. - Women and men livestock farmers lack business development/management capacity. Women in this field also lack confidence in their entrepreneurial and technical abilities. - Young women and men become interested in livestock when they can see an economic future in farming. - Women have largely been introduced to livestock breeding through NGOs and development projects that often are unsustainable programs.	- Offer financial management and business development services, including a focus on sustainable business models that are adapted to women's lifestyle in rural areas; and offer entrepreneurial training and coaching to women and men livestock farmers, including a specific focus on leadership and confidence building with female participants. - Engage young women and men to become involved in the livestock profession generally through the use of new technologies, professionalization of animal husbandry, and business development services, which can serve as incentives for them to stay in rural areas.
Agricultural Cooperatives/Producer Groups	
- Livestock producers are mostly fragmented, with a limited number of organized cooperatives. - Livestock cooperatives/producer groups are an essential way for small-scale livestock producers to grow their enterprises. They are particularly important as a resource for women and young producers for networking, training, and access to credit. - However, most producer groups continue to be male-dominated; few women hold leadership positions in mixed-gender groups. - In all-female producer groups, women often engage men to manage the association/cooperative for them.	- Use milk producer associations formed through Lèt Agogo as models for successfully organizing in a gender-equitable manner. - Support increased participation and leadership of women and youth in livestock producer organizations, through incentives such as increased access to information technologies, innovative farming practices, leadership and managerial training, and access to credit with adapted and favorable terms. - In USAID support for agricultural cooperatives and producer groups, integrate social, behavioral change communication (SBCC) interventions that encourage critical reflection and dialogue on gender norms and practices related to leadership, roles, and responsibilities.
ENVIRONMENT (WATERSHED AND FOREST PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, GOVERNANCE, AND PROTECTION)	
Participation	
Global as well as Haiti-specific evidence indicates that better environmental protection results when women participate in decision-making. Yet men typically hold leadership positions in forest and watershed resource management groups because of discriminatory gender norms as well as women's lack of time and limited access to technical training.	- Support increased participation of women in environmental protection decision-making bodies through enforced gender quotas, leadership training and coaching for women, and hands-on technical environmental protection training programs. - Provide technical assistance to youth and women's organizations to increase their political influence

- Some advances in women's leadership include: 1) Haitian women's organizations are becoming proactive in environmental advocacy, training, and needs assessments; and 2) Women-led natural resource management groups are becoming more prevalent. - There is a near total absence of youth interest and leadership related to environmental protection in Haiti, counter to global trends.	related to forest and watershed planning, management, and governance. Encourage male and female youth participation in environmental advocacy and reforestation/watershed protection activities through incentives like scholarships, related professional internships, and stipends.
Gender Roles and Responsibilities	
- Deeply rooted discriminatory gender norms still exist in regard to division of roles and responsibilities as well as men's control over income generated from agroforestry. - Reforestation initiatives with greater participation and leadership by women show better results than those led by men, in terms of maintenance, monitoring, and sustainability. Women are typically more receptive than men to payment for environmental protection activities.	Integrate SBCC interventions in agroforestry, watershed, and reforestation activities, to shift norms and practices related to gender roles and responsibilities, including control and decision-making at the community and household levels.
Forest Uses, Climate Change, Deforestation, and Watershed Degradation	
- Male and female farmers lack access to timely information about climatic hazards or impending disasters; they also lack information and training on how to adapt agroforestry practices in light of climate change. - Women and men clear and use forests for a number of reasons: agricultural clearing for cash crops and/or livestock grazing; charcoal and cooking wood; tree fruit cultivation; and wood for construction. - Although deforestation and watershed degradation impact all Haitians, women bear a disproportionate burden of that impact.	- Support the creation of gender-sensitive, community-based Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction plans and programs as well as resilience strategies that aim to reduce the impacts of climate change and related disasters on women, men, boys, and girls by considering the specific needs and strengths of Haitian women and men. - See also recommendations for Alternative Livelihoods Opportunities.
Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods Opportunities	
- Several opportunities in the production and transformation of forest-related products have the potential to support economic empowerment, especially for women, as they require skills that most women already possess. - Male and female farmers need resources like equal access to credit, technical training and accompaniment, business development training and coaching, and supportive governmental policies to incubate new livelihoods.	Support women's economic entrepreneurship through value addition, in areas such as forest product transformation and ecotourism. Specific examples of forest products include: juices, fruit leather, liquor, preserves, vinegar, natural cosmetics, cultivation of medicinal plants and derivative natural medicines, essential oils, and natural cosmetics.
Payment for Environmental Services (PES)	

- PES schemes are by and large absent in Haiti.
- PES has great potential to incentivize Haitians, especially women, to participate in sustainable conservation, reforestation, and watershed protection.
- Design gender-sensitive PES schemes that are adapted to the context of Haiti. At a minimum, there should be a requirement that at least 50 percent of participants from the soliciting community are women.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

Taxation Policy Framework

- There is little or no gender integration in Haiti's policy documents related to DRM.
- Support the revision of relevant national policy documents that involve DRM to include specific provisions for how gender and women's empowerment will be addressed in taxation.

Taxation Institutional Framework

- Women occupy only 18 percent of senior leadership positions in the Customs General Administration (AGD); they hold 39 percent of such positions in the General Customs Agency (DGI).
- At the municipal level, less than 10 percent of staff and elected officials (e.g., mayors or deputy mayors) with DRM responsibilities are female.
- In the municipalities where mayors were interviewed, there are no women in the DRM leadership.
- Varying degrees of gender-responsive human resources policies are in place at DGI and AGD. These policies have resulted in advances in the gender balance and professional development opportunities for women in these institutions.
- Building on past and current experiences/efforts, develop a gender strategy for staff recruitment and development, in partnership with: Canadian Cooperation, UN Women, General Directorate of Taxation, AGD, National Federation of Associations of Mayors of Haiti/Fédération Nationale des Associations des Maires d'Haiti (FENAMH), and the National Federation of Women Mayors of Haiti/Fédération Nationale des Femmes Maires d'Haiti (FENAFEMH), as well as departmental associations of Mayors and some selected communes.
- Promote mentoring and professional development opportunities for women currently working in DRM institutions to support promotion from within.

Taxation Law and Its Application

- Haiti's tax codes do not include explicit gender bias, in value-added tax/business tax (VAT/TCA), personal income tax, business/corporate tax customs. Nevertheless, implicit bias advantaging men emerges in practice, in all three areas.
- Most interviewed stakeholders did not perceive any explicit or implicit gender bias in Haiti's taxation system.
- Conduct trainings with relevant taxation institutions on detecting and mitigating implicit gender bias in taxation practice.
- Support the revision of relevant tax codes to eliminate implicit gender biases that disadvantage women (e.g., change the regressive 20-percent flat rate personal income tax).
- Support efforts to mitigate the regressive impact of Haiti's personal income tax by promoting increasing participation of women in the formal sector and formalizing "informal" workers (predominantly women).
- Support the implementation of specific changes to tax law, implementation policies, and practice to make it

gender-equitable and to encourage more female taxpayers into the system.

Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

- Gender-responsive budgeting is extremely limited in Haiti.
 - National and municipal budgets do not provide for gender-based violence response services.
 - Support the creation of a national data collection system to produce reliable, gender-disaggregated data (on socio-economic, tax payments, and expenditures) in-depth analysis of the gendered effects of fiscal policies.
 - Strengthen the role of the Women's Rights Ministry in supporting GRB across sectors, to ensure that budgets align with DRM efforts to support gender equality, women's economic empowerment, and other groups facing social or economic marginalization and vulnerability.
 - Encourage the Haitian government to use GRB to set aside funds from DRM to develop programs and public policies to facilitate GBV prevention and response.
 - Collaborate with women's organizations and leaders and male allies to have a critical mass of gender-sensitive men and women in these bodies to advocate for budgetary resources targeted to address issues of gender equality and social inclusion.
-

Building Trust, Digitization, and Civil Society

- Haitians distrust the tax system and feel little obligation to pay taxes to a dysfunctional system that fails them in terms of public service delivery.
 - To increase trust in paying taxes, men and women will need to experience efficient, effective, and transparent collection of taxes and receive quality public services in return.
 - There is a belief among respondents that having more women in public decision-making/leadership positions in DRM agencies would create more trust in the taxation system.
 - There is a perception among respondents that women leaders deliver more results than men and are much more gender-sensitive.
 - Only a handful of civil society/private sector actors are aware of their right to demand accountability, participation, and transparency regarding resource utilization through the national budget. These actors rarely encourage other citizens to pay taxes.
 - The FENAMH advocates on behalf of Haiti's mayors and communes, specifically for decentralization and the legal transfer of public
 - Encourage greater participation in DRM policy-making of organizations that are led by or represent women, youth, LGBTQI+ persons, and persons with disabilities: 1) facilitate linkages with the civil society/private organizations typically involved in fiscal policy, such as the Observatoire des Finances Publiques, Haitian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIH), and Departmental Chambers of Commerce; and 2) provide shared training for these groups to work together to encourage payment of taxes and to demand government (central and local/municipal) accountability and transparency.
 - Strengthen the engagement of women in municipal politics and civic forums by: 1) building the capacity of the FENAMH and FENAFEMH to be more financially sustainable; 2) supporting gender-inclusiveness of FENAMH for women and other diverse mayors; and 3) providing direct financial and technical support to FENAFEMH. This will enable women to: 1) engage key stakeholders and educate them about leadership roles in municipal governments; 2) involve women citizens to improve direct communication with city leaders; 3) increase the number of women mayors
-

funds from the GOH to the communes. Women mayors established FENAFEMH to: increase the number of women mayors; provide targeted capacity-building support to women mayors already in office; and create a space for women mayors to be at the forefront of decision-making and action. ● FENAFEMH provides specialized support to aspiring and existing women mayors and advocates increased DRM at the municipal level. ● The FENAMH and FENAFEMH do not have sufficient financial resources to meet their objectives. ● Women-led organizations, as well as organizations that represent LGBTQI+ persons, youth, and persons with disabilities, are absent from these accountability efforts in DRM policy making. ● Despite limited civil society participation in DRM, increasingly Haitian women and men are beginning to discuss budget, priorities, and public finances at both central and local levels.	and deputy mayors in Haiti; and 4) create municipal tax collection systems. ● Support, reinforce, and systematize modernization and digitization efforts to facilitate user-friendly online tax services, including applications, requests, research, and payment. Support training and awareness-raising on the online system targeting women as well as men. (Modernization efforts have been supported by Expertise France/European Union, Canadian Cooperation, USAID with MICT, DGI, Customs, IFMS, LOKAL+, GERE, and others.) ● Collaborate with DRM administrations (DGI, Customs) to create a gender- and socially-inclusive one-stop shops for paying taxes in-person, including both mobile and in-person options.
Tax Evasion	
● While data on tax evasion is not available, global research consistently lists Haiti as a locale for offshore enterprises and for companies to evade paying taxes. ● According to the International Monetary Fund, excessive tax evasion and low tax revenue limits what Haiti can spend on poverty reduction. This disproportionately impacts women because they bear the higher burden of poverty in the country. ● Many respondents said that Haitian men are more likely to evade taxes, as they have the ability to pay the tax authorities or not, or to steal from the tax authorities. ● Another group of respondents considered tax evasion as a matter of fraud, reflecting individual education, values, and principles as well as influence, and a system whose inherent design is conducive to fraud and corruption. ● Haitian society is more tolerant of fraud (including tax evasion) among men than women.	● Support the establishment of a solid system of tax verification to address tax evasion, fraud, and corruption in the system, with penalty mechanisms for tax evasion and other fiscal fraud to mitigate losses of revenue needed for essential public services that support gender equality and women's empowerment, including in education, health, women's entrepreneurship, etc. ● See above recommendations under Building Trust in the Tax System, Digitization of the Tax System, and Civil Society.
Relationship between Communal and National Tax Collection Mechanisms	
● All respondents, including those from DGI itself, recognize the lack of collaboration between DGI and the communes in regard to resource mobilization, with negative consequences for communes' revenues.	● Support increased collaboration among DRM agencies at the central and communal levels to encourage sustainable and consistent transfer of revenue to communal governments, enabling programs and public

-
- Non-collaboration between the DGI and the communes in resources management has negative consequences for the communes regarding revenues.
 - Regarding gender equality, communes' lack of resources has a negative impact on services to citizens, particularly WASH, education, health, etc. that are a priority for women.
-
- services that support gender equality and women's empowerment.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 BACKGROUND

In accordance with the USAID Automated Directives System (ADS) items 201.3.2.9 and 205, USAID/Haiti hired Banyan Global to undertake a sector-specific gender analysis to inform the strategic planning of the USAID/Haiti Office of Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (EGAD) (see Annex A for Scope of Work). The gender analysis aligns with the [USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy \(2012\)](#), U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (2016), and the [2018 Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment \(WEEE\) Act](#), as well as the first [United States National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality](#), launched in November 2021.

A gender analysis is a systematic process used in a specific context to identify, understand, and describe 1) gender differences and the relevance of gender roles, 2) individual responsibilities, rights, opportunities, and patterns of decision making and leadership, and 3) patterns of access to resources and services. It is a tool for examining the causes and consequences of inequality and for identifying gender program priorities, for more effective and equitable development interventions.

I.2 PURPOSE AND FOCUS OF THE USAID/HAITI EGAD GENDER ANALYSIS

The USAID/Haiti EGAD gender analysis provides data to enhance the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in program design and in the implementation of the mission's EGAD portfolio. The gender analysis is structured around three key sub-sectors of EGAD's portfolio (see Table I). It also addresses the USAID ADS 205 gender analysis domains, priority crosscutting themes, and key variables, as specified in the scope of work (SOW) in Annex A of the report.

TABLE I. OVERVIEW OF GENDER ANALYSIS AREAS OF FOCUS

SUB-SECTORS	CROSSCUTTING THEMES	KEY VARIABLES/ SOCIALLY RELEVANT CATEGORIES	USAID ADS 205 GENDER ANALYSIS DOMAINS
-------------	---------------------	---	---------------------------------------

• Agricultural and rural livelihoods (livestock value chains) • Environment • Domestic resource mobilization	• Resilience • Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response • Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)	• Women, men, boys, and girls	• Laws, policies, regulations, and institutional practices • Cultural norms and beliefs • Gender roles, responsibilities, and time use • Access to and control over assets and resources • Patterns of power and decision-making
--	---	---	--

Section 2 of the report describes the gender analysis methodology; Section 3 provides the country context and background; Sections 4 through 9 present the gender analysis findings, recommendations, and illustrative indicators by sector. Annex A is the gender analysis's scope of work (SOW); Annex B lists the key documents consulted; Annex C includes the interview guides for the gender analysis; and Annex D lists key informants.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

A research team comprised of four consultants (one international and three national) conducted a desk review of secondary data sources from October 25, 2021 to November 19, 2021, to identify the major gender equality and women's empowerment advances, gaps, and constraints in Haiti in the EGAD sub-sectors, taking into consideration the crosscutting themes and key populations listed above. Annex B provides a list of the key documents consulted.

Gaps in data identified during the desk review informed the design of the research tools (question guides) for primary data collection (shown in Annex C). The research team tailored these tools to each stakeholder or sector to gather additional data on the advances and gaps identified in the literature review.

2.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

The research team carried out in-person primary data collection in Haiti from January 3, 2022 to February 4, 2022, with key informants that USAID/Haiti and the research team recommended. Using a snowball method with identified key informants, the team identified additional stakeholders to interview (Annex D). The main data collection tools included semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. See Table 2 for more detail.

TABLE 2. PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND TOOLS

TECHNIQUE	STAKEHOLDERS	PURPOSE
Semi-structured interviews	USAID staff, USAID partners, Government of Haiti (GOH) counterparts, national gender equality and women's empowerment organizations, international donor organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	- To gather data on gender equality advances, gaps, challenges, constraints, and opportunities in line with the USAID/Haiti EGAD priority sub-sectors, crosscutting themes, and geographical areas of intervention. - To identify lessons learned from previous gender integration efforts and provide recommendations based on those lessons learned.
Focus Groups	Participants and potential future participants in USAID activities (male, female, other gender) National civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs)	- To gather data on gender equality advances, gaps, challenges, constraints, and opportunities in line with the USAID/Haiti EGAD priority sectors, crosscutting themes, and geographical areas of intervention. - To capture project participants' opinions and perceptions regarding gender advances and gaps, and recommendations for future USAID strategic planning and programming. - To identify lessons learned from previous gender integration efforts, and to assess gender priorities moving forward.

Using the question guides, remote and in-person primary data collection took place in USAID/Haiti's Northern Resilience Focus Zone and Southern Resilience Focus Zone. The team registered basic demographic data of the respondents (name, sex, organization, sector, etc.) to allow for verification of the extent and type of consultation. The interviewer took notes during each interview/focus group and digitally recorded interviews for backup purposes, with permission of the interviewees. For data quality control purposes, the Team Leader randomly selected a sample of interview notes and recordings to compare the produced notes with the interview recording. The team archived all interview notes and recordings and provided them to USAID/Haiti.

2.3 PRESENTATION OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO USAID

Following the completion of primary data collection, the research team provided a remote presentation of the preliminary findings and recommendations of the gender analysis on February 25, 2022 to USAID/Haiti staff. The purpose of the presentation was to validate and receive feedback on the preliminary findings and recommendations.

2.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION AND REPORT DRAFTING PHASE

The research team analyzed and interpreted the primary data using a five-step process. 1) Team members reviewed and cleaned their interview notes within a week of completing each interview or

focus group. 2) The Team Leader conducted a secondary review of the interview notes for quality control purposes and to ensure clarity of data. 3) The Team Member consulted with respective team members when questions arose about interview responses.¹ 4) Team members analyzed and interpreted the data for their assigned sector to identify common themes and responses to interview questions. 5) The Team Leader validated each team member's analysis and interpretation of the data to ensure consistency and rigor, by comparing raw primary data with the inputs to their respective sections of the gender analysis draft report. Finally, the team delivered the draft gender analysis report—which combines both secondary and primary data—to USAID/Haiti on March 29, 2022. The final report has been revised to address USAID/Haiti's written feedback on the draft report as well as comments and observations provided during the presentation of preliminary findings and recommendations.

2.5 PROTECTION OF INFORMANT INFORMATION

At the beginning of every semi-structured interview or focus group, the research team obtained free and prior informed consent at the organizational and individual levels. This included:

- An explanation of the purposes of the research, how long it would take, and the procedures to be followed
- A description of any risks to the person participating (if relevant)
- A description of any expected benefits to the person participating, or to their community, because of participation
- A statement describing whether the data would be anonymous or stored confidentially
- Contact information, in case the participant later had questions or concerns regarding the research
- A statement that participation was voluntary, that refusal to participate would involve no penalty, and that the participant might stop participating at any time

For interviews with individuals and groups whose physical safety might be put in danger if they participated in interviews (such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI+) persons, activists, and GBV service provider staff), the research team took measures to ensure confidentiality when scheduling the interviews and did not cite names of respondents in the gender analysis report. Specifically, the research team obscured and did not record personally identifying information, including names, ages, organizations, and even times and dates of interviews.

3. GENERAL AND GENDER EQUALITY CONTEXT

3.1 GENERAL CONTEXT

The protracted political crisis in Haiti—worsened by the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on July 7, 2021, as well as by civil unrest, exacerbated by powerful gangs and by the COVID-19 pandemic—has led to a significant contraction of the national economy.² Current projections indicate the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will not return to pre-pandemic levels until after 2023, and then only if

¹ To facilitate organization of data, the team used Google Forms to upload interview responses and to download collated data in Excel format, organized by question.

² World Bank. 2020. *Haiti: Key Conditions and Challenges*.

political stability returns to Haiti.³ As the economy contracts, the poverty rate continues to rise, from 23.6 percent in 2019 to 25.1 percent in 2020—with a projected increase to 25.6 percent in 2021.⁴ The rising poverty has likely had a disproportionate impact on women since according to data from 2020, 62 percent of female-headed households were poor, compared to 54 percent of male-headed households.⁵

3.2 AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS

The agricultural sector accounts for approximately 20 percent of Haiti's GDP and provides the majority of income of rural Haitians.⁶ Women are important actors in the agriculture labor market: official data indicates that women account for 38.4 percent of Haitians working in agriculture.⁷ The percentage is likely much greater, given women's participation in all aspects of farming on their homesteads, as well as their important roles in agricultural processing and their domination of trade and marketing of domestically produced agricultural goods.^{8, 9}

Most rural households practice some form of traditional small-scale livestock farming.^{10, 11} Overall, however, the livestock sector is small in scale. Farmers typically raise livestock as a complement to crop production. The type of livestock production is largely determined by region and household income level, as well as the gender of the household head. Table 3 outlines the percentages of total national livestock population by animal type, for the four targeted departments of this gender analysis: North, Northeast, South, and Central Plateau Departments.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK BY TYPE, ACROSS FOUR DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT	CATTLE (%)	SWINE (%)	SHEEP (%)	GOAT (%)	CHICKEN (%)
Center	14	10	1	12	15
Nord	6	3	1	3	3
Sud	12	6	26	5	6
Nord-Est	9	3	1	4	4

Source: Adapted from MARNDR 2018 cited by Haiti Market Study.

Household income also determines the type of livestock raised. The wealthiest households have horses and/or donkeys, while other households who can afford livestock will have goats, cattle, or pigs. Poultry is the most common livestock among the poorest farm households.¹² Whether the household head is male or female also influences the types of livestock raised and the number of livestock. Male-headed

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ International Monetary Fund. *IMF Country Report No. 20/122, 2020 - Haiti*. Washington, D.C.

⁶ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

⁷ RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand'Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

¹⁰ AVSF. n.d. *A Local Dairy Sector in Haiti*. AVSF Website.

¹¹ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

¹² World Bank. 2014. *Rural Development in Haiti: Challenges and Opportunities*. The World Bank Agriculture Global Practice.

households are more likely than female-headed ones to raise livestock in general (77 percent compared to 69.8 percent).¹³

Haiti has a growing yet still limited number of private firms specializing in livestock production.¹⁴ To date, however, their reach and scale are small, providing only 10 percent of all meat consumed in Haiti. The provision of all other meat for local consumption comes from small family farms.¹⁵ Haiti faces many infrastructure problems that greatly limit the potential for processing and marketing dairy products and other value-added livestock goods.¹⁶

3.3 ENVIRONMENT

Deforestation and related watershed degradation jeopardize environmental sustainability in Haiti, due to the use of wood-based fuels, the lack of alternative livelihoods to charcoal production during times of crisis, and unsustainable hillside agriculture activities in areas more appropriate for reforestation or agroforestry, as well as population growth and weak enforcement of natural resource regulations.^{17, 18, 19} The environmental impact of deforestation and watershed degradation manifests in the increased frequency and intensity of localized droughts and other extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and flooding. This directly impacts agricultural livelihoods in Haiti through soil erosion, crop loss and damage, and less access to water, which affects the ability of agricultural producers to grow crops and raise livestock.²⁰ For women and male and female children, it also typically means increased time burden related to water collection.²¹

3.4 DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Haiti's capacity to mobilize domestic resources is low, due to factors that include political instability, a culture of corruption in the management of resources, and the centralization of power and resources in the capital, Port-au-Prince. Furthermore, the tax system is characterized by lack of transparency and accountability. Haitians in general distrust the system and feel little obligation to pay taxes to a dysfunctional system that provides little support to them in terms of public service delivery.²²

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁵ World Bank. 2019. Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Chemonics. n.d. *Restoring Forests in Northern Haiti*. Chemonics Website.

¹⁸ USAID. 2020. USAID/Haiti Reforestation and Agroforestry Fact Sheet.

¹⁹ Dolisca, Frito. 2005. Population Pressure, Land Tenure, Deforestation, and Farming Systems in Haiti: The Case of Foret des Pins Reserve. PhD Dissertation. Auburn University.

²⁰ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

²¹ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

²² USAID. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Project Supporting the Efficient Management of State Resources (GERE) Fact Sheet*. ([Link](#)).

4. LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS: FINDINGS

4.1 OVERVIEW OF GENDER ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DECISION-MAKING

4.1.1 PRODUCTION

In general, men are responsible for the technical management of livestock farming, including aspects of production (e.g., vaccines and medicine), even if women have the predominant role in daily care (feeding and watering the animals).²³ This is especially true for large livestock like cattle. Typically, women raise small livestock like chickens and goats, which they can tend close to their home. However, some women prefer to raise cattle because they are easier to care for than goats (they do not ravage gardens and are less sensitive to temperature) and because they fetch much higher sale prices. Decisions about raising livestock depend on the location and availability of land adequate for the type of livestock. Where men are not present and land is available, women will typically assume male-dominated activities such as large livestock rearing.²⁴

The physical labor required has generally deterred women's participation on the production side of livestock farming. Men as well may be reluctant to engage women in the hard physical labor associated with livestock production.²⁵ Progressively, however, women are becoming more involved in livestock production, even of cattle, than in years past.²⁶

4.1.2 PROCESSING AND TRANSPORTATION

Women typically handle processing including slaughtering, as well as transformation, which is currently limited to dairy products. Men are almost exclusively responsible for transportation in the various livestock value chains.²⁷

4.1.3 COMMERCIALIZATION

Buying and selling livestock takes place mainly through Haiti's regional rotating market system. Markets are held in different locales on different days of the week, a system that allows families to access at least two markets within walking distance of their homestead each week. Women dominate this system, both as retail sellers in open-air markets and as traders (*Madan Sara*).²⁸ Nearly all households in rural Haiti have at least one female member who participates in this market system, by purchasing goods for household consumption, selling their own household products at market, and buying and selling the products of other households.^{29, 30} "Little" *Madan Sara*, who may have as little as USD 2.00 in available cash, will walk to the local market. The "Big" *Madan Sara* are heavily capitalized, with as much as USD 1,000 available for transport, and are able to lease a truck to carry products weighing in tons. The average *Madan Sara* has about USD 50 in capital and uses a pack animal to transport her products.³¹

²³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁴ Schwartz, Tim. 2018. *Fair Wage in Haiti (Academic Version)*.

²⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ *Madan Sara* are women traders who secure market links between rural producers and urban consumers.

²⁹ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and Notable Information Network*.

³⁰ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

³¹ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and Notable Information Network*.

Larger cities have specialized cattle and goat markets, *palan*, where more men than women sell livestock. These male-dominated markets are often where large livestock prices are established.³²

The commercialization segment allows for greater time flexibility for women to carry out household responsibilities: cleaning; caring for children, older adults, and sick members of their families; and fetching food and water.^{33, 34, 35} This does not necessarily mean physically performing every task but rather coordinating the work among household members (usually girls and boys). Boys generally carry out wood collection and tend to the family garden, and girls perform cleaning tasks.³⁶ This frees adult women (mothers, sisters, aunts, and cousins) to pursue income-generating activities (IGA), including the commercialization of livestock.³⁷

Although women generally dominate the livestock marketing system in Haiti, men are increasingly taking part in these activities. Men's engagement in the commercialization of livestock presents new economic opportunities for men, in a phase of the livestock value chain that women historically occupy. For example, men may serve as intermediaries by setting up a post along the path from rural farms to markets, where they make on-the-spot offers to purchase livestock from the owners. This arrangement has become an appealing option for many farmers because it gives them access to fast cash without going all the way to market, and it mitigates risks to their safety (in the current context of increased insecurity). These intermediaries may take the livestock to market that same day to sell or may sell it to another intermediary en route to the market. Alternatively, they may fatten the animal to sell for a higher price at a later date. In one day, an animal may pass through several intermediaries before it arrives at its final buyer.³⁸

The presence of these male intermediaries is leading to more scams and robbery, notably for women. According to women livestock farmers in the South Department, "many women are victims of scams in the purchase and sale of animals. Sometimes they cannot go to the market either due to family obligations or because their partner is not aware of the existence of the animal. As a result, they will ask someone else to carry out the transaction for them, and that person [may] rob them."³⁹ In general, women are dissatisfied with the increasing presence of men as intermediary traders and want to maintain their traditional roles in the marketing system because it typically brings greater earnings. Women farm workers and independent producers have a lower profit margin than women traders who bring their livestock to market.⁴⁰

4.1.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

On household farms, if husband and wives together undertake livestock management, the wife will typically assume responsibility for financial management, including purchases, sales, and accounting. She usually does so more efficiently than her husband. If a man is not married, he will often contract a woman to carry out the financial management of the farm. Nevertheless, with only a few exceptions,

³² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³³ RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand'Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

³⁴ Cultural Practice, LLC. 2016. *Haiti Feed the Future ZOI Interim Assessment Report*.

³⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁶ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

³⁷ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

³⁸ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

men occupy the technical and managerial leadership positions, including for financial management, on large farms.⁴¹

4.1.5 DECISION-MAKING

Unlike producer farming decisions related to crops, women typically have less decision-making power over livestock production. Women frequently do not consider themselves qualified to make decisions on livestock production; culturally, caring for large livestock is considered a man's domain.^{42, 43, 44} For this reason, many women livestock farmers keep their livestock a secret from their husbands by employing a *gardien*, a producer (usually male) hired to raise their livestock. This arrangement allows women to control the profits earned from livestock. However, it also often leads to abuse (fraud or robbery) by the *gardien*, who knows that the arrangement is being kept secret. It is rare to see a woman employed as a *gardien* because women typically do not have time to undertake this type of IGA and because women do not think other women can do a good job as a *gardien*.

In some cases, livestock decision-making does diverge from prevailing gender norms. According to some interviewed male farmers, the decision to sell livestock can be made by both the man and woman of a household when money is needed.⁴⁵ In other cases, if a woman has raised the livestock herself, including paying for all related expenses, she typically has full control over decision-making related to the income derived from the proceeds of the sale of animals that she has raised.⁴⁶

4.1.6 LESSONS LEARNED FROM WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LIVESTOCK

An important lesson learned is that the focus of livestock development projects on women—and not on the men in the women's lives—may cause challenges for women. It is necessary, according to one interviewed stakeholder, to encourage women in their income-generating activities (IGAs) while also engaging and supporting their husbands to be part of the conversations, so they know what is happening and can encourage, and not discourage, their wives.⁴⁷

4.2 CATTLE AND BEEF VALUE CHAINS

4.2.1 BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PARTICIPATION

National production of cattle satisfies the country's demand.⁴⁸ Raising cattle and other “large” livestock, like horses and donkeys, is typically a male activity. Men are generally in charge of caring for cattle.⁴⁹ This is in large part due to the prevalence of open grazing as the primary source of animal food for smallholder farmers. Open grazing limits the involvement of women in cattle management because it requires care for animals far away from home; it would require women to neglect their other household

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Diagnostic and Development Group. 2019. *Rapport Préliminaire: Études sur les Filières Porteuses des Communes de Beaumont, Jérémie et Roseaux*. Consortium CARE/AAH/KPGA.

⁴³ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women's Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

⁴⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

⁴⁹ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

and agricultural-related responsibilities, including selling agricultural products at local markets.^{50, 51} Men also dominate the commercialization of cattle, though some women also buy cattle to resell when they have access to trucks for transportation.⁵² If a single-parent household is female-headed and has cattle, she “takes care of it [the cattle] as though she were a man. They know when to sell cattle and they will drive their cattle to market to negotiate prices. If, however, there is a young boy at home, he will care for the cattle.”⁵³

4.2.2 EXPERIENCE OF USAID/HAITI REFORESTATION PROJECT WITH FOREST-FRIENDLY CATTLE BREEDING

The experience of the USAID/Haiti Reforestation Project has found that forest-friendly cattle management approaches, like Agrosilvopastoral Systems (ASPS), is a way not only to address the increasing impacts of climate change (like the effects of drought on the ability to water cattle)⁵⁴ but also to increase women’s involvement in cattle production. It does so by replacing open grazing with fodder produced on the homestead plot. ASPS involves diversifying the use of smallholder family plots of land to grow food for both humans and livestock, while also increasing the use of animal fodder conservation methods like hay and silage. This diversification also prevents farmers from sacrificing food for human consumption in the interest of keeping their cattle alive.⁵⁵ The use of the ASPS in the USAID Reforestation Project disrupted traditional gender roles and responsibilities in livestock management by combining women’s traditional role of cultivating food for their household, through home gardens, with roles traditionally reserved for men, notably pastoralism of cattle and growing large timber trees and animal fodder.⁵⁶ The project increased the percentage of project participants who thought that women could raise large cattle by 33 percent; it raised the percentage who believed that women’s role in fodder production was “very important” or “important” by 41 percent.⁵⁷ Women members of a livestock farmer group participating in the project also reported being able to replicate the training they received on forage production and conservation with other members of their association.⁵⁸ With improved cattle management, women also produced cattle with greater weight. This has given them improved bargaining power in negotiating the sale price with the *atizán*—typically a male intermediary—in the cattle markets or slaughterhouses in Ouanaminthe, Trou du Nord, and Cap-Haitien.⁵⁹

4.3 DAIRY COW VALUE CHAINS

4.3.1 BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PARTICIPATION

Cow’s milk, after rice, represents the second most imported agricultural product for consumption in Haiti.⁶⁰ Challenges that limit national production of cow’s milk include: insufficient capital and infrastructure to homogenize and pasteurize milk; low wages among livestock farmers; and competition

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand’Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

⁵² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women’s Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ AVSF. n.d. *A Local Dairy Sector in Haiti*. AVSF Website.

from imported powdered milk.⁶¹ As with cattle raising, men typically dominate the field of dairy production, though some women also participate in this underdeveloped value chain.

4.3.2 EXPERIENCE OF LÈT AGOGO DAIRY INITIATIVE

Haiti currently has only one national dairy producer, Lèt Agogo. Lèt Agogo with the support of Veterimed, is made up of small-scale dairies in the North, Central Plateau, West, and Southeast Departments.⁶² Lèt Agogo provides employment to up to seven women and men, depending on milk availability, to process (e.g., pasteurize) the milk produced by the small-scale dairies and to transform it into packaged milk and yogurt; low milk production by the associated dairies can lead to layoffs.⁶³

Milk producer associations (including both female and male breeders) comprise the mini-dairies that provide the bulk of milk for Lèt Agogo processing. Women are a majority of the members of these milk producer associations. Non-affiliated farmers also sell raw milk to Lèt Agogo. Currently, dairies are experiencing challenges with operating at full capacity, due to a lack of milk related to droughts. Because of this, Lèt Agogo has been unable to diversify its products beyond processed milk and yogurt.⁶⁴

4.4 GOAT MEAT VALUE CHAIN⁶⁵

4.4.1 BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PARTICIPATION

The national production of goats satisfies the country's demand for goat meat.⁶⁶ On average, rural Haitian households have two to three goats.⁶⁷ Households typically purchase young female goats and raise them until they produce a litter. Men and boys are normally responsible for caring for goats at this stage of production.^{68, 69}

Women are typically responsible for selling mature goats. They sell either live or slaughtered goats at local open-air markets (in a designated livestock section), on the street, or en route to the market. Because slaughterhouses do not exist, women slaughter the goats themselves, despite challenges such as poor quality of knives, lack of sharpening tools, and insufficient knowledge of sanitary practices.⁷⁰ Selling slaughtered goats poses financial risk, as they might not be able to sell all the meat and typically have no cold storage for unsold meat.⁷¹ Women may also choose to cook goat meat to sell to restaurant owners, who are typically also women. Another option is for women to sell live goats to predominantly male *brase*, professional goat traders who aggregate goats for resale in larger markets. For live goats, *Madan Sara* also participate, traveling into very rural areas to buy goats for resale in their local market

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Farmers typically sell *mouton* (sheep) as goat meat. Because Haitians consider sheep to be holy and gentle, they consider eating them taboo and believe consumption of sheep meat will produce several ailments. All over Haiti, therefore, people tend to deny eating or killing sheep, even though it is commonplace. Source: Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

⁶⁶ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

⁶⁷ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. Schwartz Research Group.

⁶⁸ RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand'Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

⁶⁹ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

⁷⁰ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁷¹ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

or in the *palan* (livestock market).⁷² Generally, men transport the goats to urban centers for sale.⁷³ Goats also are sold outside of the country, with Haiti being the largest exporter of goats in the Caribbean.⁷⁴

There are several potential risks related to goat rearing. Goats that destroy other people's gardens will be killed by the garden owner. Stray dogs prey on goats that are tethered in pastures away from the homestead.⁷⁵ Goats are at particular risk of hypothermia.⁷⁶ Tethering also limits herd growth. Corralling goats allows for growth and would also present more opportunities for women's participation.⁷⁷

Sonje Ayiti with Goat Investment Program for Women

Sonje Ayiti promotes women's economic empowerment in the North and Northeast Departments. Approximately 1,300 women have benefited from one of their programs. They provide both individual and group distribution.

For individual distribution, the organization provides two goats to a female family member. This member signs the contract and has up to a year to give Sonje Ayiti two kids from these goats; she will own the goats when she gives the organization the two offspring. This is a way to empower the women and sustain this project.

The other method is the group distribution method. The organization has created solidarity groups of five women each, ensuring that these groups have appropriate corral space. Once the groups meet the conditions, Sonje Ayiti gives them 20 goats and an African Boer for crossbreeding. Each member must then contribute 10 gourdes. This money helps the group purchase inputs. After the initial training, support, and goats' distribution, the women assume the sustainability of the enterprise.⁷⁸

4.5 GOAT DAIRY VALUE CHAIN

4.5.1 BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PARTICIPATION

The production of goat milk in Haiti is very limited. According to estimates, yearly production of goat milk is approximately 56,136 tons.⁷⁹ However, Haitian women and men farmers frown upon milking goats: Haitian women consider goat's milk unclean and will not feed it to children, despite a scarcity of protein.⁸⁰ Haitians who milk their goats for consumption purposes will likely not admit to doing so.

4.5.2 EXPERIENCE OF GOAT MILK PRODUCTION INITIATIVES

No examples of formal goat milk production initiatives emerged in the primary and secondary research conducted as part of the present gender analysis.

⁷² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁷³ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. Schwartz Research Group.

⁷⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Lu, Christopher D., and Beth A. Miller. 2019. "Special Issue: Current Status, Challenges, and Prospects for Dairy Goat Production in the Americas." *Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences*. 32:8: 1244-1255.

⁸⁰ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

4.6 COUNTRY CHICKEN (POULET PAYS) VALUE CHAIN

4.6.1 BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PARTICIPATION

Local demand for free-range, “country chickens” is high in Haiti. Women are typically responsible for raising and selling “country chickens” and eggs.⁸¹ Girls and boys also contribute to feeding the hens.⁸² Women will bring one or more chickens to market to sell when they need cash, as an income smoothing measure. They typically do not have a hard time finding buyers, either individuals purchasing the chickens for personal consumption or female traders (*Madan Sara*) who consolidate chickens from multiple sellers in various local and regional markets, to resell in the capital. The traders control the marketing of “country chicken” and can achieve profit margins of between 35 and 45 percent. Country chicken raised in Haiti has become a “luxury” meat that garners high profits in the Dominican Republic, especially in hotels. With better feed, Haitian producers could likely fetch even higher prices. However, both producers and *Madan Sara* face risks because of the fragility of “country chickens,”⁸³ the risk of predation by stray dogs,⁸⁴ and some market volatility.⁸⁵

4.6.2 EXPERIENCE OF COUNTRY CHICKEN INITIATIVES

No examples of formal country chicken production initiatives emerged in the primary and secondary research conducted as part of the present gender analysis.

4.7 BROILER CHICKEN (POULET DE CHAIR) VALUE CHAIN

4.7.1 BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PARTICIPATION

Demand for broiler chicken, which is largely commercially raised, exists in Haiti.⁸⁶ Prior to the mid-1990s, several Haitian producers satisfied this demand, offering employment to Haitian women and men. However, after import tariffs were lowered, Haitian producers progressively went out of business, unable to compete with cheap imported industrial chicken.^{87, 88} Cheap imports now satisfy most national demand, limiting competitive domestic investment opportunities.^{89, 90} The challenge of competition is especially acute in zones close to the Dominican border (e.g., Ouanaminthe) and the surrounding areas.

Currently there are a limited number of small, medium, and large-scale operations that produce broiler chickens. Due to competition with cheap imports, these national broiler chicken producers have a lower profit margin than their Dominican counterparts.⁹¹ Several segments exist within this value chain. First, there are incubators of baby chicks: approximately 20 to 25 percent of incubation workers are women. Haiti producers struggle to incubate sufficient baby chicks to meet national market demands. The second segment is production and sale of animal feed and veterinary inputs in small stores, where many women work. On medium to large poultry farms in Haiti, the majority of farm workers are men, with

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁸³ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

⁸⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁸⁵ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

⁸⁶ MEDA. 2014. *Piman and Pistach Value Chain Analysis in Haiti's Central Plateau*.

⁸⁷ McGee, Jamie. 2016. *Chicken Farming Brightens the Future for Haitians*. USA Today Network-Tennessee. Tennessean Website.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ USAID/Haiti. 2021. *Responses to Haitian Livestock Sector Request for Information*.

⁹⁰ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

⁹¹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

only about 20 to 25 percent women.⁹² Most small and medium poultry enterprises are also run by young men, who may be agronomists or agricultural technicians. Farms run by young women tend to be much smaller operations.⁹³ There are medium and large poultry enterprises that buy from these small farmers; men tend to dominate the associations with which these companies work, although the chickens are raised by women and their children.⁹⁴ Women are also predominantly responsible for preparing and selling broiler chickens in the local markets. Processing (i.e., slaughtering, packaging, and transformation into other value-added products, such as canned chicken) presents some limited employment opportunities, especially for women.⁹⁵

Experience of SAPEN and Haiti Broilers, SA—Supporting Women producers in the Chicken Value Chain

Société Agricole de Production et d'Élevage du Nord (Agricultural Production and Livestock Society of the North, or SAPEN) is a women-owned chicken processing company in the North Department. Currently they have a slaughterhouse in Trou du Nord, with a capacity to slaughter 2,000 chickens per hour and up to 30,000 chickens per day. The goal of the business is to provide livelihoods to women and men in the communities in which they work. To overcome infrastructure obstacles related to energy and water, while seeking to protect the environment, they have invested in solar energy and will build a biodigester fueled by aquaculture waste to serve as back-up energy for the chicken processing plant.⁹⁶

Haiti Broilers SA—located in Cap Haitien—is a large-scale subsidiary of Jamaican Broilers, offering a “buy-back” program to Haitian chicken farmers. Haiti Broilers produces and sells chicks and feed to farmers. The company then commits to buying back the raised chickens for processing.⁹⁷ The company also has a program of producing layer hens (700,000 to 900,000 chickens per year) to be sold to farmers to produce eggs.⁹⁸

4.8 EGG VALUE CHAINS

4.8.1 BARRIERS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND PARTICIPATION

Locally-raised free-range eggs do not satisfy current national demand.⁹⁹ The average rural household has approximately five hens that each produce on average only 14 eggs per year. Three of every 12 eggs are typically of unacceptable quality (e.g., spoiled, vitamin/mineral deficient, or inconsistent yolk and white because of aged hens). Taken together, production is extremely low, especially when comparing it to industrial output, with hens laying on average 300 eggs per year. Small egg producers typically sell 75 percent of their good quality eggs and reserve 25 percent for household consumption. Of the 25 percent saved for household consumption, up to 30 percent may be given to neighbors and friends. Overall, households minimize their investment in free-range hens, and thus minimize their risk.¹⁰⁰ Women are typically in charge of raising and selling free-range eggs in Haiti.¹⁰¹

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Jamaica Broilers Group. n.d. *Impacting a Nation*. Jamaica Broilers Group Website.

⁹⁸ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁹⁹ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

¹⁰⁰ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Chicken & Egg (Poultry) Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*.

¹⁰¹ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

Egg production, and notably the marketing of eggs, is not typically a priority in chicken rearing. The main objective is raising chickens for sale or consumption. The costs and constraints associated with egg production for market are high, including: prohibitively expensive feed, vaccines, vitamin supplements, and preventative antibiotics; and a household's limited ecological carrying capacity to support strictly free-range hens (i.e., feeding on the available grubs, roaches, caterpillars, lizards, etc.). Another barrier to increased investment in the women-dominated free-range egg value chain is the household priority placed on raising roosters for cockfighting, which is a male-dominated and highly lucrative economic sector in rural Haiti.¹⁰²

Commercial egg production is generally underdeveloped, in large part due to the availability of high-quality cheap imports from the Dominican Republic and the prohibitive costs of egg production inputs in Haiti,¹⁰³ which result in limited incentives for investment.¹⁰⁴ This is especially true in zones near the Dominican border. However, opportunities may exist in zones further from the border, such as in the South Department.

Experience of ADEB Women's Organization

In Les Cayes in the South Department, the Organization of Women in Action for the Development of Bézin (*Organisation des Femmes en Action pour le Développement de Bézin*, OFADEB) had a thriving egg production business, with 1,000 layer hens and 50 to 80 women participating. The international NGO Food for the Poor provided start-up capital (chicks, supplies to build coops, etc.) and provided chicken feed for the first year. They also provided access to veterinarians and technicians during the first year. However, during the second year, all the hens died because of an avian pandemic. This problem was compounded by lack of access to obtain feed and veterinary services, normally available at Port-au-Prince (where Food for the Poor operates), due to widespread insecurity and the resulting lock-down (*pèyi lok*) of 2019.¹⁰⁵ Food for the Poor veterinarians were also unable to travel to Les Cayes, and the feed that did arrive to Les Cayes was spoiled because of the delays caused by *pèyi lok*. The organization hopes to start the layer hen initiative again, once they are able to obtain sufficient capital, because the first year proved profitable for the women involved.¹⁰⁶

4.9 ENTREPRENEURIAL AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS

4.9.1 DAIRY, EGG, AND BROILER CHICKEN

There is high demand for dairy products, eggs, and broiler chickens in Haiti that is not met by domestic production.¹⁰⁷ This presents significant opportunities for developing these value chains and increasing women's and men's economic empowerment. In particular, the solidarity-inspired cooperative model of Lèt Agogo presents an opportunity for the replication of cows' milk products. As well, Haiti Broilers, SA and SAPEN provide private sector models that include solidarity components that other organizations could replicate in Haiti for nationally-produced industrial chicken and eggs. Small-scale egg production also presents opportunities for women and men farmers—especially, farther from the Dominican

¹⁰² Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Chicken & Egg (Poultry) Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*.

¹⁰³ USAID/Haiti. 2021. *Responses to Haitian Livestock Sector Request for Information*.

¹⁰⁴ Schwartz, Timothy. 2015. *Right to Livelihood in Haiti: Focus on Egg Production and Rural Household Livelihood Strategies*.

¹⁰⁵ *Pèyi Lok* was a country lockdown movement that caused a nationwide economic standstill.

¹⁰⁶ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁰⁷ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

border trade—when given sufficient access to agricultural extension, credit, feed, incubators, and vaccines.^{108, 109}

4.9.2 ARTISANAL POULTRY

Artisanal poultry presents opportunities for expansion. For example, guinea fowl, turkey, and duck bring higher prices than chicken, especially broiler chicken.¹¹⁰ However, access to proper veterinary care is needed, especially vaccines, as guinea fowl nearly faced decimation because of epidemics in recent years.¹¹¹

4.9.3 GOAT DAIRY

Goat milk and value-added dairy products like cheese and yogurt present not only opportunities to improve household nutrition but also to increase household income. This is especially true given the high prevalence of goat ownership among rural households. According to available data, corralled goats that receive sufficient feed can produce approximately 1.2 kilos of milk per day. Low-quality goat cheese sells for USD 25 in the Port-au-Prince market.¹¹² In the South Department, a consortium of universities is exploring greater expansion of livestock production, notably goats and cows, as an income-generating activity (IGA).¹¹³

4.9.4 PROCESSED AND BUTCHERED GOAT, CHICKEN, BEEF

Improved processing, transformation, and packaging of special cuts of meat (goat, chicken, and beef), for sale to urban outlets, also presents a growth opportunity for women and men.¹¹⁴ Transformation of meat into products such as sausages, jerky, canned meat, etc. presents another important opportunity. Women may benefit most from increased processing, transformation, and packaging opportunities; they typically comprise the majority of those working in this segment of existing agricultural value chains, and they typically have experience in food preparation.¹¹⁵ Such transformation opportunities would require more developed slaughtering facilities, since slaughtering is currently done so poorly, as well as cold storage facilities so that meat can be stored and/or frozen for shipment. It would also necessitate improved enforcement of phytosanitary standards as well as increased access to urban purchasing agents, contracts, and retail.^{116, 117}

4.9.5 ARTISANAL AND LEATHER GOODS FROM GOAT

Other potential value-added products include processing or selling goat hides. A U.S.-owned company called Hawtan Leathers, LLC, has a tannery in Mariani (Port-au-Prince), handling USD 3.5 million annually in goat skins destined for international markets.^{118, 119} The tannery has made unsuccessful

¹⁰⁸ Schwartz, Timothy. 2015. *Right to Livelihood in Haiti: Focus on Egg Production and Rural Household Livelihood Strategies*.

¹⁰⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. Schwartz Research Group.

¹¹³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹¹⁴ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. Schwartz Research Group.

¹¹⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹¹⁶ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. Schwartz Research Group.

¹¹⁷ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹¹⁸ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. Schwartz Research Group.

¹¹⁹ Hawtan Leathers, LLC. *About Hawtan Leathers*.

attempts to establish goatskin purchasing networks. One of the challenges is that Haitians working in the goat value chain typically throw away or eat the skins, or sometimes use them to make drums or seats for inexpensive chairs.¹²⁰ Since women are typically responsible for slaughtering goats, this may be an important opportunity for them in particular. Selling goat horns and hooves for jewelry or other arts and crafts is an untapped opportunity; currently, those operating in the goat value chain typically throw them away.^{121, 122}

4.10 BUSINESS OPERATING ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO MARKETS IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS

4.10.1 LEGAL AND POLITICAL ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

The widespread political instability and insecurity, including *pèyi lok* in November 2019, caused huge losses of livestock over a three- to four-day period, which resulted in producers not being able to get their products to market.¹²³ This led many producers also to fully cease operations. Overall, the legal and political environment is unfavorable to livestock enterprises, as there are no specific laws or policies that support and protect livestock and other agricultural entrepreneurs.¹²⁴ MARNDR services are inadequate, and many livestock farmers are unwilling to pay formal taxes or register themselves formally without receiving any benefit in return.¹²⁵ According to one stakeholder, a contributing factor is a weak civil society that does not demand services from the MARNDR.

“A peasant no longer believes in agriculture but will not flee the rural world. So, their investment is a resigned investment since he no longer believes in it. They are very few to defend the sector, when you have something that no longer earns you anything, you will not fight to defend it. So, when there are no people to fight to say we want services, we want this, we want that, the Ministry is not going to budge because it operates under pressure. So, if the young people who are in the agricultural sector are not fighting to improve the services, the programs, the civil servants are not going to do it for them.”

-Key Stakeholder

In terms of gender integration, the *Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes* (Ministry for the Status of Women and Women’s Rights, MCFDF) provides support to the MARNDR on a project-by-project basis. However, efforts to establish a gender unit at the MARNDR have been on hold since 2017 and have not yet relaunched,¹²⁶ even though the MCFDF has models already developed to launch a gender unit in the MARNDR. The MCFDF so far lacks both the political will and the financing to apply these models.¹²⁷

4.10.2 TRANSPORTATION

Transportation routes in Haiti are underdeveloped, with most existing roads unmaintained. The country’s mountainous terrain presents challenges for infrastructure development. Although fuel is largely available (as of February 2022), at average prices of USD 2.40 per gallon, there have been no structural changes to prevent a recurrence of the fuel crisis that took place at the end of 2021. That fuel

¹²⁰ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

shortage created serious logistical challenges for livestock farmers, both to gain access to needed inputs¹²⁸ and to get livestock products to market.¹²⁹ Although this impacts women and men, the inability to get products to market likely has a disproportionate impact on women as they bear a somewhat higher burden of poverty than men in Haiti.

4.10.3 ELECTRICITY

Only about half of the Haitian population has access to some form of electricity.¹³⁰ Prolonged blackouts are commonplace in Haiti, as government provision of electricity is very limited. This poses a serious challenge for livestock value chains that rely on refrigeration for the preservation of primary and secondary products as well as other electrical devices (e.g., incubators for chicken hatcheries).¹³¹ Lack of reliable electricity is a severe limitation on the further development of value chains, especially into new markets, that offer great potential for women's economic empowerment and more gender-inclusive livestock value chains.

4.10.4 OPEN-AIR MARKETS

Most livestock commerce takes place in local and regional open-air markets throughout Haiti. These markets are characterized by dirt floors, crowded conditions, piles of trash, and open urination (most markets do not have toilets). Because women comprise the majority of those selling livestock and other food stuffs in local open-air markets, they suffer disproportionately from these unsanitary conditions. Women spend on average 12 hours per day in the market setting, breathing in contaminated air and other fumes and particles, with grave impacts on their health.¹³² Market women also must use bottles for urination with no way to clean themselves, which may cause several types of infections. As informal workers without sick leave, women sellers generally have to work at the markets even when they are sick, creating a situation in which infections can spread quickly among both sellers and buyers.

4.10.5 MARKET LINKAGES

There are insufficient market linkages between producers and buyers. In one example, male chicken farmers in the North wanted to expand their production of broiler chickens, but they believed there were no nearby processing plants to purchase the meat on a consistent basis. In fact, there are processing plants wanting to expand, such as SAPEN, which is located in the same region.¹³³ This demonstrates the need to link existing producers and buyers.

4.10.6 SANITARY KNOWLEDGE, PRACTICE, FACILITIES, AND REGULATION

The lack of sanitary knowledge, practice, facilities, and regulations presents another barrier to new markets. Most women and men farmers lack knowledge about sanitary practices and their importance. Even the women and men farmers who are aware of some practices may not follow them.

“Haiti is a country where things are not ruled by standards. Breeders cannot meet their own needs. For example, if a person has a sick goat and he calls a veterinary agent to treat it, it will cost him 500 gourdes. In

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand'Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Schwartz, Timothy. 2015. *Right to Livelihood in Haiti: Focus on Egg Production and Rural Household Livelihood Strategies*.

¹³² Heart to Heart International. n.d. *Women of Haiti*. Heart to Heart International Website.

¹³³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

this case, he will instead go and sell the animal to a butcher on the market, who will not take this [the sickness of the goat] into account because what matters to him is making a profit. So you as a consumer must take precautions [with what meat you buy].”¹³⁴

— Key Stakeholder

Overall, there are not enough processing and slaughtering plants at the local and regional level.¹³⁵ Moreover, there is little GOH oversight of the limited number of formal livestock processing plants in Haiti.¹³⁶ In the few formal (indoor) slaughterhouses, the sanitary conditions are abysmal, with a large number of flies and insufficient water for maintaining sanitary conditions.¹³⁷ Because there are only a few slaughterhouses, women most commonly carry out slaughtering themselves, either on the farm or in open-air markets. This practice is also characterized by unsanitary conditions—presence of flies, garbage, and contaminants such as fecal matter—and unsanitary methods—including unsterilized utensils, working on dirt floors, and omitting handwashing and cleaning due to lack of access to water.¹³⁸

4.10.7 IMPORT COMPETITION

The availability of cheap imports of eggs, chickens, and powdered milk from the Dominican Republic and the United States are a major barrier to the development of livestock value chains in Haiti. Cheap imports of related inputs also limit the potential for developing other components of the livestock value chain, limiting both women’s and men’s opportunities in these value chains.^{139, 140, 141, 142}

4.10.8 DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF LIVESTOCK INPUTS

There is also insufficient national production of livestock inputs and value-added inputs. Few companies manufacture processing equipment, like dryers for jerky or solar lamps for chicken incubators, which limits the expansion of livestock production and processing.¹⁴³

4.10.9 LIVESTOCK FARMING INSURANCE

Livestock farmers do not have access to insurance to mitigate the economic risks that disease and disaster can cause.¹⁴⁴ However, there are existing technologies that can help monitor the growth of animals or crops. For example, companies like Cainthus provide real-time tracking of livestock well-being, productivity, and performance by using video augmented by artificial intelligence.¹⁴⁵ These

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ AVSF. n.d. *A Local Dairy Sector in Haiti*. AVSF Website.

¹⁴⁰ Schwartz, Timothy. 2015. *Right to Livelihood in Haiti: Focus on Egg Production and Rural Household Livelihood Strategies*.

¹⁴¹ McGee, Jamie. 2016. *Haiti Poultry Industry Still Feels the Pain of US Imports*. USA Today Network-Tennessee. Tennessean Website.

¹⁴² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ Fay, Taylor, and Linly Ku. 2019. *Livestock Farming Technology in Animal Agriculture*. Plug and Play Website.

technologies are essential to support creation of insurance policies for farmers to mitigate risk in the event of loss.¹⁴⁶

4.1.1 ACCESS TO CREDIT

4.1.1.1 ACCESS TO FORMAL CREDIT

According to the World Bank, Haitian crop and livestock farmers have unmet demand for credit to increase production.^{147, 148} Formal credit options (e.g., commercial banks and microfinance institutions) are typically out of reach for most livestock farmers, especially women, because these institutions impose high interest rates and collateral requirements.^{149, 150} Livestock farmers are at a particular disadvantage: lenders may be unwilling to lend to livestock farmers because of the high potential for animal loss due to disease, disaster, or lack of water or other needed inputs and care.¹⁵¹ When they do extend credit to livestock farmers, they often provide much less than the original request, limiting farmers' ability to expand.¹⁵² The lack of appropriate financial services provided by formal credit institutions tailored to the reality of microenterprises is a more general problem related to financial service providers' lack of understanding of the reality of microenterprises.¹⁵³ Financial institutions in Haiti also discriminate against women who want to open a business in non-traditionally "feminine" sectors or segments of value chains. For example, women chicken farmers in the North report that, despite having records of business earnings, formal financial institutions usually deny them credit.¹⁵⁴ Especially in rural areas, women may be unable to read, which is a barrier to accessing credit as they are unable to fully engage with creditors or to understand the full implications of the loan terms.¹⁵⁵

Women Livestock Farmers and Access to Credit

"It seems very difficult; I would not say impossible but difficult for a woman to receive loans for livestock. On the other hand, if it is a shop that she opens at home, the financial institutions will parade one after the other to offer them credit. This is not the case when she leaves her traditional environment ... the financial institutions do not want to finance women who are not in a traditional business such as the sale of food products, the sale of clothing, and maybe in a pinch ... a pharmacy. But once you get into breeding, there is no credit for you [women]. So financial institutions must also be trained because most often they lack information. They know that women are serious, that they pay their debts. It doesn't make sense. And this, whether they are micro, large, or very small institutions."¹⁵⁶

—Key Stakeholder

4.1.1.2 LAND AS COLLATERAL

Regardless of whether a farmer owns land or not, Haitian law (as enacted under former President François Duvalier) prohibits farmers from mortgaging their land as collateral to obtain agricultural loans

¹⁴⁶ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁴⁷ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

¹⁴⁸ Smallholder Farmers Alliance/MARNDR. 2021. *Haiti Food Security Survey*.

¹⁴⁹ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁵¹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

or other types of credit. While a protective measure for farmers, this prohibition is a major barrier for women and men in Haiti who want to expand their agricultural businesses.¹⁵⁷ In early 2020, the government of President Jovenel Moïse announced the creation of the new National Agricultural Development Bank (*Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole*, BNDA) to address the lack of access to formal credit available for agricultural producers. However, experts predict that, like previous similar initiatives, it will fail to satisfy the unfulfilled demand for credit because issues related to land tenure and collateral still need to be resolved.¹⁵⁸ Furthermore, the BNDA would need to employ a gender-sensitive approach to address the gender-specific barriers that women face in access to financial services in Haiti.

4.1.1.3 ACCESS TO INFORMAL CREDIT

Despite limited access to formal credit among both women and men farmers, data on indebtedness in rural areas reveals that 64 percent of the rural population holds some type of loan.¹⁵⁹

Family, friends, and self-managed solidarity groups (e.g., village savings and loan associations) are the largest providers of such non-formal credit to women and men in rural areas. Women livestock farmers indicated that they often seek these types of funds to invest in their livestock.¹⁶⁰ One national organization is currently encouraging livestock producer organizations to generate community savings, to decrease reliance on external financing sources.¹⁶¹

The *Madan Sara*, who dominate livestock commercialization, frequently use another informal credit system. For example, the farmer may provide chicken on credit to the *Madan Sara*, who pays the farmer in cash after she sells the chicken at the market. They operate on credit because they often lack sufficient capital to pay upfront. This system is particularly advantageous for *Madan Sara* for several reasons: 1) her reputation for being trustworthy serves as collateral; 2) the farmer charges no interest; 3) she has no need to carry cash, which would create heightened security risks; and 4) she does not bear the risk, as there is no payment upfront or timeframe to pay back the farmer.¹⁶²

The *Madan Sara* also extend credit to trusted clients with whom they have a long-term trade relationship, who are typically women called *marchann chita* (sitting merchants) or *machann kinkay* (merchants of various things). These women typically have little capital, and therefore have no alternative than to operate on credit from the *Madan Sara*.¹⁶³

4.1.1.4 GENERAL BARRIERS TO CREDIT ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT

Several factors limit access to and management of formal and informal credit. Accountability structures for debt repayment are generally absent in Haiti. Most livestock farmers (women and men) also lack credit management skills and may not understand that the loan they have received must be paid back to the creditor.¹⁶⁴ This is especially true for men.¹⁶⁵ Because of these challenges, one key informant

¹⁵⁷ Louis, Laura. 2020. *La Nouvelle Banque Agricole de Jovenel Moïse est Un Échec Annonce*. Ayibo Post Website.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

¹⁶⁰ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ Schwartz, Timothy. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Defining the Haitian Sara*. Schwartz Research Group Website.

¹⁶⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

believes that, often, by giving loans and cash to farmers, you are essentially telling them to “leave the countryside” (to avoid repayment), and they often do so for cities or other countries.¹⁶⁶

Women in particular often lack confidence in their ability to repay loans, which deters them from seeking out formal credit.¹⁶⁷ And when they do so, they often use it for personal expenses but may also indirectly use it to support their livestock businesses.¹⁶⁸ Providing inputs or agricultural services on credit, rather than providing cash loans, is one adapted method of extending credit to livestock farmers that creates less risk for creditors and debtors.¹⁶⁹

4.12 PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES (LAND, LABOR, AND INPUTS)

4.12.1 LAND TENURE

Land tenure is not only necessary as collateral for credit but is also an essential productive resource for livestock rearing. Official data indicate that 30 percent of all men and 26 percent of all women own land in Haiti; the rate is significantly higher in rural areas, at 37 percent of men and 35 percent of women. Women are less likely than men to have title to land they hold. Among declared urban landowners, 58.7 percent of men and 47.1 percent of women have their names registered on a title, compared to 46.2 percent of rural men and 33.9 percent of rural women who own land.¹⁷⁰ Several factors contribute to women’s relative disadvantage. Though current inheritance laws provide equal rights to male and female heirs, in practice, female heirs often receive smaller and less fertile shares of inherited land.^{171, 172, 173} As well, an informal, non-recognized form of matrimonial union called *plaçage* leaves women vulnerable to loss of land tenure, especially in cases of separation and dissolution of the union.¹⁷⁴ In case of separation from or death of their partners, women have often faced expulsion from the property they shared with their partners, evicted by their in-laws or by children from a previous marriage. Furthermore, should a woman enter a union with someone new, she is not entitled to continue to live on the property where she lived with her previous partner.¹⁷⁵ With less access to land and titles, women are more often in situations of tenant farming or sharecropping than men in rural Haiti,¹⁷⁶ which greatly limits their ability

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ However, these statistics do not include the titles held through the predominant informal land tenure system in Haiti. Approximately 95 percent of land transactions in rural Haiti take place using an “informal” land tenure system that gives recognition of land title through scrawled contracts and recognition by those living in the community; this includes neighbors and local-level legal authorities who are both physically present in the community and connected to the community through kinship. Rural Haitians use traditional forms of accountability to enforce these land ownership titles: insulting an offender in song, shunning, or, as a last resort, burning down the offender’s house. Haitians generally do not trust the formal land tenure system and prefer to stay out of an expensive system of titles and contracts that cost more than the land itself. Source: Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and Notable Information Network*.

¹⁷¹ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. 2019. *Social Institutions and Gender Index - Haiti*.

¹⁷² Lebrun, Claire Nicole, and Lucie Goulet. 2019. *Le Domaine Foncier et L'Égalité de Genre en Haïti: Pour Mieux Comprendre les Enjeux Liés à l'Accès et à la Sécurisation de Biens Fonciers pour les Femmes en Haïti*. PIRFH and DGI.

¹⁷³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁷⁴ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. 2019. *Social Institutions and Gender Index - Haiti*.

¹⁷⁵ Lebrun, Claire Nicole, and Lucie Goulet. 2019. *Le Domaine Foncier et L'Égalité de Genre en Haïti: Pour Mieux Comprendre les Enjeux Liés à l'Accès et à la Sécurisation de Biens Fonciers pour les Femmes en Haïti*. PIRFH and DGI.

¹⁷⁶ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

to engage in livestock farming. They also have less ability to do corralled livestock farming versus free-range or tethered livestock farming.

4.12.2 LAND THEFT

In the North Department, male farmers report two new phenomena that impact livestock farmers. The first, *dechoukay*, is a system of land theft where armed bandits, accompanied by judicial authorities, steal land from peasants who must leave and abandon their property to avoid being killed. This phenomenon is challenging the informal system of land tenure that Haitian peasants have used since independence. The second is the move of residents from Cap-Haïtien into the Commune of Limonade, to access jobs in the nearby expanding Caracol Industrial Park and to attend the University of Limonade. Likewise, the expansion of the campuses of the Industrial Park and the University has taken up common land once available for the most usual method of raising livestock (tethering animals in open spaces).¹⁷⁷ Livestock farmers can no longer rely on public, open land for cattle grazing (by tethering, not corraling), and they face problems with neighbors or other landowners if they allow open grazing on another person's land.¹⁷⁸ This has resulted in women farmers not having sufficient land to raise more livestock, and even forcing them to sell their existing livestock.¹⁷⁹

4.12.3 LABOR

Female-headed households that raise large livestock, like cattle, are more likely to use non-household labor in their livestock activities.^{180, 181} Generally, however, female-headed households are less likely to hire non-household labor because the household is understood as the workplace and household members are considered as the main source of labor.¹⁸² Women are often reluctant, even if they have sufficient funds, to hire non-household members unless absolutely necessary. As more young people, especially men, migrate to urban centers, livestock producers are more likely than before to hire young women.¹⁸³

4.12.4 INPUTS (FEED, VACCINES, MEDICINE, EQUIPMENT)

In general, the costs of inputs for raising livestock (e.g., feed, vaccines and veterinary care, storage, etc.) are largely prohibitive for women and men farmers.¹⁸⁴ In addition, rising inflation over the last few years has further increased these costs.¹⁸⁵ Below are two examples of the impact of high input costs, by livestock value chain.

- In the cattle value chain, the low availability of grain and fodder, especially during the dry season, makes the cost of commercial livestock farming prohibitive.¹⁸⁶ Furthermore, limited availability of

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰ Diagnostic and Development Group. 2019. *Rapport Préliminaire: Études sur les Filières Porteuses des Communes de Beaumont, Jérémie et Roseaux*. Consortium CARE/AAH/KPGA.

¹⁸¹ World Bank. 2014. *Rural Development in Haiti: Challenges and Opportunities*. The World Bank Agriculture Global Practice.

¹⁸² Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

¹⁸³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁸⁴ USAID/Haiti. 2021. *Responses to Haitian Livestock Sector Request for Information*.

¹⁸⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁸⁶ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

fodder for livestock leads to open grazing, which limits women's involvement in cattle management.¹⁸⁷

- The cost of feed for chickens is the largest cost in egg production in Haiti;¹⁸⁸ the average cost of feed per egg is approximately the same as the price of an egg imported from the Dominican Republic. This makes profitable egg production nearly impossible.¹⁸⁹ The high costs affect women disproportionately, as they are primarily responsible for raising small livestock like chicken. The University of Quisqueya is currently researching chicken feed to address the challenge of finding a cost-effective, nutritionally correct chicken feed.¹⁹⁰ If successful, this research could make chicken and egg production lucrative for women who dominate chicken production primarily in rural areas.¹⁹¹

Both women and men livestock farmers also cite lack of access to veterinary care, vaccines, medicine, and vitamins as a major challenge for livestock production. Often these inputs are not available in Haiti or are so expensive that women and men livestock farmers cannot purchase them.¹⁹² Insufficient access to water to care for livestock is another major obstacle for all livestock farmers.¹⁹³ Heaters—which are particularly important for improving the health of chickens—are also out of reach for most chicken farmers due to their high costs and limited availability in Haiti.¹⁹⁴

4.13 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION, NEW TECHNOLOGIES, AND INNOVATION

4.13.1 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION NEEDS

Haitian crop and livestock farmers cite limited access to agriculture extension services as a major barrier for the development of agricultural holdings.¹⁹⁵ There are two interrelated technical issues for livestock farmers: 1) insufficient information on where to obtain specific inputs and at what price; and 2) insufficient capacity in animal husbandry techniques.¹⁹⁶ Among members of mixed-group farmers associations, women tend to have less technical know-how than men.¹⁹⁷ Interviews with male and female farmers identified several technical needs related to livestock breeding:

- Methods for the preparation, preservation, and storage of livestock feed and fodder: e.g., what kind of grass to plant (especially water-conserving varieties), preparation of fodder.
- Livestock breeding best practices that support satisfactory growth and production, in line with the animal's biological and production characteristics, seasons, etc.

¹⁸⁷ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women's Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

¹⁸⁸ Schwartz, Timothy. 2015. *Right to Livelihood in Haiti: Focus on Egg Production and Rural Household Livelihood Strategies*.

¹⁸⁹ Ibid.

¹⁹⁰ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁹¹ Ibid.

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*.

¹⁹⁶ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

¹⁹⁷ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

- Methods to care for livestock during droughts.
- Methods for creating boreholes for watering livestock.
- Methods for constructing chicken coops and other animal shelters.
- Methods to raise livestock in enclosed spaces (corralled).

In addition, female farmers also highlighted a specific interest in learning first aid for animals.

4.13.2 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE PROVIDERS

Though there are agricultural extension service providers in Haiti, they are largely fragmented. The GOH/MARNDR provides very limited support to farmers. The bulk of agriculture extension comes from national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Haitian universities, as described below.

- **GOH/MARNDR:** Overall, GOH extension services for livestock are insufficient¹⁹⁸ and weak.¹⁹⁹ Although each communal section should have a representative from the MARNDR who can contact a veterinary agent, in practice, many communal sections and communes throughout the country have no or very few agricultural technicians, veterinary agents, or experienced breeders to provide support to livestock farmers when issues arise.²⁰⁰ This challenge is more acute for women, because GOH agriculture extension agents typically do not target women.²⁰¹ The GOH also relies on the INTERVET network of women and men veterinary agents created by Veterimed, a Haitian NGO that provides support for the development of the dairy sector.²⁰²
- **National NGOs:** National and international NGOs predominantly fill the gaps in GOH livestock extension services. Haitian livestock farmers count on support from national organizations like Veterimed, *Partenariat pour le Développement* (PDL), and The International Farmers' Organization for a Sustainable Development (IFOSUD), which provide: 1) technical assistance and training to livestock farmers (e.g., veterinarian care, crossbreeding); 2) services and support, such as access to credit and animals;²⁰³ and 3) training for veterinary agents.²⁰⁴
- **International NGOs:** Several international organizations like Heifer International and Agricultrists and Veterinarians Without Borders (*Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières*, AVSF) also provide significant agriculture extension services and other support to livestock farmers. Though these and other national and international organizations do have in place some type of gender equality approach,^{205, 206, 207} women's participation in trainings is typically low. Furthermore,

¹⁹⁸ Schwartz, Timothy. 2015. *Right to Livelihood in Haiti: Focus on Egg Production and Rural Household Livelihood Strategies*.

¹⁹⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand'Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

²⁰² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ Heifer International Haiti. n.d. *Les Valeurs Fondamentales de Heifer International*. Heifer International Haiti Website.

there is an unmet demand for training related to value-added transformation, processing, marketing, and gender equality, particularly for women.²⁰⁸

- **Universities:** The State University of Haiti, Damien University, and Quisqueya University are three of the major universities that have agriculture departments. Quisqueya University and others train young agronomists with a new specialized program for health, veterinary sciences, and animal production. At the same time, they provide technical support to farmers in the community. Though young men comprise the majority of students in agronomy and veterinary health programs at Quisqueya and other universities, the percentage of young women students has increased from about 10 percent in the past to approximately 30 and 40 percent in recent years. However, young women still often experience discrimination in these departments, and must be “strong” to find their place.²⁰⁹

4.13.3 NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATION

Universities are important spaces for research, development, and innovation in livestock farming in Haiti. For example, Quisqueya University supports important research and development in animal husbandry by piloting, testing, and refining technical innovations, typically in collaboration with NGOs and the GOH for the implementation side of research and development. However, all the agricultural departments face similar challenges, such as a lack of space for the practical application of theory.²¹⁰ Furthermore, there is no formal space among universities, the private sector, and the MARNDR to network and exchange information to address innovation and other issues, including those related to gender equality in the livestock sector.²¹¹

Most women traders, such as *Madan Sara*, use their mobile phones and apps like Instagram, WhatsApp, and Facebook to market their livestock. They take photos and videos and then post them publicly or send them to potential buyers. One interviewed stakeholder estimates that approximately 90 percent of *Madan Sara* use these technologies in this way.²¹² They also use WhatsApp to communicate with suppliers as well. However, the use of technology for payment is not common.²¹³ Most women farmers prefer cash instead of bank deposits or mobile money services like MoCash, due to a lack of trust among buyers and sellers and limitations on the amounts that can be transferred using mobile money.²¹⁴

Most young women and men agronomists who have academic or technical background use YouTube and the Internet for accessing information about innovative and up-to-date knowledge on animal husbandry and other aspects of entrepreneurship with livestock.²¹⁵

²⁰⁸ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁰⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview (Female). January 2022.

²¹⁰ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²¹¹ Ibid.

²¹² Ibid.

²¹³ Ibid.

²¹⁴ Ibid.

²¹⁵ Ibid.

4.14 BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (TRAINING, TECHNICAL SUPPORT, AND NETWORKING)

4.14.1 BUSINESS TRAINING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Providing access to business development services (BDS) is particularly important for supporting women's economic empowerment in the various segments of the livestock value chains.²¹⁶ A lack of business training and support remains a leading challenge for livestock farmers trying to make selling animals and by-products profitable. In fact, most interviewed farmers (male and female) do not consider livestock breeding a “business,” but rather a savings account or a means of subsistence.²¹⁷ When they receive livestock capital from an organization, they do not consider themselves entrepreneurs but “project beneficiaries.”²¹⁸ This is especially true for male and female farmers who own just a few livestock heads.²¹⁹

In general, both women and men in the livestock value chain lack managerial and financial management skills. Despite some recognition of women's management ability, women and men livestock farmers in rural Haiti do not behave like entrepreneurs in relation to livestock. They do not track their starting capital, expenses, and profits. They spend whatever they earn without knowing whether they have made a profit. Lack of financial management, in turn, limits their ability to access and manage credit to continue growing their enterprises.²²⁰ As well, women in particular often lack confidence in their leadership and entrepreneurial abilities.²²¹

Most microentrepreneurs do not know about the limited available services; even when they are aware of them, they are unable to afford them because they often come at a cost.²²² The latter is especially true for women.²²³ Only a handful of examples emerged of NGOs providing some support to women entrepreneurs (e.g., Heifer International's Women's Business Clubs).²²⁴ USAID's Atteindre Project addresses the dearth of BDS across sectors, including in agriculture, by increasing access to business advisory and workforce development services for micro, small, and medium business enterprises (MSMEs).²²⁵

NETWORKING: In Haiti, networking used to be an important tool for exchanging technical information, knowledge, and skills among livestock and other entrepreneurs. This networking has decreased in recent years. The extent to which these networks were previously accessible and of benefit to women and men did not emerge in the current research. According to one key stakeholder, there is a need to map the types of previous networking structures and systems and the causes of their failures, to identify ways to adapt these networks to support the livestock value chain in the current political and security context.²²⁶

²¹⁶ Ibid.

²¹⁷ Key Stakeholder Focus Group Discussions. January 2022.

²¹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Ibid.

²²² Ibid.

²²³ Girls Who Venture. 2019. *Haiti Gender Entrepreneurship and Investment Report*.

²²⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²²⁵ MEDA. 2021. *Haiti: USAID ATTEINDRE (Attain)*. MEDA Website.

²²⁶ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

4.15 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES/PRODUCER GROUPS

4.15.1 GENERAL PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCER GROUPS

In general, smallholder livestock farmers tend to be fragmented²²⁷ and do not belong to an organization.²²⁸ Most of the interviewed male and female farmers were not part of a producer organization, despite recognizing the advantages of participation.²²⁹ When they do participate, it may be for only a short time without making a long-term commitment.²³⁰

“Animal production is not negligible in this country, but it is done in such a fragmented way that a farmer who has a cow and two goats simply considers herself as someone who has a few animals, but s/he is not going to participate in an animal production cooperative because all s/he has is a few small assets. However, the cooperative can serve as a lever for change.”

– Key Stakeholder

4.15.2 CHALLENGES RELATED TO LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN PRODUCER GROUPS

Women’s membership has increased over the last 30 years among the limited livestock producer groups that exist in Haiti. For example, women account for 55 percent of the members of producer organizations supported by one national organization.²³¹ Women comprise 43 percent of participants in the USAID Reforestation Project, from the Association of Milk Producers of Limonade (APROLIM) and Group of Livestock Raisers of Ouanaminthe (GEDW).²³² Some farmers mentioned that women were more involved in organized associations because NGOs require a certain quota. Others believed that women account for a greater share of members because they are more active and organized in general.²³³

In mixed-gender livestock producer groups, men continue to dominate leadership positions in part due to gender norms that assign men to decision-making roles, as well as due to women’s time burden (from household responsibilities and other IGAs).²³⁴ Even in a producer group where women are the majority of members, men are likely to hold the leadership positions.²³⁵ This mirrors the experience in farmers’ associations overall in Haiti, where women’s role tends to be limited to secretarial and treasurer positions with limited decision-making power.²³⁶

There are male-only livestock producer groups that refuse to integrate small groups of women producers.²³⁷ There are a limited number of women-only producer groups, which tend to face challenges related to a lack of financial sustainability, insufficient business networks to continue marketing their products after development assistance ends, and insufficient time due to their members’

²²⁷ USAID/Haiti. 2021. *Responses to Haitian Livestock Sector Request for Information*.

²²⁸ AVSF. n.d. *A Local Dairy Sector in Haiti*. AVSF Website.

²²⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ Ibid.

²³² USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women’s Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

²³³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²³⁴ Ibid.

²³⁵ Ibid.

²³⁶ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

²³⁷ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

household, agricultural, and income-generating responsibilities.²³⁸ They also lack skills in organizational governance and financial and business management.²³⁹ Finally, some women-only organizations are managed by one or two men, reproducing gendered patterns of male leadership.²⁴⁰

Youth participation in livestock producer organizations has increased in recent years, as national organizations seek to adapt trainings and sessions to support the needs and motivations of young women and men.²⁴¹ Young people are also starting to become involved in livestock, which is professionalizing the value chain.²⁴²

4.15.3 ADVANCES IN WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN PRODUCER GROUPS

There are some advances in enhancing gender-equal dynamics in livestock producer organizations. One stakeholder noted that men are becoming less reluctant to work with women as leaders.²⁴³ There is also a growing trend of women forming women-only farmers' associations.²⁴⁴ For example, some chicken-producing associations are women-only, such as APPEL, AVI, and ASAVI in the South Department.²⁴⁵ In poultry associations, sometimes women and men make decisions together in mixed-gender groups, but usually women are the decision-makers.²⁴⁶

4.15.4 BENEFITS OF COOPERATIVES/PRODUCER GROUPS

A number of benefits derive from greater cooperative work in livestock, including: information exchange among producers; better financial management, because producers have to contribute a small percentage for management; guaranteed sale of farmers' products to cooperatives; and quality control of products.²⁴⁷ Cooperatives are especially important in the chicken and egg value chains to sustain the start-up costs associated with layer hens, for example, and to allow sufficient production to compete with imported eggs. The latter is particularly relevant for women, as the primary chicken and egg farmers in Haiti.²⁴⁸ For women producers, membership in producer organizations is especially important as a platform for networking that would not otherwise exist, as well as a space to have their ideas heard and implemented.²⁴⁹

4.16 RESILIENCE TO SHOCKS/VULNERABILITY AND FOOD SECURITY

4.16.1 LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP AND DECREASED VULNERABILITY TO SHOCKS AND CRISIS

In rural Haiti, livestock is a critical asset that acts as a type of savings account, providing reserve funds for health care, education fees, weddings, funerals, and unexpected bills, shocks, or crises.²⁵⁰ In fact,

²³⁸ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

²³⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁴⁰ Ibid.

²⁴¹ Ibid.

²⁴² Ibid.

²⁴³ Ibid.

²⁴⁴ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

²⁴⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁴⁶ Ibid.

²⁴⁷ Ibid.

²⁴⁸ Ibid.

²⁴⁹ Ibid.

²⁵⁰ Martin, Soukaina. 2021. *Well-Fed Cattle Make for Resilient Families and Communities*. USAID. Medium.com.

most male and female farmers do not consider animal husbandry as an enterprise but as a social safety net and savings account.²⁵¹ This is especially true for women, who are less likely than men to have land tenure.²⁵² Research shows that agricultural diversification in general (of crops only) is correlated with increased productivity and has the potential to reduce vulnerability to shocks; the effect is even greater when farmers include livestock activities.²⁵³ Forest-friendly approaches allow livestock (including forage species), fruit, food crops, and timber trees to co-exist on one plot (e.g., ASPS). When coupled with veterinary training (including deworming), these approaches provide greater potential for resilience to both natural shocks, like drought and soil degradation, and economic shocks, such as food price hikes, crop loss, and unexpected expenditures.²⁵⁴ Because women are often, in practice, the de facto household heads in rural Haiti and are thus responsible for responding to internal shocks (e.g., a death in the family), it is especially important for women to have access to resources to mitigate such impacts.²⁵⁵

4.16.2 LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP AND FOOD SECURITY

Livestock ownership is positively correlated with food security.²⁵⁶ When a household owns land and livestock, its dietary diversity increases as well.²⁵⁷ This is even more pronounced when ASPS is employed on its land.²⁵⁸ However, food security does not always equate with complete nourishment for the entire family. One stakeholder reports that their organization provides chickens to the children of mothers who participate in their goat economic empowerment program, to provide an egg for the children to eat every day for its nutritional value. However, children in the program report that their mothers will hide the eggs, to sell at the weekly markets. Typically, women value selling livestock over nutrition: “So nutrition is neglected, they think more about getting the benefit of their animals than feeding themselves.”²⁵⁹ See above, under Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Decision-making.

4.17 SECURITY RISKS AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

4.17.1 GENERALIZED VIOLENCE

The risk of violence associated with livestock theft is the most often-cited security risk, according to interviewed male and female farmers and other key stakeholders. All livestock farmers are at risk of theft, prompting a decrease in the number of livestock farmers in recent years.^{260, 261} Female livestock farmers are at particular risk of being robbed.²⁶² According to young women who practice animal

²⁵¹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁵² USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women’s Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

²⁵³ World Bank. 2014. *Rural Development in Haiti: Challenges and Opportunities*. The World Bank Agriculture Global Practice.

²⁵⁴ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women’s Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

²⁵⁵ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

²⁵⁶ World Bank. 2014. *Rural Development in Haiti: Challenges and Opportunities*. The World Bank Agriculture Global Practice.

²⁵⁷ RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand’Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

²⁵⁸ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women’s Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

²⁵⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁶⁰ Ibid.

²⁶¹ Ibid.

²⁶² Ibid.

husbandry in the North, this is a deterrent to investing more in their livestock enterprises.²⁶³ Sonje Ayiti, an organization in North and Northeast Haiti, encourages the creation of joint brigades to prevent theft of the goats in the community.²⁶⁴ Farmers report trying to use a system of livestock branding through the MARNDR, but the thieves find ways to bypass the system.²⁶⁵ Security concerns, especially in the South Department, prevent herders from seeking pasture for their animals, contributing to a reduction in livestock breeding.²⁶⁶

4.17.2 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Data is limited on the incidence of GBV in livestock value chains. However, some examples of GBV emerged in the research for the present gender analysis. There are cases of economic violence at the household level, when men prohibit their wives from joining an NGO-implemented livestock project, including receiving training and increasing income, because they believe it will diminish their authority.²⁶⁷ In a counterexample, members of one group of female chicken farmers indicated that the increased women's economic empowerment from the sale of eggs served as a protective factor from economic violence.²⁶⁸ This speaks to the need to integrate measures to mitigate and measure the risks of economic and other forms of violence at the household level, in all USAID-funded activities in the sector. There are cases reported of women of physical and sexual violence against women walking to market to buy or sell agricultural products.²⁶⁹ Specifically, documented forms of GBV against *Madan Sara* include rape, assault, and robbery experienced when traveling long distances throughout Haiti.²⁷⁰

Women and men from producer organizations interviewed for the present gender analysis expressed interest in receiving training about GBV, including its manifestations, prevention, and response.²⁷¹

5 LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS: RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 GENDER ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DECISION-MAKING

- Create specific targeting plans related to livestock husbandry and enterprise for the diverse range of households (women-led; polygamous; male-led).
- Incorporate social and behavioral change communication approaches (SBCC) in all activities in this sub-sector, with a focus on critical reflection and dialogue around gender roles, responsibilities, decision-making, and power, to empower all adult household members to have equal and equitable access to income-generating activities in the livestock value chain. Potential tools include International Fund for Agricultural Development's Household Methodologies; Gender Action Learning System (GALS); and Cooperative Development Program (CDP) "wrap-around approach" to gender transformation through agricultural cooperatives.

²⁶³ Ibid.

²⁶⁴ Ibid.

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Ibid.

²⁶⁷ Ibid.

²⁶⁸ Ibid.

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

²⁷⁰ RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand'Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

²⁷¹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

5.2 CATTLE (MILK AND BEEF) VALUE CHAINS

- Scale up the use of ASPS and the participation of women in cattle production through partnerships with the MARNDR, Haitian universities, and NGOs.
- See related recommendations under Market Access and Employment/Entrepreneurial Opportunities that support women's and men's economic empowerment.

5.3 GOAT VALUE CHAINS

- Build on lessons learned from Agrosilvopastoral Systems with cattle, applying them to corralled goats and other small ruminant herding that could create more possibilities for women livestock farmers.
- See related recommendations under Market Access and Employment/Entrepreneurial Opportunities that support women's and men's economic empowerment.

5.4 CHICKEN AND EGG VALUE CHAINS

- Support women chicken and egg producers to have greater access to credit and inputs. This is especially important in border areas. See related recommendations under Access to Credit and Access to inputs.
- See related recommendations below under Agriculture Extension, Access to Markets, etc.

5.5 ENTREPRENEURIAL AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS

- Support women's economic empowerment through value addition of livestock and meat products (goat, chicken, and beef), for sale to local markets.
- Provide specialized support to micro-enterprises and micro-systems in livestock production, ensuring women are equally targeted. Within this context, take into consideration the complex context of insecurity and insufficient infrastructure (transportation, energy, and water systems). This will ensure that women and those who are poorest are included in livestock development initiatives.

5.6 BUSINESS OPERATING ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

- Conduct a needs assessment to ascertain exactly what female artisanal butchers need to be more profitable.
- Prioritize locally-produced food, ensuring gender-equal representation of producers, in GOH food programs, like the school canteen program, and in social safety net and food voucher programs.

5.7 PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES (LAND, LABOR, AND INPUTS)

- Explore input-based lending (as opposed to credit lending) as potential alternative loans to livestock farmers, which would support men and women farmers to access the most needed inputs.
- Support Haitian university efforts to develop locally-adapted feed that is nutritionally correct, which is one of the most pressing challenges for female poultry farmers in particular.

- Support the development of national and local enterprises in areas dominated by women in the input sector, such as feed, medicine, and incubation of chicks, kids, and other infant livestock.

5.8 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION, NEW TECHNOLOGIES, AND INNOVATION

- Prioritize training on gender-specific, farmer-identified agriculture extension needs.
- Support gender-adapted networking opportunities (including conferences) that target women and men to highlight and disseminate innovative approaches in the livestock value chain.

5.9 BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (BDS), ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING, AND NETWORKS

- Offer financial management and business development services, including a focus on sustainable business models, that are adapted to women's lifestyle in rural areas. Make available entrepreneurial training and coaching to women and men livestock farmers, including a specific focus on leadership and confidence building for female participants.
- Provide incentives to young women and men to become involved in the livestock value chain by using new technologies, professionalizing animal husbandry, and making available business development services.

5.10 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES/PRODUCER GROUPS

- Use milk producer associations (formed as part of Lèt Agogo) as models for successfully organizing livestock cooperatives in a gender-equitable manner.
- Support increased participation and leadership of women and youth in livestock producer organizations through incentives such as increased access to information technologies, innovative farming practices, leadership and managerial training, and access to credit with adapted and favorable terms.
- In USAID support activities for agricultural cooperatives and producer groups, integrate social, behavioral change communication (SBCC) interventions that encourage critical reflection and dialogue on gender norms and practices related to leadership, roles, and responsibilities.

5.11 ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS

TABLE 4. KEY ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS, BY KEY THEME: LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS

KEY THEME	ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS
Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Decision-Making	GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities.
	GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment).

	Percentage of respondents who agree that women and men should have equal decision-making power related to household livestock.
Livestock Value Chains	EG.5-12 Number of small, and medium-sized enterprises supported by USG assistance, disaggregated by sex of enterprise owner.
Producer Groups	EG.5-3 Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance, disaggregated by sex of enterprise owner.
Employment/Entrepreneurial Opportunities	EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], disaggregated by sex of land owners.
Agricultural Extension	EG.3.2-27 Value of annual sales of producers and firms receiving USG assistance [IM-level], disaggregated by sex of producers and firms.
Innovation and New Technologies	EG.3.2-28 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance [IM-level], disaggregated by sex of land owners.
	EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level].
	ES.2-54 Number of USG-supported partnerships that address regional, national, and/or local development objectives through or with higher education institutions.
	STIR-10 Number of innovations supported through USG assistance.
	STIR-11 Number of innovations supported through USG assistance with demonstrated uptake by the public and/or private sector.
	STIR-15 Number of digital global goods used by USAID-funded activities.
	Custom Indicator: Number of new livestock value chains developed and number of employment/livelihood beneficiaries per new livestock value chain developed, disaggregated by sex.
Business Operating Environment/Access to Markets/Business Development Services	EG.4.2-4 Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development, disaggregated by sex of microenterprise owner.
	EG.4.2-5 Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance provided to support microenterprise development, disaggregated by sex of microenterprise owner.

	EG.3.2-2 Number of individuals in the agri-food system who have applied improvement management practices or technologies with USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. EG.5.2-1 Number of firms receiving USG-funded technical assistance for improving business performance, disaggregated by sex of firm owner.
Access to Credit	EG.3.2-27 Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance [IM-level], disaggregated by sex of persons accessing financing. EG.4.2-7 Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance, or lending programs [IM-level], disaggregated by sex. EG.4.2-1 Total number of clients benefiting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors, disaggregated by sex.
Productive Resources (Land, Labor, and Inputs)	EG.10.4-3 Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex of property owner. EG.10.4-4 Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered, disaggregated by sex. EG.10.4-5 Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system (whether a system for the property registry, cadaster, or an integrated system) as a result of USG assistance. EG.10.4-7 Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. YOUTH-3 Percentage of participants who are youth (15-29) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources [IM-level], disaggregated by sex.
Resilience	HL.9-4 Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through USG-supported programs. ES.4-3 Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets [IM-level], disaggregated by sex. EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [IM-level].

	EG.3.3-10 Percent of female participants of USG nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities consuming a diet of minimum diversity [IM-level].
GBV Prevention and Response	GNDR-6 Number of people reached by a USG-funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other). Custom Indicator: Number of project participants and USAID partner staff who can articulate where to turn if they or someone they know has experienced GBV.

6. ENVIRONMENT: KEY FINDINGS

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONS, LAWS, AND POLICIES

6.1.1 INSTITUTIONS

The MARNDR and the Ministry of Environment (*Ministère de l'Environnement, MDE*) are the government entities responsible for the management of natural resources in Haiti. The National Agency for Protected Areas (*Agence Nationale des Aires Protégées, ANAP*), which is a part of the MDE, specifically focuses on the management of forest reserves.

In March 2021, the GOH passed a new law that: 1) establishes The National Institute of Water Resources (*Institut National des Ressources Hydriques, INARHY*) to ensure the execution of national water management and governance policy in Haiti; and 2) dictates new regulations related to water governance.²⁷² The Inter-ministerial Committee for Territorial Development (*Comité Interministériel d'Amenagement du Territoire, CIAT*)²⁷³ is responsible for defining government policy on land use planning and protection and management of watersheds, among other areas. Decentralized government entities play a limited role in watershed and forest planning, management, and governance, including: male-dominated mayors; Board of Directors of the Communal Section (*Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale, CASEC*); Assembly of the Communal Section (*Assemblée de la Section Communale, ASEC*); and the Communal Agriculture Bureau (*Bureau Agricole Communale, BAC*). The capacity of these decentralized structures is lacking in regard to funding, jurisdiction, logistical resources, and technical expertise for both environmental protection and gender integration.²⁷⁴ At the sub-national level, there are many community-based natural resource management groups (NRMG) such as watershed protection committees, water point committees, irrigation committees, and potable water and sanitation provision committees (*comité d'approvisionnement en eau potable et assainissement, CAEPA*). However, most community-based NRMG face technical and legal capacity challenges in playing an effective role in watershed and forest planning, management, and governance.²⁷⁵ At both the national and sub-national levels, there is limited coordination among these institutions and an absence of

²⁷² Republic of Haiti. 2021. *Law on the Creation, Organization, and Functioning of the National Institute of Water Resources and Water Sector Governance*.

²⁷³ The CIAT, chaired by the Prime Minister, is composed of the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Planning, as well as the Ministries of the Interior, Public Works, and Finance. Source: Stoa, Ryan. 2017. "Water Governance in Haiti: An Assessment of Laws and Institutional Capacities." *Tulane Environmental Law Journal* Vol. 29: 243.

²⁷⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁷⁵ Ibid.

collaboration with the MCFDF.²⁷⁶ Finally, these centralized, decentralized, and community-based environmental protection entities typically do not have gender-sensitive policies and strategies in place.

6.1.2 LAWS AND POLICIES

According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), “both women and men possess knowledge and skills that are critical to finding solutions to environmental challenges. Identifying and addressing both women’s and men’s needs, as well as empowering women as decision-makers, are critical to ensuring the sustainability of environmental policy, planning, and programming.”²⁷⁷ As shown in the text box below, Haiti’s environment and watershed management policies and strategies lack systematic gender integration as well as adherence to internationally-recognized principles of gender equality and women’s empowerment, as both a driver of and prerequisite for sustainable environmental development.

Gender Equality in Environment and Watershed Management Policy

Article 12 of the MDE’s 2006 framework decree stipulates that different social groups, including women, have the right to intervene in the different phases of formulation and execution of the national policy on environmental matters.²⁷⁸ This is the only gender equality reference in the framework.

The 2019 National Policy on the Fight Against Climate Change (*Politique Nationale de Lutte Contre les Changements Climatiques, PNCC*) makes no mention of the gender-specific impacts of climate change or actions that consider the gendered dynamics of these environmental changes.²⁷⁹

Principle No 4 (Gender Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion) of the **MDE’s National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity 2030**, makes only general mention of the importance of strengthening equity between men and women, boys, and girls, and the poor and well-off, and ensuring that the implementation of the strategy incorporates the voice of women and other traditionally excluded groups (sawyers, charcoal burners, operators of oily wood, etc.).²⁸⁰

Law on the Creation, Organization, and Functioning of the INARHY and Water Sector Governance includes in its Article 4 the core principles for sustainable water management, protection, valorization, and development; it does not include any reference to gender equality as a guiding principle. Article 5 fails to underline the need for gender-specific considerations related to necessary adaptations to current water planning,

²⁷⁶ Ibid.

²⁷⁷ UNEP. n.d. *Gender Equality and the Environment: A Guide to UNEP’s Work*.

²⁷⁸ MDE. 2006. *Décret-cadre portant sur la Gestion de l’Environnement et de la Régulation de la Conduite des Citoyens et Citoyennes pour la Gestion Durable*.

²⁷⁹ MDE. 2019. *Politique Nationale de Lutte Contre les Changements Climatiques (PNCC) 2019*.

²⁸⁰ MDE. 2020. *Haiti Biodiversité 2030, Stratégie Nationale et Plan d’Actions pour la Diversité Biologique (Révisé-2030)*. Direction Biodiversité/ANAP.

management, and governance in the context of climate change, despite the disproportionate burden for women relating to securing water in Haiti.²⁸¹

6.2 PARTICIPATION IN FOREST AND WATERSHED PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE

6.2.1 WOMEN AND MEN IN LEADERSHIP ROLES

Global research shows that the inclusion of both women and men in forest management executive committees and their effective participation in decision-making improves forest governance and resource sustainability.²⁸² Research conducted in Haiti similarly finds that when women occupy leadership positions in NRMGs, they are more likely to share knowledge learned with other members of the community, and have a greater capacity to defuse conflicts and can do so more quickly than their male counterparts.²⁸³ Despite this, men typically hold decision-making positions at all levels of environmental governance, including central and decentralized ministry levels of the community-based NRMGs in Haiti.^{284, 285} Women represent only a small portion of members in watershed and forest management committees.²⁸⁶ Where women are members of associations and management committees, they typically do not participate in decision-making along with men. Instead, they assume only administrative roles such as treasurer, delegate, or cook during major meetings.^{287, 288} Outside of these associations and committees, women often play an advisory role to men, advocating against cutting trees and for reforestation because of their importance to watershed health. It is reported that men highly regard women's role in this area.²⁸⁹

6.2.2 BARRIERS TO WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

The reasons for the underrepresentation of women in these structures include deeply rooted beliefs among women and men that these governance structures are “masculine” spaces.²⁹⁰ Outright discrimination against women plays a role: many men view women and persons with disabilities as less capable.²⁹¹ Civil society organizations, especially women-led organizations and those led by LGBTQI+ persons, struggle to influence environmental policy because governmental authorities are reluctant to include their input due to gender discrimination.²⁹²

²⁸¹ Republic of Haiti. 2021. *Law on the Creation, Organization, and Functioning of the National Institute of Water Resources and Water Sector Governance*.

²⁸² CIFOR. 2013. *L'Analyse de Genre dans la Recherche Forestière. Ce que les Décideurs Politiques devraient Savoir*.

²⁸³ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

²⁸⁴ FAO. *Gestion Durable des Forêts (GDF) Boîte à Outils*. FAO Website.

²⁸⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁸⁶ Protos/Odrino. 2020. *Rapport sur l'Analyse de Contexte par Rapport à l'Équité de Genre. Réalisé dans les Bassins Versants Denise, Catinette, Moustiques*.

²⁸⁷ Helvetas-Haiti. 2017. *Plan de Gestion de l'Unité II du Parc National Naturel de la Forêt des Pins (2017-2022)*. ANAP/MDE.

²⁸⁸ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁸⁹ Ibid.

²⁹⁰ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

²⁹¹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁹² Ibid.

Other barriers include women's time poverty, related to women's disproportionate burden of household and care responsibilities.^{293, 294} This conforms to global evidence about women's limited participation in natural resource management (NRM).²⁹⁵ Global findings applicable to Haiti include issues of logistic challenges (e.g., lack of transport), favoritism toward men in forestry initiatives, and economic inequalities between men and women.²⁹⁶ Women often lack the confidence to assume leadership positions in NRM management and governance bodies.²⁹⁷ Women also tend to receive less technical training than men to participate in forest and watershed protection activities, because they have insufficient time to participate in the same amount of training and continuing education as men.²⁹⁸ The final performance evaluation for the USAID DEED Project (*Développement Économique pour un Environnement Durable*, Economic Development for Sustainable Environment) found that, when women received training and economic opportunities, they could play an important role in NRM, reforestation, and watershed management.²⁹⁹

6.2.3 ADVANCES IN WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

Several Haitian women's organizations, like Haitian Women's Solidarity (*Solidarité Fanm Ayisyèn*, SOFA) and the Group of Engaged Women of Ouanaminthe (*Regroupement des Femmes Engagées d'Ouanaminthe*, RFEQ) have become proactive in placing environmental awareness and protection at the heart of their work. They conduct advocacy, training, and needs assessments related to women and youth. Some women have organized themselves into women-only mutual self-help groups to address issues related to NRM.³⁰⁰ The Foundation for the Protection of Marine Diversity (*Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine*), a national environmental protection organization, has established a 50/50 gender quota for their Ecological Marine Guards. There are also some mixed-gender NRMG managed by women.³⁰¹ For example, female members of the Network of Coffee Cooperatives in the North and Northeast Region (*Réseau des Coopératives Caféières de la Région du Nord et du Nord-Est*) have developed strong leadership capacity and do not leave management decisions to men.³⁰²

6.2.4 YOUTH PARTICIPATION

In contrast with global trends, there is a near total absence of youth interest and youth leadership related to environmental protection in Haiti. There are practically no youth associations that address issues related to NRM,³⁰³ and young people represent only a small portion of membership of watershed and forest management committees.³⁰⁴ Young Haitian women and men consider participating in volunteer forest management and protection activities a waste of time, preferring to use their time for

²⁹³ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

²⁹⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁹⁵ Manfre, Cristina and Deborah Rubin. 2013. *Intégrer le Genre en Recherche Forestière. Guide pour les Scientifiques et les Administrateurs de Programme du CIFOR*.

²⁹⁶ CIFOR. 2013. *L'Analyse de Genre dans la Recherche Forestière. Ce que les Décideurs Politiques devraient Savoir*.

²⁹⁷ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

²⁹⁸ Ibid.

²⁹⁹ USAID/Haiti. 2013. *Développement Économique pour un Environnement Durable (DEED) Performance Évaluation Final Report*.

³⁰⁰ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

³⁰¹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁰² Ibid.

³⁰³ Ibid.

³⁰⁴ Protos/Odrino. 2020. *Rapport sur l'Analyse de Contexte par rapport à l'Équité de Genre. Réalisé dans les Bassins Versants Denise, Catinette, Moustiques*.

IGAs. In addition, young men in particular lack attachment to their rural roots and want to migrate abroad or become urban taxi drivers.³⁰⁵ NRM initiatives typically do not engage participants to encourage their children to join in agroforestry and watershed and forest management and protection efforts.³⁰⁶

6.3 AGROFORESTRY, WATERSHED AND FOREST PROTECTION, AND REFORESTATION GENDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.3.1 AGROFORESTRY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Most rural Haitians are farmers who engage in some form of agroforestry practices, typically referred to as “family gardening,” since most family garden plots have some trees along with crops and livestock. Agroforestry is thus relevant to efforts of watershed and forest protection as well as reforestation. Both women and men in Haiti tend to have positive views of agroforestry. Women value agroforestry more for its economic benefits, which aligns with their overall responsibility for managing all household expenses including food purchases and school fees.³⁰⁷ Men, in contrast, place more value on its environmental protection benefits and the sustainability that it affords.³⁰⁸ According to one stakeholder, women allow men to see the importance of agroforestry, thanks to their good management of the return of agricultural products.³⁰⁹

Though men drive the functioning of agroforestry—making major decisions about planting, fencing, buying seeds, plowing, and ensuring security—women carry out most of the day-to-day activities related to it. Women are involved in harvesting and selling agricultural products as well caring for small livestock. Women accompany men in certain activities: tree pruning (picking up the pruned branches); planting (coffee, orange, cocoa, mango, lemon, etc.); watering and weeding; and especially food preparation. In general, women decide the timing of harvest and marketing. Most interviewed women and men agreed that approximately 95 percent of women are autonomous in the harvesting and sale of agricultural products, at least for crops considered secondary or low-value (e.g., okra, spinach, tomato, and beets). This autonomy exists especially when husbands and wives have gender-equal relationships.³¹⁰

Despite some level of autonomy, deeply rooted discriminatory gender norms related to the roles and responsibilities of women and men may manifest in GBV in agroforestry activities. For example, men typically control the harvest and sale of high-value crops, which can lead to economic and physical GBV. (See below under Gender-based Violence for further discussion.) Likewise, in polygamous relationships, which are common in rural Haiti, men may organize the harvest and sale of crops without the main and secondary wives’ knowledge. In some cases, husbands reprimand women when they do not harvest according to the husband’s standards. In certain regions, gender norms dictate that women are not allowed to harvest high-value crops, like yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc. Some interviewed men feel that they need to control women to ensure that their energies are not wasted; they evidently believe that women are not capable of managing their own time and activities. Likewise, some men believed that

³⁰⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁰⁶ Ibid.

³⁰⁷ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master’s Thesis. Iowa State University.

³⁰⁸ Ibid.

³⁰⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³¹⁰ Ibid.

men were acting as the women’s “protectors” and “trainers” until they could become autonomous, rather than as “controllers” of women.³¹¹

This points to the importance of employing gender-inclusive approaches to reforestation and watershed management that accounts for the differential needs, desires, and motivations of women and men, since they “have complementary interests and knowledge systems around natural resource management.”³¹² It also speaks to addressing gendered norms and practices related to decision-making in this sector. See above under [Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods \(Livestock Value Chains\)](#) for a discussion of how a specific type of agroforestry, ASPS, has contributed to women’s empowerment and gender equality in Haiti.

6.3.2 WATERSHED AND FOREST PROTECTION

Typically, reforestation and watershed protection activities are a joint and concerted effort of men and women. Men typically take responsibility for hard labor, like soil preparation for tree seedlings, digging holes for tree plantings, soil conservation work in watersheds, pruning/clearing brush, fencing, etc. Women carry out all other activities, including preparing seedlings in the nursery (filling sachets with prepared dirt), weeding the seedlings, transporting the seedlings to the planting field, placing the seedlings into holes, and preparing food for the men who work in the field caring for planted trees (watering, weeding, etc.).³¹³ Women without partners participate in all aspects of watershed protection, reforestation, and agroforestry, performing tasks typically performed by men.³¹⁴

Forest guarding is one way that communities protect watersheds and forests by preventing illegal logging. Men typically take part in surveillance activities in the forest, and they face violence when they try to enforce the ban on illegal logging.³¹⁵ Many stakeholders question the effectiveness of forest guards.³¹⁶ (See discussion below under Barriers to Reforestations and Watershed/Forest Protection—Government Policies.)

In reforestation efforts, community-based women’s groups generally show better results than those dominated by men, in maintenance and monitoring activities as well as sustainability. This likely reflects their more effective use of resources.³¹⁷

6.4 FOREST USES

6.4.1 FARMERS’ ATTITUDES TOWARDS FOREST USE AND DEFORESTATION

Consuming forest resources (e.g., in charcoal production) represents an important source of household income, especially during times of hardship like crop loss because of drought.^{318, 319} Nevertheless, most rural Haitian women and men are very reluctant to cut down a tree.³²⁰ Typically, they will only cut

³¹¹ Ibid.

³¹² Canada-UNDP CCAF. 2016. *Filling Buckets, Fueling Change. Ensuring Gender-Responsive Climate Change Adaptation.*

³¹³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³¹⁴ Ibid.

³¹⁵ Ibid.

³¹⁶ Ibid.

³¹⁷ Ibid.

³¹⁸ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Fruit, Lumber & Charcoal Ethnographic Value Chains in Haiti.*

³¹⁹ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know.*

³²⁰ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and Notable Information Network.*

down trees that are old and no longer producing fruit,³²¹ or will take advantage of fallen trees after hurricanes.³²² In one study, fewer men than women admitted to cutting trees, and those that did so suggested it was for economic purposes—such as making charcoal, firewood, or furniture, or for farming needs—or in response to a dire financial situation, such as to pay for schooling fees.³²³ Both women and men in the study expressed remorse when they cut down trees, indicating that they felt they had no “other way out” or felt “cornered,” as one farmer explained.³²⁴ The overuse of forest products for energy also relates to the systemic shortage of an energy alternative: approximately 70 percent of Haiti’s energy comes from burning wood and charcoal.³²⁵

6.4.2 AGRICULTURE

One of the primary uses of forest resources includes forest clearing for cash crops—notably maize, typically raised by men, and other food crops, managed by women.³²⁶ Men and boys are largely responsible for cattle herding as well as tending to goats, which traditionally involves open grazing (see discussion under Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods). The mass clearing of land for intensive agriculture, including for cash crops, and the open grazing of large numbers of cattle and goats are the leading contributing factors to deforestation and watershed degradation, which in turn exacerbate climate change impacts.^{327, 328, 329}

6.4.3 CHARCOAL AND WOOD FUEL

Although charcoal production is often cited as a leading cause of deforestation in Haiti and elsewhere,³³⁰ it accounts for less than 7 percent of deforestation in tropical regions generally³³¹ and likewise has a similarly low impact on deforestation in Haiti.³³² Both women and men are engaged in charcoal use and production. Urban Haitians, particularly women, rely on charcoal for cooking, since neither gas nor electric stoves are readily available to the majority of households.^{333, 334} Rural Haitian women typically use wood rather than charcoal for cooking.³³⁵ Men are primarily responsible for felling timber and transforming it into charcoal.³³⁶ However, women will also participate in charcoal production, in the absence of men.³³⁷ Prepared charcoal is then sorted and bagged by women and children, in preparation

³²¹ Ibid.

³²² Schwartz, Timothy. 2019. *Fruit, Lumber & Charcoal Ethnographic Value Chains in Haiti*.

³²³ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master’s Thesis. Iowa State University.

³²⁴ Ibid.

³²⁵ Locke, Hugh. 2018. *Tree Currency*. Smallholder Farmers’ Alliance Website.

³²⁶ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master’s Thesis. Iowa State University.

³²⁷ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women’s Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

³²⁸ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. Schwartz Research Group.

³²⁹ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master’s Thesis. Iowa State University.

³³⁰ Ibid.

³³¹ Ibid.

³³² Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and Notable Information Network*.

³³³ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master’s Thesis. Iowa State University.

³³⁴ Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and Notable Information Network*.

³³⁵ Ibid.

³³⁶ Schwartz, Timothy. 2019. *Fruit, Lumber & Charcoal Ethnographic Value Chains in Haiti*.

³³⁷ Ibid.

for retail sale by women in local markets.^{338, 339} The male household members will also help their wives or female relatives bag, move, and ship charcoal to the city for sale, and may also take the charcoal to the city themselves for sale. However, in general, women control the sale and trade of charcoal; accordingly, the household considers women the owners of any charcoal produced in the household.³⁴⁰

6.4.4 FRUIT TREES

Women typically control the use of fruit trees. Women manage all aspects of harvest, transport, and marketing of fruit. Picking fruit, however, is an activity exclusively performed by men and boys. Boys also help sort and transport fruit, while girls sort and help their mothers package, transport, and sell the fruit. Women may pay men to harvest trees and transport the produce to market. Women typically own the fruit trees on both land purchased with a spouse as well as on hereditary land, even if male family members also have access to and use of that land.³⁴¹

6.4.5 WOOD TREES AND LUMBER

Men control the use of wood trees and lumber production.³⁴² Typically, men own wood trees and lumber destined for construction, and accordingly are fully responsible for the marketing of both live and cut trees. Men are also the primary consumers of lumber for the construction of houses and building of household furniture. Specialized male craftsmen called sawyers are responsible for felling trees. A man may sell a living tree to another (typically male) buyer. The live tree may remain standing on the seller's land for years until the buyer is ready to make use of the tree for lumber.³⁴³ Illegal logging on public lands takes place, likely carried out by men, given their control of wood trees and lumber production.³⁴⁴

6.5 CLIMATE CHANGE, DEFORESTATION, AND WATERSHED DEGRADATION

Haiti's high propensity to disasters such as hurricanes, droughts, and flooding—exacerbated by climate change, deforestation, and watershed degradation—creates a destructive feedback loop. Deforestation and watershed degradation have economic and other consequences for both men and women, such as soil erosion, drought, and loss of clean water sources, with negative effects on their ability to subsist on the profits and produce from their homestead farms.³⁴⁵ Deforestation and watershed degradation have a disproportionately negative impact on women for several reasons.

- Women typically have less access to credit, earn less, and have smaller farms.³⁴⁶

³³⁸ Ibid.

³³⁹ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

³⁴⁰ Schwartz, Timothy. 2019. *Fruit, Lumber & Charcoal Ethnographic Value Chains in Haiti*.

³⁴¹ Ibid.

³⁴² Socio-digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains and Notable Information Network*.

³⁴³ Schwartz, Timothy. 2019. *Fruit, Lumber & Charcoal Ethnographic Value Chains in Haiti*.

³⁴⁴ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master's Thesis. Iowa State University.

³⁴⁵ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

³⁴⁶ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master's Thesis. Iowa State University.

- The impact of climate change, like drought, puts an extra time burden on women to collect water,³⁴⁷ a task which already takes up to two hours per day in most parts of Haiti.³⁴⁸
- Women manage their family's health, hygiene, and sanitation needs. Drought and reduced access to water result in additional time and resources spent caring for family members with waterborne illnesses³⁴⁹ and more time spent washing clothes, for example.³⁵⁰
- During periods of drought, making charcoal becomes an easy replacement for selling crops; consequently, rural women must travel further to find wood needed for cooking, during dry periods.³⁵¹
- Women have responsibility for ensuring children's needs are met, which becomes increasingly difficult when deforestation and watershed degradation impact household livelihoods.³⁵²

Drought can also lead to the death of cattle because of lack of availability of pasture and grasses for open grazing, which places a strain on household income, especially on men's contribution. This eliminates an important form of in-kind "savings" needed for resilience in the face of shocks and vulnerabilities.³⁵³

Despite these impacts, women and men farmers typically have limited information about climate change and associated hazards, and they often do not receive timely information about impending disasters. Likewise, men and women farmers often do not have the information they need to make decisions about when and what to farm, as climate change has altered reliable indicators (e.g., consistent yearly rainy seasons).³⁵⁴ There are some current MDE efforts, under the auspices of its Climate Change Directorate, to create awareness among women and men about the interlinkages between climate change and deforestation.

6.6 BARRIERS TO REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED/FOREST PROTECTION

6.6.1 POVERTY

Overall, economic pressure and poverty are the primary forces driving land clearing for economic purposes.^{355, 356, 357} In line with their limited monetary resources, Haitians employ a zero-risk, zero-investment strategy in forest resources, as they often do with other potential IGAs (e.g., chicken raising). In other words, women and men farmers invest almost nothing in the upkeep of their own fruit

³⁴⁷ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women's Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

³⁴⁸ Cultural Practice, LLC. 2016. *Haiti Feed the Future ZOI Interim Assessment Report*.

³⁴⁹ USAID/Haiti. 2016. *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Appraisal Document*.

³⁵⁰ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*.

³⁵¹ Ibid.

³⁵² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁵³ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women's Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

³⁵⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁵⁵ USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women's Resilience in Northern Haiti*.

³⁵⁶ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*.

³⁵⁷ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master's Thesis. Iowa State University.

and wood trees. They use no fertilizer or pesticides, even homemade ones, despite the insect infestations that plague many of the common trees in Haiti, nor do they strategically prune their trees. This pattern is a hindrance to reforestation efforts, which requires investment of time and resources.³⁵⁸

One of the main reasons for this zero-risk, zero-investment strategy is poverty. Men and women employ a strategy of using their time to make quick money (e.g., working as daily laborers) as opposed to dedicating time to longer-term benefits such as reforestation.³⁵⁹ Likewise, the nearly total absence of basic social services (health, potable water, etc.) means that poor Haitians, especially women, must use most of their income to obtain these services. This leads to exploitation of natural resources (e.g., cutting trees for construction and charcoal) to earn money to pay for basic services.³⁶⁰

6.6.2 ACCESS TO CREDIT

In addition to poverty, lack of access to credit (in particular for women) is a barrier to the development of alternative sustainable livelihoods.³⁶¹ In rural Haiti, lack of access to credit frequently pushes rural Haitian women and men to overuse forest resources: to grow cash and subsistence crops, produce charcoal, cut fruit and wood trees during financial hardship, and illegally log.³⁶² See Section 4: Livestock for more in-depth discussion of Access to Credit and Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods.

6.6.3 LAND TENURE

Land tenure is key to reforestation decision-making globally.³⁶³ In Haiti, however, women and men face difficulties related to titling, with women experiencing more challenges than men in this regard and therefore being more likely to be sharecroppers or tenant farmers.³⁶⁴ See above, under Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods (Livestock Value Chains), for an in-depth discussion on gender differences in land tenure. Overall, long-term investments in reforestation and other watershed and forest protection activities (e.g., soil conservation and erosion control) are much higher among farmers (women and men) who hold an official land title. Likewise, farmers who hold land titles are more likely to adopt new NRM technologies and practices than farmers without land tenure, including tenant farmers and sharecroppers. Those without secured land tenure are more likely to use slash-and-burn farming for short-term benefits that have long-term negative consequences, and to favor short-term cash crops over perennial plants (e.g., fruit trees). This is in part due to limited technical knowledge and environmental awareness and in part due to insufficient motivation because they do not own the land.³⁶⁵

Large tracts of public land, free of government oversight, are likely to be overexploited by farmers. Likewise, there are serious challenges related to the non-functioning of the cadastral system—a survey system to determine the extent, value, and ownership of land, especially for tax purposes; this creates land disputes because of uncertain boundaries or title. Inadequate zoning also poses challenges for the environmental protection of forests and watersheds, in the absence of zones defined for agriculture, industry, and environmental protection. Additionally, official land title may not guarantee secure land tenure due to fraud and abuse in the system at all levels (national and local). Finally, growing incidences

³⁵⁸ Socio-digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains and Notable Information Network*.

³⁵⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁶⁰ Ibid.

³⁶¹ Ibid.

³⁶² Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master's Thesis. Iowa State University.

³⁶³ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

³⁶⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁶⁵ Ibid.

of armed land grabbing in the North and South Department may limit investment in environmental protection.³⁶⁶

6.6.4 OTHER PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

Both male and female farmers cite the lack of irrigation and inadequate plot size as barriers to replanting trees. Men more often than women also cited lack of paid and unpaid labor as an obstacle to reforestation.³⁶⁷

6.6.5 GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Most interviewed stakeholders highlight that there is an overall lack of engagement of governmental authorities and an almost total absence of environmental protection authorities in certain regions of Haiti.³⁶⁸ Overall, the GOH does little to enforce the laws that exist, and the fines provided for in law are so negligible that they do not deter illegal loggers (most of whom are men).³⁶⁹ The GOH often focuses on punitive measures, like bans on charcoal that disproportionately impact women, instead of on promoting alternatives and incentives for sustainable land use.³⁷⁰

6.6.6 EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND AWARENESS

In rural Haiti, 31 percent of women and 24 percent of men have no formal education.³⁷¹ Likewise, in rural Haiti, women are somewhat less likely to read than men: 70 percent of rural women versus 76 percent of rural men are literate.³⁷² Low levels of education and literacy act as a barrier to accessing written information about reforestation and environmental protection. Indeed, Haitian farmers who have more education (mainly men) have greater awareness than women about the negative effects of tree cutting on soil erosion, watersheds, and overall impacts on the environment.³⁷³ Interviewed women and men farmers expressed having insufficient technical knowledge, know-how, training, and accompaniment³⁷⁴ related to agroforestry, including for ASPS approaches.³⁷⁵ Women, in particular, have less access to knowledge and training related to agroforestry and watershed/forest protection.³⁷⁶ See above under Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods (Livestock Value Chains) for an in-depth discussion.

The Haitian educational curriculum, at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, has yet to include comprehensive integration of environmental education.³⁷⁷ However, in 2018 the MDE, in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MOE), implemented a pilot initiative on environmental education

³⁶⁶ Ibid.

³⁶⁷ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master's Thesis. Iowa State University.

³⁶⁸ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁶⁹ Ibid.

³⁷⁰ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master's Thesis. Iowa State University.

³⁷¹ MSPP. 2018. *EMMUS VI 2016-2017*.

³⁷² Ibid.

³⁷³ Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master's Thesis. Iowa State University.

³⁷⁴ The "accompaniment" approach (from the French term *accompagnement*) contrasts with traditional extension and advisory services that focus primarily on technology transfer, in favor of a dialogue relationship that enables greater adaptability to climatic or economic uncertainties. Source: Coordination Sud. 2017. "Rethinking the Profession of Agronomist: Towards an Accompaniment Approach." *The Notes of Sud*. No. 2.

³⁷⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁷⁶ Ibid.

³⁷⁷ Ibid.

targeting selected schools at the fundamental level (grades 1-9), with plans to eventually expand to all levels of the education system.^{378, 379} Even these limited efforts do not systematically include a gender lens to ensure that gender equality is at the heart of NRM and environmental education.³⁸⁰ At the secondary and tertiary level, few young women specialize in majors related to environmental protection.³⁸¹ Large-scale environmental awareness raising is needed, through media campaigns and other sensitization activities for women, men, boys, and girls.³⁸²

6.6.7 SECURITY

Growing insecurity in both the urban and rural areas of Haiti limits women and men from working outside early in the morning, to complete important forest protection and agroforestry activities when temperatures are lower. Male farmers and property owners as well as local authorities face the possibility of violent aggression and threats by illegal loggers.³⁸³ Armed theft of livestock, other agriculture products/inputs, and land has become commonplace in the Haitian countryside.³⁸⁴ The growing insecurity has caused increasing fear among women and men in rural Haiti.³⁸⁵

6.6.8 DONOR-FUNDED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Key stakeholders cited the lack of visible results from the implementation of forest and watershed protection activities as a factor that discourages women and men from participating actively in NRM. Relatedly, farmers do not heed the guidance of project field workers because it is often not based on the realities of rural Haiti.

Overall, donor-funded projects have also lacked specific mechanisms for integrating women equitably and equally. Not putting in place gender equality and gender equity mechanisms that take into account issues of protection as well as women's and men's unique needs, strengths, and limitations has resulted in NRM projects exacerbating gender inequalities. For example, many NRM projects providing payment for watershed and forest protection work have typically focused on men, and when they have recruited women, they have paid them less than men. Men also frequently consider women as burdensome—because their competing domestic responsibilities or different physical abilities limit their ability to complete certain NRM activities in a timely manner.³⁸⁶

6.7 ALTERNATIVE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

6.7.1 NEW HERBAL, FRUIT, AND TREE PRODUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION

Other potential value chains for development include tree nurseries³⁸⁷ and the cultivation of medicinal plants and derivative natural medicines, essential oils, and natural cosmetics.³⁸⁸ Women are likely well-placed to benefit from these new potential IGAs, given their existing roles in agricultural processing and

³⁷⁸ Ibid.

³⁷⁹ Haiti Libre. 2018. *Haiti-Éducation: Vers l'Intégration de l'Environnement dans les Cours Scolaires Haïtiens*.

³⁸⁰ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁸¹ Ibid.

³⁸² Ibid.

³⁸³ Ibid.

³⁸⁴ Ibid.

³⁸⁵ Ibid.

³⁸⁶ Ibid.

³⁸⁷ Socio-digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains and Notable Information Network*.

³⁸⁸ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

transformation.³⁸⁹ Expansion of artisanal honey production—using models of women-led hive management in the North of Haiti (Ferrier, Bord de Mer, and Limonade)—may present economic development opportunities.³⁹⁰

6.7.2 TRANSFORMATION OF PROCESSED FRUIT

Likewise, the commercialization of fruit processed into juices, fruit leather, liquor, preserves, and vinegar represents another potential IGA,^{391, 392} especially for women, given their existing role in food preparation in Haiti.³⁹³

6.7.3 ECOTOURISM

The development of ecotourism could also potentially benefit women and men and promote sustainable NRM in Haiti, notably in the North and South Departments with rich flora, fauna, mountains, beaches, and other natural resources.³⁹⁴ According to global evidence, when designed using gender-responsive approaches, tourism can empower women by creating direct jobs and enhancing income generation through entrepreneurial initiatives.³⁹⁵

6.7.4 NEEDED RESOURCES TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

To develop any or all of these opportunities, interviewed male and female farmers and other stakeholders highlight the importance of gender-equal and equitable access to resources that include: 1) access to credit and financial services adapted to the rural reality in Haiti; 2) technical training and accompaniment related to agroforestry and incubation of new value chains; and 3) business development training and coaching.³⁹⁶

6.8 PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES (PES)

PES are practices designed to incentivize farmers, landowners, and other stakeholders to engage in sustainable activities like natural resource conservation, reforestation, and watershed protection, by paying them for the performance of such services.³⁹⁷ Examples of PES initiatives include the global Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) program, eco-labeling, conservation easements and concessions, and cap-and-trade mechanisms for watershed protection.³⁹⁸ REDD+ gender equality guidance advocates for 1) ensuring women's equitable and meaningful involvement in REDD+, both to eliminate gender barriers and unjust "business-as-usual" practices and to make REDD+ more effective and successful; and 2) ensuring women's perspectives are integrated into REDD+ action, since their voice can support more accurate and nuanced analysis of forest and watershed degradation.³⁹⁹ Global evidence indicates that women in many cases do not participate fully

³⁸⁹ Ibid.

³⁹⁰ Ibid.

³⁹¹ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Fruit, Lumber & Charcoal Ethnographic Value Chains in Haiti*.

³⁹² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁹³ Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Fruit, Lumber & Charcoal Ethnographic Value Chains in Haiti*.

³⁹⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁹⁵ Tourism for SDGs. n.d. *SDG 5 – Gender*. Tourism for SDGs Website.

³⁹⁶ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

³⁹⁷ GenderInSite. 2016. *Low Participation of Women and Unequal Gender Benefits in Payments for Ecosystem Services*. GenderInSite Website.

³⁹⁸ PROFOR. 2017. *In Brief: Gender and Forest Landscapes: Enhancing Development Impacts of Projects and Programs*.

³⁹⁹ UN-REDD Programme. 2021. *Info Brief Global: Gender and REDD+: Promoting Transformational Change and Innovation in REDD+ Action*.

or benefit equally from PES; men garner the majority of incentives because PES design is often gender-neutral. For example, land ownership and membership in an agricultural association are commonly-used criteria for participation in PES schemes, with the result of marginalizing women, who are less likely to own land and to participate in producer associations globally.⁴⁰⁰

PES essentially does not exist in Haiti. At one point, the MDE explored implementing a PES scheme, but it never advanced.⁴⁰¹ In some cases, NGOs provide payment for certain environmental protection activities. One small-scale example is the Smallholder Farmers' Alliance (SFA) Tree Currency initiative,⁴⁰² in the coastal areas of Haiti, which follows a social business model that provides its members earned credits for every tree grown, transplanted, or maintained. The members can then exchange the credits for crop seeds, tools, and agricultural training. The Tree Currency initiative targets both men and women; it provides women members specifically with special incentives that earn them the right to receive small low-interest loans either for farm improvements or to finance other IGAs that supplement their farm incomes.⁴⁰³

6.9 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Global evidence suggests that the potential for GBV related to natural resources tends to increase in the context of environmental shocks, stressors, or threats.⁴⁰⁴ Data for Haiti are lacking on GBV risk and incidence related to environmental degradation, climate change, and natural resource management. Data are particularly needed on existing and new forms of GBV that may have emerged due to the continually increasing political, environmental, and household-level shocks, stressors, and crisis in Haiti.

Limited available evidence from certain regions of Haiti like San Rafael (North Department) highlights that women may face economic and physical violence related to control over commercialization of high-value produce cultivated in family plots: "The women are obliged to provide detailed [financial] accounts to the men on the sale of the main crops (leeks, onions, etc.), which bring in a lot financially. Without these accounts, there can be a caning [of the woman]."⁴⁰⁵ Other cited examples indicate sexual harassment, including unwanted touching by men of women during reforestation and water protection campaigns.⁴⁰⁶

7 ENVIRONMENT: RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 PARTICIPATION IN FOREST AND WATERSHED PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE

- Support the increased participation of women in environmental protection decision-making bodies through enforced gender quotas, leadership training and coaching for women, the integration of behavioral change on gender equality, and male allyship building to create a welcoming context for women to assume leadership roles.

⁴⁰⁰ GenderInSite. 2016. *Low Participation of Women and Unequal Gender Benefits in Payments for Ecosystem Services*. GenderInSite Website.

⁴⁰¹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴⁰² Ibid.

⁴⁰³ Locke, Hugh. 2018. *Tree Currency*. Smallholder Farmers' Alliance Website.

⁴⁰⁴ Castañeda Camey, Itzá, Laura Sabater, Cate Owren, and A. Emmet Boyer. 2020. *Gender-based Violence and Environment Linkages: The Violence of Inequality*. Wen, J. (ed.). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

⁴⁰⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴⁰⁶ Ibid.

- Support the increased participation of women in hands-on technical environmental protection training programs.
- Provide technical assistance to youth and women’s organizations to increase their political influence related to forest and watershed planning, management, and governance.
- Encourage male and female youth participation in environmental advocacy and reforestation/watershed protection activities through incentives like scholarships, related professional internships, and stipends.

7.2 AGROFORESTRY, WATERSHED AND FOREST PROTECTION, AND REFORESTATION GENDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Integrate SBCC interventions in agroforestry, watershed, and reforestation activities to shift norms and practices related to gender roles and responsibilities and to realign control and decision-making between women and men at the community and household levels.

7.3 CLIMATE CHANGE, DEFORESTATION, AND WATERSHED DEGRADATION

- Support the creation of gender-sensitive community-based Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction plans and programs as well as resilience strategies that aim to reduce gender-specific impacts of climate change and related disasters on women, men, boys, and girls, by considering the specific needs and strengths of Haitian women and men.
- See also recommendations for Alternative Livelihoods Opportunities.

7.4 ALTERNATIVE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

- Support women’s economic entrepreneurship through value addition, in areas such as forest product transformation and ecotourism. Specific examples of forest products include: juices, fruit leather, liquor, preserves, vinegar, natural cosmetics, cultivation of medicinal plants and derivative natural medicines, essential oils, and natural cosmetics—all drawing on women’s household skills.

7.5 PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES (PES)

- Design gender-sensitive PES schemes adapted to the context of Haiti. At minimum, there should be a requirement that at least 50 percent of participants from the soliciting community are women.

7.6 ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS

TABLE 5. KEY ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS, BY KEY THEME: ENVIRONMENT

KEY THEME	ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS
Environmental Institutions, Laws, and Policies	EG.10.2-5 (Adapted) Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes and—that integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment—officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance

	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. Custom Indicator: Number of national and local NRM authorities trained on policy and programmatic gender integration.
Participation, Roles, and Responsibilities in Forest and Watershed Planning, Management, and Governance	HL.8.3-3 Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance. HL.8.5-1 Number of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. HL.8.5-1 Number of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management as a result of USG assistance. EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. EG.10.2-2 Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex of land owner. EG.10.4-1 Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance. EG.10.4-7 Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. GNDR-8 Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities. YOUTH-5 Percentage of youth who participate in civic engagement activities following soft skills/life skills training or initiatives from USG assisted programs Percent of persons who agree that women and men should lead equally in natural resources management, disaggregated by sex. Percent of total number of people who receive specialized training related to WSS management and governance who are women. Percent of persons in leadership positions in DINEPA, OREPA, and CAEPAs who are women.
Agroforestry	EG.3.2-28 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies that promote improved climate risk reduction and/or natural resources management with USG assistance [IM-level], disaggregated by sex of land owners.

	EG.3.2-7 Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level] Forest Uses & Alternative Livelihoods EG.10.2-3 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. Custom Indicator: Number of new livestock value chains developed and number of employment/livelihood beneficiaries per new livestock value chain developed, disaggregated by sex.
Climate Change, Deforestation, and Watershed Degradation	EG.11-1 Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance, disaggregated by sex EG.11-3 Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance EG.11-5 Number of people supported by the USG to adapt to the effects of climate change, disaggregated by sex. HA.2.1-1 Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. RESIL-1 Number of host government or community-derived risk management plans formally proposed, adopted, implemented, or institutionalized with USG assistance [IM-level]
Barriers to Reforestation and Watershed/forest Protection	EG.10.4-3 Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex of property owner EG.10.4-4 Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered, disaggregated by sex. EG.10.4-5 Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system (whether a system for the property registry, cadaster, or an integrated system) as a result of USG assistance. EG.10.4-7 Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by sex. EG.10.2-6 Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance. EG.7.1-1 Number of beneficiaries with improved energy services due to USG assistance, disaggregated by sex.

PES	EG.10.2-3 Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. GBV Prevention and Response GNDR-6 Number of people reached by a USG-funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other). Custom Indicator: Number of persons, including project participants and USAID staff, who can articulate where to turn if they or someone they know has experienced GBV.
-----	---

8 DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: KEY FINDINGS

8.1 TAXATION POLICY FRAMEWORK

8.1.1 NATIONAL POLICY

The GOH has developed several strategic planning frameworks governing domestic resource mobilization (DRM) over the last 10 to 15 years,⁴⁰⁷ including the following: 1) National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (*Stratégie Nationale pour la Croissance et pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté*, SNCRP); 2) Framework for Medium-term Cooperation (*Cadre de Coopération Intermédiaire*, CCI); 3) the National Strategic Development Plan (*Plan Stratégique de Développement d’Haïti*, PSDH) 2014–2030; and 4) the National Policy for Equality between Women and Men (*Politique Nationale Égalité Hommes-Femmes*, PNEFH) 2014–2034.

The extent to which these frameworks address DRM—notably, taxation and revenue—varies, as does their emphasis on gender equality. The third of these policies, PSDH, calls for innovative strategies to mobilize additional financial resources to promote economic development; it also calls for better redistribution of mobilized resources and economic growth to benefit disadvantaged social groups.⁴⁰⁸ Although women may be included among the members of disadvantaged social groups, there is no explicit mention of gender equality.

The fourth policy, PNEFH (developed by the ministry on women’s rights, MCFDF), calls for prioritizing new investment into initiatives that aim to support women’s economic empowerment.⁴⁰⁹ However, the policy does not address in detail the resource mobilization needed to undertake national development programs with a broader focus on gender equality.

⁴⁰⁷ Domestic resource mobilization is the “process through which countries raise, allocate, and spend their funds to finance public services.” Source: USAID. n.d. *Domestic Resource Mobilization*. FP Financing Road Map Website.

⁴⁰⁸ Republic of Haiti/MPCE. 2012. *Plan Stratégique de Développement d’Haïti (PSDH), Volume I, Major Projects for Recovery and Development of Haiti*.

⁴⁰⁹ MCFDF. 2014. *Politique Nationale Égalité Homme-Femme*.

8.1.2 GLOBAL TRENDS

Many governments carry out tax reforms to raise revenues. At the same time, taxation reform proposals must balance the inherent trade-offs between various reform objectives. Addressing gender equality in the full menu of revenue policy and management options is compatible with priority DRM objectives.⁴¹⁰ It has been argued that integrating gender equality into tax policy and practice can both further the DRM objectives of tax systems and promote gender equality in economic development.⁴¹¹ Gender-responsive DRM requires several key elements: 1) tax policies that seek to foster gender equality and redress existing inequalities; 2) rectification of explicit and implicit gender bias in tax policy and in its application; and 3) use of sex-disaggregated fiscal data to make informed gender-responsive policy decisions.⁴¹²

According to the World Bank, a country's tax system directly impacts women's participation in the workforce, access to health and education, capacity for savings, ownership of assets, and consumption decisions. Addressing unconscious gender bias in the private sector (e.g., such as the practice of assigning more women than men to lower-paying segments of agricultural value chains to perform “delicate” and “detail-oriented” tasks like fruit picking, labeling, and sorting based on gender stereotypes about women's strengths) and offering advantages to female (especially informal) entrepreneurs can boost women's entrepreneurship and empowerment. As a result, the tax system can also gain new contributors.⁴¹³ The neglect of gender considerations in Haiti's DRM-related policy documents is in keeping with global trends in this area,⁴¹⁴ but it points to an important opportunity for Haiti in its pursuit of its DRM objectives.

8.2 TAXATION INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.2.1 REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN TAXATION INSTITUTIONS

Two primary agencies are responsible for collecting taxes in Haiti at the national level: 1) the General Directorate of Taxation (*Direction Générale des Impôts*, DGI); and 2) the Customs General Administration (*Administration Générale des Douanes*, AGD). The Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities (*Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales*, MICT) also has a limited role in tax collection, as the government entity responsible for collecting and managing the Fiscal Contribution to the Management of Territorial Collectives (*Contribution Fiscale pour la Gestion des Collectivités Territoriales*, CFGDCT). At the municipal level, communes can also levy property taxes.⁴¹⁵ See below under the Relationship between Communal and National Tax Collection Mechanisms for further discussion of CFGDCT and municipalities.

At the DGI, women hold just 17 of the 45 general manager positions in central and branch offices, with responsibilities in DRM strategic decision-making processes. At the middle level, women occupy 16 of 33 “Unit Head of Services” positions. At the director level, however, only one in ten DGI Departmental Directors is a woman.⁴¹⁶ Taken together, this data shows that women account for 39 percent of senior-

⁴¹⁰ World Bank Gender Group and IFC Gender and Economic Inclusion Group. 2021. *Gender and Taxation: Role of Taxation in Promoting Gender Equity*.

⁴¹¹ Estevão, Marcello, Vitor Gaspar, Navid Hanif, and Pascal Saint-Amans. 2021. *How Tax Reform Can Promote Growth and Gender Equality in the Post-Covid Era. Platform for Collaboration on Tax*.

⁴¹² Grown, Caren and Sudarshan Gooptu. 2015. *Revenue Mobilization for Gender Equity*. UNRISD Website.

⁴¹³ World Bank. 2018. *Women Economic Empowerment Study*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

⁴¹⁴ World Bank Gender Group and IFC Gender and Economic Inclusion Group. 2021. *Gender and Taxation: Role of Taxation in Promoting Gender Equity*.

⁴¹⁵ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴¹⁶ Data provided to the EGAD GA research team by the Human Resources Department of the DGI. November

level managers at the DGI.⁴¹⁷ At the AGD, the global workforce is dominated by men: only about 30 percent of the total workforce are women (624 out of 2,102). In leadership positions, women hold only 17.5 percent of director positions at the AGD (7 out of 40). Although specific numbers are unavailable, anecdotal evidence indicates that more men than women hold the post of customs broker.⁴¹⁸ At the municipal level, less than 10 percent of staff and elected officials (e.g., mayors or deputy mayor) with DRM responsibilities (e.g., managing the CFGDCT or levying property taxes) are female.⁴¹⁹

The continued underrepresentation of women, especially at the departmental and municipal levels, points to a continued lack of policies and strategies to ensure inclusive leadership in the DRM. Notably, there are no systematic and formal gender strategies for staff recruitment and development in resource mobilization agencies.⁴²⁰

8.2.2 GENDER-RESPONSIVE HUMAN RESOURCE EFFORTS IN TAXATION INSTITUTIONS

Important initiatives are being developed to address the underrepresentation of women in taxation institutions. In 2016, the MICT designed the Program for Modernization of Communal Administration (*Programme de Modernisation de l'Administration Communale*, PMAC). Several technical and financial partners are supporting the program's implementation in approximately 50 communes. The program includes a component that supports municipalities to use gender-responsive human resource practices to attract and retain a diverse range of skilled applicants in leadership roles related to financial resource mobilization and management in municipal administrations. Some activities include technical support to draft detailed position descriptions using gender-neutral language, and promoting and using positive discrimination approaches to attract female candidates.⁴²¹

In 2018, the ADG adopted a new policy conforming to legislation requiring at least 30 percent female staffing of government institutions. Currently the DGI is also receiving support from Canadian Cooperation to integrate gender into its staffing policies and practices.⁴²² For example, the DGI now practices affirmative action by prioritizing female candidates when two candidates have the same level of professional experience and credentials. The DGI also is working with external consultants and has established a committee to provide professional development opportunities, including training and scholarships for continuing education abroad, to target female staff. The gender quota has produced some advances, though it does not address the lack of women's representation in leadership positions. Gender imbalance continues to exist in the highest-level positions in the DRM sector.⁴²³

2021.

⁴¹⁷ Ibid.

⁴¹⁸ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴¹⁹ Data provided to the EGAD GA research team by Sub-Directorate of Training and Management of Municipal Staff of the Directorate of Territorial Collectivities (DCT) of the MICT/Sous-Direction de formation et de Gestion du Personnel Municipal de la Direction des Collectivités Territoriales (DCT) du MICT. November 2021.

⁴²⁰ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴²¹ IFOS/MICT. 2021. *Rapport de la Retraite Stratégique sur le PMAC*. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: IFOS/MICT.

⁴²² Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴²³ Ibid.

8.3 TAXATION LAW, POLICY, AND PRACTICE

8.3.1 EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT GENDER BIAS ACROSS TAX REGIMES

Most interviewed stakeholders believe there is no evidence of existing implicit or explicit gender bias in the legal taxation system.⁴²⁴ An analysis of available tax legislation also found no evidence of explicit gender bias (including the , the Value-Added Tax Law, Income Tax Decree, Law on Investment Code, Property Tax Decree, and CFGDCT law). While there is no explicit discrimination against women or men, these tax codes do not include provisions to mitigate potential *implicit* bias arising from potential differences in how women and men earn and spend.⁴²⁵ In the case of the Value-Added Tax, Personal Income Tax, and Investment Code, specific examples of implicit bias emerge (see the sub-sections below for further discussion). Furthermore, the GOH does not collect gender-disaggregated fiscal data, making in-depth assessment of the impact of taxes on different segments of the population challenging.

In taxation practice, women are often disadvantaged. One issue arises from the common practice, among women, of employing a male intermediary to facilitate their tax-related tasks (e.g., filing forms, paying taxes). The reasons behind this phenomenon are sociocultural as the tax system is largely male-dominated (see above). Women often feel they will be unable to maneuver the tax system as efficiently and effectively as men. Likewise, women are more likely than men to have insufficient time to complete these tax-related tasks as they also have numerous domestic and income-generating tasks at the household level. This puts women at a disadvantage: by employing these male intermediaries, women expose themselves to increased incidents of fraud as well as increased expenditures related to the completion of these tasks.⁴²⁶

8.3.2 VALUE-ADDED TAX (VAT) (TAXE SUR LE CHIFFRE D'AFFAIRES, TCA)

Article 19 of the TCA law states that the TCA is 10 percent for all sales by traders, producers, manufacturers, industrialists, and other taxpayers as specified in Article 1 of the law.⁴²⁷ Global evidence suggests that consumption taxes like VAT/TCA—levying a uniform percentage across products and services—have regressive effects, tending to be borne more heavily by poor persons and especially by women, who often represent a disproportionate percentage in low-income brackets by taking a proportionally greater amount from those in lower income brackets.⁴²⁸ This likely holds true in the context of Haiti, given the prevalence of poverty and women's greater likelihood than men of facing poverty.

Global research indicates that the regressive effects of VAT can be mitigated by establishing lower tax rates (or exemptions) on the products disproportionately or only purchased by women, as well as on products that meet their basic needs and are critical to their full educational and workforce participation.⁴²⁹ Alternatively, according to global research, the use of subsidies or progressivity measures on personal income taxes may help offset the regressive impacts of VAT; since “broad-based VATs have many theoretical and practical advantages,”⁴³⁰ VAT reforms are politically more difficult than

⁴²⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴²⁵ Findings from a review and analysis conducted by the gender analysis research team.

⁴²⁶ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴²⁷ Republic of Haiti. 1982. *Law on VAT (Loi sur la TCA)*. *First edited in 1982 but modified several times since.

⁴²⁸ Brettonwoods Project. 2021. *World Bank and IMF's Gender Analysis of VAT Falls Short*. Brettonwoods Project Website.

⁴²⁹ Estevão, Marcello, Vitor Gaspar, Navid Hanif, and Pascal Saint-Amans. 2021. *How Tax Reform Can Promote Growth and Gender Equality in the Post-Covid Era*. Platform for Collaboration on Tax.

⁴³⁰ Ibid.

these alternative reforms. In Haiti, Articles 1 and 4 of the TCA law provide tax exemptions for certain sectors, including health, education, vocational or technical training, and agriculture.⁴³¹ According to the research team's analysis, this is the only way that Haiti currently offsets the regressive effects of VAT. To date, the country has not provided subsidies or enacted extensive progressivity measures in the personal income tax code.

8.3.3 PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Gender bias in personal income tax systems can take both explicit and implicit forms.⁴³² Explicit gender discrimination in the tax code may include assigning specific advantages and benefits only to men (e.g., allowing specific tax deductions for men only).⁴³³ In recent years, countries have progressively eliminated explicit bias by using individual assessments instead of mandatory joint or family assessments, which often penalize secondary income earners who are typically women.⁴³⁴ An analysis of the current personal income tax code in Haiti shows it to be gender-neutral without explicit bias. Overall, the law is clear: “each physical person is subject to income tax on account of both their personal income and profits and those of their minor children and other dependents. In the case of joint income of a couple or that of minor children and other dependents, the income declaration will be made by one or the other of the spouses.” In line with the law, Haiti does not have a mandatory joint assessment tax regime; each person decides if he or she wants to file separately or jointly with his/her spouse.⁴³⁵ For shared income, the Haitian code does not specify whether the declaration must be made by a husband or wife.⁴³⁶ Haiti's income tax code establishes tax liability with respect to a particular source of income rather than a particular taxpayer. In the case of a jointly filed tax return, deductions and returns from an income declaration in Haiti are not assigned to primary or secondary earners.⁴³⁷

Globally, implicit bias is often pervasive in personal income tax codes. These codes create advantages or disadvantages for women or men based on socioeconomic or cultural factors, as opposed to discriminating against one gender.⁴³⁸ For example, global literature describes fixed tax rates across income levels as regressive, because low-income earners, who are predominantly women, pay a disproportionate amount of their wages in taxes.⁴³⁹ Haiti's personal income tax code fixes the tax rate at 20 percent across incomes (but exempts those with annual earnings under 60,000 Haitian gourds, approximately USD 600).⁴⁴⁰ This flat rate is regressive for low-wage earners earning over that level (including some who still fall below the international poverty line of USD 1.90/day). In Haiti, women are more likely to be low-wage earners, due to several socioeconomic and cultural factors. Women experience higher levels of informality, lower levels of job security, and less access to decent wages. Gender gaps in labor market participation also reflect traditional gender roles that assign a greater responsibility for household chores to women.⁴⁴¹ The gender salary gap in Haiti is higher than in any other country in Latin America: women in urban areas earn a third less than men, due to such factors as

⁴³¹ Republic of Haiti. 1982. *Law on VAT (Loi sur la TCA)*. Articles 1 & 4.

⁴³² Stotsky, Janet G. 1996. *Gender Bias in Tax Systems*. IMF eLIBRARY, Washington, D.C., IMF.

⁴³³ GTZ. n.d. *Gender & Taxation: Why Care about Taxation and Gender Equality*.

⁴³⁴ Estevão, Marcello, Vitor Gaspar, Navid Hanif, and Pascal Saint-Amans. 2021. *How Tax Reform Can Promote Growth and Gender Equality in the Post-Covid Era*. Platform for Collaboration on Tax.

⁴³⁵ Republic of Haiti. 2005. *Décret-Loi sur l'Impôt sur le Revenu*.

⁴³⁶ Ibid.

⁴³⁷ Ibid.

⁴³⁸ Estevão, Marcello, Vitor Gaspar, Navid Hanif, and Pascal Saint-Amans. 2021. *How Tax Reform Can Promote Growth and Gender Equality in the Post-Covid Era*. Platform for Collaboration on Tax.

⁴³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁰ Republic of Haiti. 2005. *Décret-Loi sur l'Impôt sur le Revenu*.

⁴⁴¹ LCSPP Gender Team. 2014. *Haiti – Gender Note*.

age, children, level of education, and discrimination.⁴⁴² In rural areas, female-headed households are likely to be poorer than male-headed households.⁴⁴³ Accordingly, women face a disproportionate burden from the flat personal income tax rate.

Implicit gender bias often emerges in allowable tax deductions on personal income. For example, allowable deductions may be higher for men's typical expenses (e.g., uniforms or tools) than for women's (e.g., child care or nighttime transportation).⁴⁴⁴ Haiti's main allowable deductions include the following: 20 percent of the annual rent payment of the principal residence; mortgage interest; funds paid to retirement or home savings programs; life and health insurance premiums; medical expenses not covered by an insurance policy; and donations and contributions to non-profit organizations.⁴⁴⁵ An analysis of these allowable deductions indicates that either women or men may have an advantage, depending on the type of deduction. For example, often in Haitian families, women pay for expenses related to health care and education, whereas men generally pay for mortgages or residential rents as well as contributions to social benefits. While the different deductions do not necessarily advantage or disadvantage either gender, overall these deductions appear to benefit mostly wealthier individuals and residents of urban zones, as they apply to expenses that are largely prohibitive for the majority of Haitians.

Another implicit bias involves unpaid care and informal sector work. Haitian women bear the brunt of unpaid care work and comprise 60 percent of informal workers.^{446, 447} Sixty-seven percent of rural women and 50 percent of urban women work in the informal sector.⁴⁴⁸ In addition to being underpaid, they are excluded from the formal systems of labor protection in part paid by taxes;⁴⁴⁹ they work without the right to social security benefits, since they are not contributing to the income tax system.⁴⁵⁰

8.3.4 BUSINESS/CORPORATE TAXES

According to the Haitian Investment Code, the sectors that receive preferential treatment or incentives in the corporate tax scheme are: 1) export-oriented and re-export-oriented investments; 2) agriculture; 3) crafts; 4) tourism and related services; 5) investments made in Haitian industries that create an added value of 35 percent on the final product; and 6) investments made in other sectors or special schemes, such as renewable energy, infrastructure, recycling, housing, and construction.⁴⁵¹ Although no explicit gender bias exists, the preferences and incentives provided to these sectors may implicitly advantage men, who dominate these sectors in both ownership and employment. One exception is the textile industry—the most important export-oriented sector in Haiti, comprising 90 percent of national export earnings and 10 percent of GDP in 2015.⁴⁵² Women account for 65 percent of the textile industry

⁴⁴² IMF. 2020. *IMF Country Report No. 20/122 Haiti Selected Issues*. Washington, DC: IMF.

⁴⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁴ Estevão, Marcello, Vitor Gaspar, Navid Hanif, and Pascal Saint-Amans. 2021. *How Tax Reform Can Promote Growth and Gender Equality in the Post-Covid Era. Platform for Collaboration on Tax*.

⁴⁴⁵ Republic of Haiti. 2005. *Décret-Loi sur l'Impôt sur le Revenu*.

⁴⁴⁶ Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global.

⁴⁴⁷ UNFPA Haiti. 2019. *Return on the International Women's Day with the National Theme of commemoration "Peace and Progress / Development is also Women's Business."* UNFPA Website.

⁴⁴⁸ United Nations in Haiti. 2017. *Haiti: Bilan Commun de Pays*.

⁴⁴⁹ LCSPP Gender Team. 2014. *Haiti – Gender Note*.

⁴⁵⁰ UNFPA Haiti. 2019. *Return on the International Women's Day with the National Theme of Commemoration "Peace and Progress / Development is also Women's Business."* UNFPA Website.

⁴⁵¹ Republic of Haiti. 1989. *Code des Investissements*.

⁴⁵² Betterwork Haiti. n.d. *Better Work Haiti: Our Programme*. Better Work Website.

workforce. (The sector is nevertheless characterized by inadequate workplace conditions for women; for example, very few receive pay while on maternity leave, even though it is mandated by law.⁴⁵³)

The overall business tax regime in Haiti may inadvertently disadvantage women entrepreneurs in its processes and procedures. According to a global International Labour Organization (ILO) study on developing country contexts, women informal entrepreneurs consider the cost of registering and paying taxes as a main barrier to formal registration. Registration would, in theory, allow them to apply for larger loans, to expand markets, and to issue receipts; however, global research indicates that most MSMEs are too small to take advantage of these opportunities. Studies conclude that most MSMEs remain informal because they receive no clear benefit from formalizing. Moreover, the registration process may invite scrutiny from corrupt tax officials. Finally, women are more time-constrained and thus more disadvantaged by the official time-consuming procedures. They may also have less information than men about regulations and their rights, due to educational constraints and smaller networks.⁴⁵⁴ Although Haiti-specific data is unavailable, these global findings are likely applicable to Haiti, given women's preponderance as informal entrepreneurs and the cumbersome nature of Haiti's business tax regime that fails to address the different needs and compliance challenges of large, medium, and small taxpayers.⁴⁵⁵

8.4 GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING (GRB)

Haiti's application of GRB remains fragmented at both national and local/municipal levels. In 2009, UN Women and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development provided GRB training to the MCFDF, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (*Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances*, MEF), and the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (*Ministère de Planification et de la Coopération Externe*, MPCE). In 2015, Idea International designed a GRB manual.⁴⁵⁶ In 2019, executives and magistrates from 12 border municipalities participated in training sessions on Comparative Gender Analysis and GRB, within the framework of a project implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) called Support to Local Governance and Development (*Appui à la Gouvernance Locale et au Développement Territorial*, AGLDT).^{457, 458} A collaborating USAID project, GERE (*Gestion Efficace des Ressources de l'État* (Supporting the Efficient Management of State Resources), is also currently working with the MICT to integrate a gender-responsive and participatory budgeting approach in the municipal budgeting guide.⁴⁵⁹

Even if GRB has yet to be implemented systematically across government agencies, these initiatives show growing political will to consider GRB in national and municipal budgeting. Likewise, interviewed stakeholders expressed an overall general awareness about the importance of GRB.⁴⁶⁰ The research team's analysis of national and municipal budgets during the last 5 to 10 years also found growing budget allocations for social and economic sectors—such as education, health, and informal sector/retail trade

⁴⁵³ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁴ ILO. 2016. *Engaging Informal Women Entrepreneurs in East Africa: Approaches to Greater Formality*. An ILO-WED Issue Brief.

⁴⁵⁵ IMF. 2013. *Haiti Selected Issues*. IMF Country Report No. 13/91.

⁴⁵⁶ Milien Jean Baptiste, Nahomie. 2021. *Initiative Spotlight en Haïti Consultation en Budgétisation Sensible au Genre (BSG)*. PNUD-Haïti.

⁴⁵⁷ This is a Canada Cooperation-financed and UNDP-implemented Project in Partnership with the MPCE, the MICT, the MCFDF, and the Office of Human Resources Management.

⁴⁵⁸ Milien Jean Baptiste, Nahomie. 2021. *Initiative Spotlight en Haïti Consultation en Budgétisation Sensible au Genre (BSG)*. PNUD-Haïti.

⁴⁵⁹ IFOS. 2021. *Termes de Référence pour la Révision du Guide Budgétaire Municipal 2015-2016 dans la Perspective de la Participation du Genre et de l'Inclusion*.

⁴⁶⁰ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

support—that can support gender equality and in which women typically participate or benefit. However, national, and municipal budgets generally do not include allocations for GBV prevention and response.⁴⁶¹ Most of the interviewed stakeholders attribute the absence of GBV prevention and response in budgets to the fact that women do not generally participate in budget conferences.

Despite some advances in data availability, there is an overall absence of the gender-disaggregated socio-economic, tax, and expenditure data needed to analyze the gendered effects of fiscal policies. For example, the research team was not able to access legal framework documents on the Haitian customs administration, services, and procedures because they are not publicly available.⁴⁶²

8.5 BUILDING TRUST IN THE TAX SYSTEM

The tax system in Haiti is characterized by a lack of transparency and accountability. Haitians distrust the system and feel little obligation to pay taxes to a dysfunctional system that provides little support to them in public service delivery.⁴⁶³ Key stakeholders suggest improvements that might contribute to increased trust in the Haitian taxation system: 1) more women in leadership positions; and 2) more efficient, effective, and transparent collection and use of collected taxes.⁴⁶⁴

8.5.1 WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

Many interviewed stakeholders shared the perception that women are better managers, deliver better results, and are more gender-sensitive than their male counterparts working in DRM. They suggest that if women had a greater role in leading DRM entities and managing tax collection and use, those tax entities would manage tax funds more efficiently, transparently, and effectively—and in turn, citizens would trust the system more. However, given the underrepresentation of women in DRM leadership positions, these perceptions remain speculations.

“When a woman arrives in a decision-making position, it is a guarantee that she will give everything to succeed because it is not easy to reach this position. Because to access and evolve in the system, it's a fight, since the men will not let women pass, and unfortunately, it's a solo fight because we don't have the support of the other women most often. Men will see you as a threat, since they will no longer have control over you, and by making certain decisions, you will be seen as arrogant; and on the women's side, given the minority in this position, a kind of jealousy is created.”

-Key Stakeholder

8.5.2 EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE, AND TRANSPARENT COLLECTION AND USE OF COLLECTED TAXES

According to several stakeholders, the problem of mistrust in the taxation system stems from the tax system's ineffectiveness, its lack of transparency and rationality, and the absence of globally-accepted principles, values, and procedures. Therefore, the most obvious way to increase trust in the system is by ensuring efficient, effective, and transparent collection of taxes (using means like digitization, discussed below) and by delivering quality public services—i.e., improving the fiscal contract between mayors and citizens.⁴⁶⁵

⁴⁶¹ Ibid.

⁴⁶² This is based on the gender analysis research team's assessment of available data.

⁴⁶³ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁵ Ibid.

8.6 DIGITIZATION OF THE TAX REGIME

In Haiti, the taxation system is still not digitized. The manual process of tax collection leads to inefficiencies and the consequent loss of tax revenue. This impacts all Haitians, regardless of gender. However, some evidence points to women experiencing greater disadvantage from the manual tax system. Because the manual system is more time-consuming than a digitized system, women's engagement with the system is especially onerous due to their time burden of household responsibilities. The manual system also subjects women to potential fraud in contracting with intermediaries to prepare their taxes. Finally, the security situation complicates the task of paying and filing taxes in person, as many tax offices are located in extremely insecure areas of Port-au-Prince. Haitians, especially women, are hesitant to leave their homes to settle their tax obligations because they fear robbery or physical assault. With a computerized system, both male and female taxpayers could fulfill their tax obligations online more quickly and efficiently, assuming that they have access to mobile technology and are digitally literate.⁴⁶⁶

8.7 CIVIL SOCIETY

Private sector actors (e.g., Chambers of Commerce) are largely absent from active participation in DRM policy making. Overall, they are aware of the role they play in the economy, and of their right to demand accountability, participation, and transparency related to DRM and the use of collected taxes. These actors, however, do not try to encourage citizens to pay taxes.⁴⁶⁷

Recent years have seen an increase in CSOs' demands for greater budget accountability and for increased participation in budget and DRM public policies. Of particular note, the National Federation of Associations of Mayors of Haiti (*Fédération Nationale des Associations des Maires d'Haiti*, FENAMH) is the national umbrella association that advocates on behalf of Haiti's mayors and communes, specifically for decentralization and the legal transfer of public funds from the GOH to the communes. However, the FENAMH does not have the financial resources to achieve its advocacy objectives.⁴⁶⁸ In addition, the FENAMH will need increased autonomy, as well as greater capacity and cohesion (i.e., buy-in and trust among members) if it is to play an active advocacy role in decentralization.⁴⁶⁹

The National Federation of Women Mayors of Haiti (*Fédération Nationale des Femmes Maires d'Haïti*, FENAFEMH) is a sub-organization of the FENAMH. Women mayors established this separate federation to: 1) increase the number of women mayors in Haiti, through awareness raising with women and men about the importance of gender-inclusive politics, and through training potential female candidates; 2) provide targeted capacity-building support to women mayors already in office; and 3) create a space for women mayors to be at the forefront of decision-making and action.⁴⁷⁰ As one stakeholder mentioned, "Men tend to minimize women, so the women mayors grouped together to achieve more things, not because our voice is not directly heard at the FENAMH, but [because] we wanted to put ourselves together for better performance."⁴⁷¹ The support and services provided by FENAFEMH have become a source of motivation for women mayors, who typically must work harder and overcome more obstacles than their male counterparts to both get elected and perform their duties as mayor—hindered by, e.g., time constraints, gender discrimination, and fewer financial resources. The FENAFEMH provides direct support to women mayors who encounter difficulties with the Ministry of Interior in the transfer of CFGDCT funds. The FENAFEMH also seeks to play an increased role in DRM at the municipal level,

⁴⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁸ USAID. 2012. *LOKAL Program Evaluation Final Report*.

⁴⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁰ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴⁷¹ Ibid.

notably through creation of a communal tax collection system. However, the organization needs both financial and technical assistance to realize this objective, as it lacks the financial resources to realize its goals.⁴⁷²

The large majority of the population has no part in the DRM process at either the central or the municipal level. In particular, women-led organizations and other organizations representing LGBTQI+ persons and persons with disabilities are almost totally absent in the development of public policies, particularly on DRM.⁴⁷³ Donor efforts have helped these groups to integrate into civil society, albeit in subtle ways; until now, Haiti has not yet internalized the concept of "the right of the individual."⁴⁷⁴

"In terms of infrastructure and from an anthropological and sociological point of view, these social groups [women, LGBTQI+ persons, and persons with disabilities] are frowned upon. They do not participate in policy making. We do not include them."

-Key Stakeholder

8.8 TAX EVASION

In Haiti, data on tax evasion is not available. However, global research consistently lists Haiti as a place used by entrepreneurs as a fiscal paradise, for offshore enterprises, and by companies wanting to evade paying taxes.⁴⁷⁵ In 2020, the International Monetary Fund found that from 2015 to 2020, Haiti's tax revenues were equivalent only to 13 percent of its overall economy. Only two countries, Panama and Venezuela, collected a lower percentage.⁴⁷⁶ Excessive tax evasion limits the government's ability to raise tax revenue, in turn limiting what Haiti can spend on poverty reduction. This disproportionately impacts women, who bear a higher burden of poverty.⁴⁷⁷ It further leads to widespread distrust in the government's ability to perform essential functions and to provide basic services.⁴⁷⁸ Overall, tax evasion impacts national, communal, and local-level governments in their ability to pay for services, including those that specifically target men, women, boys, or girls.

Data is unavailable to determine whether one gender is more likely to participate in tax evasion in Haiti. However, the general perception among interviewed stakeholders is that men are more likely to evade taxes, as they have the means (resources, access, and connections) either to pay off the tax authorities or to commit other forms of tax fraud. In general, Haitian society is more tolerant of corruption in men than in women.⁴⁷⁹

8.9 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNAL AND NATIONAL TAX COLLECTION MECHANISMS

Established in 1996, CFGDCT is the primary funding mechanism to ensure the transfer of financial resources to communal sections, communes, and departments in Haiti, to promote local autonomy, local development, and decentralization. The funds come from an excise tax on a variety of items.⁴⁸⁰ An

⁴⁷² Ibid.

⁴⁷³ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁵ Hall, Kevin G., and Jacqueline Charles. 2021. *Des Haïtiens Impliqués dans les Pandora Papers*. Miami Herald, Translated from English by Kerlens Tilus. Haiti Liberté Journal.

⁴⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁷ IMF. 2020. *IMF Country Report No. 20/122 Haiti Selected Issues*. Washington, DC: IMF.

⁴⁷⁸ USAID. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Project Supporting the Efficient Management of State Resources (GERE) Fact Sheet*.

⁴⁷⁹ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

⁴⁸⁰ Republic of Haiti. 1996. *Loi Établissant, en Complément des Recettes Communales, des Droits Internes Nommés:*

analysis of the contributions to the CFGDCT reveals that men likely bear the highest tax burden because they consume more of the taxed products, such as cigarettes, vehicle registration, international plane tickets, salaries of more than 5,000 gourds/month, and games and betting. There is, however, an overall lack of transparency related to CFGDCT tax collection, which is managed by the MICT, at the central level. No one, not even the municipalities themselves, knows how much tax revenue the fund generates each year.⁴⁸¹ The eleven-member commission that administers the CFGDCT fund is comprised of one member of each Departmental Council, a representative of the MEF, and a representative of the MICT. Civil society and communal-level advocates have made efforts to include representation from communal and communal section levels on the Council, without success.⁴⁸²

Each department, municipality, and communal section is the exclusive manager of the amounts allocated to it by the Fund.⁴⁸³ Finances are typically overseen by the mayor (at the commune level), ASEC and the CASEC (at the communal section level). However, communes have received inconsistent and delayed transfers of the CFGDCT funds, since it was first established. Communes have waited 24 to 27 months between transfers from the central government. Because the only type of taxes collected by the communes themselves are property taxes, they rely heavily on the CFGDCT. This situation results in the paralysis of many communal services: municipalities are unable to honor the monthly salaries of municipal staff, or to consider providing basic services (education, sanitation, health care, drinking water), or still less to undertake municipal development activities or projects.

Overall, non-collaboration characterizes the relationship between DGI and municipalities regarding domestic resource mobilization. The DGI itself recognizes the lack of collaboration between DGI and the communes and its negative consequences for the communes regarding revenues.⁴⁸⁴

The research team could not fully determine the gender-differentiated consequences of the delays in transfer of funds to the municipalities and the lack of collaboration between DGI and municipalities. Clearly, the situation leads to an acute lack of financial resources at the municipal level that should otherwise be earmarked for public services used by Haitian women, men, girls, and boys, youth, and persons with disabilities, etc. Girls and boys are likely disproportionately impacted due to the absence of education support, as are women who are primarily responsible for ensuring the health, basic education, and sanitation/hygiene of their families.

9 DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 TAXATION POLICY FRAMEWORK

- Support the revision of relevant national policy documents relating to domestic resource mobilization to include specific provisions for how gender equity and women's empowerment will be addressed in taxation policy, notably at the municipal levels.

"Contributions au Fonds de Gestion et de Développement des Collectivités Territoriales." (C.F.G.D.C.T.).

⁴⁸¹ Soirélus, Lima. 2009. *Collectivités Territoriales-Le FGDCT Mis à la Disposition des Élus Locaux*. Journal Le Nouvelliste Website.

⁴⁸² Ibid.

⁴⁸³ Republic of Haiti. 1996. *Loi portant Création d'un Fonds de Gestion et de Développement des Collectivités Territoriales*. Articles 2-6.

⁴⁸⁴ Key Stakeholder Interview. January 2022.

9.2 TAXATION INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- Building on past and current experiences/efforts, develop a gender strategy for staff recruitment and development, in partnership with: Canadian Cooperation, UN Women, General Directorate of Taxation, AGD, National Federation of Associations of Mayors of Haiti/Fédération Nationale des Associations des Maires d’Haïti (FENAMH), and the National Federation of Women Mayors of Haiti/Fédération Nationale des Femmes Maires d’Haïti (FENAFEMH), as well as departmental associations of Mayors and some selected communes.
- Promote mentoring and professional development opportunities for women who are currently working in DRM institutions at the central and decentralized (departmental and municipal) levels, to support promotion from within these governmental taxation organizations.

9.3 TAXATION LAW, POLICY, AND PRACTICE

- Conduct trainings with relevant taxation institutions on detecting and mitigating implicit gender bias in taxation practice.
- Support the revision of relevant tax codes to eliminate implicit gender biases that disadvantage women (e.g., change the regressive 20-percent flat rate personal income tax code).
- Support efforts to mitigate the regressive impact of Haiti’s 20-percent flat rate personal income tax by promoting increasing participation of women in the formal sector and progressively formalizing “informal” workers (predominantly women).
- Support the implementation of specific changes to taxation regime law, implementation policies, and practice to make it gender-equitable and to encourage more female taxpayers into the system. Some examples include:
 - Create structures and awareness-raising on the importance of taxation and how to comply with DGI processes and procedures (e.g., free call service centers, media campaigns).
 - Consider lowering taxes for women-led businesses or for sectors where women dominate during a limited period of time: VAT/TCA; payroll tax (*la taxe sur la masse salariale*, TMS); property tax (*Contribution Foncière des Propriétés Bâties*, CFPB).

9.4 GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING (GRB)

- Support the creation of a national data collection system to generate reliable, gender-disaggregated data (on socio-economic status, tax payments, and expenditures) to enable more in-depth analysis of the gendered effects of fiscal policies.
- Strengthen the role of MCFDF in supporting GRB across sectors to create budgets that recognize gender-equality initiatives, programs, and sectors that support women’s economic empowerment, while targeting funding to benefit groups that face social or economic marginalization and vulnerability.
- Encourage the Haitian government to use GRB to set aside funds to develop programs and public policies to facilitate the prevention and response to GBV.

- Collaborate with women's organizations and leaders and male allies to have a critical mass of gender-sensitive men and women in these bodies to advocate for budgetary resources targeted to address issues of gender equality and social inclusion.

9.5 BUILDING TRUST IN THE TAX SYSTEM, DIGITIZATION OF THE TAX SYSTEM, AND CIVIL SOCIETY

- Encourage greater participation in DRM policy-making and accountability of organizations that are led by or represent women, youth, LGBTQI+ persons, and persons with disabilities, by:
 - Facilitating linkages with civil society/private organizations that are typically involved in fiscal policy, such as *Observatoire des Finances Publiques*, Haitian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIH), and Departmental Chambers of Commerce.
 - Providing shared training among these groups of civil society actors to build common ground for working together to both encourage citizens to pay taxes and demand government (central and local/municipal) accountability and transparency.
- Strengthen the engagement of women in municipal politics and civic forums by:
 - Building the capacity of the FENAMH and FENAFEMH to be more financially sustainable.
 - Supporting gender-inclusiveness of FENAMH for women and other diverse mayors.
 - Providing direct financial and technical support to FENAFEMH so they are better able to: 1) engage key stakeholders and educate about leadership roles in municipal governments; 2) involve women citizens to improve direct communication with city leaders; 3) increase the number of women mayors and deputy mayors in Haiti; and 4) create municipal tax collection systems.
- Support, reinforce, and systematize modernization and digitization efforts to facilitate user-friendly online tax services, including applications, requests, research, and payment. Support training and awareness-raising on the online system that targets women as well as men. (Modernization efforts have been supported by Expertise France/European Union, Canadian Cooperation, USAID with MICT, DGI, Customs, IFMS, LOKAL+, GERE, and others.)
- Work with DRM administrators (DGI, Customs) to create gender- and socially-inclusive one-stop shops for paying taxes, including both mobile and in-person options. Design features could include:
 - Priority lines/windows for women and persons with disabilities.
 - Information centers with male and female staff always present to provide information and accompaniment support to taxpayers.
 - A location apart from downtown Port-au-Prince that is readily accessible.
 - Clean, safe, private, and separate restrooms for women and men that are accessible to persons with disabilities.
 - Controlled entry requiring a scheduled appointment.

- o Formal regulation of tax “intermediaries,” with clearly communicated complaint and follow-up mechanisms in place.

9.6 TAX EVASION

- Support the establishment of a solid system of tax verification to address tax evasion, fraud, and corruption in the system, with penalty mechanisms for tax evasion and other fiscal fraud. This would mitigate losses of revenue needed for essential public services that support gender equality and women’s empowerment, including education, health, women’s entrepreneurship, etc.
- See above recommendations under Building Trust in the Tax System, Digitization of the Tax System, and Civil Society.

9.7 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNAL AND NATIONAL TAX COLLECTION MECHANISMS

- Support increased collaboration among DRM agencies at the central and communal levels to ensure sustainable and consistent transfer of revenue to communal governments, as the entities responsible for programs and public services that support gender equality and women’s empowerment:
 - o Support and implement shared activities, like training municipal RM staff and officials along with DGI staff.
 - o Support the GOH to establish mechanisms for information sharing that can build trust between the national and local governmental DRM authorities.
 - o Support the creation of an automatic transfer system from the fund of the DGI to the *mairie* without the need for the presence of an agent.

9.8 ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS

TABLE 6. KEY ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS, BY KEY THEME: DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

KEY THEME	ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS
Tax Policy, Institutions, and Laws	Custom Indicator: Number of policies and laws and related application policies changed to be more gender-responsive. Custom Indicator: Number of gender-sensitive policies adopted by DRM governmental agencies. GNDR-8 Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations.
Building Trust, Digitization, Civil Society, Tax Evasion	DR.4-1 Number of USG-supported activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of women. DR.4.2-2 Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions.

	DR.4.3-1 Number of USG-assisted civil society organizations (CSOs) that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy with national legislature and its committees. DR.2.4-1 Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance. EG.1.1-1 Tax administration and compliance improved (% increase in the ratio of tax collections as a percent of GDP) with USG assistance. EG.1.1-2 Amount of Domestic Revenue Mobilization (DRM-Taxes, Fees, Fines, and Charges) collections as a percentage of GDP. STIR-14 Number of investments in the digital ecosystem. STIR-15 Number of digital global goods used by USAID-funded activities.
Relationship between Communal and National Tax Collection Mechanisms	CBLD-10 Value (\$) of non-donor resources mobilized for local development priorities. DR.3.1-1 Number of USG-assisted consensus-building processes resulting in an agreement.

ANNEX A: USAID/HAITI ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT GENDER ANALYSIS SCOPE OF WORK

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this gender analysis is to support and inform program design and implementation of the USAID/Haiti the Office of Economic Growth and Agriculture Development (EGAD) portfolio, with a focus on agriculture, economic growth, environment, and resilience across the mission's two Resilience Focus Zones.

2. BACKGROUND

Political crisis and civil unrest in Haiti has led to a significant contraction of the economy beginning in 2019 and continuing to date. The assassination of President Moïse on July 7, 2021 has contributed to political and economic instability in the country, which has forced many Haitians to look for opportunities beyond the country's borders in the Dominican Republic or elsewhere. While Haiti's leaders attempt to resolve the current political crisis, USAID/Haiti will need to adapt its programming where possible to the latest dynamics in Haiti that include a power vacuum, an ongoing COVID-19 crisis, natural disasters, gas and electricity shortages, and other shocks and stresses.

In 2020, USAID/Haiti commissioned the [USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis](#) to inform its Strategic Framework 2020-2022 and its future programming. The analysis identified gender advances, constraints, and provided recommendations in seven sectors in Haiti: 1) Health; 2) Education; 3) Democracy, Rights, and Governance (DRG); 4) Environment; 5) Economic Growth and Agriculture; 6) Infrastructure; and 7) Water Supply and Sanitation. The report addressed cross-cutting themes including: gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response; women's economic empowerment (WEE); resilience; humanitarian assistance; governance; self-reliance, locally-driven development; and COVID-19. It also addressed key populations, including LGBTQI+ persons, persons with disabilities, youth, and urban and rural populations. Banyan Global prepared the gender analysis after a multi-stage process that included a review of secondary data sources and primary data collection through remote interviews and an online survey with 69 key stakeholders in Haiti.

With this EGAD gender analysis, USAID/Haiti seeks to build upon and deepen the 2020 Gender Analysis, with a focus on the agriculture, environment, and domestic resource mobilization sub-sectors.

3. OBJECTIVES AND TIMELINE OF THE GENDER ANALYSIS

3.1 OBJECTIVE

To conduct targeted gender analyses with the agriculture, economic growth, and environment sectors and associated cross-cutting factors, as well as a detailed analysis of gender as it relates to domestic resource mobilization. The Gender Analysis will build off gender disparities cited in USAID/Haiti's Strategic Framework Gender Analysis and identify further opportunities to enhance USAID/Haiti programming through targeted activities that are gender-responsive and enhance women's economic empowerment.

3.2 PURPOSE

Banyan Global will analyze gender issues in Haiti, specifically how gender dynamics exacerbate key constraints to inclusive and sustainable development across the EGAD office's areas of interest. The analysis will provide opportunities for USAID/Haiti to address gender-related issues to improve its agriculture, environment, economic growth, and domestic resource mobilization designs and programming. To this end, the gender analysis will cover the following sectors:

1. **Agriculture & Rural Livelihoods:** Agricultural Value Chains: A significant portion of Haitian families depend on agriculture as a primary source of income, which is often augmented by other economic activities. This gender analysis will synthesize gender issues specific to the livestock value chain and will include sub-sectors for research similar to those addressed in USAID/Haiti's Strategic Framework Gender Analysis. These include:
 - Agriculture extension services and higher education;
 - Workforce development;
 - Entrepreneurship and Access to Credit;
 - Land Tenure, Control/Ownership Over Resources; and,
 - Food Security
2. **Environment:** Watershed management, natural resource management, reforestation, and alternative livelihood promotion, and governance. While the production of charcoal for cooking, as well as the use of wood construction, is widespread in rural and urban settings in Haiti. The production and sale of these products are important sources of income, especially for the poorest of the poor and function as a tool for resilience. Gaining a better understanding of the gender dynamics that may contribute to land use and natural resource management, watershed management, and the production of charcoal for cooking and the use of wood as a building material is critical. The analysis will focus on these areas of environmental concerns.
3. **Domestic Resource Mobilization:** Domestic Resource Mobilization in Haiti is low relative to that of other countries, and energy subsidies for gas and energy losses in the electricity sectors drain the Government of Haiti's coffers. As a result, Haitian cities, and municipalities (communes) suffer from a lack of tax revenues and have limited to no revenues to invest in basic public services and infrastructure. This analysis will consider the gender inequities and factors that may be present at the various levels of tax revenue collection. The analysis will consider the interaction between the Haitian Direction General des Impôts (the Haitian IRS) and regional mayor's offices, with a particular emphasis on Cap-Haïtien and the northern region of Haiti. Haiti's lack of decentralization drives unequal investment opportunities in the regions outside of Port-au-Prince. Understanding any gender components that stymie efforts to enable Haiti to further decentralize is important.
4. **Resilience:** USAID/Haiti's Strategic Framework calls for a Haiti that is more resilient to shocks and stresses and is divided into three categories:
 - People and households better able to weather shocks and stresses;
 - Improved community assets and capacities support Haitians to withstand shocks and stresses at the local level;
 - Increased capacity of systems to support Haitians when shocks and stresses occur.

The analysis shall provide insight and opportunities into the dynamic of gender issues and resilience to environmental shocks and stresses (e.g., weather, political, gang, and any other type of shock or stressor).

The Automated Directives System (ADS) 205.3.4 and 205.3.5 require a gender analysis to support Project and Activity Design. The Gender Analysis must be conducted to support Project Design Planning and will support the Theories of Change for new Activities.

The project-level gender analysis should identify:

- Relevant gender gaps in the status and anticipated levels of participation of women and men that could hinder the key results and its sustainability to be achieved by the project, as defined in the Project Purpose,
- Key gender inequalities or needs for female empowerment that could be addressed through the project, and
- Any potential differential effects (including unintended or negative consequences) on women and men.

This Gender Analysis will support integration in Activity Design for multiple EGAD Activities. This analysis must comply with ADS Chapter 205 requirements for gender analysis, which is available through the following link: <https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/200/205>

The analysis must gather data and information on the following gender analysis domains:

- Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional
- Cultural Norms and Beliefs
- Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use
- Access to and Control over Assets and Resources
- Patterns of Power and Decision-making

The findings and recommendations of the gender analysis will guide USAID/Haiti's EGAD office in incorporating gender equality and female empowerment into the design of its existing and future agriculture, economic growth, and environment activities. It will also inform and shape any activities that incorporate men, women, youth, boys, girls, and marginalized populations, such as people with disabilities and LGBTI. Recommendations will also propose F standard and custom indicators in the Gender Analysis Report. The key stakeholders, or the primary audience for the analysis results, will be USAID/Haiti and USAID/Washington. At the same time, the analysis will be accessible to all interested parties in the development community and beyond.

4. METHODOLOGY

The gender analysis will comprise a combination of primary and secondary data collection structured around six key deliverables:

- Inception Report (including a comprehensive literature review of secondary data sources, proposed methodology, work plan/schedule, a list of key stakeholders to interview, and research questions guides)
- In-briefing with USAID/Haiti Mission Staff
- Primary Data Collection
- USAID/Haiti EGAD Gender Analysis Presentation of Preliminary Findings and Recommendations
- Draft USAID/Haiti EGAD Gender Analysis Report
- Final USAID/Haiti EGAD Gender Analysis Report (incorporating written feedback from USAID/Haiti)
- Presentation to USAID staff including a PowerPoint presentation.

The section below speaks primarily to the methodology for the inception report, in-country primary data collection, and presentation of preliminary findings and recommendations deliverables.

1. **Inception report:** The inception report will include the methodology, work plan, a preliminary list of key stakeholders to interview, and research questions guides. It will also include a comprehensive desk review of secondary data and literature, by development objective, including of national and regional statistical databases. Banyan Global will create a secured Google Drive Folder for the mission to share any pertinent reports or documentation that are not available publicly online (i.e., USAID/Haiti CDCS, PAD gender analyses, as well as any other relevant reports and information). Documents may include the following:

USAID/Washington documents including, but not limited to:

- The Automated Directives System (ADS) 201 and 205
- [USAID's 2020 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy](#)
- U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally (2016)
- [USAID Vision for Ending Child Marriage and Meeting the Needs of Married Children \(2012\)](#)
- [U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security](#);
- [USAID Vision for Ending Child Marriage and Meeting the Needs of Married Children](#);
- USG 2018 Act on Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act
- U.S. Strategy to Empower Adolescent Girls (March 2016)
- [Counter-Trafficking in Persons Policy \(2012\)](#)
- [USAID's Youth in Development Policy \(2012\)](#)
- [USAID Disability Policy Paper \(1997\)](#)
 - [Advancing Disability-Inclusive Development](#)
- [USAID Policy on Non-Discrimination \(2011\)](#)
- [Equal Employment Opportunity, Diversity, and Inclusion \(2011\)](#)
- [2021 Executive Order on Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis on Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation](#)
- [USAID The Women's Economic Empowerment and Gender Equality \(WEEGE\) Technical Guide](#)

USAID/Haiti mission documents, such as, but not limited to:

- Previous Mission Gender Analyses/Assessments:
 - [USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis \(November 30, 2020\)](#)
- The Mission's 2014-2019 CDCS
- [USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework December 2020-2022](#)
- Mission Gender & Social Inclusion Mission Order
- PAD Gender analyses for USAID-funded awards
- Gender and social inclusion analyses and strategies developed by USAID implementing partners.
- Studies, analyses, and assessments concerning gender equality conducted by donors, NGOs, national governments, regional organizations, and the academic community;
- National statistics on women from the Demographic and Health Survey, the UNDP Human Development Index Reports, and the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index.
- Recent literature that addresses gender equality and women's empowerment issues related to the mission's priority development objectives.

2. **In-Country Primary Data Collection:** The research team will carry out in-country or virtual primary data collection to inform the presentation of preliminary findings and recommendations and the draft and final gender analysis reports. The primary data collection will include a survey, semi-

structured interviews and focus groups with USAID staff, implementing partners, government counterparts, United Nations agencies, national NGOs, program beneficiaries, and key civil society stakeholders as it relates to the sectors as well as the geographic focus areas. The research team will consider the following:

- Key stakeholder interviews and focus groups with USAID/Haiti and implementing partners' staff involved in developing the Mission program. These will include where possible:
 - a. Interviews with the Gender/Inclusive Development Advisor, the gender and social inclusion working group, the Program Office, the Front Office.
 - b. Interviews with mission office teams and implementing partners on specific sectors and areas of interest to identify possible entry points for the incorporation of gender equality and women's empowerment into ongoing and future activities, taking into consideration the current context of Haiti.
- Interviews with selected key expert stakeholders, beneficiaries and other community members involved in current and proposed programs; site visits to selected program activities as time permits to identify gender equality and women's empowerment priorities and potentialities for improving attention to gender in USAID activities.

Primary data collection, whether virtual or in person, will take place in the following priority regions: 1) the Northern Resilience Focus Zone; and 2) the Southern Resilience Focus Zone.

3. **Presentation of Preliminary Finding and Recommendations:** The research team will virtually present the preliminary findings and recommendation to USAID/Haiti staff. The presentation will also include a question and answer/discussion to validate key findings and recommendations to inform the gender analysis report.

For all deliverables, Banyan Global's home-office technical staff will provide consistent and regular technical guidance to the research team to ensure that the methodology and deliverables meet USAID and internal Banyan Global quality standards.

5. DELIVERABLES AND GUIDELINES

5.1 KEY DELIVERABLES

The associated work will include the following deliverables:

Deliverable/Task	Content	Due Date (Period of Implementation)
Inception Report	Inception report, including methodology, workplan, interview question guides and literature review of secondary data.	October 4, 2021 - November 30, 2021
Virtual in-briefing with USAID/Haiti Mission Staff	Presentation to mission on the purpose of the Gender Analysis; proposed research questions; methodology; suggested time frames for field work; proposed key respondents. ⁴⁸⁵	December 2, 2021
USAID feedback on		December 8, 2021;

⁴⁸⁵ Additional one week for the development of synthesized presentation, which is not reflected in this deliverables table.

stakeholders list and data collection tools. Send invitations to stakeholders		December 17, 2021
Primary Data Collection	Collection of primary data in target regions in Haiti.	January 3 - 26, 2022
USAID/Haiti Debriefing with Mission staff - Presentation of Preliminary Findings and Recommendations	Presentation of preliminary findings and recommendations to USAID/Haiti.	January 28, 2022
Draft Gender Analysis Report	Draft gender analysis report that considers the literature review and primary data collected in Haiti.	January 28, 2022- February 28, 2022
Final Gender Analysis Report (incorporating USAID/Haiti Feedback)	Final report taking into USAID/Haiti's feedback on the Draft Gender Analysis Report (feedback due NLT February 1, 2022). ⁴⁸⁶	March 14, 2022 – March 29, 2022

5.2 REPORTING GUIDELINES

The Gender Analysis report 25 pages excluding Executive Summary, Table of Contents, Acronyms and Annexes) should follow the format below and be submitted electronically in Microsoft word and PDF versions:

1. Executive Summary (Not More Than (NMT) 2 pp.)
2. Table of Contents (1 pp.)
3. Acronyms (1 pp.)
4. Introduction (1 pp.)
5. Background (NMT 1 pp.)
6. Methodology (2 pp.)
7. Country Context: Findings, by USAID ADS205 gender analysis domain (NMT 1 pp)
8. Findings and Recommendations, by development objective, (NMT 15 pp)
9. Annexes
 - Project-level Gender Analysis SOW
 - List of Key Documents
 - List of participants and organizations consultants

6. TEAM COMPOSITION

Team Leader (International) – Labor Category: Senior Consultant (expat)

This position seeks an international consultant with core experience working with and knowledge of USAID programs and must be an experienced social scientist with expert level knowledge in conducting gender analyses in Haiti (required) and the Caribbean (preferred), preference given for relevant Haiti experience. Other qualifications include:

⁴⁸⁶ Approximate Level of Effort: 36 days total (12 days of field work; 6 days of data analysis, 12 days for draft 1; 6 days to finalize report and PowerPoint).

- Minimum of 10 years of experience in research, policy formulation and program design in gender and/or social inclusion.
- At least 6 years' experience in the cross-cutting sectors of agriculture, economic growth, and environment.
- At least 6 years of experience in gender analysis.
- Familiarity with USAID strategic planning and program management is strongly desired.
- Excellent French or Haitian Creole skills required.
- Excellent speaking and writing English language skills are required.
- Excellent leadership and interpersonal skills.
- Formal studies in gender and/or social inclusion and a minimum of a Master's degree in sociology, anthropology, economics, or relevant social science field.
- U.S. nationality.
- No travel required.

Senior Watershed Management Expert – Labor Category: Senior Consultant (National)

The team must include one national Haitian Gender Expert who exhibits complementary skills to the Team Lead and Senior Gender Expert and core experience conducting thorough evidence-based research on gender issues in Haiti. Qualifications include:

- Minimum of 5 years 'experience in conducting evidence-based research and expert knowledge on gender and women's economic empowerment issues in Haiti.
- Expertise in one of the priority development objectives/sectors
- Deep knowledge of the Government of Haiti gender mainstreaming programs; development partner engagement in the gender space and a sound working relationship with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection.
- Excellent speaking and writing English language skills are required.
- Must be conversant with socio-cultural beliefs and practices in Haitian societies.
- Exceptional interpersonal and intercultural skills.
- Haitian National.
- Ability to travel to carry out primary data collection.

Sector Expert Agriculture (Domestic) - Labor Category: Senior Consultant (National)

- Minimum of 8 years 'experience in international development within the agriculture, economic growth, and/or environmental sectors.
- Minimum of 3 years' experience working in Haiti.
- Experience in the drafting and implementation of qualitative research instruments.
- Familiarity with USAID strategic planning and program management is strongly desired.
- Excellent speaking and writing English language skills are required.
- Formal studies in gender and/or social inclusion and a minimum of a Master's degree in sociology, anthropology, economics, or relevant social science field.
- Haitian National.
- Ability to travel to carry out primary data collection.

Sector Expert Domestic Resource Mobilization - Senior Consultant (National)

- Minimum of 8 years 'experience in international development with particular focus on domestic resource mobilization and governance.

- Minimum of 3 years' experience working in Haiti.
- Preferred experience working with Haitian municipal governments, Haiti's tax authority, the Direction Générale des Impôts, and relevant Civil Society Organizations.
- Experience in the drafting and implementation of qualitative research instruments.
- Familiarity with USAID strategic planning and program management is strongly desired.
- Excellent speaking and writing English language skills are required.
- Formal studies in gender and/or social inclusion and a minimum of a Master's degree in sociology, anthropology, economics, or relevant social science field.
- Haitian National.
- Ability to travel to carry out primary data collection.

Examples of past analysis reports produced under the direction of the proposed team leader and National Gender Expert may be requested as well as character and professional references. Other team members can be considered if the need presents itself.

7. ANALYSIS MANAGEMENT

7.1 LOGISTICS

- A USAID focal point will be assigned to assist the team to gather relevant contact information from those groups, organizations and individuals identified for interviews.

7.2 SCHEDULING

- The expected period of performance for the analysis will be roughly 120 days per the deliverables schedule above (extended timeframe due to end of year holidays).
- The team will have four weeks (30) working days after completing the fieldwork to submit a preliminary draft to USAID/Haiti.
- No office space will be provided due to security and COVID-19.

Note that this work order includes a six-day work week; therefore, LOE and salaries are calculated on that basis.

7.3 INTERVIEW NOTES AND RESOURCE DOCUMENTS

The Contractor must provide summaries of all key meetings, workshops, discussions, and any data collection exercises conducted during the analysis. These summaries must be submitted to USAID/Haiti Activity Manager, along with copies of any background documents and reports gathered during the assessment. All information must be provided in an electronic format, organized, and fully documented for use.

7.4 DATASETS

Should the Contractor use quantitative data, all datasets generated during the performance of the assessment must be submitted in a machine-readable, non-proprietary format and excluding any personally identifiable information, with supporting documentation describing the dataset, such as code books, data dictionaries, data gathering tools, notes on data quality, and explanations of redactions. All datasets created during the performance of the task order must be submitted to the Development Data Library per open data requirements found in ADS 579, USAID Development Data, and per the instructions outlined in ADS 302mas (302.3.5.22). The Contractor must submit the Dataset and

supporting documentation within thirty (30) calendar days after the Dataset is first used to produce an Intellectual Work or is of sufficient quality to produce an Intellectual Work.

7.5 SUBMISSION TO THE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE CLEARINGHOUSE (DEC)

The final approved report must be a public document, unless otherwise specified to be submitted to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (www.dec.org) (DEC) following the required Office of GenDev format (see Annex II). The contractor must make the final gender analysis report publicly available through the Development Experience Clearinghouse within 30 calendar days of final approval of the formatted report.

7.6 TASK ORDER PACKAGING AND MARKING

Task Order packaging and marking shall be performed in accordance with Section D of Advancing the Gender Integration Technical Assistance II Task Order: 47QRAA18D00CM.

7.7 BRANDING AND MARKING

The Contractor shall comply with the requirements of the policy directives and required Marking shall comply with USAID "Graphic Standards Manual" available at www.usaid.gov/branding or any successor branding policy.

ANNEX B: LIST OF KEY DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

AVSF. n.d. *A Local Dairy Sector in Haiti*. AVSF Website. ([Link](#)).

Betterwork Haiti. n.d. *Better Work Haiti: Our Programme*. Better Work Website. ([Link](#)).

Bin-Humam. Karim. 2017. *Frontier Insights: Mobile Money and Financial Inclusion in Haiti*. DAI.

Brettonwoods Project. 2021. *World Bank and IMF's Gender Analysis of VAT Falls Short*. Brettonwoods Project Website. ([Link](#)).

Canada-UNDP CCAF. 2016. *Filling Buckets, Fueling Change. Ensuring Gender-Responsive Climate Change Adaptation*.

Castañeda Camey, Itzá, Laura Sabater, Cate Owren, and A. Emmet Boyer. 2020. *Gender-based Violence and Environment Linkages: The violence of Inequality*. Wen, J. (ed.). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

Chemonics. n.d. *Restoring Forests in Northern Haiti*. Chemonics Website. ([Link](#)).

CIFOR. 2013. *L'Analyse de Genre dans la Recherche Forestière. Ce que les Décideurs Politiques devraient Savoir*. ([Link](#)).

Coordination Sud. 2017. "Rethinking the Profession of Agronomist: Towards an Accompaniment Approach." *The Notes of Sud*. No. 2. ([Link](#)).

Cultural Practice, LLC. 2016. *Haiti Feed the Future ZOI Interim Assessment Report*.

Diagnostic and Development Group. 2019. *Rapport Préliminaire: Études sur les Filières Porteuses des Communes de Beaumont, Jérémie et Roseaux*. Consortium CARE/AAH/KPGA.

Dolisca, Frito. 2005. *Population Pressure, Land Tenure, Deforestation, and Farming Systems in Haiti: The Case of Foret des Pins Reserve*. PhD Dissertation. Auburn University. ([Link](#)).

Estevão, Marcello, Vitor Gaspar, Navid Hanif, and Pascal Saint-Amans. 2021. *How Tax Reform Can Promote Growth and Gender Equality in the Post-Covid Era*. Platform for Collaboration on Tax. ([Link](#)). ____

FAO. *Gestion Durable des Forêts (GDF) Boîte à Outils*. FAO Website. ([Link](#)).

Fay, Taylor, and Linly Ku. 2019. *Livestock Farming Technology in Animal Agriculture*. Plug and Play Website. ([Link](#)).

GenderInSite. 2016. *Low Participation of Women and Unequal Gender Benefits in Payments for Ecosystem Services*. GenderInSite Website. ([Link](#)).

Girls Who Venture. 2019. *Haiti Gender Entrepreneurship and Investment Report*. ([Link](#)).

Grown, Caren and Sudarshan Gooptu. 2015. *Revenue Mobilization for Gender Equity*. UNRISD Website. ([Link](#)).

GTZ. n.d. *Gender & Taxation: Why Care about Taxation and Gender Equality*. OECD Website. ([Link](#)).

Haiti Libre. 2018. *Haiti-Éducation: Vers l'Intégration de l'Environnement dans les Cours Scolaires Haïtiens*. ([Link](#)).

Hall, Kevin G., and Jacqueline Charles. 2021. *Des Haïtiens Impliqués dans les Pandora Papers*. Miami Herald, Translated from English by Kerlens Tilus. Haiti Liberté Journal. ([Link](#)).

Hawtan Leathers, LLC. *About Hawtan Leathers*. ([Link](#)).

Heart to Heart International. n.d. *Women of Haiti*. Heart to Heart International Website. ([Link](#)).

Heifer International Haiti. n.d. *Les Valeurs Fondamentales de Heifer International*. Heifer International Haiti Website. ([Link](#)).

Helvetas-Haiti. 2017. *Plan de Gestion de l'Unité II du Parc National Naturel de la Forêt des Pins (2017-2022)*. ANAP/MDE.

Herault, Museau, Rosanie Moise, and Michel Chancy. n.d. *Milk Production in Small Farms in Haiti: the "Lèt Agogo" (Milk in Abundance) Experience*. Cambridge. ([Link](#)).

IFOS. 2021. *Termes de Référence pour la Révision du Guide Budgétaire Municipal 2015-2016 dans la Perspective de la Participation du Genre et de l'Inclusion*.

IFOS/MICT. 2021. *Rapport de la Retraite Stratégique sur le PMAC*. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: IFOS/MICT.

ILO. 2016. *Engaging Informal Women Entrepreneurs in East Africa: Approaches to Greater Formality. An ILO-WED Issue Brief*. ([Link](#)).

IMF. 2013. *Haiti Selected Issues*. IMF Country Report No. 13/91. ([Link](#)).

IMF. 2020. *IMF Country Report No. 20/122 Haiti Selected Issues*. Washington, DC: IMF. ([Link](#)).

Jamaica Broilers Group. n.d. *Impacting a Nation*. Jamaica Broilers Website. ([Link](#)).

Kellum, Jane, Sue Telingator, Kenise Phanord, and Alexandre Medginah Lynn. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Strategic Framework Gender Analysis Report*. Prepared by Banyan Global. ([Link](#)).

LCSP Gender Team. 2014. *Haiti – Gender Note*.

Lebrun, Claire Nicole, and Lucie Goulet. 2019. *Le Domaine Foncier et L'Égalité de Genre en Haïti: Pour Mieux Comprendre les Enjeux Liés à l'Accès et à la Sécurisation de Biens Fonciers pour les Femmes en Haïti. PIRFH and DGI*. ([Link](#)).

Locke, Hugh. 2018. *Tree Currency*. Smallholder Farmers' Alliance Website. ([Link](#)).

Louis, Laura. 2020. *La Nouvelle Banque Agricole de Jovenel Moise est Un Échec Annonce*. Ayibo Post Website. ([Link](#)).

Lu, Christopher D., and Beth A. Miller. 2019. "Special Issue: Current Status, Challenges, and Prospects for Dairy Goat Production in the Americas." *Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Sciences*. 32:8: 1244-1255. <https://doi.org/10.5713/ajas.19.0256> ([Link](#)).

Manfre, Cristina and Deborah Rubin. 2013. *Intégrer le Genre en Recherche Forestière. Guide pour les Scientifiques et les Administrateurs de Programme du CIFOR*. ([Link](#)).

Martin, Soukaina. 2021. *Well-Fed Cattle Make for Resilient Families and Communities*. USAID. Medium.com ([Link](#)).

MCDFD. 2014. *Politique Nationale Égalité Homme-Femme*.

McGee, Jamie. 2016. *Chicken Farming Brightens the Future for Haitians*. USA Today Network-Tennessee. Tennessean Website. ([Link](#)).

McGee, Jamie. 2016. *Haiti Poultry Industry Still Feels the Pain of US Imports*. USA Today Network-Tennessee. Tennessean Website. ([Link](#)).

MDE. 2006. *Décret-cadre Portant sur la Gestion de l'Environnement et de la Régulation de la Conduite des Citoyens et Citoyennes pour la Gestion Durable*. ([Link](#)).

MDE. 2020. *Haïti Biodiversité 2030, Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Actions pour la Diversité Biologique (Révisé-2030)*. Direction Biodiversité/ANAP. ([Link](#)).

MDE. 2019. *Politique Nationale de Lutte Contre les Changements Climatiques (PNCC) 2019*. ([Link](#)).

MEDA. 2021. *Haiti: USAID ATTEINDRE (Attain)*. MEDA Website. ([Link](#)).

MEDA. 2014. *Piman and Pistach Value Chain Analysis in Haiti's Central Plateau*.

Milien Jean Baptiste, Nahomie. 2021. *Initiative Spotlight en Haïti Consultation en Budgétisation Sensible au Genre (BSG)*. PNUD-Haiti.

Mongabay. 2018. *Haiti's Most Popular Ecotourism Destinations*. Mongabay Website. ([Link](#)).

MSPP. 2018. *EMMUS VI 2016-2017*.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. 2019. *Social Institutions and Gender Index - Haiti*.

Oxfam. 2009. *Evaluation of Stories of Change Project "Haiti-Lèt Agogo"*.

Pierre, Maritza. 2018. *Gender, Trees and the Hardship or the Dilemma of the Haitian Farmer*. Master's Thesis. Iowa State University. ([Link](#)).

PROFOR. 2017. *In Brief: Gender and Forest Landscapes: Enhancing Development Impacts of Projects and Programs*. ([Link](#)).

Protos/Odrino. 2020. *Rapport sur l'Analyse de Contexte par rapport à l'Équité de Genre. Réalisé dans les Bassins Versants Denise, Catinette, Moustiques*.

Rauls, Leonie. 2019. *Haitian Fuel Crisis: Petrocaribe's Collateral Damage*. The Global Americans Website. ([Link](#)).

Republic of Haiti. 1989. *Code des Investissements*. ([Link](#)).

Republic of Haiti. 2005. *Décret-Loi sur l'Impôt sur le Revenu*.

Republic of Haiti. 2021. *Law on the Creation, Organization, and Functioning of the National Institute of Water Resources and Water Sector Governance*.

Republic of Haiti. 1982. *Law on VAT (Loi sur la TCA)*.

Republic of Haiti. 1996. *Loi Établissant, en Complément des Recettes Communales, des Droits Internes Nommés: "Contributions au Fonds de Gestion et de Développement des Collectivités Territoriales."* (C.F.G.D.C.T.).

Republic of Haiti. 1996. *Loi portant Création d'un Fonds de Gestion et de Développement des Collectivités Territoriales*.

Republic of Haiti/MPCE. 2012. *Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti (PSDH), Volume I, Major Projects for Recovery and Development of Haiti*.

RTAC. 2021. *Haiti Market Analysis: Sud and Grand'Anse Departments*. Research Technical Assistance Center: Washington, DC.

Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Chicken & Egg (Poultry) Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. ([Link](#)).

Schwartz, Tim. 2018. *Fair Wage in Haiti (Academic Version)*. ([Link](#)).

Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Fruit, Lumber & Charcoal Ethnographic Value Chains in Haiti*. ([Link](#)).

Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Goat Ethnographic Value Chain in Haiti*. Schwartz Research Group. ([Link](#)).

Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Haiti Anthropology Brief: Eighteen Characteristics of Life in Rural Haiti that Every Aid Worker Should Know*. ([Link](#)).

Schwartz, Timothy. 2015. *Madam Sara vs. Komesan: Subsidizing Self-Destruction*. ([Link](#)).

Schwartz, Tim. 2019. *Problems with Household as a Unit of Analysis in Haiti*. ([Link](#)).

Schwartz, Tim. 2015. *Right to Livelihood in Haiti: Focus on Egg Production and Rural Household Livelihood Strategies*. ([Link](#)).

Smallholder Farmers Alliance/MARNDR. 2021. *Haiti Food Security Survey*. ([Link](#)).

Socio-Digital Research Group. 2018. *Baseline, Value Chains, and NOTAB Information Network*. ([Link](#)).

Soirélus, Lima. 2009. *Collectivités Territoriales-Le FGDCT mis à la Disposition des Élus Locaux*. Journal Le Nouvelliste Website. ([Link](#)).

State of Victoria, Australia. 2016. *Change our Game Guidelines for the Recruitment and Retention of Women in Leadership Roles*. ([Link](#)).

Stiles, Jackeline, Maria Prebble, Jamie Wen, Corinne Hart, and Heidi Schuttenberg. 2019. *Advancing Gender in the Environment: Gender in Fisheries—A Sea of Opportunities*. IUCN and USAID. ([Link](#)).

Stoa, Ryan. 2017. “Water Governance in Haiti: An Assessment of Laws and Institutional Capacities.” *Tulane Environmental Law Journal*. Vol. 29:243. ([Link](#)).

Stotsky, Janet G. 1996. *Gender Bias in Tax Systems*. IMF eLIBRARY, Washington, D.C., IMF. ([Link](#)).

Thompson, William Munro. 2014. *Explaining Heterogeneous Outcomes of a Productive Asset Transfer: A Goat Program in Haiti*. Master’s Thesis. University of Georgia. ([Link](#)).

Tourism for SDGs. n.d. *SDG 5 – Gender*. Tourism for SDGs Website. ([Link](#)).

UN CEDAW. 2014. *Eighth and Ninth Periodic Reports of State Parties Due in 2014: Haiti*; USAID. 2018 *Development Objective 2 Gender Analysis, Economic and Food Security Enhanced Project*.

UNEP. n.d. *Gender Equality and the Environment: A Guide to UNEP’s Work*. ([Link](#)).

UNFPA Haiti. 2019. *Return on the International Women's Day with the National Theme of commemoration "Peace and Progress / Development is also Women's Business."* UNFPA Website. ([Link](#)).

United Nations in Haiti. 2017. *Haiti: Bilan Commun de Pays*.

UN-REDD Programme. 2021. *Info Brief Global: Gender and REDD+: Promoting Transformational Change and Innovation in REDD+ Action*. ([Link](#)).

USAID. n.d. *Domestic Resource Mobilization*. FP Financing Road Map Website. ([Link](#)).

USAID. 2021. *Gender and Resilience: How Inclusive Participation in Cattle Management Strengthens Women’s Resilience in Northern Haiti*. ([Link](#)).

USAID. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Project Supporting the Efficient Management of State Resources (GERE) Fact Sheet*. ([Link](#)).

USAID. 2012. *LOKAL Program Evaluation Final Report*. ([Link](#)).

USAID/Haiti. 2013. *Développement Économique pour un Environnement Durable (DEED) Performance Évaluation Final Report*.

USAID/Haiti. 2021. *Responses to Haitian Livestock Sector Request for Information*.

USAID/Haiti. 2018. *Strategic Framework 2018-2020*.

USAID. 2020. *USAID/Haiti Reforestation and Agroforestry Fact Sheet*. ([Link](#)).

USAID/Haiti. 2016. *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Appraisal Document*.

World Bank. 2019. *Agricultural Financing in Haiti: Diagnosis and Recommendations*. ([Link](#)).

World Bank. 2020. *Gender Statistics DataBank*. ([Link](#)).

World Bank. 2020. *Haiti: Key Conditions and Challenges*. ([Link](#)).

World Bank. 2019. *The Little Data Book on Gender*. ([Link](#)).

World Bank. 2014. *Rural Development in Haiti: Challenges and Opportunities*. The World Bank Agriculture Global Practice. ([Link](#)).

World Bank. 2018. *Women Economic Empowerment Study*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. ([Link](#)).

World Bank Gender Group and IFC Gender and Economic Inclusion Group. 2021. *Gender and Taxation: Role of Taxation in Promoting Gender Equity*. ([Link](#)).

ANNEX C: INTERVIEW GUIDES FOR THE GENDER ANALYSIS

Livestock Value Chains – NGOs, National CSOs, Governmental Authorities, etc.

Name(s) of Interviewee(s):	
Title(s):	
Institution/Organization:	
Sex(es):	
Date of interview:	
Place of interview (department, region, commune)	
Names of Interviewers:	

INTRODUCTION:

Thank you very much for setting aside time to talk with me today. As you know, our interview is part of the gender analysis that will inform USAID/Haiti's Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (EGAD) Office portfolio.

The gender analysis focuses on identifying key gender advances, inequities, constraints, and opportunities in three sectors: 1) livestock value chains (agricultural and rural livelihoods); 2) environment, notably forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection; and 3) domestic resource mobilization (DRM) in Haiti.

The interview will take approximately 1.5 hours. Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. If you would like to stop the interview at any time, please let me know. There are no right or wrong answers. Please feel free to give your honest opinion and experiences and as much information as you can in response to the questions.

Everything you share with us will remain anonymous but not confidential. This means that we may share quotes or stories, but your name will not be tied to them. No personal information will be disclosed in any setting.

I will be taking notes to capture the highlights of our conversation to use in our analysis. I will also be recording for backup purposes. Will that be okay?

Let's begin.

Questions:

1. Please briefly describe the mission of your organization? how your organization supports/works with livestock value chains.⁴⁸⁷ What is your role in the organization?
2. What are the primary steps/segments⁴⁸⁸ of the livestock value chains and who are the major stakeholders of this value chain? Where are women and men most prevalent along the value chain and in what capacity?⁴⁸⁹
3. To what extent does your organization have a gender-responsive approach⁴⁹⁰ to livestock value chains?
4. Please describe the different on-farm (production, harvesting, etc.) roles and responsibilities that women, men, girls, and boys have, respectively, in this value chain.⁴⁹¹ Please provide as many details as possible related to on-farm tasks and how that work is divided by women and men. ***Probe for any potential differences by age and gender.*
5. Are there commonly accepted ideas (perceptions/stereotypes) that impact how women, girls, men, and boys participate in this value chain? Please explain. ***Probe for information about perceptions/stereotypes about appropriate roles/jobs for women versus men (and girls/boys) in the value chain, perceptions about who is the decision-maker in the household or about inherent leadership abilities that may impact women's participation and leadership in farmers' associations, etc.*
6. Do women-headed and men-headed households participate in the livestock values chain differently? If yes, how so?
7. What are the barriers that women and men face, respectively, to run businesses in this value chain?
8. How do women and men livestock farmers access agriculture extension services, technologies, business development services, information about markets and prices, inputs like land, labor, and farming supplies, and credit/financial services, respectively? What barriers do women and men, respectively, face to access these resources? ***Probe for any specific barriers women or men have in getting information, such as limitations in digital literacy, access to data/the internet, inability to travel to markets, female extension agents.*
9. What limitations do women farmers, especially in female-headed households, face in terms of land ownership, access and control over other assets and resources, education, and training, etc. in Haiti?
10. What are the benefits or disadvantages of women's and men's respective participation in cooperatives, producer organizations, and/or livestock farmers' associations? ***Probe for women's potential increase in decision-making power in the HH; probe for potential disadvantages like reinforcement of same gender and social norms (e.g., reserves women for domestic-like responsibilities within the framework of the association).*

⁴⁸⁷ Interviewer, please specify the specific value chain depending on the specific interviewee(s). Cattle (beef and cow's milk and derivative products like yogurt); chicken ("country chicken" and industrial chicken and eggs); goat (beef and goat's milk)

⁴⁸⁸ Production; processing or value-added; transport; sales/marketing to intermediaries (as applicable); sales/marketing to final consumer (as applicable). These are all the segments that get a primary product into the hands of a final consumer.

⁴⁸⁹ Interviewer to be sure to get info for all relevant VCs with which a particular organization works. Ideally, interviews will be conducted with different technical specialists from organizations for each of the value chains as relevant.

⁴⁹⁰ Interview to provide a short definition to the interviewee as needed: A gender-responsive approach typically includes specific strategies and programs that ensure the needs of women, men, girls, and boys are addressed, seeks to transform relationships between women and men to be more equitable and equal; seeks to foster gender equality by redressing gender-based discrimination, violence, and other abuses based on gender; etc.

⁴⁹¹ Interviewer, please specify the specific value chain depending on the specific interviewee(s).

11. What barriers and opportunities exist for supporting gender equality and economic empowerment of women as well as increases in women's visibility along the value chain (e.g., in formal employment along the value chain, entrepreneurship, etc.)? ***Probe for potential barriers like time burden/poverty, gender discrimination/social norms and beliefs, gender-based violence, etc. Probe for potential opportunities like new value-added products that women could make, etc.*
12. Where are the greatest challenges related to gender equality in the livestock value chain? ***Probe for issues related to gendered division of labor/time burden; gender norms and beliefs, unequal access to and control over assets and resources; unequal decision-making power, control over and use of financial benefits of value chain income, etc.)*
13. Are there safety risks or risks of violence for women and men in livestock value chains? How does it manifest and how does this impact women, men, girls, and boys working in this value chain, including their role, visibility, and responsibilities along the value chain?
14. What opportunities exist for creating new off-farm jobs and/or enterprise-making opportunities for women and men along the value chain through new types of processing and/or value-added products before exportation?
15. What are opportunities or promising practices for supporting gender equality in these livestock value chains?
16. Please share any other final thoughts or feedback.

KII-Specific Questions: Milk producers and industrial chicken producers (e.g., Lèt Agogo & Haiti Broilers SA)

1. To what extent are women and men, respectively employed through your organization/business? What types of jobs do women and men hold, respectively?
2. Do you believe that men or women are better suited to particular jobs in your business? Which ones and why? ***Probe also for whether there are roles that girls and boys and/or young men and women have and/or believe are better suited for fulfilling certain jobs/roles.*
3. Do you buy from cooperatives and/or producer associations/organizations? If yes, what is your criteria for selection? Of your current contracts, what is their composition in terms of male and female members?
4. Do you believe that there are differences in the supply or quality of the product that you receive from men or women? In what ways does supply or quality differ depending on whether the farmers are men or women?
5. In what ways do you work to ensure a fair price to smallholder producers? Are prices paid to women and men equitable or are there differences typically? Why?

Livestock Value Chains – FGD with Producers/Farmers in the value chains

Name(s) of Interviewee(s):	
Title(s):	
Institution/Organization/Committee:	
Sex(es):	
Date of interview:	
Place of interview (department, region, commune)	

Names of Interviewers:	
-------------------------------	--

INTRODUCTION:

Thank you very much for setting aside time to talk with me today. As you know, our interview is part of the gender analysis that will inform USAID/Haiti's Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (EGAD) Office portfolio.

The gender analysis focuses on identifying key gender advances, inequities, constraints, and opportunities in three sectors: 1) livestock value chains (agricultural and rural livelihoods); 2) environment, notably forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection; and 3) domestic resource mobilization (DRM) in Haiti.

The focus group discussion will take about 2 hours. Your participation in this discussion is completely voluntary. If you would like to stop your participation at any time, please let me know. There are no right or wrong answers. Please feel free to give your honest opinion and experiences and as much information as you can in response to the questions.

Everything you share with us will remain anonymous but not confidential. This means that we may share quotes or stories, but your name will not be tied to them. No personal information will be disclosed in any setting.

My colleagues and I will be taking notes to capture the highlights of our conversation to use in our analysis. I will also be recording for backup purposes. Will that be okay? Yes No

If yes, let's begin.

Questions:

1. Please describe the different on-farm (production, harvesting, etc.) roles and responsibilities that women and men have, respectively, in this livestock value chain.⁴⁹² Please provide as many details as possible related to on-farm tasks and how that work is divided by women, girls, boys, and men.
2. How satisfied are you with your role, responsibilities, and amount of time dedicated to working along this value chain? What would you change if you could? What would help you make the change?
***Probe for women's interest in expanding roles/responsibilities in production and in other segments of the VC. Probe issue of time burden, any existing technologies that could support production, and to what extent shifts in power dynamics at home to allow more control over HH income would support expanded roles.*
3. To what extent do you have access and control over land? How do you have access to land? What are the barriers to accessing land? How does this differ for women and men? ***Probe for potential ways like inheritance from parents, inheritance from husband?*
4. To what extent do you have access and control over other resources and inputs needed to produce XYZ⁴⁹³ (e.g., labor, credit/financial services, VC-specific farming inputs)? How do you access these resources and inputs? What barriers do you face accessing and controlling these resources and inputs? How does this differ for women and men?
5. How do you obtain information about new farming practices, innovations, technologies related to this value chain and/or entrepreneurial/business development services (e.g., NGOs, governmental

⁴⁹² Interviewer, please specify the specific value chain depending on the specific interviewee(s).

⁴⁹³ Interviewer, please specify the specific value chain depending on the specific interviewee(s).

extension services, etc.), if any? What barriers do you face accessing information, technology, and innovations? How does this differ for women and men?

6. Are there specific farming practices, innovations, technologies that you wish to know more about in relation to livestock?⁴⁹⁴
7. How do you obtain information about potential markets and market prices related to the sale of your primary agriculture/aquaculture product?⁴⁹⁵ How does this differ for women and men? ***Probe for any specific barriers women or men have in getting information, such as limitations in digital literacy, access to data/the internet, inability to travel to markets, female extension agents.*
8. What are the top three challenges you face regarding working in this value chain? ***Probe for differences between women and men. Probe for on-farm security/theft; gender discrimination; access to credit; safety (and how does this vary for men and women) insufficient time/time poverty; etc.*
9. Are there safety risks or risks of violence for women and men in livestock value chains? How does it manifest and how does this impact women, men, girls, and boys working in this value chain, including their role, visibility, and responsibilities along the value chain?
10. Who makes decisions related to and is responsible for the production, sales (when/how/negotiation of sales and prices), and use of income derived from the sale of your primary agriculture/aquaculture product? ***Probe about whether it is difficult for women to engage with buyers and probe for differences between the types of buyers (e.g., collectors, other intermediaries (find out which kind), export companies, national private sector companies that will make a finished product, etc.*
11. Who manages income from the sale of your primary livestock product? How is the income usually used?
12. To what extent do you participate in livestock cooperatives, producer organizations, and/or farmers' associations? What are women's and men's participation, including leadership and membership) in these groups? What barriers do women and men face, respectively, to entering these groups? What about providing leadership for these groups?
13. What benefits or disadvantages arise from your participation in cooperatives, producer organizations, and/or farmers' associations? ***Probe for women's potential increase in ability to negotiate prices, receive technical or price information, etc.; probe for potential disadvantages like time burden, financial requirements for participation, reinforcement of same gender norms (e.g., reserves women for typically women-held roles within the framework of the association).*
14. Are there laws, policies, and/or registration and licensing requirements that make it hard for you to run your farm as a business? If yes, which ones and how?
15. What do you do on your farm to manage natural resources and preserve the environment? What challenges do you face doing this? ***Probe for any gender-specific challenges like gender discrimination, threats by violators (that may deter women), etc.*
16. Please share any other final thoughts or feedback.

ENVIRONMENT/WATERSHED AND FOREST PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE/REFORESTATION

Name(s) of Interviewee(s):	
Title(s):	
Institution/Organization:	

⁴⁹⁴ Interviewer, please specify the specific primary product of the value chain (i.e., chicken, eggs, cow's milk, beef, goat meat, goat's milks, and derivatives) depending on the interviewees during the interview

⁴⁹⁵ Interviewer, please specify the specific primary product of the value chain (i.e., chicken, eggs, cow's milk, beef, goat meat, goat's milks, and derivatives) depending on the interviewees during the interview.

Sex(es):	
Date of interview:	
Place of interview (department, region, commune)	
Names of Interviewers:	

INTRODUCTION:

Thank you very much for setting aside time to talk with me today. As you know, our interview is part of the gender analysis that will inform USAID/Haiti's Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (EGAD) Office portfolio.

The gender analysis focuses on identifying key gender advances, inequities, constraints, and opportunities in three sectors: 1) livestock value chains (agricultural and rural livelihoods); 2) environment, notably forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection; and 3) domestic resource mobilization (DRM) in Haiti.

The interview will take approximately 1.5 hours. Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. If you would like to stop the interview at any time, please let me know. There are no right or wrong answers. Please feel free to give your honest opinion and experiences and as much information as you can in response to the questions.

Everything you share with us will remain anonymous but not confidential. This means that we may share quotes or stories, but your name will not be tied to them. No personal information will be disclosed in any setting.

I will be taking notes to capture the highlights of our conversation to use in our analysis. I will also be recording for backup purposes. Will that be okay? Yes No

If yes, let's begin.

Questions:

1. Please describe in general terms what is the focus and the vision of your institution/organization. What is your role?
2. What are the respective roles and responsibilities of women and men in forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection, including agroforestry and reforestation efforts? Are women's activities controlled by men? If yes, why, and how?
3. What are the gender-specific barriers and opportunities to women's and men's respective participation in forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection, including agroforestry and reforestation efforts?
4. What differences, if any, in forest management investment exist between farmers who own land with a formal title with those who do not have a title to the land they own? How does this differ between women and men? *Probe for whether formal titles impact the way they invest in reforestation, agroforestry, climate-smart agricultural practices, etc.
5. How else does land tenure impact how women and men, respectively, participate and/or invest in natural resource management in Haiti?

6. What mechanisms are currently in place to ensure both men and women can participate in and influence decision-making at the central, local, and community levels? What is still needed?
7. What mechanisms are currently in place for translating national gender commitments in the forestry and watershed sector into practice? What is still needed?
8. What is the role of civil society organizations, including women's organizations and organizations that represent social groups such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI+) persons, youth, and persons with disabilities in natural resource management, including reforestation efforts? To what extent do these organizations influence policies and decision-making processes to gender-equitable access to, and ownership of, assets or secure rights to forests, trees, and land?
9. How has the current humanitarian context (i.e., social/political/security instability, COVID-19, and natural disasters) impacted women's and men's role and/or relationship to forests, watersheds, and reforestation?
10. Since education plays a role in understanding the effects of deforestation on climate change, what effort is the government making to close the gap and increase awareness among women and men, respectively, regarding damaging deforestation practices?
11. What are some lessons learned and/or promising practices in integrating gender, including but not limited to women's participation, into forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection, including agroforestry and reforestation efforts in Haiti?
12. Are there safety risks or risks of violence for women and men in forest and watershed forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection, including agroforestry and reforestation? How does it manifest and how does this impact women, men, girls, and boys working on these issues, including their role, visibility, and responsibilities?
13. What livelihood opportunities exist as alternatives to charcoal production and/or wood-based construction that protects forest and water resources for women and men farmers in rural Haiti?
14. What resources do women and men farmers need, respectively, to take advantage of potential alternative livelihoods?
15. What would incentivize Haitian women and men farmers, respectively, to systematically use agroforestry and invest in reforestation over the long-term?
16. What payments for ecosystems services (PES) schemes⁴⁹⁶ been implemented in Haiti and to what extent have women and men benefited equally? What challenges exist for ensuring PES schemes are gender equitable?
17. Please share any other thoughts or final comments regarding integrating gender in the environment sector.

ENVIRONMENT/WATERSHED AND FOREST PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNANCE/REFORESTATION—Separate FGD with Women and Men Farmers

Name(s) of Interviewee(s):	
Title(s):	
Institution/Organization/Committee	
Sex(es):	
Date of interview:	

⁴⁹⁶ PES schemes are practices that incentivize farmers, landowners, and other stakeholders to engage in sustainable activities like natural resource conservation, reforestation, and watershed protection by paying them for the performance of such services

Place of interview (department, region, commune)	
Names of Interviewers:	

INTRODUCTION:

Thank you very much for setting aside time to talk with me today. As you know, our interview is part of the gender analysis that will inform USAID/Haiti's Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (EGAD) Office portfolio.

The gender analysis focuses on identifying key gender advances, inequities, constraints, and opportunities in three sectors: 1) livestock value chains (agricultural and rural livelihoods); 2) environment, notably forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection; and 3) domestic resource mobilization (DRM) in Haiti.

The interview will take approximately 2 hours. Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. If you would like to stop the interview at any time, please let me know. There are no right or wrong answers. Please feel free to give your honest opinion and experiences and as much information as you can in response to the questions.

Everything you share with us will remain anonymous but not confidential. This means that we may share quotes or stories, but your name will not be tied to them. No personal information will be disclosed in any setting.

I will be taking notes to capture the highlights of our conversation to use in our analysis. I will also be recording for backup purposes. Will that be okay? Yes No

If yes, let's begin.

Questions:

1. What are the respective roles and responsibilities of women and men in forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection, including agroforestry and reforestation efforts in your community? Are women's activities controlled by men? If yes, why, and how?
2. What are the gender-specific barriers and opportunities to women's and men's respective participation in forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection, including agroforestry and reforestation efforts?
3. What are the roles of women and men, respectively, in water and other natural resource management decision-making committees (CAEPA, irrigation committee, fountains committee, water sources committee, Natural Resource Management Groups, etc.) within your communities?
4. What differences, if any, in forest management investment exist between farmers who own land with a formal title with those who do not have a title to the land they own? How does this differ between women and men? *Probe for whether formal titles impact the way they invest in reforestation, agroforestry, climate-smart agricultural practices, etc.
5. How has the current humanitarian context (i.e., social/political/security instability, COVID-19, and natural disasters) impacted women's and men's relationship to forests, watersheds, and reforestation in your community?
6. Are there safety risks or risks of violence for women and men in forest and watershed forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection, including agroforestry and reforestation? How does it manifest and how does this impact women, men, girls, and boys working on these issues, including their role, visibility, and responsibilities?
7. What livelihood opportunities exist as alternatives to charcoal production and/or wood-based construction that protects forest and water resources in your community?
8. What resources do you as farmers need, respectively, to take advantage of these potential alternative livelihoods?
9. What do you and your family do to systematically use agroforestry and invest in reforestation over the long-term?
10. Please share any final thoughts or feedback related to how women and men in your community take part in natural resource management (forest and water) and/or are impacted by degradation or protection of watershed and forest resources.

Additional Livestock Questions as time permits:

1. Do you raise and commercialize any forms of livestock? If yes, which ones? Probe for whether they raise cattle (milk and meat); goat (milk and meat); and/or chicken (meat and eggs)
2. Please describe the different roles and responsibilities that women and men have, respectively, in this livestock value chain.⁴⁹⁷ Please provide as many details as possible related to on-farm, processing, and/or marketing tasks and how that work is divided by women, girls, boys, and men.
3. What are the top three challenges you face regarding working in this livestock value chain? ***Probe for differences between women and men. Probe for on-farm security/theft; gender discrimination; access to credit; safety (and how does this vary for men and women) insufficient time/time poverty; etc.*

⁴⁹⁷ Interviewer, please specify the specific value chain depending on the specific interviewee(s).

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Name(s) of Interviewee(s):	
Title(s):	
Institution/Organization/Committee :	
Sex(es):	
Date of interview:	
Place of interview (department, region, commune)	
Names of Interviewers:	

INTRODUCTION:

Thank you very much for setting aside time to talk with me today. As you know, our interview is part of the gender analysis that will inform USAID/Haiti's Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (EGAD) Office portfolio.

The gender analysis focuses on identifying key gender advances, inequities, constraints, and opportunities in three sectors: 1) livestock value chains (agricultural and rural livelihoods); 2) environment, notably forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection; and 3) domestic resource mobilization (DRM) in Haiti.

The interview will take approximately 1.5 hours. Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. If you would like to stop the interview at any time, please let me know. There are no right or wrong answers. Please feel free to give your honest opinion and experiences and as much information as you can in response to the questions.

Everything you share with us will remain anonymous but not confidential. This means that we may share quotes or stories, but your name will not be tied to them. No personal information will be disclosed in any setting.

I will be taking notes to capture the highlights of our conversation to use in our analysis. I will also be recording for backup purposes. Will that be okay? Yes No

If yes, let's begin.

General Questions

1. To what extent does gender bias, either explicit or implicit, exist in the various taxation systems in Haiti (e.g., personal income tax; VAT/TCA; customs; corporate/business tax? How has the DGI and/or AGD worked to eliminate gender bias in the taxation system of Haiti?
**Probe for explicit gender bias in policy and practice that directly discriminates against women or men. Probe also for implicit gender bias that may arise because women and men tend to differ systematically in behavior—in the ways they earn, spend, and invest income and wealth—and can arise in relation to a wide range of taxes.*
2. In what ways could the current tax systems (income tax, VAT/TCA, customs, business/corporate tax) in Haiti be more gender equitable to both women and men in terms of access and benefits and/or eliminate gender bias?
3. More specifically, how could the overall DRM legal and policy framework and corresponding tax codes (e.g., business/corporate tax) be revised to be more gender inclusive, including in greater support of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME), often led by women in Haiti?
4. What aspects of the tax system need to be in place for women and men, respectively, to trust that paying into the system will benefit them and their families?
**Probe for any differences between what women versus men need to see in the system before they want to pay into it (e.g., female leadership? Budgets that invest in specific sectors? Digitalized or traditional mechanisms of declaration and payment, respectively?)*
5. How does the gender/sex of DRM decision-makers/leaders (e.g., mayors, tax authority directors, etc.) impact how Haitian men and women view and trust the tax management system?
6. Are there any notable differences in the overall functioning and results of the taxation system when women versus men hold DRM leadership positions (e.g., mayors, tax authority directors, etc.) at the central and municipal levels? If yes, what are they? ** Potentially probe for whether the fact that the DGI has only collected 11 percent of what it could in taxes has anything to do with male versus female leadership in key posts at the DGI.*
7. To what extent do the resource mobilization agencies (e.g., AGD, DGI, municipal administration) have a gender strategy for the staff recruitment and development?
8. To date, systematic gender-responsive budgeting has been limited in Haiti. However, during the last 5 to 10 years, national and municipal budgets have increasingly included budget allocations for social and economic sectors like education, health, informal sector/retailed trade support, etc. that support gender equality and in which women typically participate and/or benefit. To what extent has gender-based violence been addressed in these budget allocations? What still needs to be done to ensure adequate resources for preventing and responding to gender-based violence?
9. What is the current role of civil society in DRM at the central and municipal levels? To what extent do female leaders/women-led organizations and organizations that represent social groups such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI+) persons, youth, and persons with disabilities participate in DRM policy-making/decision-making?
10. How does the absence of non-digitized taxation mechanisms impact male and female taxpayers differently? Does it advantage or disadvantage women versus men? How?
11. What are the consequences of a between DGI and communes on municipal resource mobilization in Haiti on the promotion of gender equality in Haiti? What could be done to improve collaboration and how would this promote gender equality in Haiti?
12. To what extent does Haiti's international trade tax(es) advantage or disadvantage sectors where women and men, respectively, make up a disproportionate share of the workers? For example, does the garment industry in the North predominately employ women or men and what do taxes look like on that industry? What about others in the regions in question for the current analysis?

13. Are women or men more or less likely to evade taxes in Haiti? Why?
14. How can effective domestic resource mobilization support gender-equality interventions in the mid- and long-term development of Haiti?

KII-Specific Questions: Mayors

1. How is/was your experience in RM during your mandate? What explains the results you get/got? What is/was the plan? Does/Did your Official Plan regarding RM make explicit references to women/men? What does it say, specifically and how did any existing gender plan contribute to better results in RM? ***Probe for differences in how much tax was collected by local income source (e.g., CFPB and Patente) by women versus men, respectively and why.*
2. What do you think about the gender perspective in municipal budgeting and resource mobilization strategy? Can you identify one resource mobilization source of your municipality that you think can be improved to address gender (women/men) issues? What would you do to improve that? What do you (communal administration) need to do to make the local resource mobilization and management strategy gender responsive?

KII-Specific Questions: AGD

1. To what extent do you (AGD) use/apply the Gender Equality Organizational Assessment Tool (GEOAT)⁴⁹⁸ to guide the Haitian customs administration strategy and in the current reform? If applied, what are the results (differences between before and actually). What can explain these differences, if any?
2. To what extent does the AGD have crosscutting policies that address issues such as promoting work life balance, inclusiveness in the organization, women in leadership positions or preventing sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the customs system in Haiti?
3. If these cross-cutting policies do exist, how do they foster AGD's revenue growth and contribute to improving the overall outcomes and sustainability of AGD's activities? **Probe for any improvements in innovation and performance, for example.*
4. To what extent does the AGD ensure that all clients, regardless of gender, are treated equally with respect to Customs policies and procedures. What can be done to improve, if any?
5. How does the AGD ensure that all traders, including informal women traders, are provided with relevant information on Customs policies and procedures?
6. To what extent are the AGD procedures simplified according to national legislation, to enable informal cross border (Haiti-Dominican Republic) traders, many of whom are women, to transact business with ease?
7. What is the current situation in AGD's staff repartition by gender? To what extent is AGD's female staff representation on public and professional forums (e.g., internal boards, committees, and panels) increasing? What more needs to be done to ensure gender equal representation?
8. To what extent does the border make a safe place for women and men in trading/importation? (e.g., If physical (body) inspections are carried out by Customs on women crossing the border, are these checks performed by a female Customs official, and vice versa for men or an appointed substitute female official)? What can be done to improve safety and security, especially for women?
9. Does ADG present reports with sex-disaggregated fiscal data? Why or why not?

⁴⁹⁸ This is an internationally accepted tool for use in Customs administration.

KII-Specific Questions: DGI

1. What are the contributions from taxpayers disaggregated by gender (male/female) for income and business taxes? What accounts for any significant differences, if any?
2. To what extent does the DGI have crosscutting policies that address issues such as promoting work life balance, inclusiveness in the organization, women in leadership positions or preventing sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the customs system in Haiti?
3. If these cross-cutting policies do exist, how do they foster DGI's revenue growth and contribute to improving the overall outcomes and sustainability of DGI's activities? **Probe for any improvements in innovation and performance, for example.*
4. To what extent do you think a tax code, legislation and practice that includes "positive discrimination" that advantages women can get positive effect on the economy and resource mobilization in Haiti? What role could DGI play in this type of tax reform?
5. What are the differences between joint filing and individual filing in Haiti, if any? To what extent do you think that either of these filing regimes act as positive drivers for gender equity in resource mobilization in Haiti?
6. Does DGI present reports with sex-disaggregated fiscal data? Why or why not?

USAID/Haiti Mission Staff - EGAD GA

Name(s) of Interviewee(s):	
Title(s):	
Institution/Organization:	
Sex(es):	
Date of interview:	
Names of Interviewers:	

INTRODUCTION:

Thank you very much for setting aside time to talk with me today. As you know, our interview is part of the gender analysis that will inform USAID/Haiti's Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (EGAD) Office portfolio.

The gender analysis focuses on identifying key gender advances, inequities, constraints, and opportunities in three sectors: 1) livestock value chains (agricultural and rural livelihoods); 2) environment, notably forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection; and 3) domestic resource mobilization (DRM) in Haiti.

The interview will take 45-60 minutes. Your participation in this discussion is completely voluntary. If you would like to stop your participation at any time, please let me know. There are no right or wrong answers. Please feel free to give your honest opinion and experiences and as much information as you can in response to the questions.

Everything you share with us will remain anonymous but not confidential. This means that we may share quotes or stories, but your name will not be tied to them. No personal information will be disclosed in any setting.

I will be taking notes to capture the highlights of our conversation to use in our analysis. I will also be recording for backup purposes. Will that be okay?

Let's begin.

Questions:

1. In general terms, please describe the focus of your office's work the USAID/Haiti mission and how your work addresses gender equality and women's empowerment in the three sectors⁴⁹⁹ in question for this gender analysis.
2. In your view, what are the most critical areas related to gender and women's empowerment in Haiti related to these sectors? In your opinion, what are the biggest challenges to addressing these issues?
3. In your opinion, over the past 5-10 years, what have been the biggest advances in gender and women's empowerment in Haiti related to these three sectors? Can you provide some examples?
4. What are three main results that the mission has produced related to gender equality and women's empowerment in the watershed and forest management and protection sector (through the programs it manages, and during the current Strategic Framework)? What recommendations do you have about what work in this sector should be done in the future, related to gender equality and women's empowerment?
5. What are three main results that the mission has produced related to gender equality and women's empowerment in agricultural and rural livelihoods, notably regarding livestock value chains (through the programs it manages, and during the current Strategic Framework)? What recommendations do you have about what work in this sector should be done in the future, related to gender equality and women's empowerment?
6. What are three main results that the mission has produced related to gender equality and women's empowerment in domestic resource mobilization (through the programs it manages, and during the current Strategic Framework)? What recommendations do you have about what work in this sector should be done in the future, related to gender equality and women's empowerment?
7. Our team will conduct interviews on gender and women's empowerment in Port-au-Prince and the Northern and Southern Resilience zones. Do you have advice for the team on key issues we should explore? What questions do you think are the most important for the team to investigate?
8. Are there safety risks or risks of violence for women and men in any of these three sectors? How does it manifest and how does this impact women, men, girls, and boys working on these issues, including their role, visibility, and responsibilities?
9. Please share any other final thoughts or feedback related to the intersection of gender and these sectors.

⁴⁹⁹ 1) livestock value chains (agricultural and rural livelihoods); 2) environment, notably forest and watershed planning, management, governance, and protection; and 3) domestic resource mobilization (DRM) in Haiti.

ANNEX D: LIST OF KEY INTERVIEWEES

Disclaimer: In cases where an individual or organization could be at risk of legal, social, or physical harm due to their participation in this research, names, dates, and contact information have been redacted or omitted to protect participants, to ensure quality data collection, and to adhere to ethical data collection protocols and standards. For all interviewees, the research team obtained free and prior informed consent before each interview.

In addition to the individual and group interviews with the stakeholders listed below, the research team conducted 5 focus group discussions (FGD) with women and 5 FGD with men in Torbeck/Chantale; Camp-Perrin/Laborde; Ouanaminthe; Limonade/Trou du Nord; Plaine du Nord; San Rafael; and Hinche.

TABLE 7. LIST OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

NAME	NAME OF ORGANIZATION/POSITION
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS	
Gerty Adam	MCFCF/Gender Focal Point to MARNDR
Gabrielle Aurel	Sonje Ayiti & SAPEN SA/Director & Co-Founder
Erick Balthazar	Chamber of Agriculture and Related Professions (CHAGA), President
Josue Cesar	IFOSUD/President
Michel Chancy	Université Quisqueya
Termeus Damocles	Haiti State University/Agriculture Department
Wilbert Georges	Heifer International Haiti/Director of Programs
Daniella Jacques	Haitian Women Entrepreneurs Chamber of Commerce/President
Alexandra Jean	Haiti Broilers, SA/Director
Cantave Jean Baptiste	PDL (Partenariat pour le Développement Local)
Herline Joseph	MARNDR/Livestock Unit Director
Philippe Mathieu	Veterimed/Agroconsultant
Rosanie Moise Germain**	Veterimed/Director
Chantale Pierre-Louis	MEDA-Project Atteindre/Deputy Chief of Party
Rachelle Pierre-Louis	IICA
Christine Sainvil	PAPYRUS/Director
Allen Turner	DAI/USAID HRASA Project

Ange-Marie Joazard; Charitable Exavier; Saint-Luc Jean; Amocles Fidele	Group of Livestock Raisers of Ouanaminthe (GEDW)/Members
Emile Rose Gladys; Rose Edmonde Dume	OFADEB /Coordinator & Secretary
ENVIRONMENT	
Marie Ardys Jean Baptistes	Helvetas/Gender Lead for PAGAI (Agriculture Project)
Hector Fabien	Centre de Formation en Aménagement Intégré des Mornes (CFAIM)
Montecito Gachette	Jardin Botanique de Ouanaminthe/Technical Director
Joseph Jean Louis	Fédération des Coopératives Cacaoyères du Nord (FECCANO)
Marie Fausta Jean-Maurice Baptiste	United Nations Resident Coordination Office
Marie Anne Lespinasse	Goal/Area Coordinator Grand Sud
Jean Luckner Bonheur	Réseau des Coopératives Caféières de la Région du Nord et du Nord-Est (RECOCARNO)
Eliassaint Magloire	ORE
Gerald Nelson	Association Bel Jaden/Activity Coordinator
Roseline Neree Desauguste	Helvetas/Gender and DRR Manager
Ascencio Paul	Village Apicole Horizons SA (VIHASA)/Executive Director
Claude Phanord	CECI/Projet AVETI (AAI-DID)/Director
Roseline Pierre	Rassemblement des Femmes Engagées de Ouanaminthe (RFEO)
Jean Claude Pierre Louis	Consultant/formerly DAI
Jean Wiener	FoProBIM
DRM	
Medgina Lynn Alexandre	Independent Gender Specialist
Fritz Alcindor	AGD/Deputy Director General
Antoine Borgat	Chambers of Commerce-South
Rodelie Corrieata Balde	FENAFEMH
Jean Herve Alce	DPME-DGI/Director
Ruthlande Anglade	DCT-MICT/Former Director
Kenson Cesar	CDI/DDI/DGI-South Department/Departmental Director
Ketleine Charles	UN Women/National Consultant
Gladys Chery	AGD/Cap Haitian Customs Director

Malick Dioume	Central Bank of Haiti/Director of Risk Management
Etienne Dorvil	MEF/Departmental Director-North
Daniella Jacques	Haitian Women Entrepreneurs Chamber of Commerce/President
Hervens Jeanty	UNDP/AGLDT Project/Project Director
Montgerrard Wilbert Joseph	DGI/ Director of Human Resources
Lubonheur Loredant	DGI/ Deputy Director General
Gerald William Mc Elroy Frednel Isma	OAS/PADF/Chief of Party
Lisa McGregor & Jameson Salomon	RTI International/ Technical Director, Governance and Applied Political Economy Analysis Expert; DCOP GERE
Claire Lydie Parent	Former Mayor of Petion-Ville
Kesner Pharel	Groupe Croissance/President
Jude Edouard Pierre	Federation Nationale des Maires D'Haiti (FENAMH) & City of Carrefour/President & Mayor
Yvrose Pierre	City of Cap Haitian/Mayor
Sylvie Rameau	City of Les Cayes/Mayor
Frantz Theodat	Former Mayor of Tabarre, Ex-General Director of Tabarre/Professional in Resource mobilization
Gabriel Verret	DRM Consultant
Rose Carmelle Vincent	DGI/ Director of Steering and Reform Monitoring Unit
USAID	
Magdala Beaublanc	Mission Gender Advisor
Sam Cenor	Monitoring Expert
Regine Dupuy	GERE/Project Contracting Officer
Cynthia Figaro	Environmental Compliance
Eddie Lebelon	Humanitarian Assistance