

# Improving Electricity Access in Haiti

(HA-L1140)

A Gender Perspective

HAITI

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## ACRONYMS

ANARSE	AUTORITÉ NATIONALE DE RÉGULATION DU SECTEUR DE L'ÉNERGIE
ASEC	COMMUNAL SECTION ASSEMBLY (Assemblée de la Section Communale)
BAC	BUREAU AGRICOLE COMMUNAL
CEDAW	CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
CEPAL	COMISIÓN ECONÓMICA PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE
CASEC	COMMUNAL SECTION ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (Le Conseil administratif de la section communale)
CIA	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EDH	ELECTRICITÉ D'HAÏTI
FCM	FEDERATION CANADIENNE DES MUNICIPALITES
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GNI	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
HDI	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
ICCPR	INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
ICERD	INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
ICESCR	INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
IDB	INTERAMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
IHE	INSTITUT HAÏTIEN DE L'ENFANCE
ILO	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
MCFDF	MINISTÈRE DE LA CONDITION FEMININE ET AUX DROITS DES FEMMES
MSPP	MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE ET DE LA POPULATION
MW	MEGA WATT
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
SHS	SOLAR HOME SYSTEM
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

USD	UNITED STATES DOLLARS
UTE	UNITÉ TECHNIQUE D'EXÉCUTION (MINISTÈRE DES FINANCES)
WB	WORLD BANK

# IMPROVING ELECTRICITY ACCESS IN HAITI

## A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

### HAITI

#### 1. BACKGROUND.

The name Haiti originated from the ancient name “Ayiti” which means mountainous land associated with the country’s rough terrain. In fact, over 50% of the territory consists of slopes greater than 40% and less than 30% are unlevelled by 0 to 10%. The insular characteristic of this land offers a set of conditions that make its climate mild and pleasant. Because of its geographical location, Haiti’s is in fact a country with varied climate. Temperatures varies between 25°C and 30°C in the plains and between 15°C and 20°C in the mountainous areas depending on the time of year (IHSI, 2019). Nevertheless, it is also right in the middle of the hurricane belt, a country subject not only to hurricanes but also to severe storms, flooding, droughts and earthquakes (CIA, 2019).

Located in the Caribbean Basin, the Republic of Haiti is the second largest country in the Greater Antilles. It is bound on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; to the south, by the Caribbean Sea; to the east sharing a third of the Hispaniola island with the Dominican Republic and to the west by Cuba (90 km) and Jamaica (190 km). With approximately 1,530 km of coastline, 386 km of border with the Dominican Republic and its five (5) small islands (IHSI, 2019). Haiti has a total area of 27,750 km<sup>2</sup> of which 27,560 km<sup>2</sup> of land and 190 km<sup>2</sup> of water with a variety of natural resources such as bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower and arable land (CIA, 2019).

The population of Haiti is estimated at 10,981,229 (World Bank, 2019) of which 54.3 % is living in urban areas (UNDP, 2018) with approximately one million persons living in the country’s capital city Port-au Prince. The number of women and men in the

country is almost equal, with some 5% more men than women (UNDP, 2018), making the country almost equally distributed in terms of gender.

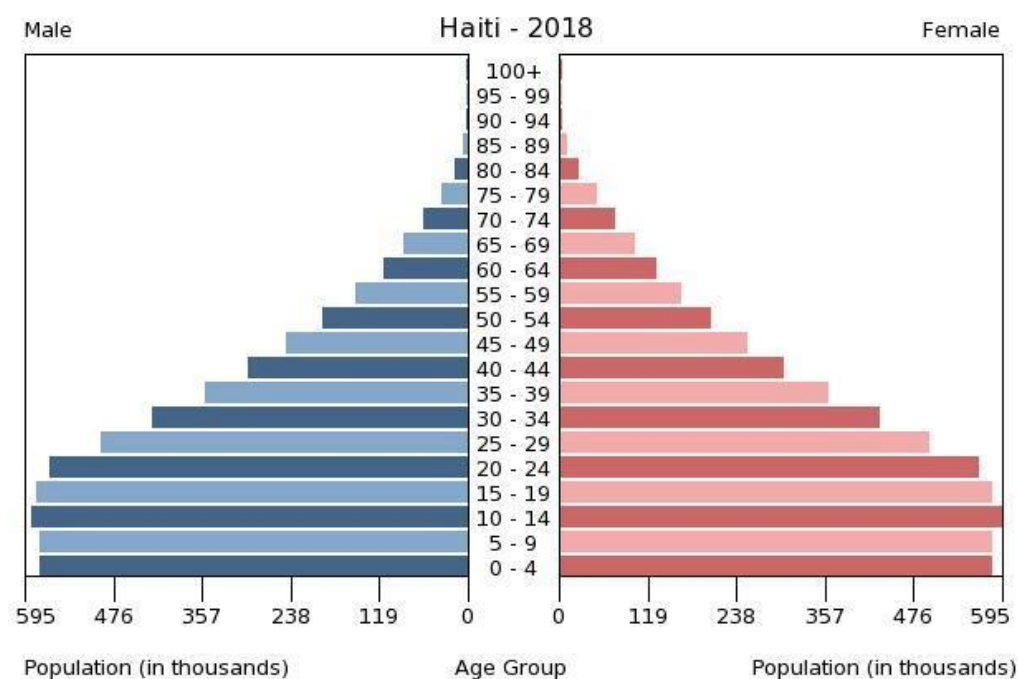


Figure 1 Haiti population Gender distribution (CIA, 2019)

The country's population is mainly of African descent (95%) with the remaining 5% being from European and Asian descent (CIA, 2019).

Haiti is administratively divided into 10 departments each with a capital city referred to as "chef-lieu"; the departments are then divided into 42 arrondissements, 145 communes and 571 communal sections as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Haiti's Geographical Divisions.

DEPARTE- MENT	CHEF-LIEU	ARRON- DISSE- MENTS	COM- MUNES	QUAR- TIERS	SECTIONS COMMU- NALES.
Artibonite	Gonaïves	5	17	7	63
Centre	Hinche	4	13	4	35
Grande Anse	Jérémie	3	13	5	47



<b>Ouest</b>	Port-au-Prince	5	20	6	112
<b>Nippes</b>	Miragoâne	3	11	11	37
<b>Nord</b>	Cap-Haïtien	7	19	10	82
<b>Nord-Est</b>	Fort-Liberté	3	13	5	36
<b>Nord-Ouest</b>	Port-de-Paix	4	11	3	39
<b>Sud</b>	Les Cayes	5	18	8	69
<b>Sud-est</b>	Jacmel	3	10	5	50

Source. Prepared from data in [www.haiti-reference.com](http://www.haiti-reference.com)

Haiti's social reform towards an emerging country by 2030 targets basic needs for its population. This means access to education and health through the development of its organization throughout the whole country, cultural development, access to housing, and a range of recreation and sports, employee protection and support for the poor. Special attention will be brought to gender equality, a necessity for the success of this reform. Additionally, specific benefits will be developed towards job creation in various areas. The social reform (IHE, 2019) foresees the implementation of nine programs focusing on the following:

- Higher education and vocational and technical training;
- Higher education and vocational and technical training;
- Access to elementary and secondary education;
- The establishment of a health system accessible to all;
- Protection and enhancement of cultural property and support for cultural creation;
- Access to housing;
- The development of civic action, sport, leisure and youth;
- The establishment of a social insurance system for all workers;
- The organization of social solidarity; and Gender equality.

In Haiti, the government consists of 21 Ministries of which six Ministers are women, a 28% chair as Ministers, a much higher percentage than that of the overall number

of women in parliament when compared to the 2.7% shares in parliament registered by UNDP's 2018 Development Index; one Ministry was established to support women around the country, that is the Ministry of Feminine Condition and women's rights (Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes).

*Table 2 Ministries within the Government of Haiti*

<b>MINISTRY</b>	<b>NAME OF MINISTER</b>
Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe	Jean Claudy PIERRE
Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales	Jean-Marie Reynaldo BRUNET
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et des Cultes	Bocchit EDMOND
Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication	Jean Michel LAPIN
Ministère des Haïtiens vivant à l'Etranger	Mamatha Irène TERNIER
Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail	Élise GÉLIN
Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population	Marie Greta Roy D. CLEMENT
Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural	Jobert C. ANGRAND
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances	Ronald DÉCEMBRE
Ministère de la Défense	Enol JOSEPH
Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie	Ronell GILLES
Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes	Evelyne SAINVIL
Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle	Pierre Agénor CADET
Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports	Edwing CHARLES
Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports, Communications et Energies	Fritz CAILLOT
Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique	Jean Roudy ALY Joseph JOUTHE
Ministère de l'Environnement	
Ministère du Tourisme et des Industries Créatives	Marie Christine STEPHENSON

Ministère Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre, en Charge des questions électorales	Patrick Sully JOSEPH
Ministère Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre, en Charge des Droits humains et de la lutte contre la Pauvreté extrême	Stéphanie AUGUSTE
Ministère Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre, en Charge de la Citoyenneté et du Patriotisme	Guy FRANÇOIS Jr.

Source. [http://primature.gouv.ht/?page\\_id=28#](http://primature.gouv.ht/?page_id=28#) (retrieved 27 July 2019)

It should be noted that a new government is currently under approval, and if accepted, would include some 50% women ministers including strong Ministries such as education, Justice and Public Works.

In relation to working conditions, Haiti, to date, already ratified 25 ILO Conventions:

- Fundamental Conventions: 8 of 8
- Governance Conventions (Priority): 1 of 4
- Technical Conventions: 16 of 178
- Out of 25 Conventions ratified by Haiti, of which 24 are in force, 1 Convention has been denounced; none have been ratified in the past 12 months. Only three conventions related to the rights of women and girls have been ratified, as see in the following table.

The main international conventions ratified by Haiti are shown in the following table.

*Table 3 International Conventions ratified by Haiti*

<b>CONVENTION RATIFIED</b>	<b>DATE OF RATIFICATION</b>
UN Convention on the political rights of Women, 1954	1958
ICERD: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965	1972
ICCPR: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1991
ICESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	2013
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979	1981
CRPD: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006	2009
ILO Convention 100 ( <i>Equal Remuneration Convention</i> ), 1951	1958
ILO: Convention 111 ( <i>Discrimination - Employment and Occupation</i> ), 1958	1976
ILO Convention 182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999	2007
UN Protocol to prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2000	2011

Source. UNDP, 2018. ILO, 2018b

Rural populations in Haiti need basic services which, up to now, are almost inexistent. Populations living in rural areas are, as always, those with higher needs for modern infrastructure, basic services and technology. People in Haiti still have difficult access to basic services with 64.2% having access to improved drinking water and only 30.5% to improved sanitation facilities (UNDP, 2018). In remote communities, people often go to the forest to defecate into a hole in the ground. People use rain water or well water for their daily needs. In small communities, there is often a community well with a manual pump where women go to gather water on a daily basis. As of 2013, only 0.5% of the rural population had access to electricity (UNDP, 2018); according to the electricity regulating agency ANARSE, electrification

can now be estimated at about 5% in rural areas and 30% in urban zones, which means that over seven million persons are still living without electricity, something that jeopardizes the country's development and industrialization. Moreover, this means that women must do their daily tasks without any electrical appliances, with girls and boys obligated to study and do their homework at night using candles, kerosene lamps or flashlights; the lucky ones have a small SHS in their homes. In areas where there is electricity, it is not always available, sometimes only a few hours per day. This obligates companies and organizations to own a generator as to ensure continuous electrical energy supply for their business. In rural areas, many people installed SHS ranging from small lamps to roof-top systems, depending on their economic situation. Unfortunately, the level of theft of solar systems obliges people to bring the solar panels inside the house every night and reconnect them in the morning. This can be confirmed by the number of panels missing in street lamps, whether they are installed on public roads or in private areas such as airports and industrial parks.



*Figure 2 Stolen solar panels in street lamps.  
21 August 2019*

In Haiti, electricity is mainly generated from fossil fuels (82%), and hydroelectric plants (18%) (CIA, 2019 data of 2017). There are plans to install solar PV plants, however the issue of security remains a concern.

Studies show that there is a direct correlation between poverty and access to electrical energy (BID, 2015). Moreover, women are the ones who mainly use electricity in the management of their homes and family, as such, access to electricity not only contributes to development but also allows for the generation of additional income thus improving the quality of life of women and their families.

Based on a study by Jimenez (2017), experience and results of other similar projects have shown that by facilitating access to electricity, the beneficiaries of an

electrification project such as the number of children attending school can increase by 4% to 7%, open employment opportunities by 20% to 25%, and income within the community can be raised by 18% to 39%; with access to electricity, small rural industries have shown an increase in their activities by up to 200% and individual income can be improve by 20% to 70%, depending on the activity or the product. (Kiribu et al, 2009).

Considering the low levels of access to electricity in urban and rural areas, along with the unreliability of the energy and its high costs where available, the Inter-American Development Bank decided to develop a project to support the development of rural populations and improve the reliability and access to electrical energy while reducing its costs. More specifically, through its project, IDB aims to develop decentralized electrical minigrids with private sector participation, foster the supply of electricity with RE and strengthen the electrical sector governance (IDB, 2019).

This study aims at reviewing the current situation of electrically served and unserved communities, as to verify the needs and requirement of people living in communities without access to electricity, as to identify opportunities for the development of income generating activities with the productive use of electricity in their daily life, collecting ideas and initiatives aimed at personal and community development in such a way as to ensure an improved quality of life for women, men, girls and boys living in rural communities. More specifically, access to electricity will allow people, especially women, to reduce the time needed to complete their daily chores such as the need to collect wood and water, and to use electrical appliances such as washing machines, their access to communications and information with the possibility of charging mobile phones, listening to the radio and television. It will also allow them to improve the health of their family using refrigerators to keep food, eliminating the use of candles o kerosene or other fuels indoors for illumination, and will improve the quality of education allowing children to study at night while schools will be able to offer computer classes as to prepare children in their entrance into the modern world of the XXI century. With more available time, women, should they want to,

return to school to complete their basic education, can develop income-generating activities from home or even attend special training courses that can lead to employment that can contribute to a better quality of life.

Finally, women along with men from local communities expressed interest to receive capacitation in the installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems. The participation of women in these training courses would give more technical independence to women, offer income generating activities for the installation of SHS, and allow them to work in RE projects such as the 8MW and 4MW solar PV plants projects planned for the Caracol Industrial Park.

## **2. OBJECTIVES.**

### **2.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE.**

Prepare and write a gender analysis report and propose specific income generating activities that can improve the quality of life of women and their families in identified communities of Haiti.

### **2.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.**

- Describe the current condition of women and their social and economic status and activities.
- Identify economic, social and development opportunities in relations to women, men, girls and boys with access to electricity.
- Propose strategies and activities to maximize the productive use of electricity and its impact on gender equity.
- Estimate the potential social and economic impact of access to electricity.
- Explain how access to electricity contributes to the reduction of gender gaps in the project intervention areas.

### 3. METHODOLOGY.

#### 3.1 DATA COLLECTION.

For the collection of data, the following methods were used:

##### 3.1.1 Review of literature and recollection de related data.

The literature, documentation and reports of several national and international institutions were reviewed in order to collect specific data regarding the current conditions of women in Haiti, laws and regulations related to women and gender equality along with rights and obligations, in order to better understand the causes of the existing gender gaps and inequalities.

##### 3.1.2 Meetings with government, non-government, social and women organizations.

Meetings were organized with the Ministry of Feminine Condition and Women's Rights, with the national energy regulatory agency ANARSE, the UN Women organization, and with various local community officials including CASEC, ASEC, community members and local women's organizations.

##### 3.1.3 Field visits and interviews.

The interviews were conducted using a guiding questionnaire that allows a conversation with the people in a systematic yet interactive manner; the observation method was also applied to verify the accuracy of the information in order to elaborate a baseline and understand the current situation, the needs of the people and especially the women, and to evaluate the impact of the access to electricity on the lives of rural populations.

Annex 1 shows a copy of the questionnaire that was used as a guide to obtain the information during the field visits.



Visits were made to communities identified and potential beneficiary of the project as to collect the data for the gender analysis. Moreover, the Caracol Industrial Park of Caracol was visited as it plays a crucial role regarding access and costs of electricity in surrounding communities. It is important to note that due to the long distances, very poor road conditions and country insecurity, only few communities could be visited and shall serve as a reference.



*Figure 3 Road traffic  
20 august 2019*

## 4. CURRENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION.

### 4.1 ECONOMY



*Figure 4 Riverside community  
20 August 2019*

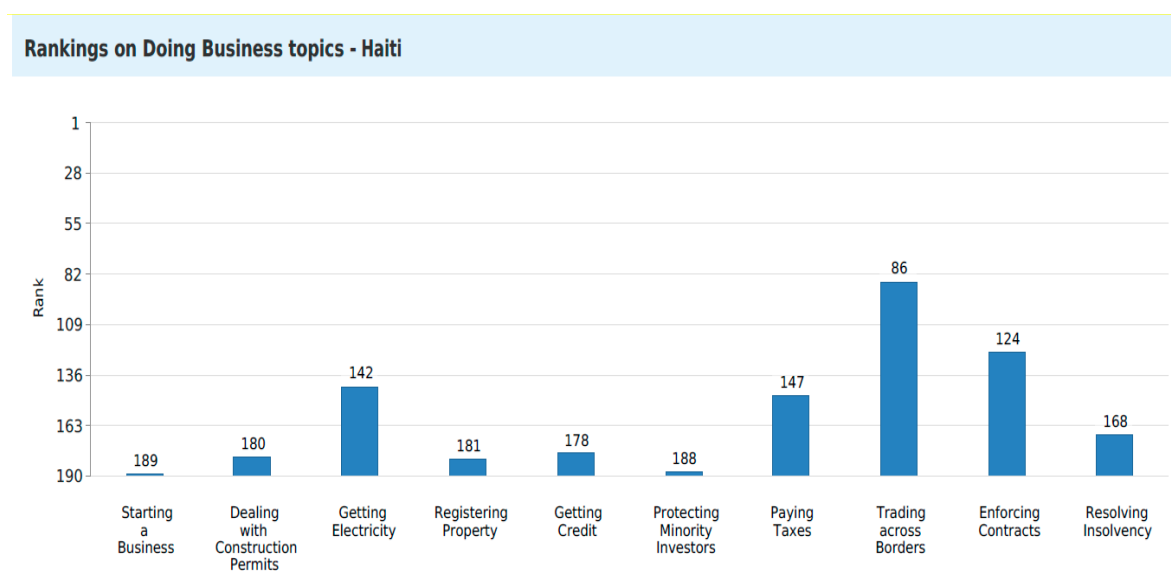
its economy essentially based on agriculture which makes it very vulnerable to climate change and climatic disasters. Moreover, the country is highly dependent on international aid and funds from the Haitian diaspora (Expert-comptable, 2019). Some 29.25% of the GDP is transferred by international migrants or refugees to recipients in their country of origin or countries in which the migrant formerly resided (UNDP, 2018) while approximately 58.5% of the population is living below the poverty line while 23.5% are living with less than USD1.90 per day (UNDP, 2018)

The Economic growth of Haiti remained relatively stable in the past 5 years reaching 1.2% in the year 2015 and 2017, and 1.5% for the years 2018 and 2019; it is expected to remain at 1.5% for the year 2020 (IMF, 2019). The GDP per capita for 2017 was at USD 1,653, a negative growth of -0.1 from the previous year (UNDP, 2018). Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the world, with

An estimated 30% of women in Haiti ages 15 or older report having an account, alone or jointly with someone else at a bank or other type of financial institution (UNDP, 2018). Nevertheless, access to finance is a major obstacle for women. However, many women that applied for a loan have obtained it from microfinance institutions and / or solidarity mutuals depending on the groups of which they are members; there is apparently no significant difference between the two sexes in the approval of a loan. However, male applicants obtain higher amounts than women, because women's income-generating activities do not give them sufficient collateral value to obtain large loans (FCM, 2019).

Moreover, development is hindered by the difficulties related to conducting business in Haiti, and particularly when it comes to construction projects. According to the “Haiti Doing Business Index Report of 2019” (World Bank, 2019), Haiti is among the worst performing countries in the World and the worst in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Region: Out of 190 countries, Haiti ranks 182 in the ease of doing business with a 38.52% ease compared to 58.97% in Latin America and Caribbean. Ranking in Haiti in the various sectors shows a ranking of 189 in starting a business, 181 for registering property and 180 when it comes to obtaining a building permit, as presented in the following figure. One of the major obstacles is financial: for example, building permit fees represent 15% of the total construction cost, which is much higher than the 2.5% average in the LAC region and 7.6% in sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank, 2019).

Table 4 Rankings of doing business in Haiti

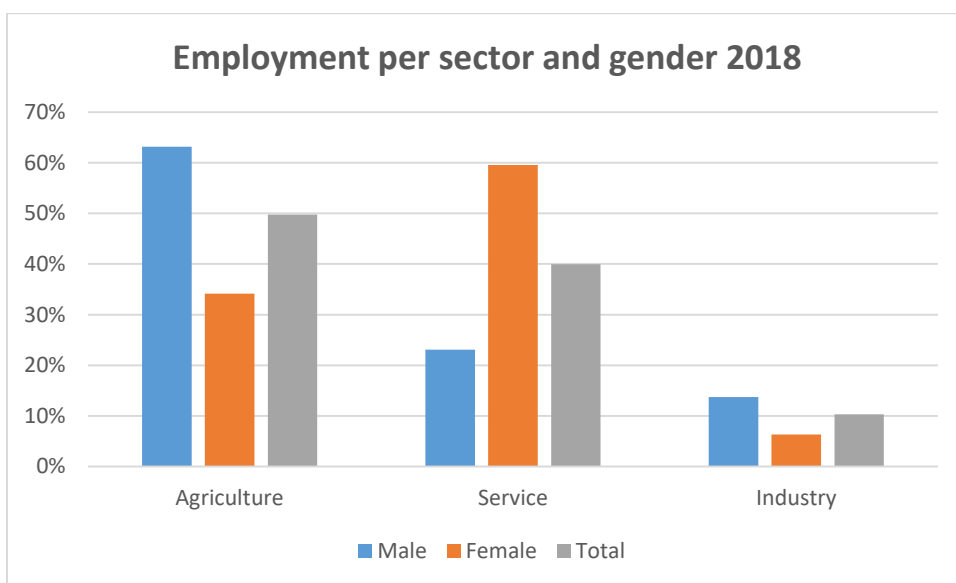


Source. World Bank, 2019

## 4.2 EMPLOYMENT

Women in Haiti are significantly disadvantaged in terms of assets and on the labor market (Banco Mundial, 2017). Some 58.6% of the population ages 15 years and older is employed in Haiti, with 68.1% Haiti's working-age population actively engaged in the labour market, either working or looking for work; 63.8% female compared to 72.6 male participation. According to World Bank data indicators (2018), 63% male population is involved in agricultural activities, 23% are in services and 14% in industry while 34% of the female population is involved in agriculture, 60% in services and 14% in industry, as shown in the following table.

Table 5 Employment ratio per sector and gender 2018.



Source. Prepared from data <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

In Haiti, 85% of employed people are in a vulnerable employment, that is to say, working as unpaid family workers or own account workers (World Bank, 2018). As one can see in the following table, there is very little difference between male and female situations, most people have no employment security. Another preoccupying area is child labour, where 35.5% of children between ages 5 and 17 are engaged in hazardous working conditions (UNDP, 2018).

*Table 6 Employment ratio per sector and gender 2018.*



Source. Prepared from data <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

In the formal sector where women and men receive a fixed salary and some kind of social security, the employment index shows a downward trend in the first quarter of the 2019 fiscal year, a fall of 1.2%, a less pronounced regression compared to the fourth quarter of 2018 at 3.1%. The sectors most affected by the drop in employment are the Non-Government Organizations (NGO) and the International Organizations (IO) with a negative annual variation of 8.2% during the first trimester of 2019 – 2019, followed by the Public Sector with a drop of 1.1% as of December 2018 which was mainly due to the negative evolution of the Public Administration which regressed by 1.8% during the fiscal year of 2018. Nevertheless, the private sector was able to maintain a modest growth of 0.3% over the period of October to December 2018. Public enterprises Moreover, Public Enterprises experienced a positive growth of 11.9% (IHESI, 2019).

*Table 7 Employment Index (IE) per institutional sector during the first trimestral of the fiscal year 2018 – 2019 (100 during the 2014 first trimester)*

Institutional Sector	Employment Index EI (basis 100)				
	Oct - Dic 2017	Jul - Sept 2018	Oct - Dic 2018	Trimestral Variation (%)	Annual Variation (%)
<b>EI Global</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>EI Public</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Public Administration	111.8	99.6	109.8	10.2	-1.8
Public Enterprise	107.3	113.9	120.1	5.4	11.9
<b>EI Private</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Private Enterprise	97.9	97.2	98.2	1.0	0.3
<b>EI NGO and IO</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
Non-Government Organization/ International Organization	110.7	103.5	101.6	-1.8	-8.2

Source. Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), 2019.

The tertiary sector significantly contributed to the decline of the Index during the quarter of 2019, with a fall of 2.2% while the secondary sector recorded an increase of 8.8% for the same period, as shown in the following table.

*Table 8 Employment Index (IE) per economic activity branch during the first trimestral of the fiscal year 2018 – 2019 (100 during the 2014 first trimester)*

Economic Activity Branch	Employment Index EI (basis 100)				
	Oct - Dic 2017	Jul-Sept 2018	Oct - Dic 2018	Trimestral Variation (%)	Annual Variation (%)
<b>EI Global</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>EI Secondary</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Industries	101.1	98.9	108.0	9.2	6.8
Buildings and Public Works	47.9	46.6	45.2	-3.0	-5.6
Electricity and Water	101.7	112.2	123.7	10.2	21.6
<b>EI Tertiary</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Commerce, Restaurants et Hotels	110.9	109.4	107.7	-1.6	-2.9
Transport et Communications	94.2	96.0	94.0	-2.1	-0.2
Financial Institutions	104.6	104.0	102.8	-1.2	-1.7
Other Merchant Services	87.4	92.4	83.6	-9.5	-4.3
Non-Merchant Services	111.7	99.9	109.2	9.3	-2.2

Source. Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), 2019.

Note should be made that during the first fiscal semester of 2018 – 2019, the employment index evolved differently for women and men, with an observed decrease of 4.9% for women and a slight increase of 0.5% for men (ISHI, 2019) as shown in the following table.

*Table 9 Employment Index (IE) according to gender during the first trimestral of the fiscal year 2018 – 2019 (100 during the 2014 first trimester)*

Gender	Employment Index (EI)				
	Oct - Dec 2017	Jul - Sept 2018	Oct - Dec 2018	Trimestral Variation (%)	Annual Variation (%)
<b>EI Global</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
EI Men	109.4	105.9	109.9	3.8	0.5
EI Women	106.5	87.3	101.3	16.0	-4.9

Source. Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), 2019.

Aside from having less access to stable salaried work, wages for women are significantly lower than those of men, showing a yearly average income of USD 1,400 for women and USD 1,937 for men, an 38% higher income for men (UNDP, 2018); Haiti ratified the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) on 04 Mar 1958, which is in Force but obviously not respected.

Women are still mainly working mainly in the informal sector, in non-skilled and low-paid work with no social protection and often facing sexual harassment (CEDAW, 2016). Moreover, many young girls, especially from poor rural families, are often sent to work as *restavèk*, a creole word from the French that literally means “stay with” whereby children, girls and boys, are sent to work in private households in the cities, with the objective of offering them better living conditions while helping with the city women’s household chores. In reality, these new families are not always good and are sometimes also with low income and as such, treat these children as “slaves”, workers



*Figure 5 Woman carrying water  
24 August 2019*



without pay, exposing them to physical verbal and sexual abuse, lacking basic needs, without any rights to healthcare or education. This modern day child slavery originating from African traditions has increased in Haiti over the years following the country's rising poverty as a consequence to natural disasters and internal problems. According to the NGO [restavekfreedom.org](http://restavekfreedom.org), 1 in 15 or approximately 300,000 children in Haiti live in *restavek* of which 60% are young girls from poor families; CEPAL (2018) estimates at 80% the number of girls in *restavek* situations and because of their long working days, they cannot attend school. Their chores include fetching water, cooking with charcoal or with branches they must go collect in the forest, backbreaking laundry work and attend to all members of the household including older and younger children than them. Unfortunately, this child trafficking is organized by women and is destined for women. (Theconversation.com, 2019). Nevertheless, according to conversations with Haitian residents, this is not always the case. Some families really do take care of the *restavek* children and sends them to school giving them an opportunity for a better life. Meanwhile, the trafficking has been increasing while *restavek* has been apparently reducing, questioning if the *restavek* has been replaced by international trafficking.

The total unemployment rate in Haiti is estimated at 14% with a higher number of women unemployed as confirmed in the female to male ratio of 1.29. More preoccupying is the 36% of the labour force population ages 15 to 24 that is not in paid employment or self-employment but that is available for work with 18% more young women unemployed (UNDP, 2018). These youngsters have a lot of energy and if they are not busy working they will often seek other means of occupation such as delinquency while young women seek household employments or prostitution limiting their career opportunities.

#### 4.2.1 Productive activities.

Women's interventions in rural areas focus on agricultural production which includes yam, cocoa, banana, grain storage and in the processing of agricultural products. These activities are sometimes conducted in collaboration with women's organizations which are mainly solidarity mutual (FCM, 2019).

Haitian women are often involved in various sectors of activities, depending on their level of education and socio-economic position. In rural areas, women are involved in the buying and selling of products. Women's access to higher decision-making levels remains a challenge in most if not all government and private sectors, although the government has set the 30% quota for women participation.

Women living in rural areas encounter specific challenges such as a lower level of education with limited employment opportunities in their community, and where they are responsible for their home and the care of their children and family. Some 59.5% of women in Haiti are involved in non-agriculture activities (UNDP, 2018), mainly in the selling of various products. Those that cannot

afford to buy products sell fruits from trees nearby. Generally, men are the ones working in the fields while women take care of the house or in the sale of the agriculture products harvested by men.



*Figure 6 Women transporting and selling products*  
24 August 2019



*Figure 7 Woman selling collected fruits*  
24 August 2019

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the main agriculture products in Haiti consist of:

- CEREALS: Maze, Rice and Sorghum
- LEGUMES: Beans (Butter, White, Black, Red, ...), Congo peas, Peanuts
- STAPLE CROPS: Potatoes, Yams, Sweet cassava, Bitter cassava, Banana



*Figure 8 Banana plantation in Borgne  
24 August 2019*

The following tables show that the crops are the same in every department, only the quantity produced varies according to climate, soil and landscape.

*Table 10 Main cereals produced by department (in MT)*

Department	Maze	Rice	Sorghum
Ouest	12727.84	885.26	2686.29
Sud-Est	9985.53	31.39	18.35
Nord	7056.48	784.91	0.00
Nord-Est	2075.22	3766.45	0.00
Artibonite	22095.21	76599.08	3933.56
Centre	11190.39	815.94	1.62
Sud	9725.06	1903.68	86.85
Grande-Anse	4789.69	147.18	0.00
Nord-Ouest	5129.56	0.00	62.40
Nippes	3847.65	2980.79	2.69
Total	88622.62	87914.68	6791.76

Source. Ministry of Agriculture, Haiti. 2015.

*Table 11 Main legumes produced by department (in MT)*

Department	Beans (Butter, White, Black, Red, ...)	Congo peas	Peanuts
Ouest	5273.27	3.03	691.16
Sud-Est	4702.51	35.66	141.44
Nord	3497.32	316.83	911.49
Nord-Est	1536.55	429.39	3365.43
Artibonite	12918.62	5132.50	4584.40
Centre	4471.76	69.22	4600.57
Sud	3546.98	176.77	232.96
Grande-Anse	5298.38	2716.03	12.32
Nord-Ouest	1423.44	121.68	632.34
Nippes	2019.47	151.14	288.86
Total	44688.31	9152.27	15460.99

Source. Ministry of Agriculture, Haiti. 2015.

*Table 12 Main staple crops produced by department (in MT)*

Department	Potatoes	Yams	Sweet cassava	Bitter cassava	Banana
Ouest	4913.36	1191.15	4149.09	80.36	5081.51
Sud-Est	3768.24	1230.39	1997.58	1547.28	5040.60
Nord	7042.67	14844.05	1448.91	2051.76	28685.13
Nord-Est	1156.89	1171.19	3905.21	10852.86	6816.38
Artibonite	16149.64	2949.94	3082.36	1796.78	32906.84
Centre	4671.57	423.53	4868.95	448.02	20545.59
Sud	17039.30	7372.70	1712.28	1083.68	7069.07
Grande-Anse	6037.65	27474.53	4084.03	3755.41	14388.39
Nord-Ouest	10302.39	13128.56	1868.26	175.80	10087.16
Nippes	2996.65	2154.46	950.52	157.05	4446.09
Total	74078.35	71940.49	28067.21	21949.01	135066.76

Source. Ministry of Agriculture, Haiti. 2015.

**Other income generating activities include:**

- Fishing
- Animal husbandry (cattle, pig production, goats, some sheep)
- Chicken raising (for egg and for meat)
- Others: horses, mules, donkeys, rabbits).
- Beekeeping

Source. Ministry of Agriculture, Haiti. 2015.

Women generally do not fish, with few exceptions, but it is the women that sell the fish and seafood.

Unfortunately, the lack of identified markets for the commercialization of the products and the absence of electricity for food preservation and transformation have caused losses in products and fresh foods. The transition from a subsistence economy to a competitive world requires tools and knowledge that can be acquired through training and planning programmes, and with access to electricity.

### 4.3 EDUCATION.

Over the past years, Haiti has significantly improved access to education in general, and for girls in particular. Nevertheless, access to education remains very low with an expected years of schooling of 9.3 years and mean years of schooling of 5.3 years with a household inequality of 38.3%, a rate much higher than the 18.4% inequality for the region. This is confirmed by the average years of schooling for female at 4.3 years compared to 6.6 years for males (UNDP, 2018). It is estimated that 26.9% female and 39.9% male age 25 years or older, that is an average of 33.2% of the total population has at least some secondary education, whether completed or not, a female to male ratio of 0.67 (UNDP, 2018). This is reflected in a literacy rate for people 15 years or older at 48.7%. The situation is clearly improving with youths between ages 15 and 24 years having a literacy rate of 70.5 for female and 74.4 male, which remains low compared to the regional 98.3% for female and 98% for male with an average literacy of 92.8% (UNDP, 2018).

Reasons for low school attendance are numerous, one of them may be associated with the fact that only 25% of the population is satisfied with the current educational system (UNDP, 2018). Other reasons associated with low school attendance include: extreme poverty in rural areas, child labour, lack of infrastructure such as sanitary facilities and potable water in schools (especially for adolescent girls), high rate of sexual violence and harassment of girls on the way to school, from school and the absence of measures to combat such violence, lack of age-appropriate sexual and reproductive health and rights education at all levels of education, and

the lack of congruence between the vocational subjects pursued by girls at the National Institute for Vocational Training and labour market needs (CEDAW, 2016). Other reasons mentioned during the interviews is the unwillingness of parents to send their children to school claiming there are no employment opportunities and as such, education is not really useful. Adolescent marriage also contributes to lower education. Some 18% of young Haitian women marry before age 18 (UNDP, 2018) this compared to only 2% of men; this percentage drops for girls with higher education (World Bank, 2017).

#### 4.4 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT).

Access to information and communication remains a challenge in Haiti. Although most people have mobile phones, the lack of electricity presents challenges for the recharging of the phones and access to information through television and radio. People need to use battery operated radios to listen to news, discarding the used batteries without care thus contaminating the environment. According to UNDP, (2018) in the year 2016, there were 60 phone subscriptions per 100 persons, an increase of almost 50% from the year 2010. However, during the site visits, this percentage appears to be close to 90% at the moment, with majority of the people using a mobile phone. Meanwhile, access to internet is still very low, with 12.2% in 2016 (UNDP, 2018) and currently still very low; in rural areas, as there is no electricity, there are very few internet accesses.

Information and communication Technology (ICT) is necessary in the XXI century and can help contribute to the reduction and elimination of gender gap, offering information and communication to women regarding their rights and obligations, as well as helping improve the quality of life of themselves and their family with access to information regarding health, education, new technologies, work opportunities, and access to new markets. Overall, ICT promotes the active participation of women and men in the country's economic and social development.



#### 4.5 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY.

Access to electricity in Haiti remains a major obstacle to the country's development. Considering the correlation between access to energy and development, Haiti's 30% electricity access in urban areas and less than 5% in rural areas shows the major actions needed to revert this situation and support the country's development through global electrification. For those with electricity, the costs remain extremely high ranging from USD 0.227 per kWh (World Bank, 2019) up to USD 0.27 per kWh as mentioned in some local communities in Caracol. Moreover, the reliability of supply and transparency of the tariff index places Haiti at 0 on a scale of 0 to 8 (World Bank, 2019), with the local electrical utility, namely Electricity d'Haiti, providing unreliable and high cost electricity, and often only some hours in a day.

Currently, 90% of the electricity is produced using fossil fuel, which also generates problems with the regular shortages of fuels in the country. The irregular and unreliable supply of electricity obligates many companies and



*Figure 9 Private SHS installed on a rooftop  
24 August 2019*

organizations to own their private generators. Some people install SHS with battery backups to ensure their electricity supply. Solar energy is very common in Haiti and this can be seen along the streets of Port au Prince, in the airport and inside the Caracol Industrial Park. Nevertheless, many panels are being stolen leaving roads and areas in the dark, contributing to the insecurity of the people, and especially of women and children.

The electrification of agriculture activities could help rural economic development and improve food security in Haiti, this mainly through the production and storage of perishable food products such as coffee, mangos and avocados. The electrification

of small industrial or cottage industries can stimulate economic growth and employment including activities related to tourism, bread making, restaurants and food shops, cold storage and product transformation, internet cafes, hairdressing, garages, sewing, mechanical shops and much more (World Bank, 2017b).

#### 4.6 GENDER.

Meanwhile, inequalities between men and women persist in Haiti. The improvement of the situation of women in the past 10 years was delayed because of the 2010 earthquake which caused considerable human and material losses including health, social and economic problems such as an outbreak of cholera (CEDAW 2016). As such, Haiti did not focus so much on women's situation but rather on the reconstruction of the country; women should be included women in the development and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes (CEDAW, 2016). According to CEDAW (2016), women and girls encountered a significant increase in gender discrimination and mistreatment with pervasive gender-based violence following the 2010 earthquake considering the increased poverty and disastrous housing situation; unfortunately, this situation continues to date.

In its eighth and ninth combined periodic report to CEDAW of 2016, Haiti has demonstrated important progress since its previous seventh report presented in 2009. This is shown in the adoption of important legislative reforms that have been adopted (CEDAW, 2016):

##### Legislative reform:

- a) The Electoral Decree of February 2015, establishing a minimum quota of 30 per cent for female candidates on voting lists for municipal and local elections, and providing for financial incentives for political parties to encourage compliance with such quota;



- b) The Paternity, Maternity and Filiation Act, in 2014, guaranteeing equal treatment to children born out of wedlock;
- c) The Human Trafficking Act, in 2014;
- d) The Constitution which asserts that “To establish a governmental regime based on the fundamental liberties and the respect for human rights, the social peace, economic equity, the equity of gender, the concerted action and the participation of all the population in the grand decisions engaging the national life, by an effective decentralization; To assure to women a representation in the instances of power and of decision which must conform to the equality of the sexes and to equity of gender.
- e) The constitutional amendment to article 17.1 establishing a minimum quota of 30 per cent for women’s representation at all levels of political and public, particularly in public services, in 2011;
- f) Article 31-1-1 Any law concerning the Political Parties must reserve in its structures and in its mechanisms of functioning a treatment in conformity with the principle of the quota of at least thirty percent (30%) of women as expressed in Article 17-1 (2012)
- g) Article 207 of the Constitution for the implementation of An office known as the OFFICE OF CITIZEN PROTECTION is established to protect all individuals against any form of abuse by the government. – In the exercise of its functions, it will pay a special attention to the complaints presented by women, particularly in that relating to the discriminations and the aggressions of which they may be victims notably in their work.
- h) Article 35-2 of the Constitution where “The State guarantees workers equal working conditions and wages regardless of their sex, beliefs, opinions and marital status.
- a) The Integration of Persons with Disabilities Law, in 2012.

- b) Article 38-2 where “The State guarantees to persons with special needs the protection, the education and any other means necessary for their full enjoyment and for their integration or reintegration into society”.

#### Gender equality

- a) Policy of Gender Equality (2014-2034) and related National Plan of Action (2014-2020);
- b) Gender Equity Office in Parliament (2 December 2013);
- c) Office to Combat Violence against Women and Girls (25 November 2013);
- d) Interministerial Human Rights Committee (13 May 2013), mandated to coordinate and monitor public policies on human rights and propose national strategies for their implementation, and assist mainstreaming gender equality in all State agencies;
- e) Inclusion in the Strategic Development Plan for Haiti of an action plan to ensure gender equality (2012);
- f) Second National Plan to Combat Violence against Women (2012-2016).

#### International and regional instruments

- a) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, in 2014;
- b) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in 2013;
- c) Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in 2011;
- d) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in 2011;

- e) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, in 2009;
- f) Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, in 2009.

Nevertheless, women and girls continue to face significant obstacles in the accumulation of assets (World Bank, 2017); unmarried women, as unmarried men have equal ownership rights to property but women, once married, do not have equal rights to property (World Bank, 2019).

Of the nearly 50% of the population living in rural areas, half of rural women are living in poverty, illiteracy and unemployment with little access to basic services and are often excluded from decision-making. Living from subsistence farming, the problems are compounded when hurricanes or drought that affects their crops for which women are predominantly responsible when it comes to food production. The rights of these women for indiscriminate justice, education, employment, health, access to political and public life and to credit must be insured by involving them in the decision making processes in all sectors including agricultural topics as to address specific issues such as natural disasters and climate change (CEDAW 2016). Moreover, women with disabilities, as in many countries in the world, are even more discriminated against, facing severe stigmatization and are subjected to violence and sexual exploitation (CEDAW, 2016).

Internally displaced women, as a result of the 2010 hurricane, stateless women or women that have been expelled from Dominican Republic often live in very precarious conditions such as with inadequate drinking water, lack of sanitation, poor housing conditions, all affecting the health conditions of these women. These women are often subject of violence and abuse, lack basic services and health care, have little or no education and even fewer means of subsistence nor economic opportunities. These women must have access to basic services including education, economic opportunities and health care, and must be protected under the law against violence and abuse (CEDAW 2016).

Haiti ranks 144 of 189 countries with a value of 0.601 in gender inequality (UNDP, 2018), a demonstration of the current situation. Fertility rate has considerably decreased in Haiti where during the past 10 years it was at 4.8 and has now decreased to 3 children for the years 2016 and 2017 (IHE, 2019); yet this fertility rate is higher than the regional rate of 2 (UNDP, 2018). Maternal mortality ratio is very high in Haiti with 359 deaths per 100,000 live births, much higher than the average Latin America and Caribe of 67 deaths per 100,000 live births (UNDP, 2018), demonstrating a problem in the healthcare system and attention to pregnant mothers, which needs to be addressed locally and urgently. The number of births to women ages 15 - 19 in Haiti is 37.5 per 1,000, a much lower number than the regional Latin America and the Caribbean estimated at 61.5 per 1,000. An estimated 34.3% of women between ages 15 to 49 are using some type of contraceptive. Poor nutrition is also a problem for both the child and the mother; in Haiti, 22% of the children under 5 years are stunted (UNDP, 2018) while nearly half of the women aged 15 to 49 have anemia (World Bank, 2017). HIV/AIDS is also prevalent in Haiti with 2.7% women and 1.7% men, which reflects the lack of knowledge on prevention methods whereas 15% women have correct information compared to 28% men (World Bank, 2017).

Gender-based violence is still problematic in many countries in Latin America and Haiti is no exception. Some 20.8% female in Haiti ages 15 or older has experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner while 2% has experienced sexual violence from a non-intimate partner. Another form of violence is that 18% of young girls are married before the age of 18, which limits their life choices. It is important to note that 17% of women ages 15 - 49 compared to 15% male say it is justifiable for a husband to hit or beat his wife for at least one of the following reasons: if his wife burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children or refuses sexual relations (UNDP, 2018). These statistics may not reflect the reality since many cases may remain undeclared.

## **Women and their right to land**

The Civil Code of 1864 lays the terms and procedures of access to private property: inheritance, purchase, sharing and their methods of managing and transferring different goods. The modalities of rural land use, (not its ownership), are articulated in the rural code (FCM, 2019). Article 36 of the 1987 Constitution confirms that “Private property is recognized and guaranteed”, not discriminating or confirming gender differentiation as the Constitution is addressing the “Haitian Population “ (Republic of Haiti, 1987).

In this respect, women are not legally discriminated against in Haiti, and they can legally buy land. Since the decree of October 8, 1982, a married woman is no longer subordinate. She is relatively fulfilled and enjoys the same rights, having full exercise of her legal capacity, and jointly administers the community (all income, movable and immovable property acquired during the marriage) with her husband in the case of the legal community regime. Therefore, authorization is required by the other spouse to sell or mortgage property acquired during the marriage. Moreover, a woman who works in the private or public sector or who works in a profession can now, with her own income, acquire reserved goods, provided that she mentions the source of the values. They do not fall into community property and she can without the authorization of the husband alienate them. Nevertheless, she must assert this derogation from the regime of the legal community property in front of a notary (Article 10) before getting married (FCM, 2019)

According to an analysis of the legal framework in Haiti, especially regarding land rights, women are not discriminated legally but rather are subject to social customs and traditions that limit their legal rights through legal texts. Unfortunately, most legal instruments need to be revised as they precede the current Constitution that came into force in 1987; in 2012, a new land rights reform was initiated but to date has not been approved (FCM, 2019); some Canadian organization specialized in land reform is currently working in Haiti on this topic.

Most land sales and purchases and even mutations (change of owner) occur outside the legislation. Consequently, there is no specific data regarding gender. Nevertheless, it is generally more difficult for women to access land considering their lower education and weaker financial resources; the women's low level of education and knowledge of land legislation certainly contributes to land insecurity. Moreover, in Haiti, there is an indivisibility law which prohibits the division of land between several heirs, which often results in discriminatory successions for women since the property will be exploited by one or few heirs and therefore will be in the name of the eldest male heir. As such, women living on the land will not receive the land to which they would have legal rights. Moreover, the *plaçage*, which refers to consensual union which is very common in Haiti, is not taken into account in the law. In this mode of union, men often buy the property only in their name and, in the event of separation or death of the *de facto* spouse, the *de facto* spouses cannot assert their rights before the law (FCM, 2019).

Women living in rural areas participate in agricultural work, but the majority of plots belong to the men as they are the ones mainly working the land. Some women also exploit the parcels inherited from their parents or those taken under a lease contract or sharecropping. Majority of women in rural areas have very little information regarding laws and regulations regarding land rights with few understanding that a formal transaction should be done with a notary (FCM, 2019).

In urban areas, many women are owners of their property. Those who are household heads often have the status of tenants, living on properties erected on small areas. Following the earthquake of 2010, the homes of some women collapsed and due to lack of resources to rebuild, these women were forced to sell the properties and settle in precarious housing in the metropolitan area. Few families have the resources to buy or build a property and must resort to loans from financial institutions (FCM, 2019).

## 5. FIELD VISITS AND INTERVIEWS

The Caracol Industrial Park (PIC) and 5 rural communities were visited during the field visits.

### 5.1 Caracol Industrial Park (PIC)

A meeting was organized at the Caracol Industrial Park or PIC (Parc Industriel Caracol). People met during the meeting were: Rudy Daniel, Director of the PIC; Sarah Ocwieja Mangones, Environmental and Social Contractual Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit for IDB; Jude Martinez Claircidor, Communications officer for PIC, Paulince Noel, Stakeholder Engagement Manager; Philogène Bernardin, Retroaction officer.



*Figure 10 Caracol Industrial Park  
20 August 2019*

The PIC is an industrial park located in Caracol. It is a “250 hectares full-service industrial park, including solid waste disposal, state of the art waste water treatment facilities, modern industrial buildings, and the infrastructure necessary to support the integration of the Park into the Northern region and support the sustainable growth of surrounding communities. Investments include accessible roads, new port facilities, reliable supply of electricity and the construction of housing in commuting distance. Total committed public investments in the project exceeds \$224m”. (UTE, 2019).

The main current tenants in the PIC can be summarized as follows:

- NRCA. Electricity generation and distribution.
- Incatema. Wastewater treatment plant.
- Sisalco. Fabrication of products made of sisal fibers
- Peinture Carraibe. Paint manufacturing

- Global S&H. Garment manufacturing
- Mas akansyèl. Textiles
- Everest. Textiles

The Caracol Industrial Park, is fully owned by the Haitian Government's "Société Nationale des Parcs Industriels (SONAPI)" and is run by a private management firm. It currently employs between 13,000 and 14,000 persons of which over 70% are women; the number of employees in the various companies is expected to grow over the following years, especially if the operational costs of companies for utilities such as electricity can be reduced to make the park's facility more attractive.

As textile is the main activity in the park, the companies, mainly Asian manufacturing enterprises, are looking to hire young women as workers for their sewing factories. In the PIC, only the heads of the companies are from their respective countries overseeing the operation and export of their production (all production is for overseas markets) while all management personnel and staff are Haitians; the companies have made it a point to hire people from the nearby urban and rural communities, where most of the especially trained people working for the textile companies come from the surrounding local communities. There are currently no specific data on the number of female supervisors but they are low in number.

The PIC developed a recruitment system to ensure and encourage the participation of the local community by installing an employment application kiosk in each adjacent community where residents of the community interested in working in the PIC can present their application forms. Once a tenant company decides to hire people, the PIC provides a list of potential candidates for which personal data and qualifications have already been entered into a database, allowing the company to select the employees according to the profile of people the company is looking for. The company then proceeds to hire these persons and trains them according to the type of machines and technology the company is using.

PIC has a training center namely ADIH that trains people in various sectors such as in sewing with the concept that previously trained people should be more attractive



for companies in the PIC. Nevertheless, the fact is that only 20% of the people trained by ADIH are actually hired by the companies; the companies tend to prefer untrained persons so that they have not yet developed bad habits and learn using their own machines. Unfortunately, ADIH does not train in basic literacy such as reading and writing and arithmetic, all three that are required or favored for working in the PIC companies. Moreover, many women and men working for PIC companies do not know about personal hygiene and working manners and ethic's skills such as attitude towards bosses, discipline, reliability to go to work every day, behavioral qualifications that are acquired during employment and unknown by the new employees. In summary, training for both women and men would be useful in the following areas as to prepare them better for employment:

- Reading and writing
- Arithmetic and mathematics
- Household management
- Business management
- Nutrition
- Hygiene.
- Work place etiquette
- Development of a structured mindset
- Life skills development
- Social skills development

PIC has an office for Retroaction, where Mr. Philogene Bernardin is responsible for solving crisis, confrontations, misunderstanding, complaints, grievances and any other problem between individuals or problems with individuals such as cases of abuse or violence against women. In the past, he said he received several complaints about abuse, both verbal and physical violence, mainly against women. As women start working at 5h00 in the morning, they need to leave very early in the morning while it is still dark; some women have been attacked near or inside the PIC by strangers or by estranged boyfriends or husbands. This required immediate action and as such, PIC is working closely with the police that is doing regular rounds

in target areas to ensure the safety of women inside and around the PIC; the number of women assaulted has now reduced. With the work of the DHS, the PIC developed health and social security for all employees within the park. Appropriate information was also distributed to the local communities.

Within the PIC, women have their own separate bathrooms, and several companies provide hygienic products free of charge for their women employees. There is currently no lactation room but a person has already been hired to organize this. During the visits to the communities, it was said that many women (possibly men also) are unaware of the existence of the special services offered by the Retroaction office in terms of receiving grievances or complaints. A Gender Action Plan was prepared but has yet to be implemented (see Annex 2 for a copy of the Gender Plan).

PIC has a plan to build two Solar PV plants within its compound: one 8MW plant for the supply of energy of the PIC and one 4MW plant for the supply of energy of the surrounding communities. This renewable energy will be added and mixed with the existing thermal plants in the PIC. These new plants offer an opportunity for the creation of new employments for women and men during its construction, for its operation and maintenance. During the visits within the communities, women have confirmed their interest in learning about solar PV plants and are ready to be capacitated in the installation, operation and maintenance of such systems.

The construction and installation of two solar PV plants is expected to reduce drastically the cost of electricity which is currently at USD 0.27 per kWh as to bring it down to USD 0.16. this for the tenants of the PIC. The cost for the communities yet has to be confirmed.

## 5.2 OPMD Organization in the community of Morency, Commune Caracol,

In the Commune of Caracol (IHSI, 2015)

Households: 1889

Population: 7714

Density: 103

Number of women and girls: with 47% women (although community members claim there are currently more women than men).

Caracol is 58% rural with an area of 121.52 km<sup>2</sup> and includes two communal sections.

*Table 13 Communal sections of Caracol*

1re Section Champin - Urbain
1re Section Champin - Rural
2e Section Glaudine ou "Jacquesil" - Rural

Source. IHSI, 2015)

A first meeting was held with the Peasants' Organization for the Development of Morency (Organisation des Paysans pour le Développement de Morency OPMD (see Annex 3 for list of participants). The OPMD is located in the community of Morency in the commune of Caracol, near the PIC and from which dozens of people are now employed by the tenant companies inside the PIC. The community of Morency has a



*Figure 11 Meeting with OPMD  
20 August 2019*

population of approximately 3,500 persons.

Morency has electricity 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The people are paying 23 Gourdes per kWh (USD 0.25/kWh) for the electrical service. When the community initially started receiving electricity, they were paying only 4 Gourdes per kWh but the cost has been constantly rising.

The average household uses a refrigerator, a television, a ventilator and two fluorescent lamps. Those that consume more, pay more; some people are paying up to 5,000 Gourdes (USD 0.53) per month for electricity. Most people in the community use mobile phones.

Houses generally do not have piped water. People go to the community well to fetch water. This water is not potable however some people drink the water if they cannot afford to buy drinking water. As there is no water, there are no toilets, people use dry latrines or go into the woods to defecate in a hole in the ground.

There is currently a primary school in Morency and next year they expect to have a secondary school. People pay about 17,000 Gourdes (USD 181.00) per year to send children to primary school; it is more expensive at secondary level. There is no health center in Morency, people must go to urban centers such as Trou du Nord or Caracol for health care.

There is currently a serious drought in the region. As such, although originally an agriculture community, people cannot cultivate anything for lack of water. One member of the community said he found water on his land and was happy to show that he sold some of his agriculture products in the morning and now had some money. There are not cooperatives in the region. All decision making is done through local representatives, that is, through the elected CASEC and ASEC members.

Land ownership remains a major problem in Haiti and many people claim to be owners of land but cannot present the appropriate documentation to support their claims. Others have documentation but these cannot be found in the official

registries. There is no restriction for women to own land in Haiti, as such, some women are also owners of land.

Women are strong in Haiti and as such, women are considered the heads of the family. Women work inside the house responsible for all household chores while men work in the garden, working the land or taking care of the animals. Women spend most of their day doing housework and taking care of the children.

When one of the spouse needs to travel both man and woman discuss the issue and make a joint decision.

The main income generating activities in the community is the sale of charcoal, peas, rice, cosmetics; most products are bought from outside the community and then sold locally.

Men generally earn more money than women. An average income in the community was said to be some 10,000 Gourdes per month (USD 106 per month) for men. The cost of living remains quite high with an estimated average of 1,000 Gourdes per day (USD 10.60 per day) per family to buy food, detergent, water, mobile phone credit and pay electricity. Most people in the community do not have bank accounts as they do not need them.

The BAC is present in the community but does not offer any special training. No other NGOs or international organizations were identified.

Irrigation is a necessity for the community if they are to resume their agricultural activities. Income generating activities in need for the productive use of electricity was identified as follows:

**Identified productive activities:**

- Commercial irrigation system
- Cultivation of peas, potatoes and maize

- Gardening activities for vegetables.
- Capacity building in small business enterprise development (buying and selling products)
- Animal rearing (cows and goats).

People also confirmed their interest for training in the installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems and basic electricity repair techniques. This training could be used for the two solar plants that are to be installed in the PIC.

### 5.3 Carrefour Jésus Community, Commune Caracol

The Community of Carrefour Jésus, also part of the Commune of Caracol, has a population of between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, with a majority of women. The community has electricity 24 hours a day seven days a week. The meeting was held with members of the community and local organizations such as the Women's Association for the Development of Jesus' Home (Asosyasyon fanm pou Devlopman Kafou Jezi - AFDKJ) and Jesus Peasant Association (Asosyasyon Peyizan Kafou Jezi 'APKJ) (see Annex 3 for the list of participants).



*Figure 12 Meeting in Carrefour Jesus  
20 August 2019*

People in the community use light bulbs and various electrical appliances such as, television, ventilator, iron, and refrigerators. Most people use a mobile phone while few use computers.

Houses do not have running water, as such, people use latrines or go to the woods, and must fetch water generally from a community well for their water needs. There are few wells that are very deep; water from the well is drinkable.

There is a private primary school in the community and then children must go to Trou du Nord for secondary school, traveling by motor taxi (paying 5 Gourds (USD 0.05)). People pay some 1,250 Gourdes (USD 13.30) per month for school. Both parents decide on the education of their children. There are no hospitals in the community and therefore people generally go to Trou du Nord for health care.

There is currently a drought in the region and therefore agricultural activities have stopped. There is need for irrigation systems as to reactivate agriculture activities. There are no supporting cooperatives and people are not participating in any sociopolitical activities.

Decision making is made by representatives of the communities, associations and notables of the community. Representatives include CASEC and ASEC for which the 30% women representatives are respected.

Land ownership depends on the situation; some women and some men own the land. The head of the family is the man but all agreed that in reality, the woman is the head of the household. At home, usually women do everything in the house but there is increasing distribution of responsibilities, especially when women work outside the home, for example in the PIC.

Sources of income are not from agriculture or animal rearing; most of the income comes from making wood charcoal, from small businesses of buying and selling products, and also now from working at the PIC. People are not used to planning a budget, as such, they do not know how much they spend nor how much they earn, except those that have a salary from the PIC. As such, few people have bank accounts, even less the women.

There are not international organizations working in the community and the BAC is not offering any services or training although they have an office there. However, there is a group of women for Mutual solidarity that extends loans to members of the community. This association has 52 members and charges an interest rate of 7% per year, which is much lower than the usual 20% in the banks.

An interesting note: Community members proposed to plant trees in order to make a forest that could contribute in the mitigation of climate change. People are very concerned about the water problems and are looking for solutions.

The income generating activities in need for the productive use of electricity were identified as follows:

**Identified productive activities:**

- Meat chicken raising
- Egg chicken raising
- Fish and seafood products
- Sea salt production with iodine
- Animal rearing (considering access to water)
- Commercial irrigation
- Conservation and transformation of:
  - peanuts (ex. Peanut butter);
  - maize (flour).

People also confirmed their interest for training in the installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems and basic electricity repair techniques. This training could be used for the two solar plants that are to be installed in the PIC.



## 5.4 Commune Trou du Nord

Households: 1889

Population: 48 931

Density: 374 (density of 9,513 in the city of Trou du Nord)

The Commune of Trou du Nord has an almost equal number of women and men.



*Figure 13 Meeting in Trou du Nord  
20 August 2019*

Number of women and girls: with 47% women (although community members claim there are currently more women than men).

Trou du Nord is 46% rural with an area of 130.79 km<sup>2</sup> and includes three communal sections. It is located in the North-East Department, Arrondissement of Trou du Nord, some 8 hours by road from Port au Prince.

*Table 14 Communal sections of Trou du Nord*

1re Section Garcin - Rural
2e Section Roucou - Urbain
2e Section Roucou - Rural
3e Section Roche Plate - Rural

Source. IHSI, 2015)

The meeting in Trou du Nord was organized in the city of Trou du Nord, with the Association of the Active Women of Trou du Nord (L'Association des Femmes Actives de Trou du Nord -AFAT) (see Annex 3 for list of participants). The AFAT was founded by Mrs. Firmen Gladys on 19 march 2007 with the mission to promote equality between women and men and to support women victims of abuse and violence. It also offers training in various fields. The urban part of Trou du Nord has

electricity 24 hours per day seven days a week. Electricity appears quite reliable since very few solar systems could be seen.

People cook with charcoal and use lamp bulbs for lighting along with electric appliances such as ventilators, television, freezers and irons; most people have mobile phones. There are few internet cafes for access to internet. People do not know how much they pay per kWh of electricity but they pay between 1,000 and 5,000 Gourdes (USD 10.64 – 53.19) per month for their electricity bill. Most people in the city use latrines that need to be emptied periodically. As it is a city center, it has primary and secondary schools. People pay some 15,000 Gourdes (USD 160) per year for primary school, 17,000 gourdes (USD 180) per year for secondary school. For university, they must go to the larger cities and pay some 60,000 Gourdes (USD 638) per year. Some schools have computers but majority do not. Most children complete their secondary school. There is a health center and a hospital in the city, both with electricity.

Agricultural activities in the community include the cultivation of:

- Banana
- Peas
- Papaya

The Sun Women's Association of Haiti (Association des Femmes Soleil d'Haiti – AFASDA) is working in Trou du Nord and is present in 5 departments of Haiti working towards the emancipation of Haitian women and the promotion of their values.

For decision making, the elected representatives of CASEC and ASEC are responsible; both respect the 30% quota of women. Sometimes the civil society is included in the decisions.

Overall the potential of women is underestimated, not only on the part of men but also by the women themselves. Moreover, when women want to enter politics, they

suffer a lot of intimidation. Men have more money and even weapons, making the participation of women extremely difficult.

Women own properties. Many women do not get married, for some reason or another, and live as concubines. The chief of family really depends on the situation of the household, where an increasing number of women live alone with their children, making them de facto, the heads of household. Overall, women must do everything in the house. Women that want to find work for example in the PIC must be young; older women are not given the opportunity to work at PIC, as mentioned by a member of the group who is now close to 50 years of age.

The main sources of income come from the sale of products such as bread, candies, soft drinks. Many do not have a stable employment and therefore have an income of approximately 3,000 gourdes (USD 32) per month. Accessing a loan to start a small business is very difficult with a requirement of 20% interest rate and hard guarantees. There are no organizations or cooperatives supporting the community.

Income generating activities have been identified as follows:

**Identified productive activities:**

- Lodging and training facilities to receive transitory women and their children as to support them and offer training and capacity building towards self-empowerment and economic independence.
- Computer center
- Pastry shop
- Sewing and confection
- Floral arrangements
- Transformation of agricultural products
- Buying and selling of products such as peanuts, pepper, rice

- Small business de buying and selling other products
- Preparation and selling of lemonade

These women also confirmed their interest for training in the installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems and basic electricity repair techniques. This training could be used for the two solar plants that are to be installed in the PIC.

### 5.5 Commune Plaisance

Households: 13 255 (IHSI, 2015)

Population: 69 583 with 71% of the people living in rural areas.

Density: 573

Number of women and girls: 51% of the population are women and girls

Plaisance is a commune located in the North Department, in the Arrondissement of Plaisance, some 4.5 hours by road from the Capital Port au Prince.

It has an area of 121.52 km<sup>2</sup> and includes eight communal sections for which each section has 3 CASEC and 5 ASEC. In line with the Constitution of Haiti, the legal quota of 30 % women is respected, that is each section has 2 men and 1 women CASEC, and 3 men and 2 women ASEC.



*Figure 14 Meeting in Plaisance  
22 August 2019*

*Table 15 Communal sections of Plaisance*

1re Section Gobert ou Colline Gobert - Rural
2e Section Champagne - Rural
3e Section Haut Martineau - Rural
4e Section Mapou - Rural
5e Section la Trouble - Rural
6e Section la Ville - Rural
7e Section Bassin - Urbain
7e Section Bassin - Rural
8e Section Grande Rivière – Rural

Source. IHSI, 2015)

There is no electricity in Plaisance. The Mayor's office has a small solar plant, for which nobody could say what was the installed capacity. Nevertheless, it was possible to see the installation of 12 x 80Ah batteries. The electricity produced from the system allows lighting and charging of the mobile phones for people in the mayor's office, the use of some fans, and also supplies a Primary school near the mayor's office. This system was installed by the central government and organized by a deputy of the 9<sup>th</sup> legislature.



*Figure 15 Solar batteries in Plaisance  
23 August 2019*

Few houses in Plaisance have SHS. There was a project offering the installation and supply of electricity for the population but the people refused to pay the 15 Gourdes (USD 0.16) for the connection; people refused to pay. There is an electrical generator in the community but it is not working.

In the past, Plaisance did have electricity and a volunteer had to go from house to house to collect the monthly fee of 15 Gourde. The money served to pay the guard for the generator. The 5 persons collecting the fees did not receive any payment.

In the communal sections people generally live without electricity. Some people use SHS systems and few use a small generator to have their own electricity system. For illumination people use candles or kerosene lamps; poor lighting from candles and the fumes from the kerosene is thought to be responsible for health problems of several persons. Some people even burn tires to have lighting at night, another major source of air contamination. People use battery operated radios, televisions and lights when they have electricity. Majority of people use mobile phones.

There is no water in the houses. Few people have wells but majority use the municipal well where they can manually pump water to collect their water needs on a daily basis. For washing the clothes, women go to the river or creek to wash and dry the clothes in the sun laying it on the rocks.

There are several schools in Plaisance; all schools are private and each communal section has its own primary school, some have kinder. Some communal sections have secondary schools that cater for all communal sections. People must pay some 2,500 gourdes (USD 27) per year for schooling. Most schools do not have electricity. Children are obligated to go to school but not all can afford to. Some health centers have PV solar systems for their electricity.

Income for community members generally comes from agriculture. The main products cultivated are: Yam, oranges, mangos, bananas and peas. Many of these crops are seasonal and no conservation or transformation is applied to conserve the products for off seasons.

Although the law allows women to own land, most land titles registered with proper documentation are in the name of men. In fact, in Plaisance, 90% of the land is privately owned and only 10% belongs to the state or community. There are no banks

in Plaisance but there is a Credit Union where some women and some men own bank accounts.

In case a community electrical generator was to be installed, a solution for the land would need to be identified, or by leasing the land to the electrical operator, or by negotiating with the owners for them to sell their land to the new operators.

Men are officially the heads of households but in reality, the women are responsible for the household. Nevertheless, many women do not earn any income, staying at home to take care of the household, confirming that the one that is generating income, in this case the man, is responsible for the administration of the household assets and is making most of the decisions. As women stay home, they must do everything within the household, that is including cooking, cleaning, washing clothes and taking care of the children.

Income generating activities may vary slightly according to the communal section. For example, the 1<sup>st</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> sections are mainly involved in the commerce of food products, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> sections are in the commercialization of various products, many of which are bought in Port au Prince and sold locally. The 5<sup>th</sup> section is more involved in agriculture activities. In fact, it is estimated that 60% of the population generates income from agricultural activities and 40% are conducting some kind of business. The main agriculture products are: oranges, lemons and grapefruits. However, as these fruits are seasonal, a lot gets wasted for lack of transformation and conservation techniques.

It is estimated that people spend between 2000 and 2500 Gourdes per day (USD 21 to USD 27 per day) in the purchase of food and payment for water, electricity, gasoline, etc. Income varies from one person to another and therefore no numbers could be identified.

The Communal Agriculture Bureau (BAC) has an office in Plaisance and offers training in agriculture transformation for members of the community. Various international organizations are present in Plaisance, amongst which UNOPS.

People are very interested in developing income generating activities. Women are especially interested in continuing the development of their small commercial activity.

**Identified productive activities:**

Some of the activities identified in the productive use of electricity in Plaisance have been identified as follows:

- Transformation and conservation of fruits
- Selling of juices
- Beauty salon / Barber shop
- Custom made tailoring shop
- Treatment and sale of drinking water
- Additional productive activity proposed:

People have also confirmed their interest in the training in the installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems and basic electricity repair techniques. This activity could be useful for both men and women, especially those living in remote areas where electricity is likely to enter much later.



## 5.6 Commune Borgne

Households: 12,278 (IHSI, 2015)

Population: approximately 66,921 with 82% of the people living in rural areas

Density: 331

Number of women and girls: There are slightly more women and girls



*Figure 16 Meeting in Borgne  
23 August 2019*

Borgne is a commune located in the North Department, Arrondissement of Borgne, on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, some 7 hours by road from the Capital Port au Prince.

It has an area of 202 km<sup>2</sup> and includes seven communal sections for which each section has 3 CASEC and 5 ASEC. In line with the Constitution of Haiti, the legal quota of 30 % women is respected, that is each section has 2 men and 1 women CASEC, and 3 men and 2 women ASEC.

*Table 16 Communal sections of Borgne*

1re Section Margot - Rural
2e Section Boucan Michel - Rural
3e Section Petit Bourg de Borgne - Urbain, Quartier
3e Section Petit Bourg de Borgne - Rural
4e Section Trou d'Enfer - Rural
5e Section Champagne - Rural
6e Section Molas - Rural
7e Section Côte de Fer et Fond Lagrange - Urbain
7e Section Côte de Fer et Fond Lagrange - Rural

Source. IHSI, 2015

There is no electricity in the community, no electrical lines. Electrical power in the urban area comes from private PV systems (10%) and generators (also 10%). In rural areas, there is a lot less. The rest of the people is living without electricity. Except for those who have electrical power, lighting is provided by using candles or kerosene lamps. Candles cost 10 Gourdes (USD 0.11) each and a 250 ml of kerosene costs 25 Gourdes USD (0.27) and can last up to three days depending on the user. Interestingly, Borgne used to have electricity during the 1980s and 1990s, under the Duvalier regime and then with the Bennet family until EDH took over the systems. Although there was no electricity in the communal sections, EDH installed meters in the community. Then one day, the generator failed and it was never repaired. The EDH building still exist but it is now an empty structure and there is no distribution network.

Very few houses have piped water in the houses. Most water comes from community wells where people, generally women, go to collect water using a manual pumping system. Water is not potable although many people drink it. Those that can afford it buy water in bottles or plastic bags. Some people use latrines while many still go to defecate in the woods. All waste is discarded into the streets, including used batteries from radios, and someone comes to collect the waste on a daily basis to bring the waste to a nearby uncontrolled dump site.

One interesting aspect in the community is that people, although living without electricity, own refrigerators, televisions, microwaves, toasters and blenders and cannot use them. These appliances are generally bought by family members living abroad that send or bring during their visits to Haiti, namely the Haitian diaspora.

For communication, it is estimated that over 90% of the population, even those living in the most remote areas of Borgne, use mobile phones which are recharged with people that have solar systems, while and estimated of only 5% of the people own computers or tablets. Some 60% of the people use internet in public centers.

There are over 100 schools in the communal sections some private and others public offering schooling at primary and secondary levels. Some primary schools in the 7

communal sections have electricity use PV systems 3 of the 7 secondary schools have electricity. Unfortunately, not all children go to school. Generally, both parents decide if children should go to school or not. Some parents just neglect to send their children to school or decide that schooling is useless and therefore decide not to send the children to school. Other parents just cannot afford to pay for the school fees which range from 8,000 to 12,000 Gourdes (USD 85 – 128) per year for primary school and some 15,000 Gourdes (USD 160) per year for secondary schools. When some teachers in the schools do not receive their payments, then school fees increase to compensate. Sometimes the father just decides not to pay for the school and this creates a heavy burden on the mother, obligating her to work more, or to take out the children from school. Overall, children attend school until grade 9.

There are two health centers in Borgne, one that has a PV system for electricity and the other that remains without electricity.

Overall people live from agriculture and fishing activities. Nevertheless, there are no transformation or conservation of food which generates a lot of losses of products. People are part of cooperatives and sociopolitical organizations but receive little or no support from these organizations.

For decision making within the community, the people elect CASEC and ASEC as their representatives and decision makers. According to the Addendum of the Constitution of Haiti, 30% of CASEC and ASEC must be women, and this percentage has to be respected otherwise the group cannot present itself for the local elections. As such, 1 out of 3 CASEC and 3 out of 5 ASEC are in fact women, nevertheless, these have little voice and sometimes are just not invited to the meetings.

Land in Borgne is generally privately owned with property papers registered at the notary's office. When purchasing a piece of land, when married, people said that both husband and wife names are registered on the property papers.

Management of economic activities in the household is usually decided in conjunction between both woman and man although all agree that the Man is

officially the head of the family while in reality, the women is making most decisions regarding the household since she is the one responsible for keeping the house. The women generally work everything at the house and the man works the land. In cases where woman and man work as employees with salaries, in many cases the woman must continue to work at the house preparing meals, cleaning and washing but there is a new generation of men that are also helping in the household chores. Many women continue to dedicate all their time in the house, and without the use of electrical appliances, women take the whole day to complete their chores. For travel arrangements women and men must discuss the issue before one of them can travel.

The main income in Borgne comes from agriculture and fishing; very few women fish. Income depends on the results of the productive activities and is therefore very irregular. A lot of the agriculture is only for subsistence and therefore, the collection of produce serves as food for the family. Nevertheless, as one said, it is not possible to eat only banana if one has a banana plantation, as such, part of the production is eaten while the other part is sold to other members of the community thus generating some income to buy other products. The main agricultural products in the community are: cacao, peas, yam, banana and fishing produce. Unfortunately, a lot of the production of cassava is lost for lack of transformation. The level of income in Borgne is very different from one person to another, starting with people earning less than USD 2.00 per day. Nobody accepted to give a number. Some people spend 750 – 1000 Gourdes (USD 8 to USD 11 per day) for household expenses; no one could explain how they can spend so much money if they have such a low income.

Although not mentioned by the people, Borgne offers great touristic attraction, once the country has stabilized. Aside from the beautiful beaches, it has caves and waterfalls.

There are no financial services such as banks in Borgne. Nevertheless, some women and some men have bank accounts in Cap Haitien or in Port au Prince.



*Figure 17 Beach in Borgne  
23 August 2019*

The Communal Agricultural Office (BAC) has an office in Borgne but does not offer any services. It was not clear what the office is doing in Borgne.

Borgne has several women's organizations present, namely:

- AFB – Association femmes de Borgne
- OFPB – Association de femme Petit Bourg de Borgne
- FTB – Fanm Kastravay de Boulan Michel.

Most of the organizations deal with violence against women, that is, physical and emotional problems including political and sexual violence. These organizations do not have any income generating activities.

Overall women are involved in commercial activities, small businesses that buy and sell products whether selling the mangos or banana from their land or buying and selling shampoo, pencils or other products.

All people at the various levels agree that the electrification project will have a positive impact on the local economy while facilitating the development of existing and new businesses. It may also contribute in the reduction of the number people leaving Haiti to go and live in other countries such as in the United States (the current

diaspora). They estimate that one in ten residents leaves the country seeking a better life and contributing to the support of their family that remains in Haiti.

There is a need for ice as the ice is currently brought from Cap Haitian, located at some 1.5 - 2 hours from Borgne. Ice boxes and cold storage would also be needed to keep the food and encourage its commercialization. A project by FAO (2017) showed that the provision of ice boxes to women allowed the conservation and commercialization of fish by women, for example, fish and seafood, chicken meat. There is a need for a funeral home, electricity for the schools so it could offer night classes, health centers, market so they can work later at night,

Night activities could also be developed with access to energy, offering new sources of income. Better access to information technology will also contribute to the development of the community's activities. Street illumination could help reduce violence and insecurity in the streets.

Training is required for agriculture transformation and food conservation. Moreover, considering the necessity for solar energy, there is great interest from various members of the community and more specifically from various women, to learn about Installation, operation and maintenance of PV systems and SHS. This could offer an additional source of income generation for them. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the security against theft of the solar panels is a main issue even in Borgne. Some people with more accessible roof tops must bring their panels inside the house for the night as to avoid robbery, and take them out again the morning and recollect them as to allow the charging of the batteries.

**Identified productive activities:**

As in most of the rest of the country, women are involved mainly in commercial activities, that is, the buying and selling of various products. Therefore, in Borgne, the productive activities proposed by local women are:

- Transformation of agriculture products; making jams, marmalades, flour, etc.

- Cold rooms to keep and commercialize fish, sea food and chicken; women could buy the fish and seafood directly from the boats and sell the products
- Cold rooms to keep and commercialize chicken; many households keep chicken from eggs and meat.

Additional productive activity proposed:

Establishment of a group of women offering installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems and basic electricity repair techniques; women in Borgne confirmed their interest in this activity as solar systems offer great potential in Borgne especially for remote areas.

## 6. MEETINGS WITH CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### 6.1 ANARSE

A meeting was held with the Director of ANARSE, Dr. Evenson Calixte, PhD, Directeur Général (Managing Director) of the National Regulatory Authority of the Energy Sector (Autorité Nationale de Régulation du Secteur de l'Énergie) ANARSE, the Energy Regulatory Authority of HAITI.

ANARSE is an autonomous body of an administrative nature that was created by the decree of February 3, 2016, implemented under the current government and placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC). The objective of the ANARSE is to ensure the promotion and development of the energy sector by regulating the activities of production, operation, transmission, distribution and marketing of electricity throughout the national territory. Although an independent entity, all decisions must be validated by the MTPTC.

The mission of ANARSE is to ensure the promotion and development of energy, and is responsible to oversee the transmission, distribution, regulation, import and export of all forms of energy. ANARSE is also responsible for overseeing rural electrification.

Before the existence of ANARSE some 20 months ago, EDH (Energie d'Haiti), the electrical utility company of Haiti, had the power to extend licenses and ensure the promotion and development of the electrical sector. Now, ANARSE is part of the 2020 – 2030 energy plan of Haiti.

ANARSE currently respects the 30% female quota and in fact now have even more women in the legal section of the organization. There are currently between 18 persons working in ANARSE of which 7 are women working as chief accountant, legal advisers, lawyers and secretaries. There are currently no women present in the technical sector since, according to Dr. Calixte, there are no or very few women in



the technical specialties, and none in the electrical engineering faculties of the universities.

There is a considerable need for electrical energy in rural areas with only 5 – 10% electrification in rural areas compared to about 30% in urban sectors. This means that over 7 million persons are living without electricity in Haiti. In urban areas, people have 10 to 12 hours per day of electricity, as such, companies installed generators to ensure the operation of their enterprise. Some generators were installed by the government in certain communities but nobody is managing them.

Because of the unavailability of electricity, many people installed SHS to cater to their basic needs. There is currently no law regarding grid connection solar systems, a law and regulations regarding Renewable Energy in Haiti is under preparation that will consider Net Metering or Net billing.

All laws and regulations prepared by ANARSE must be approved by the Office of the Prime Minister. As such, any gender issues that would be included in the laws, regulations and policies would have to go through the Office of the Prime Minister for its approval.

There is currently no data regarding the number of women working in the electrical sector. What is certain is that there are no students registered in the career of Electrical Engineering, as such, an information campaign and employment opportunities must be development as to make the electrical sector attractive for women. Currently in the universities, there is almost a 50/50 ratio of women to men, nevertheless, women tend to remain in traditional careers such as administration or social sciences, although now there is a higher number of women in the Faculty of Medicine. Few women are studying computer technology and civil engineering.

ANARSE already has a good balance of women, according to Dr. Calixte, and as such, it would be perfectly acceptable to have a person or office responsible for Gender issues in ANARSE, also for the energy sector. Women are already in decision making positions and the shortage of women in the technical sector is due

to the poor participation in these nontraditional sectors at university level. As the gender issue is already mentioned in the Constitution along with a quota of 30% women participation at all levels, any policy, law or regulation must consider gender issues, that is, women participation. As such, gender should be part of the ANARSE and of the energy sector policies.

Electricity is a requirement for the development and installation of new businesses. Moreover, electricity will create jobs and promote the implementation of small businesses. In rural areas, the small businesses are often managed by women and therefore, rural electrification would support income generating activities and the productive use of energy towards a better quality of life for women and their families.

## **6.2 MINISTRY OF FEMININE CONDITION AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

A meeting was held at the Ministry of Feminine Condition and Women's rights (Ministère de la Condition Feminine et aux Droits des Femmes). Present at the meeting was the Director General of the Ministry Mrs. Myrtho René along with several members of her staff (see annex 4 for list of participants). The purpose of the meeting was to better understand the condition of women in Haiti, along with their rights and participation in society.

Haiti is a patriarchal society where women receive a lower salary, have less opportunities and are subject to the decisions of men that are holding the decision-making positions. At Ministry level, there is a low representation of women; four out of 18 Ministers are women, only one woman senator and one woman out of the 118 deputies. In the collectivities, that is the CASEC and ASEC, the quota of women has to be respected according to Article 17.3 of the Constitution, that is 30% women. Nevertheless, this is often not respected.

In the labor market, 75% work in the informal sector where women are often outsourced and generally under represented. In the technical fields there are very few women. In the Public Universities, there are very few women while in the private

universities, approximately 54% are women, mainly studying human sciences. In rural areas, the situation of women is worse than in urban areas.

Haiti is an extremely sexist society, cumulating numerous paradigms. This can be seen in the numerous barriers encountered such as:

- Education opportunity inequality
- Professional orientation
- Domestic chores responsibilities
- Low female representation in public sector
- Absence of women in comities and commissions

A number of activities could be developed to help empower women.

**Identified productive activities:**

Transformation of agricultural products such as:

- Breadfruit
- Peanuts
- Pistachios
- Fruits
- Beans
- Mangos
- Manioc
- Tomatoes
- Making of energy bars

### 6.3 UN WOMEN

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, also known as UN Women, is a United Nations entity working for the empowerment of women. UN Women was founded in 2010 to become operational in January 2011.

In Haiti, the Resident Representative is Mrs. Dédé Ekoue, ex Minister in Togo for various Ministries including Minister for Social Action, promotion of women and literacy, and Ministry of Environment.

Women need to reach economic empowerment. It is important to enter the women into the value chain as to improve the level of income by adding value to raw materials. For example, cacao, castor oil and honey.

The relationship between women and men in Haiti still needs a lot of work. Sensitization campaigns may help change what was culturally acceptable in the past and that needs to change in the present. Stereotypes also need to be addressed at a younger age so that the new generation starts a new life considering the equality of opportunities for women and men on the labor market and in society in general. The elimination of violence in the family would also contribute to a reduction of violence in society. One example of the traditional stereotypes is that young girls returning home from school join their mother to prepare the meals, clean the house and perform other household chores while young boys returning home are allowed to go play with their friends until dinner is ready. All children have a right to play and this should be respected for all children, girls and boys.

Moreover, economic empowerment in women can have a negative effect in the household. Many men feel threatened when the woman starts earning her own money: some men become more violent thinking they are losing their power over the woman, some stop giving money for the house saying that now the woman has her own money and has to pay. The objective is that economic empowerment does not become a burden for the family but rather benefits both parties to improve the quality of life of the family.

The constitution clearly states that all governments must include 30% women participation. Without this 30% any party could not run for government. Nevertheless, once instated, in many instances, women participating are not allowed to speak, and even in some cases, the mayor (male) will not allow women to enter the meeting room.

Women must be allowed to participate in all levels of decision making, and as such, sensitization and capacity building must start at an early age, eliminating all barriers that may impede women to working in certain areas, thus eliminating all forms of discrimination.

## 7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 CONCLUSIONS

#### 7.1.1 Current problems identified in Haiti

Several problems that have a direct impact on the condition of women in the country could be identified in Haiti, and where in many cases these can be converted into income generating activities with the inclusion of women.

#### MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

There is no proper municipal solid waste management system. Municipal solid waste is thrown in the streets, whether in Port au Prince or in local communities. Then a small truck comes to pick up the waste and bring it to a nearby dump site. In some places, even in Port au Prince, the waste is burned in the streets.



*Figure 18 Mountains of garbage on the beaches of Cap Haitian.  
20 August 2019*

There is a high level of plastics in the waste as seen everywhere, even in the most remote areas. As such the implementation of a Waste to Energy plant would appear to be a feasible option offering one plant with two solution resolving two problems: waste elimination and energy production. This plant could generate employments for the people living in the area and would benefit the community and the country in its development. Women could particularly participate in the operation of the plant.

On the beaches of Cape Haitian, mountains of garbage are found right on the beaches where one can assume that when the waters rise, the waste is absorbed into the sea with all its plastic. With a waste to energy plant, the waste would become a source of fuel, and the tipping fee paid would eliminate these mountains of garbage thus solving the contamination, generating employment and producing electricity. Moreover, the beaches could eventually return to their original beautiful state.

## **THEFT OF SOLAR PANELS AND INSECURITY IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PLACES**

Solar energy is very popular in Haiti. However, as people are struggling to survive with limited employment options, solar panels and batteries are being stolen everywhere. In the PIC it appears that close to 50% of the solar panels from the street lights are missing, although there is a wall and armed guards. The same scenario applies to the airport. In the streets, the level of theft is even higher. Strategic anti-theft measures will need to be taken for the installation of the 8MW and 4MW PV plants in the PIC. In private households, many people must disconnect their system at night and bring the panels inside the house just to reinstall them the next morning as to avoid losing their panels.



*Figure 19 Reconnecting solar panels in the morning, Borgne.  
24 August 2019*

As people are left to walk in the dark because the batteries have been stolen and/or the panels are missing, many women are victims of violence and rape during the night and early mornings.

Special anti-theft systems must be set into place. Also, a community watch programme should be implemented as to sensitize people and make them realize that it is to everybody's benefit to take care of the PV systems since it contributes to the production of electricity and to the security of its population. Women trained in the installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems could also install anti-theft devices to existing solar plants as a service provider.

## **SANITATION**

There is no piped water in the houses; people use pit latrines than need to be emptied on a regular basis, or they defecate in the woods. The problem here is that this occurs near houses and also contaminate the higher groundwater table obligating to enter deeper into the ground to find clean water, raising the costs for deep wells.

## **WATER**

Water in some areas is scarce where people are in dire need of irrigation networks to resume their agriculture activities. Water is generally collected from a community manual pump where women go to collect water in large plastic containers once or twice a day. These pumps are usually connected to wells and this water is not potable, although many people drink it. Those that can afford it buy drinking water in bottles or plastic bags. For washing the clothes, women go to the river or to a spring water source where they wash the clothes and dry it on the nearby rocks under the sun.



*Figure 20 Community water well with manual pump.*

*23 August 2019*



The implementation of small drinking water plants and packing could generate income for local residents instead of buying water from international conglomerates.

### **ABSENCE OR SCARCITY OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES**

As people have no electricity, the transformation of agriculture products is very difficult. Food is wasted for lack of refrigeration (example: fish, chicken, meat...), or lack of conservation of fruits and vegetables while foods could be sold at higher values if they were transformed (example: maize or yam flour, fruit jelly, marmalades, etc.).

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

Animal husbandry appears to be an undeveloped activity, with no or very little reference to this activity during the meetings. People keep animals such as goats, pigs, cows, chicken. Some have a horse or a donkey mainly for transport and for hauling merchandise.

As food is extremely expensive considering that most of it is imported from other countries, any food related activity shows promising results towards income generation.



*Figure 21 A few privately owned goats  
24 August 2019*



## GASOLINE

There is an “artificial” gasoline shortage” that is, it is announced that there is a gasoline shortage where the people go and buy gasoline in plastic gallon bottles. Then the gas stations are closed and the people sell the gasoline at almost double the price: The normal price for gasoline is 224 Gourdes (USD 2.38) per gallon and during the shortage the gallon is sold at 400 gourdes (USD 4.77) per gallon. Moreover, some people mix the gasoline with water or other types of oil as to increase their profit even further.



*Figure 22 Armed guard at gas station  
24 August 2019*

## SEXISM AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

A high number of men are sexist against women in Haiti. As such, there are many cases of abuse and violence against women around the country. Violence can be verbal, physical, emotional or economic. Although the number remains officially low, the fact is that most cases are not declared since the judicial system does not favor women in these cases.

### 7.1.2 Current situation of women in Haiti.

Haiti is a low development country and the poorest country in America. As such, the country suffers constant political and social unrest with a need for a total country restructure. Ranked 144 out of 189 countries in gender inequality, women in Haiti are not always free to do what they want. In the political arena, men collaborate with gangs to enter into power while women are often threatened if they wish to enter into politics. More recently, some women also make arrangements with gangs to ensure their protection and political participation. Yet, women still struggle to get their space

in politics and in society in general. What is interesting is that women in Haiti are strong and have great potential. Many women even in the most remote communities set up their own small business of buying and selling a diversity of products. Those that are too poor to buy and sell, just sell the fruits such as mango and bananas. Some women have managed to travel abroad in countries such as Panama and even as far as the Philippines to buy products that they are to sell in Haiti; some of these women could not even speak English or French, with low education and only speaking creole, they traveled, got access to credit, and have a good sense of accounting to turn their work into a healthy profit.

Unfortunately for many women, especially those living in rural areas, life is about the daily chores: washing, cleaning, cooking and taking care of the house. Some women are now part of the local governments, namely the CASEC and ASEC, an obligation to have the 30% constitutional quota. Nevertheless, they are still often left behind, not allowed to participate in the meetings or to speak during the sessions.

Women need to show their potential, prove their abilities, and for that, there is a need for training and capacity building. Self-empowered women can become more independent and as such can find their voice.

The gender equality aspect is not and should not be seen as a female aspect, in fact on the contrary, if there is violence, whether physical, emotional or economical, there is a need for discussion and conciliation between both the woman and the man. The man should not be threatened by a woman's empowerment but should see it as an opportunity for a better life for the family.

The current poverty level in Haiti makes people think individually rather than for the community. The insecurity for women and children to travel on an unlit road is not considered a priority. Solar panels and batteries get stolen returning roads and communities in the darkness, insecurity and uncertainty.

The population of Haiti is also subject to environmental degradation associated with climate change, with the accumulation of solid waste which is thrown everywhere in

the streets, on the beaches, in the fields. Haiti's beautiful beaches therefore turn into a large dumping site where most likely, at high tides, the waters swallow the waste with all its plastic, contaminating the oceans and killing fishes and other marine creatures.

Haiti needs infrastructure to ensure its development and that of its population. The combined problem of mountains of waste along with the need for electricity could be resolved with a Waste to Energy Plant that could create employment for women and men.

The participation of women and men is required in the development of a country and its stability. For this, capacity building and training is required, and employment opportunities are needed. The fact that 75% of women are in the informal employment sector shows that women must generate their own work, their own income; it shows their creativity to survive.

The inequality of gender in Haiti remains a major problem and this can only be eliminated through the elimination of socio-educative, generational, territorial, cultural and economic stigmas, the removal of societal preconceived roles of women such as the woman is the only one responsible for the household, and the education of girls and boys in school as to the development of an equal opportunity society for women and men, for girls and boy, where traditional roles are not always the desired option, and where women can prepare a professional life to ensure her personal fulfillment. Unfortunately, women are often limited in their life choices because of early pregnancy, often associated with violence, abuse or no use of birth control.

As in many countries, women work for the family, taking care of the home, and all this without remuneration, considering not contributing to the accumulation of assets for the family. The 3.5% adolescent pregnancy rate (UNDP, 2018), the number of single mothers and abandoned wives entails the need for personal economic empowerment as to ensure their wellbeing and that of their child. This requires education and training along with employment opportunities is required while

personal and professional abilities in technical and life skills are required to facilitate access to decent jobs for these especially challenged women.

Access to energy offers women more time to complete their daily chores using electrical devices, avoids the need to go collect wood for cooking, and can lead to productive income generating activities with the use of electrical machines such as sewing, agriculture transformation and processing towards food conservation and promoting agriculture value chains.

### 7.1.3 Identified economic, social and development opportunities.

Subsistence agriculture remains a major activity in rural communities as to ensure food for the whole family. Nevertheless, as one community resident said “one cannot live on banana alone”, and therefore, a variety of products needs to be cultivated. Moreover, as most product is seasonal, there is the problem of storage and conservation. For example, during the mango season, mangos get wasted because they are not processed or transformed, for example in marmalade. For communities near the ocean, fish is caught for immediate consumption but cannot be conserved for sale or transported long distances to the city centers because of lack of conservation such as ice box or freezers. Women are the ones that oversee the household and ensure there is food for the family. As such, the development of new productive activities will contribute to generate additional income or can be the source of the main income, as to improve the quality of life for their family. Because of the lack of infrastructure, especially in rural areas, and its direct impact on the households, women should be the ones capacitated in the implementation and maintenance of these infrastructures as to ensure a reliable and efficient system.

During the visits in the communities and interviews, women confirmed that it often takes them the whole day just to accomplish the daily chores associated with keeping the house. The use of appliances such as washing machines, electric sewing machines, grain grinders, refrigerators and other household appliances

would alleviate their daily work and allow them to develop income generating activities.

Within the visited rural communities, one could note the very few service companies such as restaurants and bakeries; those that exist use solar energy for their electricity. The issue of food conservation and preparation is a requirement for the development of the communities and the health of its residents.

#### 7.1.4 Proposed strategies and productive activities

The people of Haiti, whether living in the north, south east or west, are mostly involved in agriculture, fishing when located near the coast, and small businesses for buying and selling products. The main difference is in the crop or product itself, depending on the quantity of rain or water availability, the type of soil, if the community is located in a valley, a mountain side or near the coast.

There is currently very little support from organizations or cooperatives to help the sale of products. This is certainly one of the reasons why most of the products in Haiti are imported. Moreover, access to water is crucial in agriculture. Many wells are accessible but the shallow wells are often contaminated requiring the use of deeper groundwater tables, thus increase the costs of a new well.

The following are some income generating activities that have been identified during the field visits and meetings, and that could be developed and replicated while demonstrating the productive use of electricity:

### **Meat fish and seafood conservation for sale using cold:**

All communities requested and are in need of cold for the conservation of different meats such as beef, goat, chicken, and for those living near the seaside, for fish and seafood.

- Ice boxes
- Cold rooms
- Refrigerators
- Freezers

### **Meat, fish and seafood conservation for sale using drying:**

A market study would be required to verify the demand for dried products.

- Electric dryer
- Electric oven

### **Chicken raising (for meat and for eggs)**

There is great demand for chicken meat and eggs.

- Incubators
- Ventilation

### **Flour making (ex. Cassava flour, rice flour, banana flour, maize flour...)**

- Grain mill
- Stove
- Packaging

### **Fruit transformation into Marmalade, jams, jelly, butter, chips...**

There could be a great market for such products to be sold locally. Specific products would be according to the season and to local availability. Ex. Mango marmalade, peanut butter, banana chips, mango chips...)

- Peelers
- Cookers
- Grinding machine
- Mixers

### **Sea salt with iodine making**

This project could be implemented in communities living near the seaside

- Salt refining machine
- Iodine dosage machine

### **Drinking water bottling and selling plant**

Water is brought from large city centers and as such the cost becomes very high due to transport. A local water plant would reduce costs and serve the community. This project could be replicated in various communities.

- Electric Water filters or R/O system
- Water bottling system

### **Ice making and selling**

Without electricity the ice cannot keep.

- Ice making machine
- Packaging machine
- Freezer

### **Ice cream making and selling**

Without electricity the ice cream cannot keep.

- Ice cream making machine
- Freezer

### **Juice making and selling (ex. Lemonade, mango juice...)**

Without refrigeration, the juice cannot keep.

- Juicer
- Refrigerator

### **Pastry shop**

There are no such shops in the communities.

- Mixer
- Electric oven

### **Computer center (internet café type)**

A computer center would allow access to internet as a community service and access to information and communication for the community youths, local women and local residents. This project could be replicated in various communities.

- Computers
- Printer
- Photocopy machine

### **Sewing / confection**

A market study would be required to verify the demand for sewing products as to not compete with the PIC and other industrial park manufacturing.

- Electrical sewing machines
- Iron

### **Beauty salon / Barber shop**

Electricity would allow the use of electrical equipment and service in the evening.

- Lighting



- Air blower
- Air dryer
- Curling iron

### **Service provider in electricity and PV Systems**

- Training in the installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems and basic electricity repair and maintenance techniques. This activity could prepare local people to maintain their electrical system, whether it is thermal or solar.
- Moreover, in more remote rural areas where the project will not yet enter, people can offer the installation of PV systems. Women have shown great interest in learning about electricity since their household depends on its availability.
- Finally, people could be trained to work at the two PV plants in the PIC.

#### **7.1.5 Social and economic impact of electrification.**

Considering that access to energy has a direct correlation with development, as shown in the energy use per capita of developed countries compares to developing countries, it is possible to predict that electrification will produce an economic and social impact on the lives of women and their family. The fact is that women and men use electricity differently, mainly because women are the main users of electricity as they are generally responsible for the household. As such, electricity can bring multiple benefits to women in terms of benefits and better quality of life. In fact, literature on Gender and Energy shows that access to electricity to communities and households promote gender equality and women's empowerment (World Bank, 2017) and that it can open income generating opportunities, improve health conditions and foment education to girls and boys.

World Bank (2017) identified various key benefits that are presented in the following table:

*Table 17 Key benefits associated with access to electricity identified by World Bank*

<b>Benefits</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Improved safety and reduced gender-based violence.</b>	Community electrification, especially street lighting, increases safety for women and girls, and allows them to move more freely after dark – which also increases the possibility for socializing, education and income-generating activities in the evening hours.
<b>Women’s empowerment through better access to information.</b>	Greater access to mass media can influence knowledge about health, beliefs and attitudes about gender roles, and awareness of the rights of women. For example, a gender assessment carried out for Bank’s Bangladesh RERED Project has shown that access to media through solar home system ownership increased mobility and entrepreneurial ambitions for women
<b>Increased productivity of time allocated to “domestic” and “reproductive” chores.</b>	There is evidence that electricity increases the productivity of women spent on domestic chores but there is less clarity on how the women spend the freed-up time. Some studies show increased income generating activities, others point to increased socialization and leisure and more time for child-care, while some actually show an increase in time spent on domestic chores due to the prolongation of the productive day.
<b>Expanded income generating opportunities at home and outside home.</b>	Access to electricity at home can result in income-generating activities for women – particularly in those countries where there are not too many other obstacles for women to start a business. A study in Tanzania, Bolivia and Vietnam found that locating the enterprise in the household allowed women to combine income-generating tasks with household duties. In Bangladesh, access to electricity was found to be correlated with the time women allocated to income-generating activities and the probability of employment. In addition, men’s and women’s business and retail enterprises can continue operating and keeping their stores open during the evening.
<b>Productive use of electricity in Haiti</b>	In Haiti, women demonstrate a similar pattern of engaging in income-generating activities in the household. For example, in the Artibonite region, activities range from producing fruit juice or ice cream to raising chickens for commercial use in facilities

	<p>next to their homes. Outside of their homes, common activities include growing and selling agricultural products and selling bottled drinks in small shops. Women consider having electricity to support cooling systems as the priority for income-generating activities. Charging cell phones is also among the top priorities. The availability of electricity-use for solar lamps that last through the night will allow the chickens to be more frequently fed and grow at a faster speed. In places without electricity, women</p> <p>need to travel long distances by foot to cell-phone charging booths, which also charge a fee. Having electricity to charge cell phones in their own vicinities will save them significant time. The battery duration was reported to be the most important quality for female-headed businesses and households.</p>
<b>Creation of employment opportunities</b>	<p>Some studies also show a positive correlation between rural electrification and employment, especially for younger women. For example, electrification of rural communities in South Africa and Guatemala resulted in a 9 percent increase in female employment, but no comparable increase in male employment. In addition, studies show that there are win-win opportunities for integrating women in energy supply chain. Encouraging women to become involved in the energy sector, for example as energy entrepreneurs, offers multiple development benefits, like expanding economic activities for women, diversifying productive options, and creating new sources of wealth and income to support family investments in education and health (see Box A5.1</p> <p>for emerging examples of these win-win models in Haiti). Women's economic empowerment in energy (as in other sectors) contributes to broader aspects of empowerment, such as political participation and consultation in interventions where women are the identified beneficiaries.</p>
<b>Health and education benefits</b>	<p>The health benefits of electricity stem from cleaner air, reduced risk of burns, fires, and accidents, better nutrition and food safety from refrigeration, and improved health knowledge from access to mass media, as well as improved health services due to electrification of health clinics. There is some emerging (although still limited) evidence that women and children are those who benefit most from the switch from health-damaging kerosene</p>

	lighting. A recent study reports that accidental ingestion of kerosene is the primary cause of child poisoning in the developing world, and a frequent cause of infant burns (e.g. in Bangladesh, kerosene lamps are responsible for 23 percent of infant burns). In addition, women and children spend a larger proportion of their time indoors and thus experience a greater exposure to pollutants than males. A recent impact study of Bangladesh solar home system program showed that solar power had a positive health impact, especially for women. Adopting a solar home system reduced respiratory disease in women by aged 16 and above by 1.2 percent (while no comparable effect was found for men). Studies also report positive impacts on education (primarily increased time to study) for both boys and girls.
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Source. World Bank, 2017. p. 76-77.

As explained previously, numerous benefits can be related directly with the implementation of electrification projects, these include the extension of working hours in a day that will allow the accomplishment of more daily chores especially for women, facilitate studying and the completion of homework for school aged children using electrical lamps, access to information with radio and television, communication with the charging of mobile phones and internet, improvement of health especially for women and children with the elimination of oil or kerosene lamps and candles, environmental protection with the elimination of batteries used in radios and lamps that are generally discarded in nature following their useful life, implementation of productive activities for women through the development of additional income generating activities such as fabrication of handicraft, selling of prepared foods and drinks, and much more. Considering the number of hours women spend to complete their daily chores, which includes washing clothes, cooking and caring for the children, the use of electrical household appliances such as washing machines and refrigerators reduces the number of hours required on a daily basis, allowing women to develop parallel productive activities that can generate additional income, and also may allow their participation in training programmes that can open opportunities for new income generating options in the near future and offer opportunities to improve their professional and personal lives.

Moreover, with electricity, the installation of street lamps along the roads, pathways and within the community contributes to improved security for women, girls and boys. Additionally, in today's world, the use of computers is compulsory in almost all sectors of activities and employment. Consequently, children must learn how to use computers at an early age in order to manage and understand Information and Communication Technologies that will be required in their life and employment, such technology only available with access to electricity at the school and in the homes. Finally, the reliability and accessibility of electricity can promote and develop small businesses, improve local infrastructure and allow access to local, regional and even national and international markets for the sale of locally made products whether fresh, processed or fabricated.

The following figure summarizes the benefits of electricity and their correlation to a better quality of life.

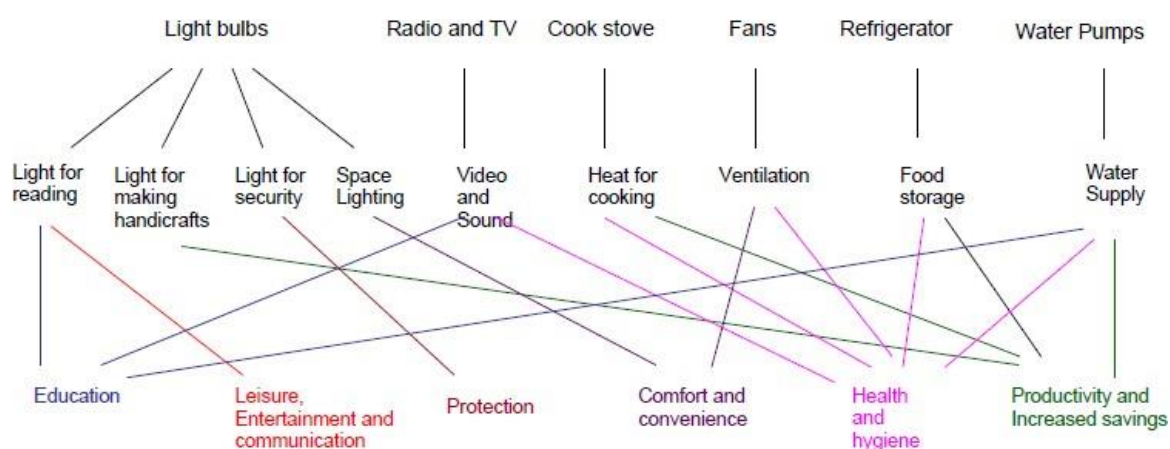


Figure 23 Use of electricity in daily life (World Bank, 2011)

#### 7.1.6 Contribution of electrification projects to the reduction of gender gaps.

Electrification directly contributes to the improvement of health of women and children with the elimination of candles and kerosene lamps that emit gases in the house where women and children, especially young girls, spend more time inside

the house while men and boys continue their activities outside. Moreover, for the studying of children, electricity offers better opportunities for children to pursue their studies, facilitating the accomplishment of homework.

With electricity, women will be in a position to listen more to the radio and watch television as to be better informer of their rights and obligations, information that will serve the whole family. For example, television programmes aimed at women offer advice on personal hygiene, healthcare, the importance of cleanliness in the household and the conservation of food, all of which have a direct effect on the family's health thus reducing costs for health services. Moreover, one can learn cooking and processing techniques that can eventually be converted into an opportunity for women to generate income which can contribute to the economic empowerment of women and therefore reduce violence and abuse.

Electricity means communication, information, and with it comes internet where distance learning and virtual capacity building can offer women opportunities to learn new skills such as the promotion and marketing of products and services for which they are already invested.

Gender gaps should be reduced through balanced interaction between woman and man, and through the preparation of the new generation where they should already be aware of the equilibrium needed in a couple for a better quality of life. Access to electricity provides the information to both women and men regarding their rights and obligations and can directly reduce the gender gaps.

## 7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Access to reliable and accessible electrical energy in rural communities offers new opportunities for the development of productive activities especially for women in their communities. Nevertheless, various considerations should be taken into consideration:

- Encourage the participation of women in the implementation of an electrification project as to obtain their points of view and share their insecurities and concerns.
- Invite women to participate in especially designed training programmes in basic electricity, maintenance and solar photovoltaic systems as to involve them during and after the implementation of the project as to ensure continuous energy supplies especially in rural communities where maintenance is neglected and repairs may take months because of the remoteness of the location.
- Incorporate legally binding protection clauses for the local populations within the contracts of the contractors and subcontractors as to ensure the security of women, girls and boys during the implementation of electrification projects considering the high number of men involved in the construction and installation of electricity plants and extension systems that take this opportunity to abuse women and youngsters in the beneficiary communities.
- Disseminate information regarding special training courses in different professional or vocational sectors, especially in rural communities as to promote income generating activities and better professional development.
- Ensure that electrification projects implemented in rural communities consider the local appropriation of the project as help protect the system from theft and vandalism.

- Develop empowerment and appropriation strategies that specifically include women as to facilitate the sustainability of the implemented projects.
- Implement income generating activities in selected communities as to demonstrate the productive use of electricity with practical applications according to their geographical location and their local necessities, as to improve the quality of life of the local populations in general and of the women in particular.
- Promote the participation of women in the electrical sector through institutional strengthening even if it means the use of quotas.
- Encourage the participation of women in non-traditional careers such as Electrical engineering, and Renewable Energy.
- Develop an information campaign on the benefits of renewable energy, especially accessible to women, and on the importance of public illumination for safety and security for women and children.
- Prepare an energy efficiency information campaign as to reduce electricity consumption and optimize energy consumption with the use of energy efficient electrical equipment and appliances, especially focusing women who are generally the ones selecting the equipment for their homes.



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**AMÉLIORATION DE L'ACCÈS À L'ÉLECTRICITÉ EN HAÏTI**  
**Projet Haïti HA-L1140**  
**GENRE ET ENERGIE**  
**Questionnaire pour les entrevues**

**INFORMATION DU SITE**

1. Nom \_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_ la \_\_\_\_\_ communauté \_\_\_\_\_ :
2. Population : \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nombre de femmes / Hommes \_\_\_\_\_ Nombre de filles / garçons : \_\_\_\_\_
4. Nombre de foyers : \_\_\_\_\_ Moyenne de personne par foyer : \_\_\_\_\_

**ÉVALUATION DES DÉPENSES EN ENERGIA POUR CHAQUE FAMILLE OU PERSONNE :**

5. Avez-vous de l'électricité à la maison ? Si oui continuer la section. Si non, passer a la question numéro 6.
  - 5.1 Combien d'heures par jour l'électricité est-elle disponible ? Avez-vous de l'électricité tous les jours ? L'électricité est-elle fiable ? Stable ? Combien payez-vous pour la facture chaque mois ? Quel est le coût de l'électricité par kWh ?

5.2 Utilisez-vous votre propre générateur électrique pour compenser les pénuries d'électricité (le cas échéant) ? Si oui, combien d'heures par jour ? Combien payez-vous en carburant ? Utilisez-vous des combustibles fossiles à part pour le générateur ? Si oui, pour quoi utilisez-vous le carburant ? Combien coûte le carburant ? Combien utilisez-vous (par semaine, mois.) ?

6. Qu'est-ce que vous utilisez pour éclairage (bougies, lampes à l'huile, au kérosène, système solaire, autre) ? Combien payez-vous par jour (semaine, mois) ?

6.1 Si vous utilisez un système solaire combien l'avez-vous payé ? Détails techniques du système...

7. Combien dépensez-vous en piles pour la radio, l'éclairage, lampe de poche, autres... ? Qu'est-ce que vous faites avec les piles usagées ?

## **INFORMATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES ET DE GENRE EN HAÏTI**

8. Quels appareils électroménagers utilisez-vous à la maison ? (Réfrigérateur, cuisinière (électrique, gaz, bois), four, mixeur, grille-pain, micro-ondes,

laveuse, sècheuse, aspirateur...) Qu'utilisez-vous pour cuisiner (gaz, bois, charbon...) ?

9. Utilisez-vous des appareils électroniques et de communication ? (Radio, télévision, ordinateur, ordinateur portable, téléphone portable, internet...). Les hommes et les femmes également ?

10. Avez-vous déjà subi des dommages aux appareils ménagers à cause de l'instabilité de l'électricité ?

11. De quelle manière l'accès à l'électricité stable et à un prix accessible pourrait améliorer votre vie ? Comment l'électricité peut-elle vous aider, ainsi que votre famille ? Et à la population locale ?

12. Avez-vous un système de plomberie dans la maison ? L'eau du robinet est-elle potable ? D'où vient-elle (puit, station de traitement, rivière...) ? Avez-vous des systèmes d'égouts ou de fosses septiques ?

13. Combien d'écoles compte la communauté ? Est-ce qu'elles ont de l'électricité ? L'électricité est-elle fiable ?

14. Comment les enfants vont à l'école, en bus, à pied... ? A quelle distance se trouve l'école ? Est-ce que les enfants utilisent-ils des ordinateurs à l'école ? Existe-t-il un programme de donation d'ordinateurs de la part du gouvernement aux écoles ? Quels sont les frais de scolarité à payer (primaire, secondaire, université, école technique ?
15. Qui décide de l'éducation des enfants ? Quels sont les niveaux d'éducation pour les filles et les garçons ?
16. Il y a combien d'hôpitaux / cliniques / postes de santé dans les environs ? Ont-ils de l'électricité ? Ont-ils des réfrigérateurs et des vaccins ? L'électricité est-elle fiable 24 heures par jour ?
17. Est-ce que les gens cultivent des fruits ou légumes ? Si oui, quels produits ? Dans quelle partie de la chaîne agricole (aliments frais, transformation agroalimentaire) travaillent les femmes et les hommes ? Quels types d'outils sont utilisés pour le travail agricole ? Les machines sont manuelles ou électriques ou à gaz ou autre ? Ce sont des équipement portatifs ou fixes ?
18. Les femmes et les hommes appartiennent-ils à des coopératives ou à des organisations sociopolitiques ?

19. Comment les femmes et les hommes participent-ils à la prise de décision communautaire ?

20. Existence-t-il certaines croyances, valeurs ou stéréotypes à l'égard des femmes et des hommes en relation aux activités ou responsabilités ?

21. Quelle est la situation face au droit à la terre pour les femmes et les hommes ? Qui contrôle l'accès ou est propriétaire de la terre ? Quels sont les autres biens que possèdent les femmes et les hommes ?

22. Qui décide des activités économiques de la maison (quoi acheter, comment gérer les biens) ? Qui gère les finances de la famille ?

23. Selon vous, qui est le chef de famille ?

24. Comment se répartit le travail entre les femmes et les hommes, les adolescents et les enfants, et les personnes âgées dans la maison ? Et à la ferme ?

25. Existe-t-il des restrictions quant aux déplacements ou voyages de la femme ?
26. Combien de temps les femmes, les hommes et les enfants consacrent-ils aux tâches ménagères (laver le linge, cuisiner, laver la vaisselle, faire le ménage, s'occuper des enfants...) ?
27. Quelles sont les principales sources de revenu / activité productive ou profession qui génèrent les revenus (pour les femmes et les hommes) ? Comment les femmes et les hommes participent-ils à l'économie, de manière formelle ou informelle ?
28. Quels types d'outils sont utilisés pour votre génération de revenus ou votre travail ? Les outils fonctionnent-ils manuellement ou utilisent-ils de l'électricité, du gaz ou autre ?
29. Quels sont les niveaux de revenus et de salaires des femmes et des hommes ? Sont-ils égaux (même salaire pour le même travail ?)
30. Quelles sont les principales dépenses pour les femmes et les hommes du foyer (épicerie, eau, électricité, gaz, gazoline, alcool, etc.) ?



31. Est-ce que les femmes et les hommes ont des comptes bancaires ou accès à d'autres types de services financiers ?
32. Les femmes et les hommes ont-ils accès aux services d'extension agricole, aux programmes de formation, etc. ?
33. Est-ce qu'il y a des ONG, associations locales, groupes de femmes, organisations de coopération, agences des Nations Unies, etc., présentes dans les communautés ? Quelles activités ou dans quel type de projets sont-elles impliquées ?
34. Quels types d'activités sociales et productives sont développées par les organisations de femmes ? Dans votre communauté ?
35. Est-ce qu'il y a un type d'entreprise ou activité productive que vous ou votre organisation serait intéressée à développer ou que vous vouliez développer mais ne pouvais pas pour une raison ou une autre, ou encore, avez-vous une activité économique actuelle que vous voudriez ou pourriez améliorer ou promouvoir ? De quelle manière ? S'il vous plait expliquer.

## ANNEX 2. GENDER PLAN IN PIC

### Gender Plan

Sujet: Contribuer à la réduction du nombre de cas de viols des employées des usines du PIC utilisant le transport public tôt le matin parcourant la ligne Cap-Haitien-Limonade pour se rendre au travail sur une période de douze (12) mois.

<b>Resp : SONAPI EHS Partenaires : Locataires, PNH,BID, OFATMA, Groupe de femmes</b>	<b>PROJET SOMMAIRES</b>	<b>INDICATEURS</b>	<b>MOYENS DE VERIFICATION RISQUES</b>	<b>RISQUES / HYPOTHESES</b>
Objectif	Contribuer à la réduction du nombre de cas de viols des employées des usines du PIC utilisant le transport public tôt le matin parcourant la ligne Cap-Haitien-Limonade pour se rendre au travail sur une période de douze (12) mois.	-Registre de la PNH -Registre Cliniques (OFATMA, S&H-GLOBAL,etc)	-Consultation des registres de la PNH, et des cliniques (OFATMA, S&H-GLOBAL)  Comparaison des dossiers des cas rapportés durant douze mois successifs.	-Tous les cas ne sont pas déclarés. -Cas non-enregistrés -Les registres ne sont pas accessibles -Les registres ne sont pas disponibles
Résultats	Implémenter des stratégies pour diminuer les vulnérabilités des employés	- augmentation du nombre de femme qui voyage en groupe - augmentation de patrouille ciblée par la PNH - Augmentation de nombre des zones	-vérification des cas répertoriés -patrouille informel au niveau SONAPI -patrouille formel PNH - Rapport de nombre de séance	Stratégies ne sont pas en places Stratégies ne sont pas suivies et implémentés Réticences de la victime à communiquer

Resp : SONAPI EHS Partenaires : Locataires, PNH,BID, OFATMA, Groupe de femmes	PROJET SOMMAIRES	INDICATEURS	MOYENS DE VERIFICATION RISQUES	RISQUES / HYPOTHESES
		patrouilles par la PNH -Sensibilisations auprès des femmes et des hommes	et nombre de participants	
Activités	Développer une stratégie de sensibilisation pour diminuer les risques des employés Réaliser campagnes de sensibilisations	Nombre de campagne réalisé	-Procès-verbaux des campagnes -Nombre de participant	Faible participation des : -Victimes -ouvriers -Manque de moyens logistiques
	. Distribuer 5000 feuillets de sensibilisation -	Nombre de feuillets distribués.	Les registres de distribution de feuillets.	Manque d'intérêt des ouvriers(ères)

**Projet :** Contribuer à la réduction du nombre de cas de harcèlement sexuel des employées au PIC

	PROJET SOMMAIRES	INDICATEURS	MOYENS DE VERIFICATION RISQUES	RISQUES / HYPOTHESES

Objectif	Réduire le nombre de cas de Harcèlement des employées au PIC	-Registre de plaintes des officiers de rétroaction -Nombre de cas signalés aux ressources humaines des locataires	-Consultation des registres de rétroaction.  Comparaison des dossiers des cas rapports durant douze mois successifs.	Tous les cas ne sont pas déclarés. -Cas non-enregistrés
Résultats	Réduction des cas d'harcèlement les vulnérabilités des employées	-Implémenter et vulgariser le mécanisme de rétroaction -	-Investigation des cas répertoriés - référence au service de counseling	Stratégies ne sont pas en places Stratégies ne sont pas suivies et implémentés Réticences de la victime à communiquer et à formuler des plaintes
Activités	Réaliser des campagnes de sensibilisations pour : -les ouvriers des factoris vulgariser le mécanisme de rétroaction	Nombre de campagne réalisé  Nombre de personne touchant à la vulgarisation du mécanisme de rétroaction	-Procès-verbaux des campagnes -Nombre de participant	Faible participation des : -Victimes -ouvriers -Manque de moyens logistiques
	. Distribuer 5000 de feuillets de sensibilisation Poster des affiches retraçant le	Nombre de feuillets distribué. Nombre d affiche postée.	Les registres de distribution de feuillet.	Manque d'intérêt des ouvriers(ères)

	mécanisme de rétroaction -			
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**Projet :** Améliorer les pratiques hygiéniques des femmes à l'intérieur des usines du PIC durant les heures de travail.

<b>Rep. : EHS</b> <b>Partenaires :</b> <b>BID, Locataire,</b> <b>Commerçants,</b> <b>Groupe de</b> <b>Femmes,</b> <b>Centre de</b> <b>Sante</b>	<b>PROJET</b> <b>SOMMAIRES</b>	<b>INDICATEURS</b>	<b>MOYENS DE</b> <b>VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISQUES /</b> <b>HYPOTHESES</b>
Objectif	Améliorer les pratiques hygiéniques des femmes a l'intérieur des usines.	- Accès facile aux serviettes hygiéniques .	-Témoignage/Récit des utilisateurs - Pompe hydraulique moins dysfonctionnelle de manière récurrente.	Moins de plaintes
Résultats	Les pratiques hygiéniques des femmes dans les usines sont améliorées.	Contrôle du nombre de demandes de serviettes hygiéniques	- Témoignage des utilisateurs	-Stratégies ne sont pas en places. -Stratégies ne sont pas suivies et implémentés -Réticences des femmes à adopter des pratiques hygiéniques adéquates.

Activités	-Développer et/ou Réaliser des campagnes de sensibilisations sur les pratiques hygiéniques adéquates pour les femmes dans les usines : aux employés et employeurs -Développer des stratégies d'accès variés aux serviettes hygiéniques	Nombre de campagne réalisé  Nombre de personne touchant à la vulgarisation  Nombre de moyens d'accès	-Procès-verbaux des campagnes  -Nombre de participant  -Répertoriées les moyens d'accès au produit hygiénique	Faible conscientisation et de participation des femmes -Manque de moyens matériels.
	Poster des affiches dans les toilettes indiquant les pratiques hygiéniques adéquates dans les zones d'utilisation - dispensateur	Nombre d'affiches postées.	registres de poste des affiches.	Manque d'intérêt des ouvrières

### ANNEX 3. List of participants in the field visits with PIC

Rencontre communautaire à Arenay (Caracal) En date du 20/08/2019

Nom et Prénom	Institution/Occupation	Phone	signature
1. AZEMAR Alix Emilio	O.P.M.D.	42258745 38331247	Alixazemar
2. J. Martin Rose Andrielle	O.P.M.D.	32763302 48551281	J. Martin
3. Herinaux Marie Rose Philomène	O.P.M.D.	3107721	Herinaux
4. Fenelon Riquenie	O.P.M.D.	44011201	Riquenie
5. Fenelon Jacques	O.P.M.D.	460380377	Jacques
6. Rivore Ewald	O.P.M.D.	31140384	Rivore
7. Sylone Dugué	O.P.M.D.		Dugué
8. J. Martin Rose Lore	O.P.M.D.	34575984	J. Martin
9. Dugué Lumie	O.P.M.D.	43943270	Lumie
10. Charles Edefine	O.P.M.D.	32516883	Charles
11. JEAN Gilles PHIVAN	O.P.M.D.	32158426	PHIVAN
12. surfain Nortreda	O.P.M.D.		

Préparé par PAULINCE NOËL

Rencontre communautaire à Morency (Caracal) En date du 20/08/2019

Nom et Prénom	Institution/Occupation	Phone	signature
13 Dugué Roseni	O.P. M.D	441-08-44166	Roseni
14 Surfain Miss	O.P. M.D	441-08-4446	Miss
15 Seide Monerose	O.P. M.D	38046039	Monerose
16 Dugué Ephani	OP M.D		
17 Cherenph Siseto	OP M.D		
18 Dugué Mannilia	OP M.D		
19 St Louis Janid	OP M.D		
20 Louis Janid	OP M.D		
21 Jean Marin Mikelonge	OP M.D	40455224	
22 Etienne Dorlim	OP M.D	44770310	
23 Prandy Jean Gillo	OP M.D	4474-9915	
24 JOSEPH ADELIN	OP M.D	38158426	Janid

Préparé par PAULINCE Noël



Rencontre communautaire à Carrefour Jésus En date du 20/08/2012

Nom et Prénom	Institution/Occupation	Phone	signature
Charles Bertrand	Coccol	32895335	(B)
Salomon Mirlaine	AFKJD	48929260	Mir
Célestin Aubaince	ING. Civil	34 997618	Stéphane
Salomon Rubenx	Agronome	36719716	Rub
Paul Waldin	R.P.D.I	34493294	Paul
Gelys Rosseny	Chameur	33314325	Gelys
Pierre Aldinae	Cultivateur	33314325	Pierre
Gelys Jean	Cultivateur	48805309	Gelys
Gervais Rocenique	Cultivateur	38588635	Gervais
Dominique Philomona	Infirmière	48236711	Dominique
Dominique Rodeline	<del>Commerçante</del>	<del>37848595</del>	Dominique Rodeline
Jean Carlène	Commerçante	44285232	Jean Carlène
Monsieur Eugène		32529533	Eugène

Préparé par PAULINCE Noël

Rencontre communautaire à Camp Four Jesus En date du 20/08/2019

Nom et Prénom	Institution/Occupation	Phone	signature
Joanêmphransilène	commerçante	4112 57 49	Joanêmphransilène
Joseph Danie	Etudiant	36.576.541	Joseph Danie
Pierre paulène	commerçante		Pierre paulène
Dersainil Djenie	Commerçante	33597616	Dersainil Djenie
Joseph Louse-manie	secole		Joseph Louse-manie
Salomon holette	L'école		Salomon holette
Jean Dinia	L'école		Jean Dinia
Joseph Annelle	commerçante	4199-94-04	Joseph Annelle
Salomon S. Rose-Katty	L'école	3417 69-21	Salomon Rose-Katty
Pierre Samantha	L'école	3504/44665	Samantha Pierre
Jean François Rita	Enseignante	3288 1123	Jean François Rita
Salomon Mirlande	commerçante	4374-6594	Salomon Mirlande
Willy Dorelman	Cultivateur	-	Willy Dorelman

Préparé par PAULINE Noël



Rencontre communautaire à Trou du Nord En date du 20/08/2019

Nom et Prénom	Institution/Occupation	Phone	signature
Marseille Nathalie	AFAAT Membre	35475396	Marseille
Lucien WEVEKA	AFAAT Membre	33937359	Lucien
NELO OIKSSO	AFAAT trésorier	37228342	
Micheline Ulyse	AFAAT Membre	46139655	Micheline
Pierre Julien	AFAAT Membre	40784372	PoJ
PIERRE WIL MENE	AFAAT Membre	37146569	PoW
PIERRE WIL MIDE	AFAAT Membre	31580405	PoW
Joseph Orladio	AFAAT Sec	36355352	Joseph Orladio
Petit-Notre Guiliana	AFAAT Membre	4452-40-15	Petit-Notre Guiliana
Firmin Gladice M	AFAAT Presidente	3757-6092	Firmin Gladice
		gladicef76@gmail.com	

Préparé par PAULINE Noël

## ANNEX 4. List of participants in the field visits: PLAISANCE AND BORGNE

Plaisance  
CASEC/ASEC

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)  
Improving Electricity Access in Haiti

Feuille de Présence

Lieu de rencontre : Date : 22/08

Nom	Prénom	Institution/Organisation	Fonction	Tél.	E-mail
Millfort	Saliana		Consultante	3424-9611	Salmonmillfort@yahoo.com
Michel	Junior	CASEC 4 <sup>e</sup> Région	membre	3721-1666	
Desaphin	Zrick	CASEC 5 <sup>e</sup> Région	Coordinateur	40027064	bodylone123@gmail.com
Michel	Frandy	CASEC 7 <sup>e</sup> Région	Coordinateur	36388388	
Falson	Nachely			43494818	fnachely2@gmail.com
JANKO	JOHANNÉ	BLD	Généraliste	597205808	joh.ate@haitiail.com
Oriel	Elmés	CASEC 2 <sup>e</sup> Région	Coordinateur	37380740	
Ortilien	Maploire	CASEC 8 <sup>e</sup> Région	Membre	3620-1404	maploireortilien@gmail.com

Plaisance  
CASEC/ASEC

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)  
Improving Electricity Access in Haiti

Feuille de Présence

Lieu de rencontre : Date : 22/08/2019.

Nom	Prénom	Institution/Organisation	Fonction	Tél.	E-mail
TALCIN	Louiciers		CASEC	37280518 43103498	
Joseph	Abony		ASEC	43325715	
Dello	Ronald		ASEC	40216412	
Euson	Aedeline		ASEC	47392503	
Celestin	VÉRIGUANT		CASEC	37908143	

Reunion  
Maires

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)  
Improving Electricity Access in Haiti

Feuille de Présence

Lieu de rencontre :

Date :

Nom	Prénom	Institution/Organisation	Fonction	Tél.	E-mail
Saint-Jean	Lina	Mairie	Maire Adj	117881408	linajean43@gmail.com
Doléin	Hérick	Mairie	Maire Adj	96936564	--
Delisca	Fritó	BINA	Consultant	37264408	fdelisca@hotmail.com
HANKO	JOHANNE	BID	Genie - Energie	59172035808	joh-ako@hotmail.com
Fabim	Nachely			43494818	fnachely@gmail.com
Milfort	Sabiane		Consultante	3424-9671	sabianumilf@yahoo.com

Borgne  
CARE / ASEC / OL

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)  
Improving Electricity Access in Haiti

Feuille de Présence

Lieu de rencontre :

Date :

Nom	Prénom	Institution/Organisation	Fonction	Tél.	E-mail
Dolisa	Frito	RINA	Consultant	37264488	fdolisa@adnet.com
Fortune	Jacqueline	Protection Civile	Vice Coord.	36397853	
Cher Enbre	Wilky		CASEC Coord.	47742892	
Osier	Jimmy M.		CASEC	3422-2177	
Nicolas	Yrland	CCPC Borgne	Délégué	37919180	
DOLISCA	KERLY	ENSEIGNANT		36282948	kerlydolisca@yahoo.com
Louis	Philomène	AFB	maître	44592289	
Nicolas	Gérard	chauffeur	chauffeur	31-674657	
Joseph	Petrus	GATAB		37136206	
				42975838	

↓  
groupe ment agricole  
Tél Arsan de Borgne

Borgne  
Staff Marie

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)  
Improving Electricity Access in Haiti

Feuille de Présence

Lieu de rencontre :

Date :

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# ANNEX 5. List of participants in Ministry of Feminine Condition and Women's Rights

## MINISTÈRE À LA CONDITION FÉMININE

### ET AUX DROITS DES FEMMES

*Nyirho Rine*



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