

Church of Sweden 

GENDER EQUALITY ASSESSEMENT AND ORGANISATIONS MAPPING REPORT



Haiti, 2015

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Acronyms	Meaning
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAI	Bureau of International Lawyers/Bureau des Avocats Internationaux
BPM	Brigade for the Protection of Minors/ Brigade de Protection des Mineurs
Concertation Nationale	National Dialogue on Violence Against Women/La Concertation Nationale Contre les Violences Faites Aux Femmes
CoS	Church of Sweden
EMMUS	Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services/Survey on Mortality, Morbidity, Services Utilisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	Gender based violence
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
LGBTIQ	LGBTIQ stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Questioning
KOFAVIV	Commission of Women Victims for Victims/ Komisyon Fanm Viktim pou Viktim in Kreyol
MCFDF	Ministry for Women's Condition and Women's Rights/Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti/Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haïti
MSF	Doctors Without Borders/ Médecins Sans Frontières
OAS	Organisation of American States
POHDH	Platform of Haitian Human Rights Organisations/Plateforme des Organisations Haitiennes des Droits Humains
REFALAG	Network of Women for a Better Life in Grande Anse/Réseau des Femmes pour une Vie Meilleure dans la Grande Anse
RNDDH	National Human Rights Defense Network/Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains
SOFA	Solidarity with Haitian Women/Solidarité Fanm Ayisyèn
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPOL	United Nations Police
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission on Refugees
US	United States
WHO	World Health Organisation
WLF	World Lutheran Federation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Methodology justification and tools:

The elaboration of this document is the result of a period of 40 working days, including 12 days of field research in Haiti (16th January to 3rd February 2015). The methodology was based on a collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data and information. In particular, **desk review** of existing documents and report was extremely interesting and resourceful. Some explicit research tools were especially elaborated for the field research component. The **key informant questionnaire** mainly addressed issues related to gender and gender based violence strategic interventions lines, geographical and thematic priorities. The second tools was a **detailed matrix** used to collect data about the 22 Haitian organisations interviewed and listed as potential partners for the implementation of Church of Sweden's strategic plan.

Research Limitations:

The terms of references of the consultancy were limiting the **geographical coverage** of the assessment to some predefined area. Moreover indications provided by Church of Sweden made clear that the assessment should focus on the geographical areas already covered by the World Lutheran Federation (WLF) activities, long years partner in Haiti. The **political volatile situation** of the last months of 2014 and beginning of 2015 had also an impact of the consultancy. Linked to the political instability was also the **security situation** in the country: regular strikes of transport unions, students' associations or other groups of interest frequently blocked the main road from and to have access to the town slowing down the consultant's and the peoples to be interviewed' movements. **Time limitations** of the field trip were also a clear limitation of the number of people to be interviewed and the places to be visited. The last important limitation of the assessment was to avoid the risks of **creating expectations** that could not be met in the future for some of the women and feminist organisations.

MAIN FINDINGS:

Haiti at a glance:

Haiti is rarely mentioned in public without its sad tagline of "the **poorest country** in the Western Hemisphere." Indeed, Haiti is a country that is rebuilding following years of **internal conflict**. A succession of governments has demonstrated inadequate ability or will to provide citizens basic services or protection. Weak and often dysfunctional government institutions contributed to, and in turn were worsened by, corruption and Haiti's chronic under-development of both economic and human resources. The **political instability** does not help the country to embark in the very much needed reforms nor the effectiveness of humanitarian aid. This situation of **endemic poverty** and the permanent volatile political scenario was dramatically worsened by one of the worst earthquakes of the last centuries. On January 12, 2010, Haiti was struck by a violent earthquake that left some 200,000 people dead, 300,000 injured and 2.3 million homeless. This situation exacerbated by the current **political stagnation**, where the Prime Minister (December 2014) was forced to resign and the Parliament dissolved (January 2015) since no elections were possible to be held in the past 5 years.

A gender perspective on Haiti and women and girls situation:

Describing the situation of women and girls in Haiti and carrying out a proper gender analysis is a particular challenging task. Indeed, Haiti is one of the few countries who had a female Prime Minister in the past and that was not perceived as an issue by the population; you can find female doctors and female rich entrepreneurs; women can drive and own properties. On the other side, women and girls are constantly exposed to severe discrimination and human rights abuses that further prevent their full participation in the societal life of their community and in the political life of their country.

The institutional and legislative developments underpinning gender equality:

A legal framework for addressing discrimination and violence against women exists in Haiti. The Haitian Constitution guarantees equality and other fundamental human rights. Further, Haiti has ratified treaties including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In 2005, Executive Decree No. 60 introduced Haitian Penal Code changes, including the classification of rape as a crime against the individual. From an institutional point of view in 1994, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights (*Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits de la Femme-MCFDF*) was created to promote Haiti's compliance with all those international conventions on the rights of women, promote the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and to advocate for women at all levels of public policy. Moreover in 2003 some national civil society actors in collaboration with the MCFDF and international agencies established a specific organ in order to promote a public debate, to enhance policies on gender based violence services on prevention and response interventions, and to work as a bridge between non-profit organisations and governmental bodies: *La Concertation Nationale* (National Dialogue on Violence against Women). Yet legal and enforcement gaps remain because of judicial system corruption and indifference, resulting in lighter sentences when imposed.

Women rights and feminists movements:

After centuries of patriarchy and brutal repression, women's organizations have flourished throughout the country in the last two decades, in all socioeconomic classes and geographical areas. Women groups have been established for many purposes, including commercial, credit, literacy, industrial, cultural, political, social and human rights. Nowadays, women's organizations can be roughly split into two groups, national non-governmental organizations with a strong advocacy and feminist nature, and grassroots organizations scattered in the different provinces. The established national women's organizations, have a well –developed capacity to analyze, organize, write and advocate in the national and international media. While grassroots organizations constitute the majority of women's organizing, illiteracy and financial resources restrict their capacity. The fracture between the two groups is ideological as well. National advocacy organisations identify themselves with the feminist struggle and have an incoherent and complex relations with international agencies and organisations operating in the country. The far smallest grassroots organisations lack in structures and prefer to define themselves 'women organisations' dropping the feminist connotation that they found partial and misleading, focusing more on economic and social rights.

Gender based violence in Haiti:

Gender based violence has unfortunately been a recurrent pattern in Haiti for many decades. That said, the situation of gender based violence has been alarming even before the 2010 earthquake. For instance, as the EMMUS IV survey (2005-2006), more than a quarter of Haitian women (27%) reported having experienced violence physical at any time since the age of 15 years. The earthquake further shattered what few protection mechanisms did exist. Service providers and human rights organizations have documented hundreds of cases of sexual violence since the earthquake, and report that fear of rape and other sexual violence within the camps was high. For instance, the Haitian organisation Commission of Women Victims for Victims (KOFIV) in the July 19 2010 Preliminary Report on Rape tracked 230 cases in 15 of the hundreds of Port-au-Prince camps in few months only. Since then, it is also striking the high level of agreement about the prevalence of the practice of young girls and adult women trading sex for food, money, protection, or shelter (a phenomenon often called "transactional" or "survival" sex). While girls and women have shown up on the radar, less is documented about sexual violence directed at adult men, adolescents, and younger boys. Moreover, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women notes with concern a non-negligible number of hostility and other acts against sexual minorities, including acts of violence and attacks against institutions defending their rights.

Obstacles, challenges and constraints:

Listing the obstacles and challenges of fostering a gender equality agenda in Haiti might be an

endless jobs; nevertheless it is opportune to highlight the most important obstacles as they are perceived by the local women organisations and person interviewed. *La féminisation de la pauvreté* : poverty has been portrayed by people interviewed and in the national imaginary as a female phenomenon, women and girls struggle to get some income, to provide care for their family, fighting for a dignified shelter, and to reach out to the overall basic services. *Stigma, cultural beliefs and limited survivors-centered services*: Haitian women and girls often file complaints at great risk to their personal safety. Even for those with counsel, the system is unwieldy and long. *Judicial impunity*: Lack of respect for human rights and the limited rule of law are among the factors that help create an environment in which gender-based violence is more likely to occur. A related risk is the failure to bring those responsible for attacks to justice. In Haiti, those committing these crimes know that the chances of their being brought to justice are slim to non-existent.

Future opportunities and priorities:

Nevertheless, Haiti present some interesting openings in terms of opportunities and interviews have suggested some common priorities. *Political participation passes through economic empowerment*: Women economic independence, economic empowerment, access to financial means, job opportunities and indeed funds for sustaining grassroots organisations' welfare initiatives have been reiterated as key concepts throughout all interviews; and are unfortunately not on top of the strategic priorities of all donors. *Education to promote a Human Right culture, knowledge but above all self-esteem*: Education in its larger meaning was concurrently mentioned with economic empowerment. Female leaders and human rights exponents do not really refer exclusively to formal education programs and literacy projects. *Coordination and partnerships*: Besides some incomprehension on the collation of GBV statistics and GBV overall approaches, all people interviewed stated a satisfactory collaboration with governmental agencies, local authorities, judicial actors and police in terms of coordination, capacity building, and promotion of policies, notwithstanding the obvious constraints in terms of limited human resources and allocated budgets.

Recommendations:

At the outset and before starting a program with the ultimate goal of women empowerment and gender equality and in order to best support potential partners' initiatives, organisations themselves (and so Church of Sweden and its potential national partners) will require **gender skilled competence**, ensuring that existing CoS gender policies and practices are spread and acted upon. Secondly, before starting a gender equality or women empowerment program, specific attention to women's needs and concerns in the target area need to be carried out in order to really include women voices in the program execution. Through the different interviews and visits on the ground it is clear that **economic empowerment** is a key strategy and a key priority for every woman and every organisation, ensuring the right to a decent livelihood, through access to economic assets. Thirdly, CoS should engage in a **structured cooperation with other international donors and national coordination mechanisms** in order to support the current Haitian capacity building process and being in line with the national efforts ongoing in country. Fourthly, to overcome the negative perception of the feminist movement in Haiti and to really promote a **harmonious agenda of gender equality between men and women** more attention should be drawn to men and male engagement. Fifthly, **expanding women/girls-friendly public services**, especially out of Port-au-Prince are then at the core for a sound women empowerment program in order to meet basic women and girls' rights to education, health and food. Sixthly, engaging Haitian national and/or grassroots organisations means at the outset **embedding capacity building activities within their partnership framework**. Finally, the main contribution that an international organisation engaged in gender equality can do in Haiti is still contributing for **ending violence against women and girls and sexual minorities**.

I. METHODOLOGY

Methodology justifications and tools:

The elaboration of this document is the result of a period of 40 working days, including 12 days of field research in Haiti (16th January to 3rd February 2015). The methodology was based on a collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data and information. The used evaluation methodology turned out to be relevant to the overarching purpose and research questions for the evaluation as well as to the sensitivity of the subject for the Haitian context.

In particular, **desk review** of existing documents and report was extremely interesting and resourceful. Haiti had since many years and especially after the earthquake attracted the attention of the international community, humanitarian workers, academic researchers, human rights activists, and journalist in general. Indeed, the literature on Haiti history, culture and in particular on its human rights records is rather extensive and to some extent sometimes biased due to the perception of the US influence in the area and the particular history of some of the past allegedly democratically elected presidents (in particular about the different terms of the president Aristide).

Desk review for the purpose of the work mainly focused on international reports produced by different United Nations organs, published on their website or shared during meetings and through colleagues. Secondly, international organisations activities reports and final projects' evaluations were also used to have an overview of the development of humanitarian actions from those directly involved on the ground. Press articles released in specific journals and on the international press were also consulted; indeed the US press has been particularly prolific on collecting opinions and interviews in Haiti. Fourthly, reports of independent institutes and think tanks active in the human rights agenda have been also consulted since they represent an interesting and vital voice describing human rights violations in the country. Finally, special attention was also drawn on collecting and analysing national reports produced by the numerous human rights organisations and activists present in Haiti; their work definitely portray a reality complexly described by international observers and are the result of a strenuous work in an resources-limited context. (See the bibliography for an exhaustive list of the material consulted)

This desk review work represented the starting point for comprehending the Haitian context as well as a research tool to draw data, statistics and different opinions trying to challenge the myths and stereotypes that have always surrounded gender as a topic and the Haiti post-earthquake recovery effort as a 'humanitarian or donors' failure'.

Indeed, the reality is extremely more complex and as the complexity of the Haitian culture deserves to be heard and analysed in all its diverse perspectives.

Some explicit research tools were especially elaborated for the field research component. Some tools were shared by another consultant working on the same theme in Central America. The tools were then readapted to the Haitian context and translated both in French and in English. A humanitarian perspective was included as an important aspect for any organisation working in a disaster prone country; all references to indigenous and ethnic data important in Latina American country were also removed because not relevant to the Haitian context.

The first tool developed was a guide of questions to be asked to key persons/informants, that have been identified among the more active Haitian organisations and think tanks activists, international cooperation and humanitarian aid representatives, United Nations focal points working in the protection promotion agenda, national authorities representatives, community active women and gender based violence humanitarian workers (see Annex I). A list of the 26 people contacted is also annexed to the report (see Annex II). The **key informant questionnaire** addressed issues related to gender and gender based violence strategic interventions lines, geographical and thematic priorities, needs and concerns of the national feminist and women movement, collaboration and coordination issues, challenges and strengthens of working in the gender and gender based violence fields in Haiti. The purpose of the questionnaire was to collect voices and opinions of people directly engaged in gender equality who could furthermore reflect different level of this fight for the elimination of violence and discrimination against women and girls. The questions were slightly retuned according to the person interviews, being it a representative of an international cooperation agency or an Haitian human rights activist.

The second tool was a **detailed matrix** used to collect data about the 21 Haitian organisations interviewed and listed as potential partners for the implementation of Church of Sweden's strategic plan (see Annex III). The matrix included different sections, such as an administrative section covering administrative data (date of establishment, registration papers, and so on); an organisational section including the way the organisation works and its decision making mechanisms; a financial section collecting information on previous budgets and financial procedures used by the organisation; a descriptive section pointing out the intervention area and the main activities implemented.

Research Limitations:

The terms of references of the consultancy were limiting the **geographical coverage** of the assessment to some predefined area. Moreover indications provided by Church of Sweden made clear that the assessment should focus on the geographical areas already covered by the World Lutheran Federation (WLF) activities, long years partner in Haiti. Therefore, the research focused on the urban area of the capital city of Port-au-Prince where the bulk of Haitian big organisations are registered and generally operate. Here resides the centre of the Haitian civil society and the main offices of all international cooperation institutions; and here are the national authorities centralised offices. The metropolitan area of the capital counts around 2,400,000 inhabitants.

A second area covered by the study was the South-Eastern region of the West Department, including the *commune* of Gressier (34,787 inhabitants), the *arrondissements* of Leogane, including the *communes* of Petit Goave and Grand Goave with a total population of around 520,000 inhabitants and here was the epicentre of the 2010 earthquake¹. The WLF has an innovative project in the area of Gressier and a sound local partner whose activities cover the four *Communes*.

The last target geographical area was the remote and politically isolated department of Grande Anse, mainly focusing on the surrounding area of Jeremie town (estimated population 227,000). This was also due to the presence of the WLF, through a partner, in that area since the '80s. The Grande Anse Province, located at the South West tip of Haiti, is directly exposed to cyclones and hurricanes, leaving at least 30% of its population exposed to risks of flooding, which is compounded by poor housing, topographical conformation of the territory and limited preparedness planning². To the same token, education, health, food security, water and sanitation and overall protection interventions are very limited and only happen on a sporadic basis after the region is hit by natural hazards (e.g. post-Sandy international interventions after the November 2013 hurricane). The cholera outbreak in the region has been particularly serious, reporting from October 2010 to March 2012, 22 104 cases of cholera. The epidemic in the past and the recurrent cholera outbreaks left a big psychological burden to the population, which feels the more and more abandoned and neglected in terms of provision of basic services.

INSERT a MAP

The **political volatile situation** of the last months of 2014 and beginning of 2015 had also an impact of the consultancy. At the moment of the field research, Haiti was without a Parliament and the majority of ministries and general directors were just shuffled creating a serious democratic vacuum, a profound legislative impasse, and in particular it turned out to be impossible to meet representatives of the government. Those contacted before arriving in country were then removed from their positions and some of the other middle-range civil servants were not empowered nor at ease to talk to an external consultant since they did not have clear official instructions or were simply extremely busy. This political stalemate had also consequences on the organisations interviewed, whose leaders were called upon to take a stand in some of the ministries appointments and who led some of the most popular marches to claim the respect of democratic rules in the country (January 2015).

Linked to the political instability was also the **security situation** in the country: regular strikes of transport unions, students' associations or other groups of interest frequently blocked the main roads from and to have access to the town slowing down the consultant's and the peoples to be interviewed' movements. Frequent barricades were also erected in different neighbourhoods to demonstrate against the political stagnation and to what is generally referred as the 'high cost of living' and the related

¹ *Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), 2003*

² According to UNOCHA Grande Anse Humanitarian Profile, March 2012

dramatic increase of prices of some general commodities. Therefore, some of the scheduled interviews could not be realised and some others were done on the telephone.

Time limitations of the field trip are also a clear limitation of the amount of people to be interviewed and the places to be visited. This is further worsened by the long distance and the extremely poor conditions of the road going out of the capital of Port-au-Prince. A whole day for instance is required to go to Grande Anse and once Jeremie town was reached it was extremely difficult to move around due to the heavy rains and the poor conditions of the local roads. Secondly, Haitian organisations and movements suffer from an endemic centralisation of power, whereby the president only can express the point of view of the organisation or can delegate somebody else to do it. For this reason, some organisations could not be assessed notwithstanding prior communications and several phone calls were made. To face this constraint the consultant made use of personal contacts, of the limited coordination mechanisms in place to mobilise some of the key person to be interviewed, and of official strategic plan and policies.

The last important limitation of the assessment was to avoid the risk of **creating expectations** that could not be met in the future for some of the women and feminist organisations. Indeed, poverty and economic constraints affect the daily life of almost each Haitian woman and the majority of organisations do not have any funds to carry out their activities and intervention. Many of them had to shut down completely the services program offered to GBV survivors for instance because of international aid has finished. This also created a general negative perception of international actors, because on one hand they “came, did their own things, and left without asking our opinions”³ or simply because “once our partnership with UNHCR and IOM ended we simply could not afford the cost of our safe house, we do not have any paid staff anymore; but for how long can we be volunteers?”⁴.

II. MAIN FINDINGS

Haiti at a glance:

Haiti is rarely mentioned in public without its sad tagline of “the **poorest country** in the Western Hemisphere.” It has the worst social and economic indicators in the region, and has had a negative annual GDP growth for much of the past 20 years, with the current per capita GDP estimated at only US \$674, 24% of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities in a cholera-prone country; 33% have access to electricity, total health expenditure per capita is 51 US Dollars where the life expectancy is 65 years (World Bank, 2012-2014). Moreover, according to a 2007 UN/World Food Programme report, over two-thirds of Haiti’s citizens live on less than US Dollars \$2 per day.

Indeed, Haiti is a country that is rebuilding following years of **internal conflict**. A succession of governments has demonstrated inadequate ability or will to provide citizens basic services or protection. Weak and often dysfunctional government institutions contributed to, and in turn were worsened by, corruption and Haiti’s chronic under-development of both economic and human resources. This negative cycle has perpetuated Haiti’s overall poverty, instability, and state fragility.

Growing at 1.9% per annum, Haiti’s population of 8.4 million is expected to reach 12.8 million in just 20 years. Continued rapid population growth presents a fundamental development challenge that undermines stability and the government’s ability to provide basic social services for this growing population. Moreover, Haiti’s population is disproportionately young, with 58% below 25 years of age and 21% between the ages of 15 and 25. This “youth bulge” presents both an opportunity and a challenge for bringing about change.

The **political instability** does not help the country to embark in the very much needed reforms nor the effectiveness of humanitarian aid. Since the end of the 29-years Duvalier dictatorships in 1986, Haitians have suffered through more than a dozen government turnovers, including six military regimes, three appointed transitional governments, and five elected presidencies (of which only the two Préval presidencies lasted for the full term). The government changes were capricious, almost

³ Personal interview with the president of the women rural association OFAG in Gressier, January 2015

⁴ Personal interview with the president of the association *Espoir de Femmes*, Petit Goave

never the result of transparent or predictable election cycles, and were frequently accompanied by violence and repression of dissenting voices. Since the resulting regimes were not regularly and predictably accountable to an electorate, many national and local government institutions—which were never strong—fell deeper into corruption and ineffectiveness. This, in turn, further undermined the State’s legitimacy, legislative power and services provision. Haiti’s army traditionally served as a domestic security force, but was disbanded in 1995. At the same time, the existing civilian police was replaced by a newly restructured national police force.

We have spent almost 20 years working with the different ministers on the drafting and approval of a National Policy on Gender Equality, now that it is ready we are in a stalemate looking for the necessary signatures for it to become an official document since ministries and general directors are constantly shuffling and we keep changing signatures.

Karen, Christie, First Secretary (Development) , Embassy of Canada/Gender Focal Point, Haiti, 2015.

Although the United States and the international community provided significant assistance and the Haitian National Police (HNP) became functional, it did not have sufficient numbers of officers, nor resources to be deployed throughout the country, especially in the rural areas. Violent crime, particularly in urban areas, increased steadily. This phenomenon was exacerbated both by the lack of effective law enforcement as well as a significant increase in illegal drug trafficking and use. As a result of the political and consequent social instability, since 1994, Haiti has hosted two short-term U.S. military intercessions and several longer-term UN peacekeeping forces. The most recent is the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), established in June 2004 after the departure of President Aristide.

This situation of **endemic poverty** and the permanent volatile political scenario was dramatically worsened by one of the worst earthquakes of the last centuries. On January 12, 2010, Haiti was struck by a violent earthquake that left some 200,000 people dead, 300,000 injured and 2.3 million homeless. All the population of the country was directly and indirectly affected causing severe psychological trauma, serious political instability, an exacerbation of poverty and a dramatic reduction of the already limited social services provided to the population.

In the aftermath of **the earthquake**, Haiti has made remarkable progress to recover: 89% of the displaced population from the 2010 earthquake have left the camps; the incidence of cholera has been reduced by over 50% since the outbreak in 2010 and severe food insecurity has been brought down from 1.5 million affected people in early 2013 to 600,000 in October 2013. Advances were also made with regards to some of the Millennium Development Goals: infant mortality rates have been reduced to 59 per 1,000 live births; and primary school enrolment has increased from 49.6% in 2006 to 77% in 2012. Such progress was only possible thanks to concerted national and international efforts. This notwithstanding, critical needs and acute vulnerabilities remain across the country requiring life and livelihood-saving interventions. An estimated 30% of Haiti’s ten million people are still suffering from the impact of both chronic and acute needs.

This situation exacerbated by the current **political stagnation**, where the Prime Minister (December 2014) was forced to resign and the Parliament dissolved (January 2015) since no elections were possible to be held in the past 5 years. Facing all the economic, political, social challenges the President Michelle Martelly is governing through decrees, causing an impasse of legislation development and serious critics about the democratic nature of his regime.

A gender perspective on Haiti and women and girls situation:

Describing the situation of women and girls in Haiti and carrying out a proper gender analysis is a particular challenging task. Indeed, Haiti is one of the few countries who had a female Prime Minister in the past and that was not perceived as an issue by the population; you can find female doctors and female rich entrepreneurs; women can drive and own properties. On the other side, women and girls are constantly exposed to severe discrimination and human rights abuses that further prevent their full participation in the societal life of their community and in the political life of their country. Haitian women and girls are disproportionately susceptible to social inequities, discrimination and violence because of limitations on their access to economic and other resources. Many women have been left

alone with the burden of caring for their own families, including increased numbers of orphans who come under their care.

The table below collects some of the **most important indicators** describing women and girls health, education, economical and political conditions. It was compiled comparing data from the World Bank, Unesco, Undp, and the EMMUS V⁵.

Indicator	Value	Period
Population	10.579230	2013
Female population	5.337658	2013
Households female-headed	42%	2012
Rate of female primary school attendance	77,7%	2012
Rate of female secondary school attendance	29,1%	2012
Average number of children per woman	3,5	2012
Average number of children per rural woman	4,4	2012
Ratio of maternal mortality	630	2005-2006
Life expectancy/women	64,5	2010-2015
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	73	2012
Knowledge about contraception methods	99,7 %	2005-2006
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	35%	2012-2014
% of women received prenatal care from qualified medical staff	90,3%	2012
% of birth attended by skilled health staff	35,9%	2012
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	4%	2014
of women ages 15-19 who have had children or are currently pregnant)	15%	2012-2014
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	8%	2012-2014
Children in employment, female (% of female children ages 7-14)	35,2%	2012-2014

As the above table points out, women and girls in Haiti are to a certain extent empowered and endowed with rights and services that allow them to go to secondary schools and to be assisted by skilled staff during the delivery. On the other hand only 4% of the parliament seats were occupied by women and still more than one out of three female children is involved in a employment activity.

Moreover while 74% of women are literate there are still 15% of women who have not had access to any schools. While the different research showed that the fertility rate is diminishing among educated, well-off and urban women, still one adolescent out of 7 is pregnant or has had already a child. This is an extremely important data in a country where youth constituted the majority of the population and will have serious repercussions in their participation in the community and on the services offered to their children. This data is confirmed by the fact that half of the women aged 25-49 have had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 18. The table shows that the average number of children per household is 3,5, this data should nevertheless be compared with the fact that one woman out of three declares that her partners is in multiples relations and one out of two declared in the EMMUS V research that she did not want to have other children. We will see how this is related to one of the most pernicious form of GBV, notably denial of resources and services and children and house abandon by the father.

When it comes to the economic independence, only 66% of married women declared in the EMMUS V to have work compared to 96% of men and the majority perceived to be paid less than their partners. Furthermore, around 70% of women declared to be engaged in decision making about health decisions and domestic expenses.

The institutional and legislative developments underpinning gender equality:

A legal framework for addressing discrimination and violence against women exists in Haiti⁶.

⁵ Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services, carried out by the Haitian National Institute of Statistics), EMMUS V, 2012

⁶ This is a positive development acknowledged during several interviews with representatives of UNFPA; UNWOMEN and other international organizations in Haiti, January 2015.

The Haitian Constitution guarantees equality and other fundamental human rights. Further, Haiti has ratified treaties including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Besides the Women's Convention, Haiti is obligated under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Children's Convention). As an Organisation of American States (OAS) member, it must also enforce provisions of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (*the Belem do Para Convention*) as well

There is definitely a general knowledge in country about gender and gender based violence concepts thanks to the work of Haitian institutions.

Shyla Durandis, UNFPA, Haiti

as the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR). They're automatically Haitian law under the Constitution's Article 19. Article 1 of the Woman's Convention defines gender-based violence to be "directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately" - including physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering; threats of such acts, or coercion. At a national level, Article 19 of Haiti's 1989 Constitution obligates the State: "to guarantee the right to life, health, and respect of the human person for all citizens without distinction, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man," including protection against rape and other forms of violence. In 2005, Executive Decree No. 60 introduced Haitian Penal Code changes, including the classification of rape as a crime against the individual and penalties, increasing them to 10 years, 15 if victims are under age 16, and life in prison for gang rape or under particularly severe circumstances.

From an institutional point of view in 1994, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights (*Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits de la Femme-MCFDF*) was created to promote Haiti's compliance with all those international conventions on the rights of women, promote the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and to advocate for women at all levels of public policy. Moreover in 2003 some national civil society actors in collaboration with the MCFDF and the international agencies such as UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF; MINUSTAH established a specific organ in order to promote a public debate, to enhance policies on GBV services on prevention and response interventions, and to work as a bridge between non-profit organisations and governmental bodies: *La Concertation Nationale* (National Dialogue on Violence against Women)⁷. The National Dialogue was established originally in 2003 on the initiative of MCFDF, to develop and propose public policies regarding interventions for women and girls who have suffered gender violence. It is managed by a tripartite committee composed of technical commissions, particularly in charge of harmonizing procedures and interventions, production of standardized tools and coordination in the following three areas: 1) data collection; 2) prevention and awareness; 3) multidisciplinary and holistic care for GBV survivors. During three years of implementation, important advances on the National Plan 2006-2011 have been made such as the development of a GBV medical protocol, a training manual for nurses and a directory of services for victims. The organizational capacity of the National Dialogue was very affected by the earthquake and the National Action Plan could not therefore be fully implemented. Due to lack of funding, the executive secretariat was dismantled and the overall coordination capacity is still seriously affected by that. Furthermore, the systematic collection of information about gender-based violence was one of the key objectives of Haiti's 2006-2011 National Plan to Combat Violence Against Women, yet by the end of 2010, no mechanism or process to collect this information systematically had been put in place, besides sharing an intake form with some national actors. This is a recurrent issue among the national and international organisations. Indeed, establishing a national database for tracking violence against women is a strategic objective of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The implementation of the Platform for Action was one of the recommendations made by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its concluding observations on Haiti's first report to the Committee in 2009⁸.

The Ministry is currently overseeing a wider process of legal reform and stakeholder engagement including the drafting of a comprehensive GBV law. Notwithstanding this rather developed legal framework still a lot need to be done in terms of legislative developments and/laws endorsement.

⁷ Personal interview with Kenise Phanord, UNWOMEN, Haiti, January 2015.

⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Haiti, 43rd session, CEDAW/C/HTI/CO/7, 10 February 2009. Available at: <http://tinyurl.com/25auay9>.

Indeed, notwithstanding these developments, the failure to empower women to engage with the legal system, and society more generally hinders implementation of the new law⁹. For instance, the criminal code excuses a husband who kills his wife or her partner found engaging in an act of adultery in his home, but a wife who kills her husband under similar circumstances is subject to prosecution. A draft Penal Code revision law is pending before the Haitian parliament, with added protections for gender-based violence offenses such as sexual harassment and marital rape, as well as a limited decriminalization of abortion in cases of rape, incest or danger to the health of the mother. The comprehensive framework law on violence against women, to strengthen institutions and state support for victims and survivors of gender-based violence, was drafted in 2011, but as of September 2014, the bill had not been finalized or proposed to Haiti's Parliament.¹⁰ The United Nation Human Rights Committee also clearly expressed some concerns about women and men equality. Indeed, despite the existence of Article 17.1 of the Constitution establishing a quota of 30% women at all levels of national life, particularly in the utilities, Committee notes that the evidence in this area remains weak, as regards the number of women elected or appointed to positions of responsibility, including in the areas of Police and justice. The Committee further notes that stereotypes against women remain rooted in Haitian society, particularly with regard to financial management in the home and the image of women in some school textbooks. While noting the progress made by allowing victims rape of a medical certificate for free, it regrets that the trigger prosecution for rape is subject to the requirement of the medical certificate. He also noted that the law criminalizing such acts and other acts of violence against women has not yet been adopted¹¹.

Data collection and analysis should be a necessary key priority for the Haitian government in order to inform policies and face services gaps.

Fanette Blanc, IOM Haiti

There is a kind of common understanding that the law protects those that should on the contrary be sentenced.

Marie Yolene Gille, RNDDH, Haiti, 2015

Yet under Haiti's Constitution and international law, authorities are required to address GBV, "prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex, protecting the right to bodily integrity, and guaranteeing the right to be free from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." Yet legal and enforcement gaps remain because of judicial system corruption and indifference, resulting in lighter sentences when imposed. Most often,

however, rapes aren't reported or prosecuted, authorities doing little to address them, some hospitals are not issuing medical certificates verifying them, calling them a "non-essential service."

Moreover, authorities often dropped or did not pursue cases when the offender was also a minor or the survivor was an adult due to the lack of clear legal or administrative structures to deal with such cases¹². The attorneys claimed authorities often "provisionally released" juvenile offenders in rape cases back to their parents' recognizance¹³.

Women rights and feminists movements:

After centuries of patriarchy and brutal repression, women's organizations have flourished throughout the country in the last two decades, in all socioeconomic classes and geographical areas. The women's groups have also won many victories in their struggle for public acknowledgement of the rapes. Shortly after the restoration of democracy, the government established the National Truth and Justice Commission, with prominent Haitian sociologist and women's rights advocate. "Acknowledgment" and "recognition" were the main words, which were more repeated by the people interviewed in

⁹ Statement submitted to the UN Commission on the Status of Women for the 56th Session, Concerning the Empowerment of Rural Women and Their Role in Poverty and Hunger Eradication, Development and Current Challenges in Haiti (February 29 – March 9, 2012).

¹⁰ *Assistance légale pour les femmes victimes de violence de genre en Haïti*, April 2013 Agnès Hurwitz, UNDP (original version in French only)

¹¹ *Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, Nations Unies, Comité des droits de l'homme*, Distr. Générale 21 novembre 2014 (original version in French only).

¹² Personal interview with Marie Yolene Gille, RNDDH, Haiti, January 2015.

¹³ Haiti Human Rights Report, US Embassy, Haiti, 2012.

relation to the women movement¹⁴. The Haitian rape survivors' struggle has also been acknowledged internationally, including in almost every discussion of overall impunity in Haiti. This includes reports by the U.N. Human Rights Commission's Independent Expert on Haiti and Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, the U.N./O.A.S. human rights mission in Haiti, and international human rights organizations¹⁵.

Women groups have been established for many purposes, including commercial, credit, literacy, industrial, cultural, political, social and human rights. Many women find membership empowering far beyond their group's official purpose. Women's organizations constitute one of the most dynamic sectors of Haitian civil society, with women inserting their concerns, their perspectives and themselves into all areas of the political and social struggle. Although women's rights have lagged behind the general trend, women have made substantial gains in most areas, from the home to organizing to national politics. The important legislative and institutional successes previously described are clearly a result of this active feminist and women movement that flourished after the gloomy years of the different dictatorships. Indeed Haiti is no stranger to violence against women. Under the brutal Duvalier dictatorship, women were detained, tortured, exiled, raped, and executed. On September 30, 1991, a military coup d'état overthrew Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president, initiating a three-year period of terror. Women were targeted for abuse because of their political support for democracy, their intimate association with other activists, their class, and their gender. A mortality study for Port-au-Prince concluded that under the illegal regime of Gérard Latortue, 35,000 women were raped between March 2004 and December 2006 in Port-au-Prince alone¹⁶. More than 10% of the perpetrators were identified as right-wing political actors. Likewise, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights observed in a 2009 report that during the two-year period of political instability following the February 2004 ouster of President Aristide, the rate of violence against women steadily rose. Starting with the end of the dictatorship, after centuries of patriarchy and brutal repression, civil society organizations working toward gender equality have sprung up and flourished throughout Haiti. Women have played an integral role in these organizations and have been involved in Haiti's struggle for democracy. Women's groups, for example, urged the newly established National Truth and Justice Commission to pay close attention to politically motivated sexual violence. While the impact of the commission's recommendations was ultimately limited, inclusion of violence against women in its investigations helped put gender-based violence on the agenda in Haiti.

Nowadays, women's organizations can be roughly split into two groups, national non-governmental organizations with a strong advocacy and feminist nature, and grassroots organizations scattered in the different provinces. The leadership and membership of Haitian women's national organisations is made up almost exclusively of middle and upper-class Haitians, speaking indistinctively Haitian Creole, French, and English. These groups also typically have access to resources that the majority of Haitians lacks, such as economic resources, education, and European language skills, as well as international connections. While grassroots organizations constitute the majority of women's organizing, illiteracy and financial resources restrict their capacity¹⁷. The established national women's organizations, have a well-developed capacity to analyze, organize, write and advocate in the national and international media. They are the most visible success of women's organizing over the last two decades, in terms of their ability to communicate their message in Haiti and abroad, and

With the changes in terms of women's concerns and historical conjunctions, we've also changed the focus of our work and advocacy shifting from political rights to social and economic rights. Those seems more relevant to nowadays women and girls.

*Yamiley Jean Baptiste, POHDH, Haiti
2015*

¹⁴During personal interviews with representatives of RNDDH, UNFPA, OHCHR, POHDH, all of them recognises the strenuous struggle of women movement as a key action to promote women rights and changes in the legislations.

¹⁵ Haitian women's fight for gender justice, Brian Concannon Jr., December 2003

¹⁶ *Fanm ayisyen pap kase: Respecting the right to health of Haitian women and girls*, Health and Human Rights: An International Journal, by Lisa Davis and Blaine Bookey, July 18, 2011

¹⁷ *Fanm ayisyen pap kase: Respecting the right to health of Haitian women and girls*, Health and Human Rights: An International Journal, by Lisa Davis and Blaine Bookey, July 18, 2011

to establish international links. Their leadership comes almost exclusively from the middle and upper classes, its membership mostly so. Historically, Haitian organizations seeking political or social change have been hierarchical, and highly dependent on a leader or small core of leaders who made most of the decisions and did most of the work¹⁸. Leaders of organizations invariably complain of the burdens they carry, while the members complain of a lack of transparency and real power. In terms of numbers of groups and total membership, local organizations constitutes the majority of women's organizing in Haiti. They are usually loosely organized, without significant financial support, international contacts, or access to the media. Their members and leaders are generally poor and not well-educated. They do not organize at the national level, and have difficulty communicating amongst themselves. Although usually those small grassroots organisation appreciate the national organisations outreach efforts, they complain that the offered partnership is unfair and undemocratic, because it does not grant poor women even equal power, although their numbers would justify a preponderance of power¹⁹.

The fracture between the two groups is ideological as well. National advocacy organisations identify themselves with the feminist struggle and have an incoherent and complex relations with international agencies and organisations operating in the country: they feel they have been expropriate of the GBV discourse during the acute emergency phases when the internationally established

Our main priority? Money for us and our families and funds for our organisation. National and international organisation have never helped us.

Fanm Sipo's member, Haiti 2015

Protection Cluster kind of segregated them form participating in the decision making²⁰. As elsewhere, those who pioneered the formal feminist movement in Haiti came largely from the group of women who had the time, resources and education to take up the struggle: the middle and upper classes. Although the movement obtained many civil and political rights for Haitian women in the first half of the 20th century, it did not address the economic and social issues for which the majority of women felt *their* women's movement had been fighting for centuries. Therefore, small grassroots organisation prefer to work in collaboration with a government who has showed the some important legislative and institutional progress: the MCFDF has decentralised offices all around the country and they offer a space of exchanges and mutual referral to those small organisations. They preferred not to involve themselves in political issues that are perceived are extremely far and "alien" to their permanent survival struggle of the everyday life.

Therefore, the far smallest grassroots organisations lack in structures and prefer to define themselves 'women organisations' dropping the feminist connotation that they found partial and misleading. Indeed, poverty is perceived by all the organisations members interviewed as the largest single obstacle to women's organizing. Simply surviving poverty requires most of the energy of most Haitian women, leaving little time or energy for organizing. Individuals have no resources to spare to support women's groups, and personal property that fuels work in other countries, like cars and telephones, are in short supply in Haiti, especially in the most remote areas of Grande Anse. Poverty complicates continuity and consistency within organizations, by forcing groups to balance long-term struggles with short-term emergencies affecting the association and their members. Within organizations, the attention of leaders and members is often diverted to family emergencies, or consumed by their own health problems. Communication is difficult within and between organizations, as most women have no telephones or cars. As the burdens of poverty tend to be more severe and immediate than the burdens of gender discrimination, many poor women place a greater privilege on class and economic struggles than on gender. Others, recognizing the interlocking of gender and economic oppressions, consider the struggle for economic justice inextricable from the struggle for gender justice.

¹⁸ During the consultancy it was extremely difficult to set up meetings with representatives of some of the most known national organizations: only the president seems to be empowered to speak about their activities and they always claim to be extremely busy or were abroad

¹⁹ *Fanm ayisyen pap kase: Respecting the right to health of Haitian women and girls, Health and Human Rights: An International Journal*, by Lisa Davis and Blaine Bookey, July 18, 2011

²⁰ The UN GBV Sub-Cluster, which in 2010-2011 took the lead in addressing gender-based violence during the emergency primarily conducts its meetings in French and English. Moreover, they usually held their meetings in a very far from downtown military base, where national Haitian could not enter for security reasons.

Both groups perceive well-off women, especially those who do not join in the economic and class struggles, as irretrievably on the wrong side, regardless of their work on traditional feminist issues. Moreover, during interviews many of the grassroots leaders kind of rejects the ‘feminist’ label.

Not at all, we are not feminist! We advocate for a better society where women and men can fight together for gender equality.

*Vania Pierre Bonet, REFALAG, Haiti
2015*

The hierarchical nature of the organisations, the fracture between national feminist movement that are extremely politically engaged and active in the political arena and small grassroots organisations scattered all around the country whose agenda goes beyond the mere GBV fight claiming economic and social rights as well are extremely important patterns that will inform the following recommendations.

Gender based violence in Haiti:

As briefly noted above gender based violence has unfortunately been a recurrent pattern in Haiti for many decades, some might argue since the slavery era; and civil society engagement and political policies have been strenuous actors in promoting laws and policies to create a safer environment for women and girls. Particular attention, especially international, has been drawn on the topic since the earthquake and a lot of statistics and data have been circulated by different organisations using different taxonomies and definitions, making almost impossible to have a clear and harmonised picture of the incidence of some types of violence. Haitian institutions tend not to validate or consider official any of those statistics, waiting indeed for the National Dialogue (the only mandated Haitian institution to collect and analyse GBV information) to issue a nationwide report²¹. Indeed, while the MCFDF is extremely collaborative and shows engagement in promoting gender policies and legislation development, it has showed a particular reluctance to engage on any issue related to GBV and GBV data²². Moreover, the need of collecting standardised data on GBV in order to better understand current trends and hence inform a structured intervention has also been noted by many of the people interviewed and it was included in the National Strategic Plan of the National Dialogue (2012-2016).

That said, the situation of gender based violence has been alarming even before 2010. For instance, under the illegitimate regime of General Raoul Cédras (1991-1994), between 4,000 and 7,000 people were killed, hundreds of thousands were tortured, beaten, and forced into exile, and hundreds, if not thousands, of women were systematically raped by soldiers and paramilitary forces. SOFA’s records registered 113 GBV clients in 2004 to triple that a year later, to a later doubling up to 726 by 2006. By 2008, GBV cases reported had again doubled to 1400 annual cases²³. Furthermore, as stated by EMMUS IV survey (2005-2006), more than a quarter of Haitian women (27%) reported having experienced violence physical at any time since the age of 15 years. In addition, 16% of women suffered violence recently, that is to say in the 12 months preceding the survey. Women who reported experiencing physical violence since the age of 15, was asked who had committed such violence: 32% of women said that the perpetrator was the husband / partner, data confirmed by the EMMUS-III 2000, where this level was very similar (28%)²⁴.

²¹ The National Dialogue is supported from different donors in its work, the report was supposed to be released around November 2014 and was supposed to cover GBV data from 2010. At the moment of writing the report is still not available. The members of the National Dialogue were not available during the consultancy time.

²² Personal interview with different representatives of international organization and donors in Haiti, January 2015. This attitude can be explained in different ways: different collaboration and political stalemate between the MCFDF and the National Dialogue; tense relations due to the bad past collaboration among international and national actors during the GBV Sub-Cluster period, and/or simply by lack of human and financial resources to undertake a comprehensive data collection exercise on around the country with institutions using different way of collecting data.

²³ Beyond Shock Charting the landscape of sexual violence in post-quake Haiti: Progress, Challenges & Emerging Trends 2010-2012, by Anne-christine d’Adesky with PotoFanm+Fi, 2012

²⁴ Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services, carried out by the Haitian National Institute of Statistics, 2005-2006

Sexual and other forms of gender-based violence were then widespread in Haiti before 12 January 2010, but the earthquake further shattered what few protection mechanisms did exist. Since the earthquake, the response to specific needs of girls and women living in camps but more and more in neighbouring communities relating to the prevention of and response to gender-based violence has been inadequate. The U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its Causes and Consequences recently denounced the vulnerability of women to sexual and domestic violence in Haiti's displacement camps, noting that "in the aftermath of an emergency, pre-existing vulnerabilities and patterns of discrimination and human rights violations are often exacerbated". In November 2010, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights granted a request for Precautionary Measures concerning gender-based violence in Haiti, urging the government of Haiti to take immediate action to prevent sexual violence against women and girls in IDP camps.²⁵ Despite no official figures, the evidence is overwhelming and some data are worthy to be shared. Service providers and human rights organizations have documented hundreds of cases of sexual violence since the earthquake, and report that fear of rape and other sexual violence within the camps was high. The Haitian organisation Commission of Women Victims for Victims (KOFAVIV) July 19 2010 Preliminary Report on Rape tracked 230 cases in 15 of the hundreds of Port-au-Prince camps in few months only. Doctors Without Borders reported treating 68 rape victims at one Port-au-Prince facility in April 2010 only²⁶. A month later, SOFA reported it had received 114 victims of rape in its center from January to June 2010, including 56 girls. Officially, the post-quake jump in GBV cases is also backed by Haitian National Police (HNP) records showing 794 reported cases of sexual violence in 2010 – almost four times the 218 cases the police registered from January to October 2009. Adolescents and younger girls make up over 60% of reported rape cases – the majority. Both victims and perpetrators have gotten younger. Reports of incest have also increased, which advocates view as a sign more families feel confident to report it²⁷. Unwanted and early pregnancies, illegal abortions, and child abandonment have increasingly been reported, and reports link cases to sexual violence and increased "survival sex" in teenage girls. Without access to medical care and with little prospect of receiving any support or seeing their attackers brought to justice, survivors see no end to their plight²⁸. Another Haitian women initiatives called PotoFi's field survey found 64% of 981 adolescents reported they got pregnant from rape²⁹.

Unfortunately no specific trends can be validated and almost no data are available out of Port-au-Prince besides some sporadic reports and situation analysis. Nevertheless, violence against women and girls in Haiti presents the greatest challenge to the empowerment and participation of women in society. Entrenched social norms both perpetuate and justify discrimination and violence against women and deprive women of a multitude of civil, political, economic, legal rights that men enjoy. Violence occurs in both rural and urban environments, and in many forms including physical, sexual, economical and psychological. In particular, domestic and sexual violence occur with alarming frequency. Haiti's complete ban on abortion has also resulted in physical and emotional hardship for women who have become pregnant as a result of sexual violence³⁰. Indeed, in the pretty extensive survey carried out by the Haitian National Institute of Statistics EMMUS V (2010-2012), 28% women declared to have been victim of physical violence at least once on their life, and this percentage increases with women aged less than 25 years. Secondly, 13% also declared to have been victim of sexual violence. Up to 29% women living with a partner declared to have suffered from a form of

²⁵ Press Release, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, IACHR Expresses Concern Over Situation in Camps for Displaced Persons in Haiti (Nov. 18, 2010), available at <http://www.cidh.org/Comunicados/English/2010/115-10eng.htm>.

²⁶ Gender-Based Violence in Haiti August 17th, by Stephen Lendman, 2010

²⁷ Beyond Shock Charting the landscape of sexual violence in post-quake Haiti: Progress, Challenges & Emerging Trends 2010-2012, by Anne-christine d'Adesky with PotoFanm+Fi

²⁸ Don't turn your back on girls. Sexual violence against girls in Haiti, by Amnesty International, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/2ed4zhv>.

²⁹ Beyond Shock Charting the landscape of sexual violence in post-quake Haiti: Progress, Challenges & Emerging Trends 2010-2012, by Anne-christine d'Adesky with PotoFanm+Fi, 2012

³⁰ Statement submitted to the UN Commission on the Status of Women for the 56th Session Concerning the Empowerment of Rural Women and Their Role in Poverty and Hunger Eradication, Development and Current Challenges in Haiti, (February 29 – March 9, 2012)

domestic violence, and this data dramatically increases up to 43% for women aged between 15-19 years³¹.

Also striking is the high level of agreement about the prevalence of—and commentary about—the practice of young girls and adult women trading sex for food, money, protection, or shelter since the earthquake (a phenomenon often called “transactional” or “survival” sex). A difficult issue to address given both existing practices and issues of stigma, it is generally believed that trading sex for basic needs has become a more common survival strategy for women and girls in the camps since the earthquake³².

While girls and women have shown up on the radar, less is documented about sexual violence directed at adult men, adolescents, and younger boys. There remains a real gap in documentation and institutional attention to male rape, which is regarded to date as a rare event, compared to female rape. According to officials at the BPM child protection agency, the stigma surrounding male rape prevents families from reporting the crime. Boys are afraid of being labelled as homosexuals or AIDS carriers – two common stigmas. Male rape victims hide the crime from their families. According to BPM officials, some parents report rape when the boy child is very young, but older boys and adolescent cases tend to remain hidden. Families hide such crimes to avoid subjecting their sons to further pain and humiliation³³.

Another reported dynamic that has been not fully investigated and it is not reflected in the current legislation, is sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is not prohibited under Haiti’s labor code, though such conduct constitutes discrimination based on gender, which is prohibited under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) Article 2.1, the latter protects woman’s right to self-determination and points out to a failure of the Government to ensure women’s equal enjoyment of their civil and political rights. A program office working at the federation of human rights organisations POHDH shared several incidents of such discrimination, particularly in the garment industry. However, the problem is difficult to assess given victims’ fears of retaliation and of losing their only source of income. Such incidents likely remain significantly underreported because of the limited availability of information about remedies and limited access to such remedies³⁴.

Moreover, while noting the willingness of the State party to eliminate discrimination against of

In the aftermath of the earthquake, homosexuals are object of discrimination and of an aggressive campaign by a sector of the Haitian society, since they are believed to be the cause of the tragedy do to their ‘evil behaviours’.

Reginald Dupont, SEROvie, Haiti, January 2015

lesbians, gays, bisexual and transgender and other sexual minorities (LGBTIQ), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women notes with concern a non-negligible number of hostility and other acts against them, including acts of violence and attacks against institutions defending their rights, which are closely related to the persistence of stereotypes about

these groups³⁵. LGBTIQ community members in rural provinces reported a far more tolerant and accepting attitude from their communities than was the case in urban centers such as Port-au-Prince. For example, there was reportedly tolerance of cohabitation by same-sex couples. Similarly, a long-standing tradition of acceptance of alternative lifestyles allowed some men to dress and live openly as women. A public statements by religious leaders in June 2013 led to a spate of protests and violence targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex people. The Haitian nongovernmental organization SEROvie claimed that the situation of LGBTIQ in Haiti has worsened especially in the urban areas, since the earthquake with peak of severe intolerance in 2012-2013. Investigations into

³¹ Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services, carried out by the Haitian National Institute of Statistics, 2010-2012

³² Sexual violence in Haiti’s IDPs camps: results of a household survey, by Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (CHRGJ) at NYU School of Law, March 2011

³³ Beyond Shock Charting the landscape of sexual violence in post-quake Haiti: Progress, Challenges & Emerging Trends 2010-2012, by Anne-christine d’Adesky with PotoFanm+Fi, 2012

³⁴ Personal interview with Yamiley Jean Baptiste, POHDH, Haiti, January 2015

³⁵ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Haiti, 43rd session, CEDAW/C/HTI/CO/7, 10 February 2009. Available at: <http://tinyurl.com/25auay9>.

crimes against LGBTIQ persons rarely progress, however, and police and justice officials lack training on issues related to sexual orientation and gender identity³⁶. Finally, at some active women leaders of two well known national women organisations would like to start program targeting lesbians in order “to rehabilitate them and convince them to abandon those negative sexual orientations”³⁷; further showing the delicacy of the debate about sexual minority orientations and their human rights struggle.

Obstacles, challenges and constraints:

Listing the obstacles and challenges of fostering a gender equality agenda in Haiti might be an endless job; nevertheless it is opportune to highlight the most important obstacles as they are perceived by the local women organisations and person interviewed. Some have been already indirectly mentioned in the previous paragraphs, such as the historical roots of gender based violence in Haiti, the earthquake emergency and the subsequent deterioration of protection mechanisms, the split between the national feminist movement and the local grassroots women organisations, and the lack of coherence between institutional actors, governmental bodies and international agencies on some gender issues. Therefore, the constraints proposed below reflect only the recent interviews held in Haiti and are not intended to be exhaustive:

In 2004-2005, the feminist movement did not have more funds than nowadays; hence now the search for money has become a intrinsic element of everybody's' life and of the women organisations as well.

Shyla Durandis, UNFPA, January 2015

La féminisation de la pauvreté : poverty has been portrayed by people interviewed and in the national imaginary as a female phenomenon, women and girls struggle to get some income, to provide care for their family, fighting for a dignified shelter, and to reach out to the overall basic services. Limited income generating opportunities, an unequal access to job market, extremely weak financial means (and access to it) for taking care of themselves and hence of their children is perceived as permanent threat to social stability and personal safety. Women and older girls feel a permanent struggle to meet their basic needs, exposing them to security risks while seeking financial support. Financial means is perceived as the most sustainable way to be empowered hence independent from their caregivers, partners or parents. This permanent struggle also prevent them from having access to education, from joining associations' activities and other social events, because they are too busy with housework and taking care of the family business. “Funds” has been the refrain word of all interviews held in country; lack of financial and economic opportunities has been mentioned indistinctively as the priority by all grassroots organisations. Poverty and economic distress has been occupying also the political struggle and are recognised as relevant elements preventing many women from joining associations and enjoying political participation. Women organisations themselves struggle to have access of financial funds; international donors who used to fund them are the more and more moving out from Haiti and almost all organisations interviewed cannot afford all the services previously provides to women and girls.

Stigma, cultural beliefs and limited survivors centered services: Haitian women and girls often file complaints at great risk to their personal safety. Even for those with counsel, the system is unwieldy

While there is an overall acknowledgement of gender based violence, there is still a profound incomprehension of the real meaning of it.

Jocie Philistin, KOFAVIV, Haiti, 2015

and long. Prolonged delays put women and girls who are living in close proximity to their aggressors in danger. There is a lack of long-term safe shelters to house victims during the legal process. Reporting sexual and gender-based violence remains problematic in Haiti. For instance, the majority of the survivors interviewed by Amnesty International did not report the crime to the police or the judiciary, and those who

tried to do it were turned down or the crime was not duly registered. There is a general lack of trust and confidence in public institutions to work effectively, and many survivors felt that little could be

³⁶ Personal interview with Reginald Dupont, SEROvie, Haiti, January 2015

³⁷ Personal interview with female leaders, Haiti, January 2015

achieved by reporting a crime to the police. Their experience was that police rarely took prompt action when rape was reported. Some survivors also described how discriminatory and dismissive attitudes towards them among police officers are an additional disincentive to reporting sexual violence³⁸.

This is also linked to the specific nature of the Haitian feminist militant movement: because of its nature kind of isolated itself and narrowed the gender debate, leaving out interesting initiatives such as male engagement and eventually further scaring some GBV survivors with their public and perceived as aggressive discourse. Some GBV survivors indeed look for confidentiality, privacy and security more than publicly report their story. Those cultural barriers prevent survivors to look for help, and prevent also services to provide quality care, promote coordination and referral mechanisms among themselves. To avoid all that, many families (and some survivors) prefer to have ensured their confidentiality negotiating arrangements with perpetrators' families and avoiding public stigma.

Judicial impunity: Lack of respect for human rights and the limited rule of law are among the factors that help create an environment in which gender-based violence is more likely to occur. A related risk is the failure to bring those responsible for attacks to justice. In Haiti, those committing these crimes know that the chances of their being brought to justice are slim to non-existent. The prevailing impunity for violence against women is a symptom of the long-term failings of Haiti's justice and law enforcement systems in making the protection of women and girls and investigation and prosecution of these crimes a priority³⁹. Numerous barriers prevent effective implementation of laws associated with violence against women. Victims often face discriminatory attitudes, distrust and minimization by police and prosecutors. Although there are some organizations that provide legal representation for victims of sexual violence, there are many women and girls that do not have awareness of, or access to legal representation and services. If a woman is unrepresented, her case is most likely not pursued due to disorganization, and corruption, which plague the justice system. Furthermore, the insufficient training among police and prosecutors leads to confusion and lost opportunities for women and girls to build a viable case before evidence is lost⁴⁰. When acts of sexual and other violence against women are perpetrated by acquaintances (as is often the case in rural areas), cases are ignored as domestic issues to be settled by the family outside the justice system. Although a medical certificate is not technically mandatory under Haitian law, in practice, officials in the Haitian justice system consider it a requirement for pursuing complaints of sexual violence. This reinforces the belief in the justice system that women's testimony is inherently untrustworthy. In addition, women face substantial barriers to obtaining a medical certificate. Women living in remote areas must travel significant distances to a hospital. Moreover, in many cases, even the best medical exam will not produce any relevant evidence. In some instances, the prosecutors' office has turned away victims because their medical certificates did not provide enough detail⁴¹. Class discrimination and corruption presents a significant barrier to access to justice at the level of the prosecutor's office and at the investigatory stage, and is further facilitated by intense backlogs, wait-times, racketeering, and gender

Generally the judicial system is pretty slow and with many grey areas. Once I assisted the case of a minor raping another boy. The judicial system simply was not prepared to protect the two kids while still fighting against this culture of violence.

Marie Yoleine Gille, RNDDH, Haiti, 2015

³⁸ Aftershocks women speak out against sexual violence in Haiti's camps, Amnesty international, 2011

³⁹ Aftershocks women speak out against sexual violence in Haiti's camps, Amnesty international, 2011

⁴⁰ UNDP and MINUSTAH have been recently implemented extensive program to facilitate quality training to judicial and security actors and creating women desk within the police station.

⁴¹ For example, Haitian judges, prosecutors and police routinely dismiss rape cases when the victim does not receive a medical certificate from a doctor within 72 hours of the attack, even though medical certificates are not legally required to sustain a conviction. Medical certificates represent one of the most important obstacles to justice. Though medical certificates are not required to prosecute rape cases, judges will often not pursue a case if: (1) their medical certificate has not been issued by the General Hospital; (2) the medical certificate did not provide sufficient detail; or (3) the medical establishment did not provide the victim with a medical certificate. The medical certificates are often misleading. Many rape cases do not leave injuries indicating the use of force, so the medical certificate may not produce any relevant evidence. Nonetheless, if the medical certificate does not show the use of force, which is often the case, judges and prosecutors will dismiss the case.

discrimination⁴². The result is that the administrators of justice at all levels of the judiciary do not prioritize incidents of violence against women, do not take women seriously, do not take account of the critical evidence to identify the culprits, and do not have respect for the victims and their families when they try to cooperate in investigations⁴³. Police, prosecutors and judges often ignore the testimony of female victims and place undue weight on arbitrary facts and factors⁴⁴.

In sum, the persistence of violence against women is intrinsically linked to social norms that condone it and impunity that results when existent laws are not enforced.

Future opportunities and priorities:

Women and girls concerns in country are as huge as the institutional and policies needs required to fight against impunity, promote justice and boost a real gender equality agenda. Nevertheless, Haiti presents some interesting openings in terms of opportunities and interviews have suggested some common priorities.

Political participation passes through economic empowerment:

Women economic independence, economic empowerment, access to financial means, job opportunities and indeed funds for sustaining grassroots organisations' welfare initiatives have been reiterated as key concepts throughout all interviews; and are unfortunately not on top of the strategic priorities of all donors. But women and women organisations have it clear: I will speak up, I will engage, I will express my opinions and fight for my rights if I have means to sustain myself and make myself less vulnerable and exposed to shocks and dependant on my caregivers subjectivity.

Indeed, many active women and female leaders interviewed also linked the various types of oppression when discussing solutions. Although they articulate specific goals such as arresting a perpetrator or receiving reparations in case of sexual violence, they just as often speak of establishing a true democracy, of self-determination, of freedom, of having their minimum material needs met, of *chanjman tout bon vre* (complete, total change). This is because they recognize that addressing individual events, however damaging, without also addressing the larger systematic and structural injustices will lead to short-lived victories at best, and further inevitable victimization for them or their daughters.

Education to promote a Human Right culture, knowledge but above all self-esteem:

Education in its larger meaning was concurrently mentioned with economic empowerment. Female leaders and human rights exponents do not really refer exclusively to formal education programs and

Once talking to a woman who studied to become a judge, I was surprised to hear that her greatest obstacle were the surrounding women. They were telling she would not be able to reach up there, because it was a male profession and she would have been better off doing something different.

Yamiley Jean Baptiste, POHDH; Haiti, 2015

literacy projects. Their quest for education has a rather more ambitious goal and it means at the outset creating a culture of peace and harmony, fighting against the culture of violence and verbal aggression, it means giving assets and tools to women and girls to defend themselves and speak up. Education was

linked to an overall more profound comprehension of the human (and women) rights discourse and to the concept of self esteem: women still needs to go to an internal process of *konsyantizasyon*, to

⁴² Access to Judicial Remedies in Haiti, Submission for the 112th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Committee, October 8 & 9, 2014 Review of Haiti's Report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by Boston College Law School, Bureau des Avocats Internationaux; Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti; Université de la Fondation Dr. Aristide; University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic, September 12, 2014

⁴³ The Economic Costs Of Violent Crime In Urban Haiti: Results From Monthly Household Surveys, by Athena R. Kolbe Et Al (2012), available at http://www.hicn.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/economic_costs_violent_crime_in_urban_haiti.pdf.

⁴⁴ For example, a 2012 UN Report examined sixty-two rape cases filed in Port-au-Prince during a three-month period. Over one year after they were filed with police, none of the cases had gone to trial.

recognise their values as much as their rights⁴⁵. Vocational training, life skills competencies, gender modules within schools' curriculum were all examples to promote this social change⁴⁶. To the same tokens, boys have been mentioned as well as a specific target for this kind of programs.

Coordination and partnerships:

Besides some incomprehension on the collation of GBV statistics and GBV overall approaches, all people interviewed stated a satisfactory collaboration with governmental agencies, local authorities, judicial actors and police in terms of coordination, capacity building, and promotion of policies, notwithstanding the obvious constraints in terms of limited human resources and allocated budgets.

Authorities seem rather receptive in terms of gender equality and gender issues. The MCFCF is open to collaborate and to look for support. Some interesting collaboration and coordination initiatives have already taken place; such as collaborating with the Ministry of Communication to disseminate the new policies, or Ministry of Justice in collaboration of the Ministry of Women ensure that public officials responsible for responding to incidents of sexual violence receive sensitivity training addressing the varied psychological, emotional and physical trauma and implications of gender-based violence, thus enabling them to respond adequately to these complaints. Some donors recognised that legislation development is a long process in Haiti but the obstacles are more related to capacities and financial constraints⁴⁷. Several international organisations are also the more and more pursuing joint initiatives with the government and trying to develop partnership frameworks; they are all extremely interested in promoting a public space of collaboration and dialogue on gender and coordination issues, such the newly established *Table Thematic Genre*⁴⁸. Working in line to support this coordination effort is then one of the priority for who might be interested to expand activities in the gender agenda.

Secondly, coordination of sectors and actions seems also to be one of the key for having successful results in the gender and GBV domains in the long term. Indeed, the most sustainable and overreaching projects were those that mixed gender empowerment with economic services and or food security issues. For instance, the only sustainable and still active women grassroots organisation in Petit Goave is an extremely small association that was established already in 2004 and counts now more than 200 members and few permanent staff to run the access to community credits activities. On a medium scale the initiatives of the regional organisations such as *Enstiti Teknoloji ak Animssyon* (ITECA) and *Fondation Nouvelle Grande Anse* (FNGA) are also clearly examples on how agricultural and food security programs can combine and promote a human rights and women empowerment agenda that allow participants to discuss gender based violence issues while learning technical skills to increase their crops production for instance; the two organisations have permanent employees, have existed for more than 30 years, and have sound financial resources. On the same line the national organisation FOSREF, while having a youth education and reproductive health enhancement mission, has lately successfully included in their programs medical assistance to GBV survivors and vocational training for sex workers. The same strategy on a bigger scale is also employed by UNFPA, that support reproductive and maternity health services recently with a specific focus on adolescent, sector where they prefer to integrate GBV prevention and response programming.

Unfortunately, in a country where the social service/welfare sector does not exist, women' and grassroots organisations need to strategically thinking in order to be sustainable in the long term hence continuing offering services to women and girls in need not only during internationally-funded projects. Moreover, some women leaders recognised that their approach of combining rural development issues with gender equality is also a successful approach to be better welcome in their own communities and engage men and families as whole⁴⁹.

⁴⁵ Personal interview with Marie Yoleine Gille, RNDDH, Haiti, January 2015

⁴⁶ Personal interview with representatives of IRC, UNFPA, and grassroots organisations such as FESO and FANM SIPO.

⁴⁷ Personal interviews with representatives of IOM, UNWOMEN, UNFPA.

⁴⁸ The Gender Thematic Table is a group of actors involved in gender issues coordinated by the MCFDF that was established in September 2013 and has met insofar twice, the last one on October 2014. The group has got still a very skinny structure with some internal issues to solve but indeed has been recognised a sign of a willingness to collaborate and coordinate actions.

⁴⁹ Personal interview with Vania Pierre Bonet; president of REFALAG, Jeremie, Haiti 2015.

III. MAPPING OF HAITIAN ORGANISATIONS

Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats:

The third part of this report will describe the main findings related to the mapping of organisations working to increase women’s empowerment in Haiti. It will attempt to provide a description of the main focus of women, feminists and gender organizations; with a description of their vision, mission and thematic and /or geographical approaches⁵⁰.

But before that, summing up the field research and the gender analysis previously described, it is important to focus on the opportunities, threats, weaknesses and /or gaps of the organisations, according to the SWOT analysis approach:

	Strengthens	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A relative modern national legislation that recognises the majority of types of GBV and that reflect international treaties and convention - A lively and broad debated on GBV and gender issues - Extended networks of women grassroots organisations and associations in almost all Haitian village - Presence of an active and motivated feminist movement with its strategic centre in the capital town of Port-au-Prince - Draft of a national policies on gender equality and of a legal framework to eliminate violence against women and girls - Establishment of a recognised Ministry of Women Affairs that plays an important role in advocating for women rights - General awareness about gender based violence thanks to years of human rights struggle - Presence of active female leaders able to mobilise the population and speak up - Recent activation of coordination mechanisms among governmental bodies, international actors and national civil society representatives - Frequent training on gender to medical, judicial, security actors by international agencies to promote a gender culture within Haitian institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited GBV survivors centred services and their insufficiency out of the urban areas - Presence of all types of GBV all around the country and at larger scale - Limited gender-focused expenses in the Ministry of Women affairs budget allocations and other ministries budgetary allocations - Insufficient funds allocated to national and grassroots organisations to carry out activities - Diffuse culture of impunity against crimes against women and girls - Incomplete and antiquated articles to comply with international treaties and conventions of gender equality - Extreme poverty especially affecting women and girls - Prejudicial beliefs and social norms against sexual minorities and women status - Lack of rule of law and good governance practices - Lack of consolidated and harmonised data on GBV necessary to inform a sound intervention and to set up geographical or strategic priorities.

⁵⁰ Terms of Reference “Gender assessment of gender justice and equality and mapping of organizations experienced in working with gender issues in Haiti”, Church of Sweden, October 07, 2014

	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interesting synergies with the Haitian gender equality policies evolution and dissemination - Collaboration among donors and international organisations to support the Haitian national agenda of the Ministry of Women Affairs - Supporting the numerous existing grassroots organisations as a platform to raise awareness, offer basic services, and promote women rights - Promoting education and vocational training with women and girls to raise their assets and rights' knowledge; - Linking economic empowerment opportunities to gender equality awareness - Supporting and expanding existing initiatives in terms of gender training - Facilitating access to sustainable and women friendly credit mechanism - Offering quality technical support to national organisations in order to improve their internal governance and organisational capacity - Challenging social norms and promoting women and gender equality values through an innovative IEC campaign through the use of media and social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The problem of the sustainability of women's empowerment, given the relatively short period of the majority of projects - Weak Haitian management support for gender mainstreaming strategy within the political agenda - Frequent political turnover that hinders the establishment and maintenance of regular relations with key person within ministries - Using a militant approach and a feminist language eventually alienating a big part of the population - Slow development of some political and administrative processes in Haiti - Politicisation of some gender issues that should be staying out of the biased political debate though promoting a human rights approach

Organisations Matrix:

During the field research around 30 organisations from different background, nature and with different missions were contacted. The organisations were identified through mapping exercises done in the past, documents available with international organisations and the now dismantled Protection Cluster, or were mentioned during key informant interviews or during visits at the local public authorities in the area. Due to the limitations previously described not all of them could be visited. Moreover, the most feminist and frequently mentioned ones were rarely available nor delegated anybody. This confirms the vision of a feminist movement politicised whose organisations are not democratically structured hence are dependent on a plenipotentiary leader. On the other hand grassroots small initiatives were enthusiastic and happy to share their vision. For all these reasons the list of contacts provided is somehow longer than the actual mapping of the organisations interviewed, described in the table below. Indeed, the table summarises the interviewed held with some responsible people of the organisation, and includes some administrative information (such as name, date of registration, geographical coverage, main activities and the scale of funds that might have or not have); staffing and their competencies (including volunteers and paid people that are a clear sign of the sustainability of their interventions); gender analysis (a overarching label meant to shed some



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hints on their knowledge on the general gender equality discourse), the humanitarian character of their activities and finally a column with some remarks and conclusive observations. For each organisation a matrix has also been filled and will be separately shared with CoS.

ORGANISATION	Reseau National de Defense des Droits Humains (RNDHDH)	Plateforme des Organisations Haïtiennes des Droits Humains (POHDDH)	Fondation pour la Santé Reproductrice et l'Education Familiale (FOSREF)
TYPE OF ORGANISATION	national organisation	national organisation	national organisation
INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES	i) the provision of human rights education for the purposes of building the capacity of civil society and (ii) monitoring key state institutions in respect to their obligations to protect rights and uphold the rule of law.	i) advocacy and communication; ii) research and investigation; analysis and documentation; iii) Justice Intervention (providing legal assistance); iv) Human Rights Education	Mainly family planning services, sexual workers reintegration, GBV assistance, and overall youth psychosocial services. Some advocacy but only at community level.
DATE OF REGISTRATION	2005	1991	1988
CURRENT YEARLY FUNDS SITUATION	confidential information	500,000 USD	4.-6.000,000 USD

ORGANISATION	Sosyete Animasyon Komunikasyon Sosyal (SAKS)	Komisyon Fann Viktim Pou Viktim (KOFAVIV)	SEROVIE
TYPE OF ORGANISATION	national organisation	feminist organisation	LGBTIQ national organisation
INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES	They set up community radios, train staff and produce education and awareness radio programs.	They used to implement programs: i) prevention; ii) GBV survivors assistance (medical, psychosocial, legal, safe house); iii) Advocacy and policy dialogue	They offer all services to LGBTIQ people (safe house, counselling, medical care, security planning, legal assistance); They are also very active in campaigning but since 2010 they face a lot of stigmatisation and security issues therefore they prefer a low profile strategy. Ministry engage them for advisory role.
DATE OF REGISTRATION	1992	2004	1999
CURRENT YEARLY FUNDS SITUATION	300,000 USD	0	300-500,000 USD
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	nationwide	nationwide	nationwide

ORGANISATION	Oganizasyon Fann Vanyan an Aksyon (OFAVA)	Mouwman Fann Akif Kafou (MOFKA)	Femmes an Association pour le Développement d'Haïti et pour le renforcement de l'Intégration sociale (FADHRIS)
TYPE OF ORGANISATION	women organisation	women organisation	women grassroots organisation
INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES	The main activities is the running of the only safe house in Haiti with all related activities (social workers, medical support, livelihoods training, food, education activities for the children)	They have education program for children and vocational activities for women; moreover they do Monitoring and follow up of protection cases and offer services to GBV cases.	Training on GBV and women rights as well as professional and vocational training (literacy, theatre, patisserie and on jobs usually considered as 'men' activities)
DATE OF REGISTRATION	2004	1999	1998
CURRENT YEARLY FUNDS SITUATION	300,000 USD	50,000 USD	20,000 USD
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	Port-au-Prince	Carrefour	Carrefour Feuille

ORGANISATION	Ensfiti Teknoloji ak Animssyon (ITTECA)	Réseau des Associations Pour le Développement de la Région de Les Palmes (RODEP)	L'Espoir des Femmes Haïtiennes (L'EFH)	Réseau des organisations de femmes de Petit Goave (RESOFPEG)
TYPE OF ORGANISATION	regional organisation	mixed organisation	women grassroots organisation	small women grassroots organisation
INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES	They run an agricultural technical institute, rural and agriculture development programme and a women rights and empowerment program through their female farmers associates	They organise training and forum on Human rights to the population, have a rural development/food security component, and acces to credit activities	They used to offer all packages of services to GBV survivors and vulnerable women literacy and professional training, legal assistance, psychosocial support and counselling and medical support. They do advocacy at local level for specific cases assisted.	NO activities
DATE OF REGISTRATION	1979	2011	2000	NO
CURRENT YEARLY FUNDS SITUATION	500,000 USD	150,000 USD	no funds	no funds
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	Carnifce: Arthonite Saint-Marc, Bois Neuf: Bas Arthonite	Petit Goave town	Petit Goave town	Petit Goave town

ORGANISATION	Alliance des femmes pour une nouvelle Haiti (AFNHA)	Femmes Solidaires (FESO)	Fondation Nouvelle Grande Anse (FNGA)	Fann Deside	Fann Solidaires
TYPE OF ORGANISATION	women grassroots organisation	women grassroots organisation	mixed organisation	small women grassroots organisation	small women grassroots organisation
INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES	They used to facilitate in the past training to other organisations and psychosocial activities. Nowadays they organise once a week some sport and cultural activities with a groups of children.	They offer sustainable credit to women of the town, they offer them training on improving their business, they organise radio and TV campaigns on cholera and other issues.	They have a university program, a primary school, and a health clinic and a rural development program	They participate to a training facilitated by international organisations and Ministry of Women Affairs initiatives, they replicate them at their level, organise cleaning and awareness campaign; assist women in prison.	They participate to training organised by other international organisations and Ministry and they replicate them at their level on gender, domestic economics, vocational training.
DATE OF REGISTRATION	2010	2004	1986	1993	2008
CURRENT YEARLY FUNDS SITUATION	no funds	confidential information	500,000 – 1,000,000 USD	0	0
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	Petit Goave town	Petit Goave town	Grande Anse	Jeremie town	Jeremie town

ORGANISATION	Fann Sipo	Fann Solid	Réseau des Femmes pour une Vie Meilleure dans la Grande Anse (REFALAG)
TYPE OF ORGANISATION	small women grassroots organisation	small women grassroots organisation	small women grassroots organisation
INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES	They organise training, they are very active in reproductive health issues and participate in working groups with the hospital and ministry of health.	They have participated to a lot of training facilitated in the past by international organisations and the Ministry of Women Affairs and they replicated them at their level. They have small activities of fruit transformation and tailoring.	They have 'community gardens' where the jointly cultivate; the products are then sold and the income reinvested; they have Handicraft activities (component less structured); they have a system of credit with up to 3% interest; and finally they organise training targeting men and women using a gender approach.
DATE OF REGISTRATION	1996	2004	2009
CURRENT YEARLY FUNDS SITUATION	0	0	0
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	Jeremie town	Jeremie town	Jeremie town

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the Church of Sweden's assessments general requirements. As stated in the terms of references, the assessment was also guided by "aspects such as guiding principles and values, gender focus, leadership, staff composition and capacity, how they work and how they are organized, risk-analysis, scope of their work, the role that the organisation fulfil in the Haitian civil society, their role and position within the cluster of gender, feminist or women organizations, relationship with Church of Sweden's partner Lutheran World Federation-World Service Haiti Program and other members of the ACT Alliance. Moreover the potential of added value to Church of Sweden's program in Haiti in terms of for example potential capacity building of existing partner and synergies, participation in networks - national and international - and relationship with state actors should also be taken into consideration⁵¹. Moreover specific attention was also drawn on the necessity of respecting Church of Sweden's general requirements for all partners that are: *i)* Continuously working with and improving the competence of staff (knowledge, attitudes, relevant to their roles/tasks); *ii)* Having a code of conduct for staff, and continuously working on putting it into practice; *iii)* Following up on, evaluating and reporting on how resources have been used and what results have been achieved, and putting lessons learned from this into practice. Work is to be followed up on and evaluated with the focus on accountability and quality



assurance; *iv)* Encouraging participation by listening to the target groups/rights bearers and their needs, and continuously involving target groups/rights bearers in decisions that concern them. In this work, special measures must be taken in order to involve people in vulnerable situations; *v)* Having secure and accessible systems and processes for receiving, processing and responding to feedback and complaints from the target group/rights bearers; *vi)* Sharing the vision and basic task of the Church of Sweden's International department; *vii)* Ensuring that all

partners have sound, documented financial and administrative routines and undergo an annual financial audit⁵².

In particular, in line with international gender equality declarations and guidelines, the following recommendations hold the view that full development in Haiti cannot be achieved unless women and the resources they represent are integrated into the development process. Investment in gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries within the framework of sustainable development, and Church of Sweden is encouraged in doing so⁵³. There are needs and many concerns still to be met and coordination mechanisms to join in this effort. A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in development co-operation is a mean to enhance the total effectiveness of aid and hence of the other programs that are already funded in country though the WLF.

If Church of Sweden will become more engaged in the field, the following will be some important recommendations to follow:

⁵¹ Terms of Reference "Gender assessment of gender justice and equality and mapping of organizations experienced in working with gender issues in Haiti", Church of Sweden, October 07, 2014

⁵² Terms of Reference "Gender assessment of gender justice and equality and mapping of organizations experienced in working with gender issues in Haiti", Church of Sweden, October 07, 2014.

⁵³ DAC guidelines for gender equality and women's empowerment in development cooperation, by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1999

1. At the outset and before starting a program with the ultimate goal of women empowerment and gender equality and in order to best support potential partners' initiatives, organisations themselves (and so Church of Sweden and her potential national partners) will require **gender skilled competence**, ensuring that existing CoS gender policies and practices are spread and acted upon. This might need an initial investment in time and resources to identify and train human resource that can really implement and supervise a future program in country. Having gender focal point or engaging more women in activities does not mean promoting a gender equality program; and this has been clearly showed by the very few organisations that while working in this domain lack in a full comprehension of the gender discourse. Specific people with clear terms of references and expertise might cover some advisory roles and supervise the quality and the consistency of a future intervention.
2. Secondly, before starting a gender equality or women empowerment program, specific attention to women's needs and concerns in the target area need to be carried out in order to really include women voices in the program execution. Through to the different interviews and visits on the ground it is clear that **economic empowerment** is a key strategy and a key priority for every woman and every organisation, ensuring the right to a decent livelihood, through access to economic assets. Therefore a future program with the ultimate goal to empower Haitian women should works in partnership and consider serious financial and economic activities. Indeed, the most successful and sustainable organisations were those that had included in their strategic planning some economic development component or had women economic empowerment very clear from the very beginning, such as the FESO grassroots organisation. Secondary needs should nevertheless be included and assessed according to the specific geographical region (food security, agricultural production enhancement, education and livelihoods skills training, and so on.)
3. Thirdly, CoS should engage in a **structured cooperation with other international donors and national coordination mechanisms** in order to support the current Haitian capacity building process and being in line with the national efforts ongoing in country. Women's organisations and networks are getting more structured in Haiti, both at national level such through the *Table Thematique Genre*, than a local level with the MCFDF initiative of setting up a Network of Women Organisations in the Grande Anse. CoS would benefit from consultation with these mechanisms and networks when undertaking future analyses and dialogue on issues and problems to be addressed in country programmes and in future programme formulation. On the contrary, given the continued under-representation of women in the Haitian decision-making institutions and processes, grassroots women's organisations and the existing human rights networks can also benefit from support to further develop their opportunities and skills for research, lobbying, advocacy, and broader networking; that are at the moment still not fully developed. It would also be interesting supporting these processes and linking local networking to ACT alliance initiatives.
4. Fourthly, to overcome the negative perception of the feminist movement in Haiti and to really promote a **harmonious agenda of gender equality between men and women** more attention should be drawn to men. Clearly women and men do not live in isolation from each other. Male and female gender identities, their activities and behaviour in the family and the public sphere, are highly interdependent. Equality strategies also need to consider the ways in which the gender identities of men affect women and the achievement of development goals. Efforts are also required to involve more men as partners and allies in formulating and pursuing strategies for more equal societies; and this is particularly interesting and innovative in Haiti. REFALAG in Grande Anse has successfully managed to have men on board in their gender equality initiatives focusing on their role in their family and in education; engaging and educating boys to overcome the culture of violence is a topic reiterated by different people interviewed; community radio and social media might carry out a national education campaign to change gender negative social norms as well as the current gender equality aggressive activist language. Gender equality in Haiti is almost exclusively associated with violence against women; a positive gender equality agenda needs to go far beyond than that.

5. Fifthly, Haiti humanitarian effort is transitioning toward a more sustainable development agenda. Nevertheless, governmental resources are not able to address the huge needs caused by the lack of a social welfare system. Indeed, gender justice entails ending the inequalities between women and men that are produced and reproduced in the family, the community, the market and the state. It also requires that mainstream institutions — from justice to economic policymaking — are accountable for tackling the injustice and discrimination that keep too many women poor and excluded. **Expanding women/girls-friendly public services**, especially out of Port-au-Prince are then at the core for a sound women empowerment program in order to meet basic women and girls' rights to education, health and food. Fortunately in Haiti and among those previously listed there are many organisations that offer vocational training, reproductive health services, family planning, literacy classes. Unfortunately in Haiti those services are all projects' funded and internationally subsidised and a financial long terms development program might play an important role few of them at least.
6. Sixthly, engaging Haitian national and/or grassroots organisations means at the outset **embedding capacity building activities within their partnership framework**. Indeed, many of the organisations interviewed have limited financial and administrative procedures and resources; they have been project-driven more than program oriented, and suffer from a serious weak internal governance procedures. The Haitian context and the heavy logistics of getting around and out of Port-au-Prince also have an impact on the lack of rapidity of some initiatives. Therefore, it is suggested to apply a multilayered approach whereby already well established and sound national organisations (some already partners with WLF but not exclusively) might be recipient of funds and through a cascade approach supporting grassroots activities while administratively coaching them. This will avoid to overstretch the already limited capacities of small organisations while enhancing the collaboration among civil society actors.
7. Finally, the main contribution that an international organisation engaged in gender equality can do in Haiti is still contributing for **ending violence against women and girls**: a scourge that too many women and girls face in daily life, stunting their opportunities, curtailing their mobility and denying them rights. Sexual exploitation, discrimination, domestic violence are rampant phenomena that really hinder women from taking care of their life, their family and hence engage in the community, and prevent girls from properly developing as children and hence as young women subject of rights. Specific attention should also be drawn on specific categories such as male survivors and sexual minorities, that are often neglected and invisible in Haiti. Raising awareness on women rights, available services and consequences of GBV is a extremely important activity, as long as offering access to quality and holistic GBV survivor centred services and supporting the already existing programs to fight impunity.

Annex I. Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

QUESTIONS FOR WOMEN AND FEMINIST ORGANISATIONS/ QUESTIONS POUR ORGANISATIONES DE FEMMES ET FEMINISTES

NAME/NOME:

ORGANISATION:

1. What are the main obstacles faced by your organization to work with the issues of GBV and / or gender justice and equity?
Quels sont les principaux obstacles auxquels fait face votre organisation à travailler avec les questions de violence basée sur le genre et / ou la justice de genre et de l'équité?
2. What is your relationship with the state or governmental mechanisms for the advancement/promotion of women rights?
Quelle est votre relation avec l'État ou le mécanisme pour la promotion de la femme ?
3. How do you think we could move forward with work/cause related to GBV and / or gender justice and equity starting from the experience of your own organization and its partners?
Comment pensez-vous on pourrait avancer avec les activités/la cause liés à la VBG et / ou de la justice de genre et de l'équité, en réfléchissant surtout sur les activités de son organisation et de ses Partner?
4. Which are the strength and weaknesses of the organisation to work within the GBV and / or gender justice and equality?
Quelles sont les points forts et les faiblesses de votre organisation pour travailler avec la VBG et / ou de la justice de genre et l'égalité des sexes ?
5. Which do you think are or should be the priorities to address the concerns and needs of women and girls in Haiti?
Quelles vous pensez que soient ou devraient être les priorités pour répondre aux demandes et besoins des femmes et fille en Haiti?

QUESTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL OR COOPERATION ORGANISATIONS/ QUESTIONS POUR LES ORGANISATIONES INTERNATIONALES OU DE COOPERATION

NAME/NOME:

ORGANISATION:

1. Which are your strategic areas of intervention related to issues of gender violence and / or gender justice and equity? *Quelles sont vos lignes de travail liées à des questions de violence de genre et / ou la justice de genre et de l'équité?*
2. What is your relationship with the state or governmental mechanisms for the advancement/promotion of women rights? And which is your relations with the local women and feminist organisations? *Quelle est votre relation avec l'État ou le mécanisme pour la promotion de la femme ? et avec les organisationes des femmes et feministes presente au niveau national ?*

3. With whom do you work and which are the strategic and geographic areas prioritized?
Avec qui travaillez-vous et quels sont les domaines stratégiques et géographiques prioritaires?
4. Which do you think are the main assets and major constraints in Haiti on issues of gender violence and gender justice and equity?
Quels sont selon vous les principaux atouts et contraintes majeures en Haïti sur les questions de violence de genre et la justice et l'équité entre les sexes?
5. Which are the strength and weaknesses of the women and feminists organisations to work within the GBV and / or gender justice and equality?
Quelles sont les points forts et les faiblesses des organisations des femmes et féministes que travaillent avec la VBG et / ou de la justice de genre et l'égalité des sexes ?
6. Which do you think are or should be the priorities to address the concerns and needs of women and girls in Haiti?
Quelles vous pensez que soient ou devraient être les priorités pour répondre aux demandes et besoins des femmes et fille en Haïti?
7. How do you think we could move forward with work/cause related to GBV and / or gender justice and equity?
Comment pensez-vous on pourrait avancer avec les activités/la cause liés à la VBG et / ou de la justice de genre et de l'équité?

QUESTIOS FOR PUBLIC AGENCIES/INSTITUTIONS:

NAME/NOME:

ORGANISATION:

1. Which are your strategic areas of intervention related to issues of gender violence and / or gender justice and equity?
Quelles sont vos lignes de travail liées à des questions de violence de genre et / ou la justice de genre et de l'équité?
2. What is your relationship with the state or governmental mechanisms for the advancement/promotion of women rights? And which is your relations with the local women and feminist organisations?
Quelle est votre relation avec l'État ou le mécanisme pour la promotion de la femme ? et avec les organisationes des femmes et feministes presente au niveau national ?
3. With whom do you work and which are the strategic and geographic areas prioritized?
Avec qui travaillez-vous et quels sont les domaines stratégiques et géographiques prioritaires?
4. Which do you think are the main assets and major constraints in Haiti on issues of gender violence and gender justice and equity?
Quels sont selon vous les principaux atouts et contraintes majeures en Haïti sur les questions de violence de genre et la justice et l'équité entre les sexes?
5. Which are the strength and weaknesses of the women and feminists organisations to work within the GBV and / or gender justice and equality?

Quelles sont les points forts et les faiblesses des organisations des femmes et féministes que travaillent avec la VBG et / ou de la justice de genre et l'égalité des sexes ?

6. Which do you think are or should be the priorities to address the concerns and needs of women and girls in Haiti?

Quelles vous pensez que soient ou devraient être les priorités pour répondre aux demandes et besoins des femmes et fille en Haiti?

7. How do you think we could move forward with work/cause related to GBV and / or gender justice and equity?

Comment pensez-vous on pourrait avancer avec les activités/la cause liés à la VBG et / ou de la justice de genre et de l'équité?

Annex II. List of contacts

Organisation	Contact Person	E-mail	Telephone	Adresse
Port-au-Prince				
National Organisations				
RNDDH	Marie Yoleine Gille	lgilles@mddh.org lelenegilles@hotmail.com	37288466	9, Ruelle Riviere Pont Morin Haiti.
POHDH	Antonal Mortimé / Yamiley Jean Baptiste	pohdh@yahoo.fr	29 40 50 10 / 29 40 45 69	# 1 Rue Mont Jolie Turgeau, PauP
FOSREF	Dr Fritz Moïse	fritzmoise@yahoo.com	28 13 13 61 - 36 58 79 29	# 30 Debussy, Pacot, PauP
SAKS	Sony Esteus	sonikoesete@hotmail.com	37015029	Delmas 65
KOFAVIV	Jocie Philistin	jocie@kofaviv.org	3813- 0751	Rte Mais Gaté; PauP
SEROVIE	Reginald Dupont	serovielife@yahoo.com	509-47045839	# 34 Debussy, Pacot, PauP
OFAVA	Lamerie Charles-Pierre	ofavafanmaksvon@yahoo.fr	37 47 0687	#100 Rue Panamericaine, PauP
MOFKA	Magdala Michelle Jean Pierre	Ma_gday@yahoo.fr mofka2000@yahoo.fr Fadhrls_1@yahoo.fr	36848561	#54 Lamentin, Carrefour, PauP
FADHRIS	Shella Loreus	femineambassady@yahoo.fr	37562871/ 37032253/37526310	# 316 Rue Magloire Ambroise 316, Carrefour Feuille, PauP
Fanm Deside	Marie Ange Noel	fanmdeside@yahoo.fr angenoe155@hotmail.com	37 83 61 23 / 38 87 93 18	Rte Cap Lamandou Jacmel Haiti Corner rues Jolibois et Jean Baptistes canape vert # 2
Kay Fanm	Yolette Andre Jeanty		37 17 46 40/ 38911908	
	Olga Benoit	olgabmfelix@yahoo.fr secr2sofa@yahoo.fr	3455 4924 / 3455 4922/ 3723 9155/ 37 23 91 55 / 3455 4924 / 3455 4922/ 3723 9155 / 38 91 19 08/ 48779576/42300333	# 9, Rue Villemenay, Bois Vera, PauP Haiti
SOFA	Clorinde Zephir	info@enfofanmhaiti.org		46195730 Rte Metellus, Place boyer; Petion Ville, PauP
ENFOFANM				
Fanm Yo La	Lisa François	Fanmyola@yahoo.fr	47 04 83 54/ 36-07-53-50 22-44-54-28	Delmas 62
International Actors				
IOM CCCM Protection Project Manager	Fanette Blanc	fblanc@iom.int	37021659	IOM Office, Logbase
Human Rights Officer				
OHCHR/Protection Unit Cluster Protection	Samira Mouaci	mouaci@un.org	37010358	OHCHR Office, Logbase
Human Right officer/ Gender Focal Point West Department	Guerda Benjamin	benjamin@un.org	48194084	OHCHR Office, Logbase
UNHCR Representative	Soufiane Adjali	adjali@unhcr.org	37029615	UNHCR Office, Logbase
UNWOMEN Project Officer	Kenise Phanord	kenise.phanord@unwomen.org	36013348	UNWOMEN Office, Turgeau
UNFPA Project Officer	Shyla Durandis	durandisse@unfpa.org	37015338	UNFPA Office, Logbase
Oxfam GB Co-lead Cluster Protection Manager	Alexandre Becquevort	ABecquevort@oxfam.org.uk	38702037	Oxfam Office, Petion Ville
International Rescue Committee GBV Manager	Evelyne Silvain	Evelyne.Sylvain@rescue.org	34065231	IRC Office, Puits Blanc
Haiti/DR Country Manager				
Christian Aid	André Prospéry Raymond	Praymond@christian-aid.org	3702-4200	Christian Aid Office#100, Rue Raphael , Péti- on-Ville
First Secretary (Development) , Embassy of Canada/Gender Focal Point	Karen Christie	Karen.Christie@international.gc.ca	2812-9000	Delmas Road, between Delmas 71 and 75 Port- au-Prince
Governmental Bodies				
Ministry of Women Affairs				
Concertation nationale	Danielle Magloire	danmagloire@yahoo.fr	37572326	
Concertation nationale	Nicole Magloire	magloirenicole@hotmail.com	37022738	
Les Palmes				
National Organisations				
ITECA	Jean Baptiste Chenet	chenetb@hotmail.com	37570688	Gressier (on the hill), Petit Goave
President of a platffrom of 7 organisations (OFAG, AFKG, OFTB, UFPB, OFAMG, OFPEDG)	Krisna Derat		37257035-37149903	N/A
President Organisation des femmes Active de Gressier	Sonia Cherie			N/A
RODEP	Emmanuel Noel	rodepreseau@yahoo.fr	37 14 81 72	Avenue La Hatte Petit Goave ruelle Galbau, # 22 Avenue La Hatte, Petit Goave
Espoir des femmes	Kerly henry	kerlyhenry12@yahoo.fr	31392516	
Reseau des organisations de femmes de Petit Goave	Jean Miryam	Jmyriam70@yahoo.fr	37242182	N/A
Alliance des femmes pour une nouvelle Haiti	Hymenda Anis	afnhaiti@yahoo.fr	34387408	Rue des Vignes, Petit Goave Haiti 75, Route Nationale #2 Bloc, Avenue de la Liberté Petit Goave
Femmes Solidaires (FESO)	Marlene Louis		37355056/49151593	
Governmental Bodies				
Secretary of Protection Civile Gressier	Stephanie Hira		28997516	Container of Protection Civile, Gressier
Responsible Ministry of Women Affairs	Marie Pauline Dorcé		37590073	Container of Protection Civile, Gressier
Point focal MAST at the City Hall	Roseline Dezard			Townhall
GRANDE ANSE				
National Organisations				
FNGA	Jude Saint Gilles	judesaintgilles@yahoo.fr	3355221746 586327/22782963/37291236	Rue to Chambelain, Jeremie
Fanm Solid	Charlot Leda		37332366/ 37 427 195	N/A
Fanm Deside	Marie Lise Cherie	marielisecherie@yahoo.com	37493541	N/A
Fanm Solidaires	Jean Louis Myrtha		34732944	N/A
Fanm Sipo	Marie Lourde Fortune		37885286	N/A
REFALAG	Vania Pierre Bonet	refalag@yahoo.fr/piwouli1@yahoo.fr	37053495	N/A
Fanm Travayé	Numa Maculanie		37383038	N/A
La maison des femmes	Paco Therese		37356625	N/A
Femme Naturelle	Jean Marize		34280500	N/A
FANM DEVWE	Lisse guerlande		34554946	N/A
OFOR	Eliane Moussignac		38144818	N/A
International Actors				
Human Rights Minustah	Gabrielle Paul Antoine	georgesgpaul@gamil.com	36874686	Minustah Office
Medecins du Monde	Celine Ribot	celineribot5@yahoo.fr	37294065	MDM Office
Governmental Bodies				
Police/Child and Women Brigade	Amose Rene Hyolite		31709638 / 3620052	Police Station
Ministry of Women Affairs	Gladys St. Jean Lundy, Directrice MCFDF		32390091	Administrative Compound

Annex III. Organisation Matrix

Date:

Town, Country:

A. General Information										
01	Name of organisation/association					Acronym of the organisation				
02	Adresse:									
03	Phone:									
	E-mail									
	Website									
	Blogs									
	Web Page									
04	Date of establishment of the organisation									
05	Responsible of the organisation									
06	Position:									
07	Legal definition of the organisation (Mark only one options below)									
	a) ONG	b) Association	c) Fondation	d) community organisation	e) Co-operative			f) network/federation		
08	Type/nature of the organisation (mark among the options below more than one are valid)									
	a) Religious		b) women	c) Feminist	d) IDPs	e) LGTTTBIQ		f) Mixed		
	f) Other (please specify)									
09	In case is an organization working with LGTTTBIQ, with whom they mainly work		a) L	b) G	c) Trans sex	d) Trans- gen.	e) Trans- vest	f) B	g) I	h) Q
10	Values of the organisation:									
11	Is the organisation legally registered/established:									
	a) Yes	Month, year:		b) No	c) On process		To be ready by:			
12	Member of ACT Alliance:		a) Yes	b) No						
13	Geographic coverage (more the one option is valid)									
	a) National	b) Regional	c) Local	d) International	Please specify the intervention area:					
14	How many people are part of your organisation?									
	Women		Hombres							
	14.1 Volunteer		14.2 Volunteer							
	14.3 Employee		14.4 Employee							
15	Which is the age breakdown of your organisation's members?									
	a) Youth		b) Adults		c) Elderly					
16	Which is the organs taking decisions? How decisions are taken within your organisation?									
	a) Assembly			b) Board of directors/Council			c) Executive organs			

	d) Other (please specify)			
Mains strategic interventions on women rights promotion:				
17	Scope/outreach (from a 1-3 ranking scale 1=few, 2=medium, 3=a lot)			
	Legal assistance		Psychosocial Support	
	Training and education		Overall service provision	
	Research/study		Advocacy and Policy Engagement	
	Awareness		<u>Other (please specify)</u>	
	Communication campaign			
	Prevention			
B.- How does the organisation work/act				
18	Which is the organisations' mission and vision?			
19	Do they have a strategic plan?	a) Yes	b) No	
20	Which are their main organisation's areas of intervention? (More than one option is valid) (1-3 ranking scale 1=few, 2=medium, 3= a lot)			
	a) Racial discrimination		b) Women Rights	
	c) Environment		d) Gender based violence	
	e) Education		f) Sexual Rights	
	g) Reproductive Health Rights		h) Health	
	i) VIH/SIDA		j) Communication	
	k) Economic Justica		l) Human Rights	
	m) Labour Rights		n) Rights of LGBTIQ	
	o) Civil Security		p) Food security	
	q) Masculinity		r) Livelihoods	
	s) Humanitarian/Emergency Intevention		u) Auditing/ Accountability	
	t) Public Politics		v) Political Participation	
	w) Capacity building			
	z) Other (please specify)			
21	Which are the target/participants/beneficiaries of your organisation? (More than one option is valid)			
	(1-3 ranking scale 1=few, 2=medium, 3= a lot)			
	Women		Men:	
	a)in general		a)in general	
	b) youth and adolescents		b) youth and adolescents	
	c) Migrants/IDP		c) Migrants	
	d) indigenous		d) indigenous	
	e)IDPs		e) IDPs	
	f) children		f) children	
	k) other groups: (please specify):			
22	Your organisation work in collaboration/partnership with:			
	(More than one option is valid) (1-3 ranking scale 1=few, 2=medium, 3= a lot)			
	a) Women Organisations		b) Feminist Organisations	
	c) Afrodescendants Organisations		d) Indigenous Organisations	
	e) Communes/Mairies		f) Public Institutions	
	g) Human Rights Commissions/Organs		h) Organisations active against GBV and VAWG	
	i) LGBTIQ Organisations		j) Youth Organisations	
	i) Other: (please specify):			

23	Do you take part in strategic global alliances?	a) No	b) Yes	<u>Which?</u>
24	Does your organisation carry out your gender analysis?	a) No	b) Yes	Please Specify, give an example
25	Are your activities adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?	a) No	b) Yes	Please Specify, give an example
C.- Communication				
26	How do you share information?	a) websites/ blog	b) Social network	c) Own publications
		d) Events	e) E-mails	f) Other: (please specify)
27	Does your organisation have any kind of publications?	a)No	b) Yes	<u>Which?</u>
28	Does your organisation have specific protocol/guidelines on sharing information on GBV?	a)No	b) Yes	<u>Which?</u>
D.- Funds				
29	How does your organisation manage the financial support?			
	a) The same organisation manage the finance			
	b) Through another organisation	Which?		
	c) Other way	Specify		
30	Do you carry out internal/external audit?	a) Yes	b) no	
31	Through what your organisation receive funds? (more than one option is valid)			
	a) Judicial services		b) Health services	
	c) Psychosocial services		d) Members fees	
	e) Training/education		f) Communication	
	g) Research/study		h) Advocacy	
	i) Project providing funds		j) Consultancies	
	k) Private donations		l) livelihoods/IGA activities	
	m) Other (please specify)			
32	Annual Budget? (approx):			
33	Last 2 years budget			
	Public (national government)	Private (national)	Public (international)	Private (international)
	which:	which:	which:	which:
34	Which activities and/or projects are currently carrying out and which organisations/institutions are supporting you? (the main activities)			
	Activities/Projects	Organisation which are supporting you	How they are supporting you	Target population/Beneficiaries
				year
E- Internal organisation/management				

35	Does your organisation have internal mechanisms/policies to improve staff competences?	a) No	b) Yes	Which?
36	Do you have a code of conduct?	a) No	b) Yes	Please provide some details:
37	Do you have accountability/quality control mechanisms vis a vis activities, funds and/or beneficiaries?	a) No	b) Yes	Please provide some details:
Observations/remarks (for the interviewer only)				

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