



Building Back by Half?

Gender Issues in IFI Investments in
Post-Earthquake Haiti

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About Gender Action

Gender Action was established in 2002. It is the only organization dedicated to promoting gender justice and women’s rights in all International Financial Institution (IFI) investments such as those of the World Bank.

Gender Action’s goal is to ensure that women and men equally participate in and benefit from all IFI investments.

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List of Acronyms

BMPAD	Office of Monetization of Aid and Development Projects (GoH)
CADEC	Community Development Councils (WB)
CBO	Community-Based Organization (WB)
CDC	US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CRC	Community Reconstruction Centers (WB)
EDH	Haiti Electricity
EPPLS	Public Enterprise for the Promotion of Social Housing (GoH)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FHAPME	Haitian Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross domestic product
GoH	Government of Haiti
GSR	Gender Shadow Report
HESAR	Haiti Emergency Spending Allocation Request.
HRF	Haiti Reconstruction Fund
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (UN)
IDA	International Development Association (WB)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEZ	Integrated economic zone
IFC	International Finance Corporation (WB)
IHRC	Interim Haiti Recovery Commission
IHSI	Haitian Statistics and Informatics Institute (GoH)
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation (IDB)
IJDH	Institute for Justice and Democracy
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISRR	Implementation Status and Results Report (WB)
MARNDR	Haitian Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MEF	Haitian Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund (IDB)
MINUSTAH	UN Stabilization Mission to Haiti
MSME	Micro-, small and medium enterprises
MSPP	Haitian Health Ministry
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PAD	Project Appraisal Document (WB)
PCGF	Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (IDB)
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PIC	Caracol Industrial Park
PID	Project Information Document (WB)
PMR	Progress Monitoring Report (IDB)
PRODEP	Haiti Community Driven Development (CDD) Project (WB)
SDS	Safeguards Data Sheet (WB)
SEP	Social Entrepreneurship Program (IDB)
SNEP	Haitian National Potable Water Service
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollars
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

Executive Summary

On January 12, 2010, an earthquake struck Haiti west of its capital, Port-au-Prince, killing over 200,000 and causing an estimated US\$ 8 billion in damages. Promising to “build back better”, bilateral and multilateral donors including International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have pledged over US\$ 13 billion to the humanitarian and reconstruction efforts to date.

Few reports assessing the effectiveness of this donor funding to Haiti have paid attention to the impacts of IFI spending or the extent to which donor funding addresses gender inequalities or the needs of Haitian women. Haitian women were disproportionately affected by the earthquake. Haiti will not make a full recovery unless women’s needs and concerns are addressed.

This Gender Action report assesses the extent to which the investments of the two most significant IFI donors to Haiti, the World Bank (WB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), respond to the needs of Haitian women.

In total, the WB committed US\$ 667.34 million across 21 projects from January 12, 2010 through August 12, 2013. The IDB has committed nearly double that amount – US\$ 1.087 billion – across 151 projects in the same period. This report analyzes project documentation from a stratified random sample of 24 of these projects across sectors including agriculture; energy; finance, trade and industry; housing; and water and sanitation.

Most of the 24 projects reviewed discussed gender inequalities and gender roles in the context of their project rationale and background. Seven of the projects’ documentation discussed gender extensively and seven mentioned gender in passing, for example, noting women’s increased vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) or their lower rates of employment. However, ten projects ignored gender dimensions entirely. In project planning, few projects appear to have conducted consultations with beneficiary women according to project documentation. Documentation for four projects explicitly mentions consultations with women; 20 others either make no mention of beneficiary consultations at all, or do not mention gender balance in the consultation process. As regards ensuring women’s participation in and access to project benefits, documentation for 12 of 24 projects detailed gender targets for participation (usually at 40 percent of beneficiaries or higher), and/or had a ‘gender strategy’ for how to minimize the risk that women would be left out of project activities and benefits. Finally, at the monitoring and evaluation stage, only 7 of 24 projects collect any sex-disaggregated data, making it difficult if not impossible to gauge the project’s potentially different impacts on women.

Haitian women were disproportionately affected by the earthquake. Any humanitarian or reconstruction project in Haiti, therefore, must take this gendered context into account in order to be effective. This report concludes with sector-specific recommendations for making IFI operations in Haiti systematically more gender sensitive. Women must participate meaningfully and actively in all stages of post-earthquake projects ranging from identifying priority needs, to developing reconstruction plans, to building and sustaining safer communities for all citizens. All humanitarian and development aid activities must incorporate women’s concerns at all stages of the project cycle, from planning through monitoring and evaluation.

Résumé analytique

Le 12 janvier 2010, Haïti a subi un tremblement de terre à l'ouest de sa capitale, Port-au-Prince, qui a fait plus de 200 000 morts et entraîné dans son sillage environ 8 milliards de dollars américains de dégâts. Promettant de "reconstruire en mieux", les bailleurs de fonds bilatéraux et multilatéraux parmi lesquels les Institutions financières internationales (IFI) se sont engagées à soutenir les efforts humanitaires et de reconstruction pour un montant de plus de 13 milliards de dollars américains.

Peu de rapports sur l'efficacité de ces fonds versés en Haïti ont porté une attention particulière aux impacts du financement des IFI ou à la mesure dans laquelle le financement de bailleurs de fonds en Haïti s'adressent aux inégalités à base de genre ou aux besoins particuliers des Haïtiennes. Les femmes haïtiennes ont été frappées de façon disproportionnée par le séisme. Haïti ne se rétablira complètement qu'en prenant en compte les besoins et les préoccupations particulières des femmes.

Ce rapport de Gender Action évalue la mesure dans laquelle les investissements des deux IFI les plus importantes en Haïti, la Banque mondiale (BM) et la Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID), répondent aux besoins et aux préoccupations particulières des femmes.

Au total, la BM a approuvé en Haïti un engagement de 667,34 millions de dollars sous la forme de 21 projets entre le 12 janvier 2010 et le 12 août 2013. La BID a approuvé presque le double de cette somme, 1,087 milliards de dollars américains, avec 151 projets dans la même période. Ce rapport évalue les documents de projet d'un échantillon aléatoire stratifié de 24 de ces projets dans le secteur agricole et les secteurs de l'énergie, de la finance, du commerce et de l'industrie, du logement et de l'eau et l'assainissement.

La majorité des 24 projets étudiés ont abordé la question d'inégalité et des rôles à base de genre dans le contexte de la justification et du contexte du projet. Les documents de 7 projets ont traité en profondeur des questions liées au genre. 7 autres projets ont brièvement traité ces questions en notant, par exemple, la vulnérabilité des femmes à la violence à base de genre ou le taux d'emploi des femmes inférieur à celui des hommes. Toutefois, 10 projets ont ignoré complètement la question du genre. Au niveau de l'élaboration de projet, les documents de peu de projets font preuve de consultations proactives avec les femmes. De telles consultations se sont manifestées pour 4 projets; les vingt autres projets mentionnent des consultations sans précisions par rapport à la participation des femmes ou ne mentionnent aucune consultation avec les bénéficiaires du projet. En ce qui concerne garantir la participation des femmes aux projets et leur accès aux bénéfices des projets, selon leurs documents de projets, 12 des 24 projets étudiés ont ciblé un pourcentage de participation féminine (d'habitude à 40 pourcent ou plus des bénéficiaires) ou ont élaboré une 'stratégie sur le genre' pour minimiser le risque d'exclusion des femmes des activités et des bénéfices du projet. Finalement, dans leurs suivis et leurs évaluations, seulement 7 des 24 projets recueillent des données ventilées par le sexe, rendant difficile sinon impossible de mesurer les impacts potentiellement différents du projet pour les femmes.

Les femmes haïtiennes ont été affectées de manière disproportionnée par le séisme. Tout projet humanitaire ou de reconstruction, par conséquent, doit prendre en compte ce contexte sexospécifique pour être effectif. Ce rapport offre en conclusion des recommandations particulières aux secteurs d'investissement figurant dans ses analyses afin de rendre plus sensible au genre les opérations des IFI en Haïti. Les femmes doivent participer de façon significative et active dans toute étape de la reconstruction de leur pays suite au séisme: de l'identification de priorités, au développement de plans de reconstruction, à l'établissement et au renforcement de communautés sûres pour tout(e) citoyen(ne). Toute activité d'aide humanitaire et d'aide au développement doit incorporer les préoccupations des femmes dans toute étape du cycle de projet, de l'élaboration à l'évaluation.

Introduction

On January 12, 2010, an earthquake struck Haiti west of its capital, Port-au-Prince, killing over 217,300,¹ injuring countless others, and causing an estimated US\$ 8 billion in damages (GoH 2010a). Promising to “build back better”, bilateral and multilateral donors including International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have pledged over US\$ 13 billion to the humanitarian and reconstruction efforts to date. Now, three years after the earthquake, Haitians and their allies worldwide demand to know how donor funding was spent.

Few reports assessing the effectiveness of this donor funding to Haiti have paid attention to the impacts of IFI spending or the extent to which donor funding addresses gender inequalities or the needs of Haitian women. Haitian women were disproportionately affected by the earthquake. The crisis of homelessness created a severe lack of safety and security, especially for women and girls, and worsened the high rates of poverty and economic and food insecurity for women (Haiti Equality Collective 2010). In order to be effective, any humanitarian or reconstruction project in Haiti must take this gender context into account. Yet as Gender Action has shown,² women are routinely left out of IFI development projects that neither address their needs nor involve them in project assessment, planning, implementation, or monitoring and evaluation.

‘Building Back by Half? Gender Issues in IFI Investments in Post-Earthquake Haiti’ is motivated by the belief that women’s full participation and leadership is vital to all phases of the reconstruction of Haiti, as mandated by UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Haiti will not make a full recovery unless women’s needs and concerns are addressed. To this end, this report assesses the extent to which the investments of the two most significant IFI donors to Haiti, the World Bank (WB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), respond to the needs of Haitian women.

Background on the IFIs in Haiti

This section introduces the two banks’ structures and engagement with Haiti in order to understand the WB’s and IDB’s investments and their effects on Haitian women.

The WB and IDB are public institutions: they are owned by member governments who fund their budgets. In 2012, the WB committed US\$ 52.6 billion to developing countries and the IDB approved US\$ 11.5 billion. Whereas the WB makes loans, primarily to governments, throughout the world, the IDB loans to governments in Latin and South America and the Caribbean only.

Historically, the WB’s and IDB’s primary form of development aid has been investment loans. In 1979, the WB introduced Structural Adjustment Loans (SALs) to country clients who, in exchange, commit to improving their balance of payments and policy reforms. The IDB often co-financed WB SALs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Critics argued that SAL-mandated cuts to public sector employees and spending, and industry and service privatization, reduced or eliminated social programs on which the poor relied, led to massive unemployment, and worsened life for many ‘beneficiaries’ (Gender Action 2004: 1-3), particularly women. Under mounting criticism, by the mid-1990s, the World Bank began imposing requirements on its SALs to protect social sector spending cutbacks, though these have been inconsistently applied (Gender Action 2004: 3; Dennis and Zuckerman 2006; Gender Action 2006, 2010,

¹ In February 2010, the Haitian government estimated the death toll at 230,000, revising the number upward to 316,000 on the first anniversary of the earthquake. The 217,300 figure derives from the UN’s 2013 Humanitarian Action Plan for Haiti (UN 2013).

² See for example: ‘From Ignorance to Inclusion: Gender-Responsive Multilateral Adaptation Investments in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region’ (2012) and ‘Banking on Health: World Bank and African Development Bank Spending on Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa’ <http://www.genderaction.org/publications.html>.

2012b). Today, the banks offer loans that require similar conditions in the form of Development Policy Loans (DPL) and Policy-Based Loans (PBL) (Gender Action 2004; 2006).

Prior to the earthquake, like most other low-income countries, Haiti received such loans as well as some grants from both the WB and IDB. By the time the earthquake struck, Haiti owed US\$ 36 million and US\$ 484 million, respectively, to the WB and the IDB.

Donor response to the January 2010 earthquake

The January 2010 earthquake sparked an unprecedented level of private and public humanitarian and reconstruction giving. While private citizens contributed almost US\$ 3 billion in private money to Haiti, 58 donor governments, IFIs and non-governmental organizations gathered in March 2010 at an International Donors Conference (UN Office of the Special Envoy for Haiti 2012c). At the close of the conference, 55 donors had pledged a combined US\$ 9.27 billion, the majority of it new funds, for the period 2010-2012. The IDB pledged US\$ 744 million, while the WB pledged US\$ 307 million.³

Bilateral and multilateral donors have allocated⁴ just over US\$ 13.3 billion in humanitarian and recovery funding to the post-earthquake response (UN Office of the Special Envoy for Haiti 2012c).⁵ Some of the funds pledged were in the form of loans, such as the IMF's US\$ 102 million January 2010 loan.⁶ Under heavy civil society pressure, the WB cancelled Haiti's outstanding debt (US\$ 36 million) in May 2010 (WB 2010g). The IDB quickly followed suit, cancelling US\$ 484 million in Haitian debt (IDB 2010f) in September 2010. Both the IDB and WB promised to henceforth make only grants to Haiti.

Following the earthquake, several donor coordination mechanisms were established, including the UN and Haitian government-established Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC) (whose mandate expired in 2011) and the ongoing WB-managed Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) which makes grants to the IDB, the UN, and the WB (UN Office of the Special Envoy for Haiti 2012c). Unfortunately, the donor coordination mechanisms did not prevent chronic poor collaboration among donors to Haiti. Donors have also been faulted for not building the capacity of the Haitian government and by-passing them by overwhelmingly funding non-governmental organizations and contractors (Ramachandran and Walz 2012; CEPR 2013). For example, funding for direct budget support to the Haitian government in FY 2010 increased from US\$ 93.6 million to US\$ 225 million, but declined to only US\$ 48.8 million for FY2011 (Ramachandran and Walz 2012: 4). Comprised of Haitian government and donor representatives, the new Committee on the Coordination of External Aid for the Development of Haiti (CAED) is intended to address some of the failings of the IHRC; it held its first meeting in May 2013 (Caribbean Journal 2013).

Donors including the WB and IDB respond to critiques of reconstruction aid by expressing concerns over the Haitian government's capacity to absorb and manage donor funds.⁷ At the same time, the WB and IDB strongly influence Haitian government reconstruction priorities. The Office of the UN Special Envoy reports that donors disbursed just under US\$ 3.3 billion for relief and recovery efforts in 2010, more than four times the government's internal revenue available to support its 2010 annual budget (UN

³ The ten top pledgers were (in millions US\$): Venezuela (1,587.5), USA (1,151.8), IDB (744.0), European Community (409.9), Canada (387.5), IMF (318.7), Spain (325.5), World Bank (307.2), France (260.2), and Brazil (163.6) (UN Office of the Special Envoy 2012a).

⁴ i.e. Pledged and committed.

⁵ As of December 2012.

⁶ Under heavy civil society pressure, in July 2010, the IMF cancelled Haiti's US\$ 268 million debt to the Fund (IMF 2010). However, it issued a new \$60 million loan which had zero percent interest through 2011 but began accruing new interest in 2012.

⁷ Views expressed in informal meetings with Gender Action and partners (WB: Oct 17, 2012 and Jan 23, 2013; HRF: Sept 20, 2012).

Office of the Special Envoy 2011: 12). The sections below explore the extent of WB and IDB investments in post-earthquake Haiti, their disbursement records, and sectoral priorities.

WB and IDB commitments to date

Since the earthquake through August 12, 2013, the WB and IDB approved a total of 172 projects.⁸ These projects cover 13 sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development; Education; Energy; Finance, Trade and Investment; Gender and Gender-Based Violence (GBV); Health; Housing; Natural Disaster Management; and Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis; Transportation; Tourism, Public Sector Governance, and Water and Sanitation.⁹ Annex 1 contains the definitions of the WB and IDB sectors. The full list of these projects is contained in Annex 2.

In total, the WB committed **US\$ 667.34 million** across 21 projects from January 12, 2010 through August 12, 2013. This entire amount is in grants, not loans. The IDB has committed nearly double that amount – **US\$ 1.087 billion** – across 151 projects, over 7 times the number of WB projects, since that date. The vast majority of IDB commitments have been in the form of grants (99.6 percent), while there have been a limited number of small (US\$ 2 million and under) loans to Haitian credit unions, a garment manufacturing initiative and an insurance company.¹⁰

The IDB tends to spend more frequently on smaller projects. The average size of the 151 IDB projects is almost US\$ 7.2 million; projects range in size from US\$ 12,000 to 55 million. By contrast, the WB tends to spend less frequently on larger, cross-sectoral projects: the average size of the 21 WB projects is almost US\$ 31 million, ranging from US\$ 500,000 to 90 million.

WB and IDB disbursements to date

As of August 12, 2013, the WB disbursed US\$ 221.67 million of its total US\$ 687.34 million post-earthquake commitment (32.3 percent). The IDB disbursed US\$ 492.26 of its total US\$ 1.087 billion commitment (45.3 percent). The UN Office of the Special Envoy for Haiti considers funds “disbursed” when they have been transferred to an implementing partner, such as the Haitian government, an NGO or company (2012a). The disbursement rate has lagged behind commitments—currently at only an estimated 48 percent of pledged funds (UN Office of the Special Envoy 2013). Civil society groups have criticized the lag, saying that the Haitian government, which depends heavily on development assistance, cannot build its capacity to respond to Haiti’s reconstruction needs without it.¹¹ In response, publicly-funded donors like the WB and IDB argue (informally) that their own accountability to taxpayers in donor countries prevents them from disbursing funds to the Haitian government because of the Haitian government’s lack of transparency for the funds it receives, coupled with its generally poor capacity to administer the funds effectively. The result is that much of the pledged money remains ‘undisbursed’. Furthermore, as the Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) notes, much of the

⁸ At time of writing: August 12, 2013. IDB: 151 projects (87.8 percent of 172 total projects), WB: 21 projects (12.2 percent of 172 total projects). Excludes IFC and IIC projects – private sector loans – which are listed in Annex 2.

⁹ Gender Action coded the 13 sectors based on existing WB and IDB sector and themes represented in their post-January 2010 Haiti projects. The IDB codes projects as falling under only one exclusive sector. For example, a project can be coded as *either* an ‘energy’ sector or ‘economic development’ sector project, not both. By contrast, the WB codes projects as relevant to one or more ‘sectors’ and ‘themes’ by assigning percentages of the project funds to the different sectors and themes (totaling 100 percent of project funds). For example, a US\$100K WB project may be coded as 50 percent (US\$ 50K) ‘energy’, 30 percent (US\$ 30K) ‘economic development’ and 20 percent (US\$20K) ‘water and sanitation’. The total spending in a given sector is calculated as the sum of all of the funds coded for that sector across all of the WB projects. Annex 1 contains sector definitions.

¹⁰ The five loan-supported projects total US\$ 4.1 million (less than 0.4 percent of IDB commitments). Three of these (HA-S1009, HA-S1008 and HA-S1012) are loans of less than US\$ 1 million each to Haitian ‘caisses populaires’ credit unions under the IDB’s Social Entrepreneurship Program (SEP). The two loan-financed projects, HA-L1072 (to a Haitian insurance company) and HA-L1063 (to a garment manufacturing initiative run by Canadian and Haitian investors) are financed by IDB private sector loans. See Annex 2.

¹¹ See for example, Oxfam 2012b.

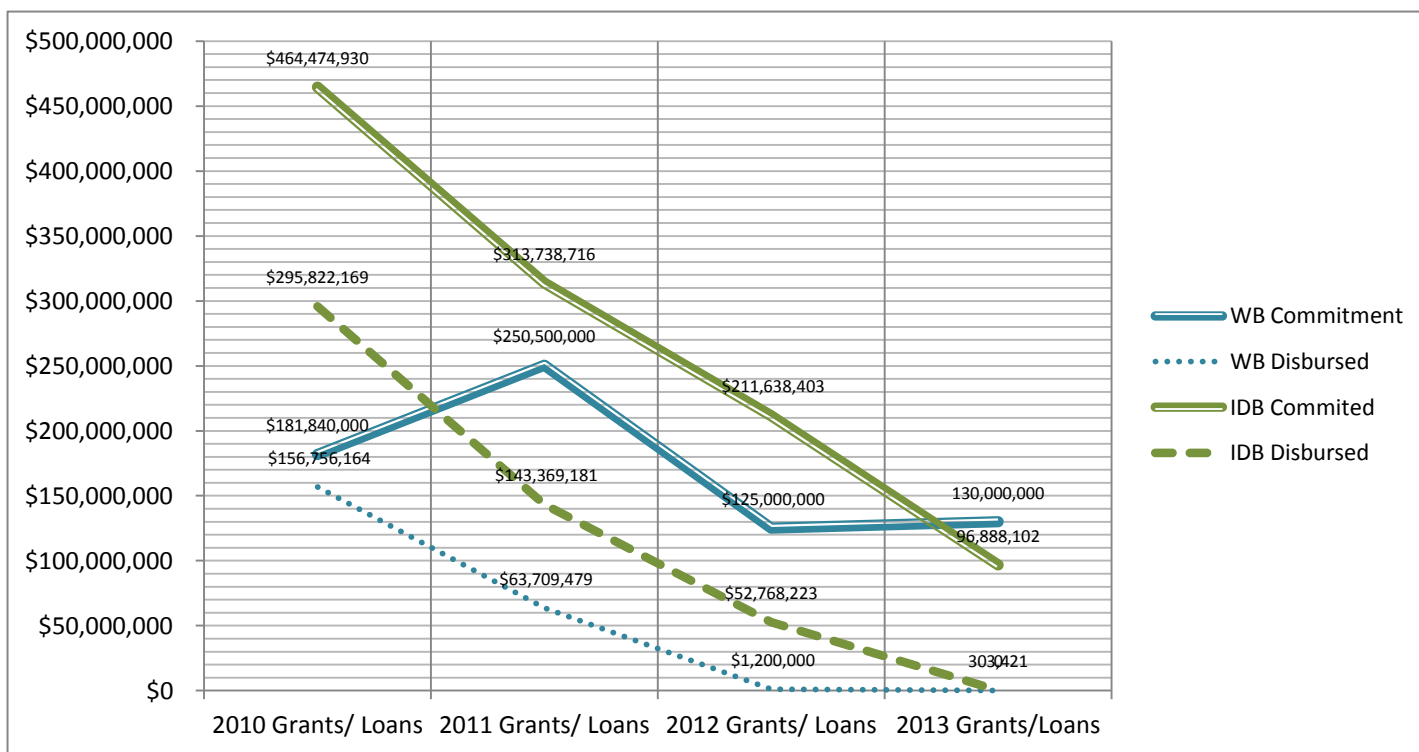
donor money that actually has been disbursed by donors is rarely *spent* on the ground (CEPR 2011) remaining instead in the bank accounts of the projects' executing agencies, be they government ministries, inter-governmental organizations or non-governmental groups.

Timeline

Table 1 shows the amounts committed and disbursed by the IDB and WB across three calendar years (2010-2012).¹² WB funding went up in 2011, due in part to the longer grant approvals process of the WB. However, the general decline in WB and IDB funding over time reflects a broader decline in humanitarian and reconstruction funding to Haiti following the initial post-earthquake surge: the Office of the UN Special Envoy for Haiti's 2012 funding appeal (US\$ 231 million) was only 8.5 percent funded (UN Office of the Special Envoy for Haiti 2012d).

The rate of disbursement of committed funds has been slowing as well (Table 1). Significant percentages of committed funds, even from grants made in early 2010, remain undisbursed more than three years later. 86 percent of the WB commitments made in calendar year 2010 have been disbursed, compared to only 25 percent of WB 2011 commitments, 1 percent for 2012 and none, so far, for projects approved in calendar year 2013. The IDB's disbursement rate is comparable – 64 percent for its calendar year 2010 commitments, 46 percent for 2011, 24.93 percent for 2012, and 0.31 percent for 2013.

Table 1: WB and IDB Commitments and Disbursements by Calendar Year (US\$) (January 12, 2010- August 12, 2013)



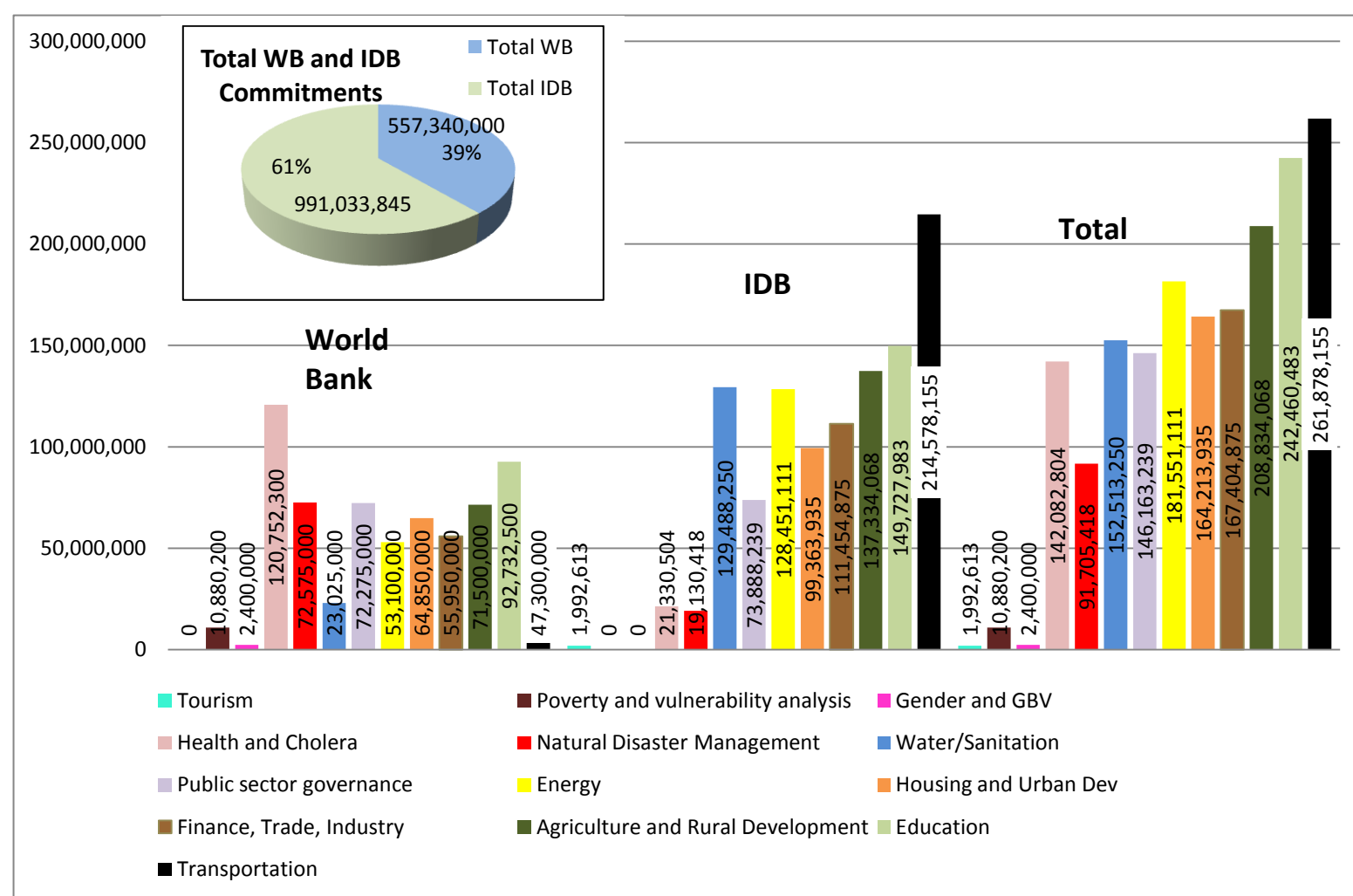
¹² The WB and IDB use different fiscal calendars: the WB fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 while the IDB fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31. Therefore, to enable comparison between the two IFIs, this report uses the calendar year to calculate spending timeframes, i.e. 2010 = Jan-Dec 2010; 2011 = Jan-Dec 2011; 2012 = Jan-Dec 2012.

Sectoral priorities

The WB's and IDB's investments are spread across 13 sectors.¹³ Table 2 outlines the WB and IDB's commitments by sector.

Examining the differences in sectoral priorities between the banks confirms that the IDB tends to invest more heavily in Haiti's physical infrastructure – including roads, airports, power lines, and water and sanitation systems – whereas the WB tends to commit more heavily to social spending – including education and health. This conclusion might appear at odds with the fact that IDB has tended to spend more frequently on smaller projects than the WB, since infrastructure projects tend to require larger budgets. However, the contradiction is a false one. Unlike the IDB, WB project funds are often spread across multiple sectors – a response in part to the decades-old critique of IFI investments being 'siloed' – narrowly-focused on a given sector while not recognizing the overlap between sectors. Because they are designed to cover multiple sectors, WB projects tend to be larger, involving more Haitian government agencies, and requiring lengthier approvals and implementation processes.

Table 2: WB and IDB Commitments (US\$) by Sector



¹³ See Annex 1 for sector descriptions. These sectors largely coincide with the IDB's and WB's own sector categorizations except where otherwise noted.

Both banks, however, highly prioritize Haiti's finance trade and industry sector. The bulk of investment in this sector is concentrated on increasing foreign investment in Haitian production of goods for export: the top six investments in this sector (over 83 percent of the sectoral total)¹⁴ contain significant components to promote private sector investment, including promoting export trade, rehabilitating transport networks and rebuilding key functions of the Haitian Ministry of Economy.¹⁵ Sector investments targeting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises are generally much smaller. IFI investments in Haiti's private sector are discussed in depth in the thematic sections of this report.

Gender in the Banks' Haiti Plans

At first glance, table 2 would seem to reveal only US\$ 2.4 million (0.14 percent) dedicated to gender of a total US\$ 1.75 billion in commitments across both banks officially. However, this low stated financial commitment to gender does not necessarily reflect the degree to which projects are gender sensitive, given both institutions' stated commitment to 'mainstreaming gender' into all of their operations.¹⁶ At the IDB, this commitment is enshrined in its Operational Policy on Gender Equality and Development, which aims to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout all IDB interventions and incorporates essential do-no-harm safeguard measures, making the consideration of gender discrimination risks an essential part of operation planning. The WB's active gender policy, Operational Policy 4.20, also mandates gender assessments as part of the development of the Bank's Country Assistance Strategies (WB 2003). The Bank's latest gender *strategy*, 'Implications of World Development Report 2012' (2012e) reflects a substantial improvement to its institutional gender equality goals across the institution. However, neither the WB's policy nor its strategy requires the WB to consider potential gender-related risks in its operations.¹⁷

Common to both banks is the institutional mandate to incorporate gender issues fully into their investments and operations.¹⁸ But do they in Haiti?

IDB Haiti Country Strategy, FY2011-15

In its Haiti Country Strategy for FY 2011-2015, the IDB chose to focus on six key sectors, "giving priority to those that have greater impact on poverty and social inclusion" (Annex VI). These sectors are: education, private sector development, energy (particularly electricity), water and sanitation, agriculture and transport (IDB 2011a). The IDB discusses the gender dimensions of its strategy in Haiti only in a four-page 'Gender Note' attached to the main strategy. The Gender Note outlines salient gender background – discussing higher rates of poverty among female-headed households and gender inequality in

¹⁴ The six investments represent US\$ 249.03 million out of US\$ 298.92 million in total (WB + IDB) investments in the finance, trade and industry sector. These six investments alone represent 16.08 percent of the total WB + IDB post-earthquake investments of US\$ 1.55 billion. These six investments are: P127203 Rebuilding Energy Infrastructure and Access; P120895 Infrastructure and Institutions Emergency Recovery Project for Haiti; P130749: AF [Additional Financing] Infrastructure & Institutions Emergency Recovery; HA-L1050: Program to Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund; HA0093: 2384/GR-HA : Program for Rehabilitation of Basic Economic Infrastructure; and HA-L1078 : Private Sector Development through Investment Promotion. See Annex 3.

¹⁵ WB code "Infrastructure services for private sector development," and IDB codes "trade", "private sector development", "banking," "market sector development," and "capital markets". See Annex 2 for a list of the projects.

¹⁶ Furthermore, the WB codes its projects by theme and sector (such that an individual project's commitment might be 90% under the 'energy' theme and 10% under the 'gender' theme. The IDB, by contrast does not have a 'gender' theme or sector – its projects bear a single sector code, because, according to project staff at the IDB, gender is 'mainstreamed' into each project.

¹⁷ Gender Action and over 270 civil society group members of the Global Gender IFI Watcher Network submitted in April 2013 language to the World Bank's safeguards review policy. The proposed 'gender safeguard' advocates for the integration of gender analyses and risk assessments into all phases of project design and implementation, the collection of sex-disaggregated data and the protection of women's human rights, among other recommendations (Gender Action 2013c).

¹⁸ A full discussion of the IDB's and WB's gender policies, strategies and other initiatives is beyond the scope of this report. See Gender Action 2013b for a comparative analysis of IFI gender policies and Lauterbach and Zuckerman 2013 on the WB.

education, for example, as well as the Haitian government policies and institutions dealing with gender (IDB 2011d). The Gender Note also outlines four key areas of IDB intervention on gender: a vocational training program (section 2.3); support to women-led micro-enterprises and labor training in the infrastructure, particularly road, sector (section 2.5); support to women agricultural associations through the Agricultural Intensification Program (section 2.7); and promotion of women-owned businesses through the IDB's Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) (section 2.9).

Disappointingly, however, the main text of the country strategy ignores gender entirely, even in sections that clearly call for such an analysis, such as those identified in the Gender Note. The document's discussion of education (4-6) does not mention women's unequal access to education in Haiti and the higher rates of illiteracy among women; its discussion of private sector development (6-7) does not mention women's unequal access to credit. Its discussion of energy barely mentions socioeconomic inequalities in who lacks access to electricity (the poor); its discussion of water and sanitation (8-9) does not describe women's overwhelming responsibility for household tasks involving water (such as bathing family members, cooking, and cleaning). Its discussion of agriculture (9-10) acknowledges rural poverty without mentioning that women predominate in small-scale agriculture in Haiti; its discussion of transport (10-11) discusses neither men's nor women's transport needs.¹⁹ Notable, also, is the strategy's complete lack of sex-disaggregated indicators in its results matrix (1-5). The discussion gender issues in one small annex divorced from the main text of an otherwise gender-blind country strategy does not bode well for the gender sensitivity of actual projects, which is the focus of this report.

While the Gender Note is appreciated, as is the IDB's frank assertion that "unfortunately, [a] gender perspective is not always assimilated or applied by implementation units," (2011d: section 1.1), the strategy taken as a whole reflects a common tendency among development funders to sequester 'gender issues' for separate discussion, often in smaller, tangential annexes. Not only does this contradict the IDB's policies to 'mainstream' gender into *all* of their activities,²⁰ it also does little to ensure that implementation units actually take gender into consideration, as the IDB itself notes is a problem.

WB Interim Strategy Note for Haiti, FY2013-14

Whereas the IDB strategy focuses on six key sectors, the WB focuses instead on four cross-sectoral "goals" in its Interim Strategy Note (ISN). These are to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience, support sustainable reconstruction, build human capital, and promote inclusive growth (WB 2012d). Unlike the IDB Haiti Country Strategy, the WB's ISN discusses gender issues throughout. For example, it discusses how Haitian women disproportionately work in the informal sector (17) and notes gender inequality challenges in access to justice, economic opportunity, maternal health and GBV. The ISN also highlights specific projects with pro-gender equality aims, such as its Jobs Creation and Growth Project (18) and the Adolescent Girls Initiative (24). Further analysis is contained in Annex 15 "Gender Issues in Haiti", which notes gender equality progress in some sectors (education) but flags continuing challenges in other fields (health outcomes, economic opportunity, etc.) Compared with the IDB Haiti country strategy, the WB's Haiti ISN is significantly more gender sensitive and sets out a significantly more ambitious gender agenda for its work in Haiti.

The salient point, however, is that *both* banks are supposed to fully account for gender in their projects and investments as a matter of institutional *policy*. Against this backdrop, the remainder of this report examines a representative sample of WB and IDB projects in Haiti, assessing them for their sensitivity to

¹⁹ Gender inequalities in these sectors and other contexts are discussed in depth in the thematic sections of this report.

²⁰ See Gender Action 2013b for a comparison of IFI gender policies.

gender issues and their attention or inattention to gender equality. Gender Action’s findings follow a description of our methodology below.

Methodology

Project selection

A stratified random sample of 24 of the 172 projects across the 13 sectors was selected for deeper gender analysis (Table 3).²¹ The budgets of the selected projects range from US\$ 150,000 to US\$ 70 million; the 24 projects collectively represent 21.6 percent of total financial commitments (and 15.8 percent of total projects) to Haiti across both banks since January 12, 2010.²²

Gender analysis methodology

We used Gender Action’s Essential Gender Analysis Checklist (Box 2)²³ to evaluate the gender sensitivity of WB and IDB projects using publically available project documents.²⁴

For each WB project, we consulted the final pre-approval Project Information Document (PID); one mid-project Project Paper or Project Appraisal Document (PAD); and the latest project Implementation Status and Results Report (ISRR) and other relevant documents.²⁵ For each IDB project, we consulted the pre-approval Loan or Grant Proposal or Agreement, the Project Profile or Plan of Operations, the latest available Progress Monitoring Report (PMR) and other relevant documents. For projects that were continuations of pre-2010 projects, we analyzed project documentation from the pre- and post-earthquake projects. We also considered news reports, bank press releases, and testimony from bank officials, implementing agencies and project observers.

Table 3: Projects selected for analysis

Sector (Bank)	Project (approval date, committed amount)
Agriculture and Rural Development (WB)	P118139: Rural Community Driven Development - Additional Financing II (27-May-10, US\$ 15,000,000)
Agriculture and Rural Development (IDB)	HA-M1034: Mango as an Opportunity for Long-term Economic Growth (2-Jun-10, US\$ 3,055,218)
Agriculture and Rural Development (IDB)	HA-L1009: Ennery-Quinte Agricultural Intensification Project (29-Sep-10, US\$ 15,735,033)
Agriculture and Rural Development (IDB)	HA-L1056: Land tenure security program in rural areas (24-Apr-12, US\$ 27,000,000)
Agriculture and Rural Development (WB)	P130749: AF Infrastructure & Institutions Emergency Recovery (27-Sep-12, US\$ 35,000,000)

²¹ The sample was stratified by IFI: 28 percent of WB projects (6 of 21) and 12 percent of IDB projects (18 of 151) were analyzed. Projects were randomly selected within this framework, with the exception of HESAR projects (IDB): projects funded by the IDB’s HESAR fund were excluded because they primarily supported the reconstruction/recovery of infrastructure of initiatives and groups already funded by the IDB who suffered damage during the earthquake, and thus contain few new directions, strategies or development goals. Selecting 24 projects at random ensures that each project within the stratified categories has the same probability of being analyzed. This method and sample, while small, minimize the possibility that Gender Action could misrepresent WB and IDB investments’ overall gender sensitivity by selecting projects that are not or poorly gender-sensitive.

²² The 24 projects’ commitments total US\$ 382,762,655 (21.6 percent) of the total US\$ 1,774,080,151 in post-earthquake commitments to Haiti across both banks. Excludes IFC and IIC commitments, see Annex 3.

²³ The checklist, part of our “Gender Toolkit for International Finance Watchers,” guided this analysis (Gender Action 2013a). The Toolkit helps civil society organizations to incorporate a gender perspective into their work on IFIs and in other entities. This living Toolkit, originally launched in 2008, is periodically updated based on years of best practices of monitoring development aid for women’s rights and gender justice.

²⁴ The WB’s projects are listed at: www.worldbank.org/projects. The IDB’s projects are listed at: www.iadb.org/projects/.

²⁵ The listed documents were not available online for all selected projects. In the case of missing documents, Gender Action contacted relevant IFI project personnel.

Education (IDB)	HA0017: Vocational Training (29-Sep-10, US\$ 7,572,110)
Education (IDB)	HA-M1030: Creation of a Human financing model for higher education in Haiti (18-Jan-11, US\$ 828,000)
Education (WB)	P124134: Haiti - Education for All Project - Phase II (1-Dec-11, US\$ 70,000,000)
Energy (IDB)	P120914: Emergency Program for Solar Power Generation and Lighting for Haiti, as a Consequence of the Earthquake in Port-au-Prince (17-May-10, US\$ 500,000)
Energy (IDB)	HA-T1077: Bioenergy Action Plan (26-Aug-10, US\$ 429,000)
Energy (IDB)	HA-L1073: Institutional Transformation and Modernization Program of the Energy Sector II (6-Jun-12, US\$ 12,000,000)
Finance, Trade and Industry (IDB)	HA-M1026: Institutional Strengthening of FHAPME (17-Mar-10, US\$ 150,000)
Finance, Trade and Industry (IDB)	HA-L1050: Program to Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (29-Sep-10, US\$ 20,000,000)
Finance, Trade and Industry (IDB)	HA-T1141: Support Private Sector Involvement in Programmatic Approach to Develop the North (9-Dec-10, US\$ 245,000)
Finance, Trade and Industry (IDB)	HA-L1063: Bringing Higher Value Apparel Manufacturing to Haiti (6-Dec-12, US\$ 1,000,000)
Health and other social services (IDB) ²⁶	HA-L1062: Emergency Response for the Containment of Cholera (15-Dec-10, US\$ 15,000,000)
Health and other social services (WB)	P123205: JSDF Grant for Emergency Community Cash for Work Project (3-Sep-10, US\$ 2,840,000)
Housing (IDB)	HA-M1032: "Learning by doing" to build back a better Haiti (25-Apr-11, US\$ 3,011,228)
Housing (WB)	P125805: Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction (4-May-11, US\$ 65,000,000)
Transport (IDB)	HA-L1058: Support for Transport Sector in Haiti II (10-Oct-12, US\$ 53,000,000)
Tourism (IDB) ²⁷	HA-M1037 : Developing the North Department as a Tourism Destination (4-Aug-10, US\$ 1,691,852)
Water and Sanitation (IDB)	HA-T1119: Strategic Plan for Solid Waste Management in Four Intermediate Cities (25-Mar-10, US\$ 250,000)
Water and Sanitation (IDB)	HA-L1044: Port-au-Prince Water and Sanitation Project (21-Jul-10, US\$ 15,000,000)
Water and Sanitation (IDB)	HA0014: 2381/GR-HA Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Reform (29-Sep-10, US\$ 18,455,214)

A full comparative analysis of the 24 projects is contained in the Discussion section. In the next sections we apply the Essential Gender Analysis Checklist (Box 2) to evaluate a smaller subset of the selected projects,²⁸ sector by sector, beginning with agriculture and rural development.

²⁶ In this report, IDB project 'HA-L1062 : Emergency Response for the Containment of Cholera' is discussed in the section on water and sanitation, given the close link between the spread of cholera and poor water and sanitation practices.

²⁷ In this report, IDB project 'HA-M1037 : Developing the North Department as a Tourism Destination' is discussed in the section on finance, trade and industry, given the central importance of the new Haitian government emphasis on promoting tourism as a source of income for the country and a development strategy.

²⁸ Though all 24 projects were analyzed in depth, only 10 of the 24 projects are presented in depth in the thematic sections of this report. These 10 were selected because they highlight relevant themes that emerged from the analysis of the full set (which are discussed in the Discussion section). Among the 10 are clear instances of poor and better practice when it comes to gender.

Box 2: Gender Action's Essential Gender Analysis Checklist (2013)

This qualitative checklist reveals the extent to which gender-related issues are addressed in a development project, specifically the extent to which a project:

1. Approaches gender issues from a human rights perspective (gender and human rights);
2. Acknowledges and seeks to redress inequalities between men and women, boys and girls; explicitly promotes equality between men and women, boys and girls (gender in/equality);
3. Provides and analyzes sex-disaggregated data as part of the background/justification for the project's existence and design; includes sex-disaggregated indicators for project monitoring purposes (including data on gender participation in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (gender data);
4. Analyzes gender relations, dynamics and inequalities within relevant political, legal, geographic, economic, historical and/or social contexts to be considered throughout the project cycle (gender in context);
5. Examines how gender inequalities uniquely affect men and women/boys' and girls' abilities to participate in the project cycle and benefit from project outputs and outcomes, including whether user fees and other harmful conditions promoted through the project may differentially affect access to services for men and women, boys and girls (gender access);
6. identifies and seeks to value men's and women's differential unpaid time devoted to traditionally feminine care work, including cooking, cleaning, child care, and water and fuel collection (gender and care work);
7. Promotes the equal opportunity for those who are directly or indirectly affected by the project to participate throughout the project cycle—from planning to implementation to monitoring and evaluation—including women, marginalized men, and other vulnerable groups, as appropriate; collect data on participation by gender (gender inputs);
8. Plans project outputs and outcomes that accommodate and respond to the differential needs of men and women, boys and girls (gender outputs); and
9. Considers the differential longer-term impacts of projects and/or IFI-endorsed policies on women and men, boys and girls (gender impact).

Adapted from "Gender Toolkit for International Finance Watchers" (Gender Action 2013a)

Agriculture and Rural Development

One third of Haiti's population is 'food insecure', without a nutritious and calorie-sufficient diet because they lack the resources necessary to purchase or produce food (WFP 2012).²⁹ In June 2013, the World Food Program estimated that because of poor harvests and drought, 1.5 million Haitians are severely food insecure.

Haiti's food insecurity results in part from a macroeconomic climate focused on export-driven industrial growth, food imports and entrenched neglect of the agricultural sector, particularly for smallholder farmers who grow most of Haiti's food, and account for a large percentage of the food insecure population. Beginning in the 1980s, IFI-mandated structural adjustment programs imposed sweeping trade liberalization measures on Haiti as conditions of loans, including substantial reductions in Haiti's import tariffs (McGowan 1997). Complementarily, in 1994, the US government conditioned support to Haiti on the complete elimination of the tariff on imported rice (Wilcock and Jean-Pierre 2012), further undermining production of staple crops by rural Haitian farmers.³⁰ Food imports primarily from the US flooded the country (FAO 2001), undermining rural farmers' livelihoods.

The earthquake caused over US\$ 30 million in damages to Haiti's agriculture sector, damaging and destroying rural infrastructure including irrigation systems, storage and processing centers and administrative structures (GoH 2010c: 9). Tropical Storm Isaac struck Haiti 19 months later, destroying around 8 percent of Haiti's total arable land (Haiti Libre 2012b) and in late October 2012, Hurricane Sandy caused major damage in at least 6 of Haiti's 10 departments.

While public sector donors had pledged just over US\$ 303 million to Haitian agriculture in 2012 (UN 2012b), donors' emphasis on industry for export, like clothing manufacturing and export crops like coffee and mangoes, risk eclipsing food security as an investment priority. Haiti imports at least half of the food it consumes (WFP 2012). In 2012, rural households in Haiti spent an average of almost 60 percent of their income on food (WFP 2012). That year droughts in the United States and Eastern Europe (WB 2012a) caused major food price hikes, including a 50 percent increase in the price of rice compared to 2011.³¹

Women and agriculture

More than half of all Haitians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with women providing most of the labor for subsistence agriculture. Women contribute greatly to economic development by selling agricultural products domestically, and working in the informal sector as vendors and domestic workers.³²

²⁹ Adapted from Gender Action-co-authored 'Towards Food Security and Resilience in Haitian Agriculture: A Call to Action' (HAWG 2012).

³⁰ The historical neglect of Haiti's agriculture sector continues to date. The Haitian government allocated just 7.55 percent of its 2012-2013 budget to agriculture (NYT 2012b), less than the 9 percent accorded under the budget of previous Haitian President Rene Prével, despite current President Martelly's announcement that 2013 would be a year promoting agriculture and environment.

³¹ On January 1, 2013, the 109th Haitian independence anniversary, President Martelly announced a goal that Haiti would produce 70 percent of the food Haitians consumes by the end of his term. The periodic importation of tons low-cost of Vietnamese rice, as well as the government's allocation of arable land for export-processing zones, has led many to call into question the sincerity of this commitment. Hundreds of Haitians, among them many women, joined protests in October 2012 against the Martelly government, in part in response to increasing food prices (Reuters 2012).

³² More on women's role in Haitian agriculture can be found in Haiti Equality Collective (2010).



A woman cooks in Jacmel © UN Photo/Logan Abassi (Jan 2010)

Yet women are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity as they tend to have less access to financial and other resources necessary to feed themselves and their children. To pay climbing food prices, families often cut back on other expenses. Children, especially girls, are removed from schools; families sell their precious assets like livestock or property for artificially low prices. With agriculture no longer providing the means to live for a season or more, men and women migrate to find employment, leading to climbing unemployment for all. Entire families, and women in particular, reduce their caloric intakes precipitously.

Since the January 2010 earthquake, the burden on poor women has only increased. A Gender Action report from November 2011 showed that most of the 13 WB and 80 IDB post-earthquake commitments to Haiti, totaling over US\$950 million as of fall 2011, “neither focus on agriculture and rural development, nor on the role of women” and that, contrary to WB and IDB gender policy recommendations, few WB and IDB post-earthquake grants to Haiti were explicitly gender sensitive (Gender Action 2011).

IFIs and Haiti’s agriculture and rural development

Across the two banks, the agriculture and rural development sector accounts for 11.8 percent of total commitments, making it the banks’ third largest sectoral priority.³³ The IDB is the heavier spender of the two: the IDB’s current agriculture investments³⁴ amount to US\$ 137.3 million, while the WB’s US\$ 71.5 million in investments amounts to around 52 percent of the IDB’s investments.

What are the implications of these agricultural investments for women? In this section, we analyze two agriculture and rural development projects (one WB and one IDB) of the 10 projects selected for deeper analysis.

World Bank project P118139: Rural Community Driven Development - Additional Financing II

Project background

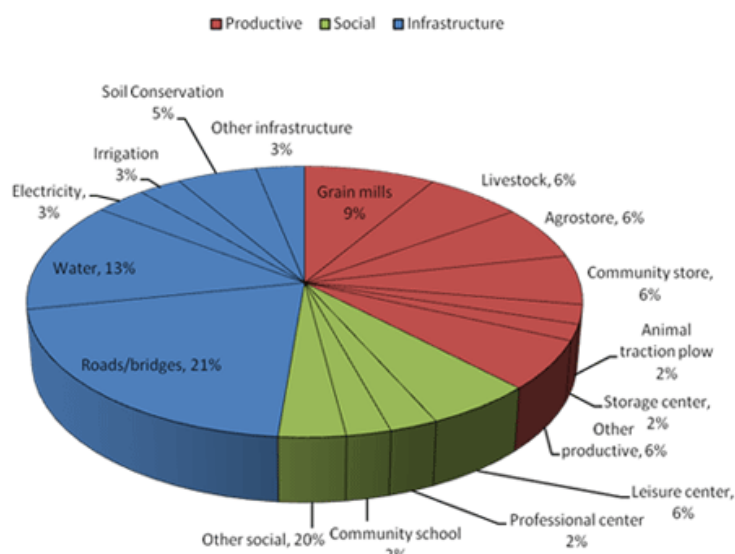
Project ‘P118139: Rural Community Driven Development - Additional Financing II’ is a continuation of a WB project approved in July 2005, ‘P093640: Haiti Community Driven Development (CDD) Project / PRODEP (“PRODEP”).’ The WB’s financing of PRODEP, a Haitian government project administered by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, was designed to assist the Haitian government “in implementing the direct transfer of public resources [through microcredits] to local community organizations in poor rural and peri-urban communities: (i) to improve their access to basic and economic infrastructure and support income-generating activities by financing small-scale investments proposed, implemented, and managed by the community organizations themselves; and (ii) to improve governance and build social capital of communities through an increase in citizen participation and transparency in open decision-

³³ Agriculture and rural development is the fifth largest sectoral priority of the WB and third largest priority of the IDB. See “Sectoral priorities.”

³⁴ See Annex 1 for sector definitions.

making processes.”³⁵ PRODEP was financed through an initial grant of US\$ 38 million. In December 2008, PRODEP received US\$ 8 million in additional financing to increase the project’s coverage and impact.

In May 2010, four months after the earthquake, the WB authorized a further US\$ 15 million to PRODEP under the project title P118139: Rural Community Driven Development - Additional Financing II (WB 2010a). This financing will see the project through to June 2013. Building on the original PRODEP Project, P118139 aims to “to improve...access to basic and economic infrastructure and services, and to support income-generating activities by financing small-scale investments proposed, implemented, and managed by the local CBOs themselves”; and “to improve governance and build social capital in communities, via increased citizen participation and transparency in open decision-making processes” by assisting the Haitian government to directly transfer public resources to local Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in poor rural and peri-urban communities (WB 2010b: 2).



PRODEP Subprojects by sector, May 2009 (WB 2009)

The implementing agency of the PRODEP project is the Haitian government Office of Monetization of Aid and Development Projects (BMPAD).

Gender analysis

Overall, the project appears gender-sensitive in that it promotes the equal opportunity of women to participate throughout the project cycle and plans outputs and outcomes that accommodate and respond to the differential needs of men and women, boys and girls. It monitors the participation and impacts on women. It incorporates a dedicated Gender Strategy to “include: (i) gender sensitization programs; (ii) training for female leaders; (iii) development of women’s networks; and (iv) a monitoring indicator for gender participation in CADECs [Community Development Councils] to more effectively track Project progress from a gender perspective” (7). It also contains measures to minimize the project’s risks identified during the original PRODEP project. These risks include discrimination against women in resource allocation (22).

In its monitoring and evaluation, PRODEP’s ISRRs present limited sex-disaggregated data (WB 2012b, 2013). The goal that 30 percent of CBOs [Community-based organization] and 15 percent of CADEC members of the executive committee be women has been exceeded (WB 2012b). However, other project indicators that could be sex-disaggregated are not, such as indicators for the percentage of the adult population that is aware of PRODEP and the percentages of CBO and CADEC members who have participated in trainings. Furthermore, the gender composition of the CBOs and CADEC themselves, apart from their executive committees, are not explained. In the latest project ISRR (January 2013), none

³⁵ PRODEP’s initial scope targeted multiple sectors: 60 percent of funds were designated for the general agriculture, fishing and forestry sector; 20 percent for roads and highways; 10 percent for irrigation and drainage; and 10 percent for the general water, sanitation and flood protection sector (10 percent) (WB 2005).

of the indicators apart from the CBO and CADEC executive committee composition are sex-disaggregated. These include several gender-blind indicators, for example, the number of residents with “improved access to basic social and economic infrastructure” and “20-point change in Social Capital Index, reflecting greater citizen participation in resource allocation decisions” (WB 2013). The Project Paper (May 2010) highlights that a gender assessment was carried out for the project (WB 2010c) in 2009. The WB infrequently conducts project-by-project gender assessments so this initiative is welcome. The assessment found that “PRODEP has positively contributed to women’s well-being, provided new opportunities for women’s community participation, capacity-building and leadership, and led to improvements in women’s social status and overall empowerment” (7).

But does this rosy WB assessment ring true to project observers and ‘beneficiaries’? An investigation by Haiti Grassroots Watch (2012a) raised concerns over discrepancies between the WB’s determination of the project’s satisfactory progress (as outlined in the June 2012 ISRR) and their on-the-ground observations. Their investigation documented that multiple projects they visited were never operational, or fell into disrepair when PRODEP money ran out. Dozens of in-name-only organizations were created to receive funding, and projects were co-opted by private entrepreneurs, mostly men, at no clear benefit to the local community. The investigation also raised concerns over the extent to which PRODEP actually built Haitian government capacity to manage and fund Haiti’s development asking if the creation of this “‘permanent local development structure’ dependent on foreign aid [would] contribute to Haiti’s economic development and transition to democracy” (2012a).

The WB maintains that contrary to the above report, its own 2012 impact evaluation study (and two technical audits of a sample of 160 subprojects and 20 training programs) showed that 60 percent of the sub-projects were deemed “successful”; 20 percent were being strengthened and restructured; and 20 percent had not produced the intended results. These results are summarized in the latest ISRR, but their details and the methodology used to derive them are not publically available to date. Given the lack of sex-disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation framework, assessing whether these projects were “successful”, least of all for women, is near impossible.

Whether widespread or not, evidence of PRODEP-funded projects’ inefficiency is particularly concerning for women, who are often least able to command the resources necessary to participate in microcredit projects and least likely to be able to assume leadership roles in organizations like the kind that PRODEP supports. The WB should remedy its “pervasive inattention to monitoring systems” (21), highlighted in a June 2012 World Bank working paper (Mansuri and Rao 2012), by assuring that WB projects benefit and include women while not undermining the capacity of local Haitian institutions.

IDB project HA-M1034: Mango as an Opportunity for Long-term Economic Growth

Project background

Approved in June 2010, ‘HA-M1034: Mango as an Opportunity for Long-term Economic Growth’ is the first of the IDB’s post-2010 earthquake Agriculture and Rural Development projects.

HA-M1034 aims to “add value locally” and “diversify [the] products” of Haiti’s mango industry “while improving the lives of the mango farmers” (IDB 2010g). It is the IDB’s contribution to the Haiti Hope Project, a consortium with Coca-Cola, development non-profit Technoserve Ltd., the Clinton Bush Haiti Fund, USAID and other donors. Announced in March 2010, just two months after the earthquake, the project aims to provide Coca-Cola’s Odwalla Juice line with mangoes to produce the Haiti Hope Mango Lime-Aid/Mango Tango³⁶ drink.

³⁶ Odwalla rebranded the drink from “Mango Lime-Aid” to “Mango Tango” in 2011 (IDB 2012a).

The project has expanded from its initial sites at Gros Morne and Léogâne and has delivered training and other support to 19,000 farmers in these sites as well as the Artibonite and Centre Departments. According to Technoserve staff, existing farmer groups who were actively working in the Mango sector were consulted, with advice from key sector informers including NGOs and exporters, following months of consultations with farmer associations identified through local residents and Mayors' offices.³⁷ Haiti Hope was developed from among 30 farmer groups who self-selected to participate in the program. Farmers qualify for loans under the program after being interviewed by Sogesol, a commercial microlending institution.

The IDB supports the project with just over US\$ 3 million from the Bank's Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) as a Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation grant. Just over 33 percent (US\$ 1.03 million) has



Mango Tango, a Coca-Cola drink, made from Haitian mangoes harvested under a project financed in part by the IDB © Gender Action 2013

been disbursed to the project's executing agency, Technoserve Ltd. Technoserve, a non-profit development agency headquartered in Washington, DC, aims to develop "business solutions to poverty".

Gender analysis

How have business solutions to poverty worked for Haitian men and women? On a national scale, poorly, judging by the poor returns of decades of business-friendly investments in Haiti and continuing entrenched poverty. How does Haiti Hope fare in this context, and how much attention does it pay to gender issues?

Compared to most of the projects reviewed, the IDB's 'Mango' project is remarkably gender-sensitive in its

design and implementation in comparison to most of the projects reviewed. Published at the outset of the project, the Donors Memorandum assures at various points that "Women's access to PBGs [Producer Business Groups] and MSCs [market service centers] will be closely monitored to ensure that it equals participation by men" (IDB 2010h: 15).

The indicators by which the project measures success also demonstrate attention to ensuring that women access project benefits: the project aims for a 20 percent "increase in women's representation in PBG [Producer Business Groups]" and aims for 50 percent of "processing plant employees" to be women and that "women have senior roles" (IDB 2013). Other gender indicators are more modest and could be scaled up: these include a mere five percent increase in "the share of women employed in the value chain" and an unspecified "increase in women's representation in farmer groups". Furthermore, by September 2011, gender training had been carried out with farmers in the program. The project budget allocates funding for "gender activities": US\$ 15,195 total, around 0.5 percent of the IDB's total contribution. While this amount might appear small, it is roughly comparable to the amount budgeted for 'external audits',³⁸ as well as environmental and food security consultants combined.³⁹

³⁷ Communication via email with author, March 12, 2013.

³⁸ US\$ 14,935 (IDB 2010h: Annex 2).

³⁹ US\$ 15,196 total (IDB 2010h: Annex 2).

Despite this generally positive assessment of the gender sensitivity of the project's design and implementation, several cautionary notes are worth mentioning. The first is that the project is ongoing: while Technoserve reports that 40 percent of enrolled farmers are women, the results for other indicators have not been reported⁴⁰ and a full evaluation will not be prepared until five years into the program. It remains to be seen, as with many of the projects analyzed in this report, whether the reality on the ground matches gender design.

Secondly, there are gender inequalities relevant to the agriculture sector, specifically in mango production, that are not discussed in project design. For example, women in farming groups report that the Francisque mango, a preferred export mango and the primary mango variety produced under Haiti Hope, is rarer in Haiti, more costly to produce and thus not as available to women as men. However, the project design does appear to consider that women's greater care work burden relative to men often prevents them from accessing paid labor opportunities: project planners aim for 90 percent of PBG meetings to be held "at times conducive to women's participation" (IDB 2010h: 24).

Finally, it is worth recalling that Coca-Cola, which purchases the mango crop produced by farmers in the project, has been operational in Haiti since the 1920's with significant controversy. For several years, Haitian labor activists have accused Coca-Cola's Haitian bottling and processing partner, Brasserie De La Couronne, of violating Haitian minimum wage laws, failing to address dangerous working conditions, terminating employees and using threat to block union activities (Batay Ouvriye 2001).⁴¹ Currently, only 3 percent of the drink's sale price – 10 cents of US\$ 2.99 – is reinvested in the project, according to the label. Though Coca-Cola continues to claim that 100 percent of profits return to Haiti Hope (Coca-Cola 2012)⁴², this seems overstated considering the paltry percentage given above.

Energy

By the time the earthquake struck in January 2010, Haiti's energy sector was in dire straits, due in part to from the inefficiency of electricity service providers (IDB 2012b), including Haiti Electricity (Electricité d'Haïti, EDH) which is primarily responsible for servicing Port-au-Prince. In 2010, EDH was heavily indebted and losing an estimated US\$ 161 million per year in revenue loss (IDB 2012b).

The earthquake further disrupted EDH's commercial operations, causing an additional US \$37 million in losses. The earthquake-induced displacement of thousands within and to Port-au-Prince increased the demand on the city's already weak electricity system (IDB 2012b). Currently, only an estimated 34 percent of the country is electrified, leaving 70 percent of Haiti's 10 million population without power many resorting to illegal and often unsafe electrical connections.⁴³ Electricity prices in Haiti are among the world's highest. Coal is the primary form of cooking fuel in urban areas compared to wood and straw in rural areas (IHSI 2012), fueling further deforestation.

Women and energy

Haitian women, who are primarily responsible for using energy sources to cook and manage households, would benefit from safe and steady access to electricity. Increasing access for women to stable, affordable energy would reduce the time and funds women spend to access this resource critical to

⁴⁰ According to the latest project monitoring data (IDB 2013).

⁴¹ Coca-Cola's response to these allegations is partially documented in notes from the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) (www.iufdocuments.org/coca-cola/Haiti.pdf)

⁴² The "100 percent" claim has since disappeared from packaging: compare the image above of the bottle above with that of its 2010 packaging, reproduced at <http://popsop.com/33729>. Coca-Cola did not respond to emails on the matter.

⁴³ President Martelly announced in January 2013 a government plan to electrify 200,000 homes, beginning in the Grand Anse and Northwest departments (Haiti Libre 2013).

them and their families' wellbeing. The post-earthquake reconstruction of Haiti's energy sector also offers new opportunities for training and employing women in this non-traditional field. IFIs could promote gender equality through their investments in the energy sector. But do they? We address this question below.

IFIs and Haiti's energy sector

Across the two banks, the energy sector accounts for 10.2 percent of total commitments, making it the banks' fourth largest sectoral priority.⁴⁴ Since the earthquake, the IDB's energy sector investments amount to US\$ 128.45 million and the WB's to US\$ 53.1 million.

In this section, we analyze two energy sector investments (one IDB and one WB), which are among the ten projects selected for deeper analysis.

World Bank project P120914: Emergency Program for Solar Power Generation and Lighting for Haiti, as a Consequence of the Earthquake in Port-au-Prince

Project background

In May 2010 the WB approved a US\$ 500,000 grant for 'P120914: Emergency Program for Solar Power Generation and Lighting for Haiti, as a Consequence of the Earthquake in Port-au-Prince'.

The project objective is to provide energy and lighting using solar applications. The project's main component is "the acquisition of solar power and/or hand-crank lighting systems to illuminate the most sensitive areas ... of Port-au-Prince by night, which will immediately improve quality of life for families and injured individuals through improved care" (WB 2010j: 2).

Gender analysis

The project aims to improve security through providing renewable light sources to refugees living in tent communities. Yet the project Safeguards Data Sheet (SDS) (WB 2010j), the project's mandatory environmental and social safeguards analysis, completely ignores the impacts on women and girls that the lamps could have in providing a layer of security, albeit a small one. The SDS acknowledges that "The solar lanterns may also improve personal security and aid in the night-time care of vulnerable groups (small children, the elderly and injured individuals)" (WB 2010j: 2). However, the SDS does not include GBV victims as beneficiaries of increased lighting. Given women's vulnerability to assault in the poorly-lit camps, this omission is striking and does little to minimize women's and girls' GBV risks.

While noting that "[a]round 17,000 solar lanterns [of an intended 50,000] have already been distributed ...to earthquake-affected families", the SDS does not elaborate what percentage of recipients were women. The lamps could benefit women and girls through providing security from violence and lighting for extra hours of work on home-based businesses and for household caring activities. However, without clear sex-disaggregated monitoring data, it is impossible to measure the project's different impacts on women and men.

IDB project HA-L1073: Institutional Transformation and Modernization Program of the Energy Sector II

Project background

In June 2012, the IDB approved 'HA-L1073: Institutional Transformation and Modernization Program of the Energy Sector II,' a US\$ 12 million grant to Haiti's Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). All project funds have been disbursed and the project was completed in July 2012.

⁴⁴ Energy is the seventh largest sectoral priority of the WB and fifth largest priority of the IDB. See "Sectoral priorities."

The project aimed to support the Haitian government to develop an energy framework that will modernize the sector and “increase the availability and affordability of energy in order to satisfy the population’s needs and foster the competitiveness” by supporting the Haitian government’s capacity to define an energy policy plan and oversee the energy sector; and transform EDH into a “viable financial and operational company.”

Gender analysis

Though HA-L1073 aims primarily to increase EDH’s functionality, there are several overlooked but relevant gender considerations. Overall, none of the project documentation acknowledges women’s electricity-related needs and vulnerabilities, neither in project justification nor in project design. The Loan Proposal even considers gender issues not applicable to the project, leaving the entry blank in the project’s Development Effectiveness Matrix, which is used to monitor the project’s adherence to IDB institutional priorities.

For a project which intends to increase EDH’s ability to respond to the public’s needs, it is striking that the project’s Progress Report (October 2012) does not include any social evaluation indicators (IDB 2012c). Nevertheless, the IDB deems the project a success. Without measuring whether it has actually increased electricity access and usage by the Haitian population, it is impossible to measure the project’s impacts for Haitians, including women.

Finance, Trade and Industry

The January 2010 earthquake inflicted almost US\$ 8 billion in damage to Haiti’s economy and caused the country’s gross domestic product (GDP) to contract by 5.4 percent in 2010. Currently, the Haitian government relies on international economic assistance for fiscal sustainability. The Haitian government’s poor tax capacity has also strained economic development. Haiti’s tax revenue as a proportion to GDP is only 17 percent of its 2011 GDP (US\$ 12.37 billion): 188th lowest of 213 countries worldwide (CIA 2012).⁴⁵ Most of Haiti’s employed work in the informal sector. The IDB reports that in 2005, Haiti had an estimated 300,000 micro and small enterprises. Around 75 percent of workers in the informal sector are self-employed. Waged workers represent only 23.3 percent of Haiti’s workforce (15 percent of which are men, 7.3 percent of which are women) (WB 2010e: 6).



Haitians receive garment manufacture training funded by USAID at INDEPCO training center in Port-au-Prince, Ben Edwards/USAID © 2011

Attracting renewed large-scale foreign investment is a key Haitian government economic strategy (GoH 2010a) that is promoted by the WB and IDB (IDB 2011a; WB 2012d). In 2011, the WB estimated that over the next 15 years, over 2,000 hectares of land are necessary for industrial, tourism, and residential use across Haiti, particularly in the Port-au-Prince and the North/Northeast regions.⁴⁶ The WB optimistically anticipated that integrated economic zones (IEZs) will create 380,000 jobs by 2030 (WB

⁴⁵ The Haitian government reported in July 2011 a 35 percent increase in tax revenue since July 2010, to a total of 1.2 billion *gourdes* (around US\$ 30 million) (Haiti Libre 2012a).

⁴⁶ This represents about 0.07 percent of Haiti’s total land mass.

2011c). Indeed, a cornerstone of Haiti's gender-blind post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA)⁴⁷ (March 2010, GoH 2010b) is a call for major expansion and investment in the textile and garment assembly industry, which currently accounts for about 90 percent of Haitian exports and nearly one-tenth of GDP (CIA 2012).

Though foreign investment could play a significant role in revitalizing Haiti's economy, based on the failures of the decades-old neoliberal, export-oriented economic model, civil society organizations including Gender Action have significant concerns that this strategy benefits largely foreign investors with inadequate safeguards to ensure that these investments benefit, not harm, ordinary Haitians. The jobs created in large-scale export-oriented enterprises are poorly paid, at the minimum wage of 200 *gourdes* (US\$ 4.75) daily. Displaced Haitian small-scale farmers, particularly women, have lost their past means of livelihoods in exchange for unfilled promises of few and low paying jobs, without adequate compensation for appropriation of their land (NYT 2012a; Let Haiti Live 2012; ActionAid 2012). IFI support for the 'open for business' strategy, expressed in WB praise of Haiti's "low-cost workforce" (2012d: 9, 13), does little to dispel this impression.⁴⁸



Woman vendor sells wares in Fort Liberté, UN Photo/Logan Abassi ©2009

Women and Haiti's Economy

Haiti's economic development strategy has obvious and important implications for economically active women 83 percent of whom work within the informal sector (UN Office of the Special Envoy 2012b). Haitian women are less likely than men to be waged workers (WB 2010e). Women also contributed strongly to Haiti's 40.6 percent unemployment rate in 2010 (CIA 2012), despite the fact that women are also overwhelmingly responsible for the unpaid but time-consuming household care work. Forty-four

percent of all Haitian households are headed by women, with 58 percent of these living in extreme poverty (IMF 2008).⁴⁹ Special attention therefore needs to be taken to make sure that women participate in and benefit from economic development in Haiti. Yet, as Gender Action research has underlined, when countries prioritize large-scale private investments, often with IFI funding, the poor, the majority of which are women, suffer disproportionately (Haiti Equality Collective 2010, Gender Action 2011).

IFIs and Haiti's Finance, Trade and Industry Sector

The finance, trade and industry sector accounts for 9.4 percent of total WB and IDB commitments, making it the banks' fifth largest sectoral priority.⁵⁰ The IDB is the heavier finance, trade and industry

⁴⁷ Gender Action and partners in the Haiti Equality Collective responded to the omission of women in the PDNA by publishing in December 2010 the "Haiti Gender Shadow Report: Ensuring Haitian Women's Participation and Leadership in All Stages of National Relief and Reconstruction" (Haiti Equality Collective 2010).

⁴⁸ See also: Louis 2011.

⁴⁹ This percentage (58 percent) is significantly statistically different from the incidence of extreme poverty in male-headed households where a male is the main wage earner (55 percent) (IMF 2008: 22).

⁵⁰ Finance, trade and industry are the seventh largest sectoral priority of the WB and sixth largest priority of the IDB. See "Sectoral priorities".

sector spender of the two: IDB sector investments⁵¹ amount to US\$ 111.45 million while the WB's investments amount to US\$ 55.95 million, just over half of the IDB's investment.

In this section, we analyze three finance, trade and industry sector projects (all IDB) of the 10 projects selected for deeper analysis.

IDB project HA-M1026: Institutional Strengthening of the Haitian Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises (FHAPME)

Project background

In March 2010, the IDB approved a US\$ 150,000 grant from its MIF-Small Enterprise Development Facility. The project's executing agency was FHAPME.

HA-M1026's funds were intended to: support FHAPME to map other MSME federation networks in the Caribbean region and develop links with them; develop a strategic plan for FHAPME; support FHAPME administratively; increase awareness of FHAPME's services among Haitian MSMEs; conduct a feasibility study of a potential fund for MSMEs; and support FHAPME with technical assistance to develop partnerships with other institutions supporting MSMEs (IDB 2010a).

The IDB justified the project as contributing to the formalization of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which it states are "critical to ensure Haiti's economic development and for the establishment of a strong market economy." The project was declared completed on September 8, 2010; nearly all of the funds (almost US\$ 147,000) had been disbursed.

Gender analysis

In justifying its goal to support Haitian MSMEs to gain access to credit and strengthen their economic position, the project does not pay attention to relevant gender inequalities. The Project Memo (WB 2010e) mentions women once, noting that women compose only 7.3 percent of Haiti's salaried workers (23 percent of the total workforce) (6). However, the Project Memo failed to highlight another key gender inequality that women are much less likely than men to hold management positions in Haitian business (Haiti Equality Collective 2010).

Project activities pay little attention to gender issues. The project component to identify and create a Haitian MSME database that could be served by FHAPME does not ensure that women workers in MSMEs are included in this exercise. The creation of 'business clubs' to promote collaboration among groups of entrepreneurs working in the same sub-sectors does not mention women's participation or consultation with women-led MSMEs.

Finally, the project's monitoring and evaluation framework does not collect sex-disaggregated data for any of the key indicators, though it would be simple to do so. These indicators include "a 30 percent increase in the number of [FHAPME] members conducting grouped financial transactions" (15), "at least 250 new registered MSME members of FHAPME", and "20 business clubs created and functioning" (16). How many of these members are women-led? Are women-led MSMEs or MSMEs with women employees represented? Are they contributing to the functioning of business clubs? Without sex-disaggregated data, it is impossible to determine whether women were served by HA-M1026. By not acknowledging important gender issues, the project sets itself up to fail to address and benefit women working in Haitian MSMEs. It misses an important opportunity to promote women's economic empowerment as integral to its goal to promote MSMEs.

⁵¹ See Annex 1 for sector definitions.

IDB project HA-L1050: Program to Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (PCGF)

Project background

One earthquake impact was the de-capitalization and asset destruction of firms operating in Haiti. Private sector damages are estimated at around US\$ 6 billion (IDB 2010d: 2). These losses resulted in higher perception of risk for investors because of the damages suffered by borrowers, according to the IDB.

To address this situation, the IDB approved HA-L1050: Program to Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (PCGF) in September 2010, a project developed with the WB, the US Treasury, and the IMF. The project aims are to fund a portion of the PCGF which would seek to mitigate part of the credit risks assumed by the financial intermediaries, specifically helping them comply with loan requirements faced with losses in their capital and assets due to the earthquake and grant new loans for the reconstruction of SMEs facilities and equipment (IDB 2010d: 4). The PCGF would issue guarantees to SMEs who risk defaulting on their loans in the aftermath of the earthquake, provide loans to “larger enterprises that are impaired since the quake” and issue guarantees to “extend new loans for SMEs in order to support new investments” (IDB 2010d: 5).

HA-L1050 is supported by a US\$ 20 million IDB grant to Haiti’s Industrial Development Fund (Fond de Développement Industriel, FDI), the project’s executing agent, a public entity that offers loan and credit guarantees to private companies. In May 2012, an additional US\$ 12.5 million in co-financing from the Haiti Reconstruction Fund was accorded to the IDB project as HA-G1022: Partial Credit Guarantees Fund, designed to develop and promote the partial credit guarantees fund conceived in the original HA-L1050 project.

Gender analysis

A press release by the WB, which also contributed to the project, lauds the project’s potential to benefit small and medium-sized enterprises (WB 2010e). However, making sure that women have access to credit in equal measure as men is never mentioned as a goal of the program. None of the project documentation addresses obstacles to women accessing credit in Haiti⁵² (Haiti Equality Collective 2010) as impeding Haiti’s MSME sector development. This is despite the IDB gender policy’s emphasis that women’s economic empowerment is “not only a human right, but it is also about economics” (IDB 2012g). Neither do any of the technical components of the project – for example, the provision of “technical assistance [...] for developing and implementing operations” (IDB 2012f) – address gender inequalities by, for example, including project components to enhance women-owned MSMEs’ participation in the project.

The project’s monitoring and evaluation system is similarly gender-blind. It evaluates the project’s success on three main goals: increased FDI ability to manage the PCGF effectively; increased survival rates among target companies; and increased number of guarantees issued to eligible companies. But indicators measuring these goals do not collect sex-disaggregated data on project ‘beneficiaries’. How many of the companies receiving guarantees are women-led? Are women-led MSMEs or MSMEs with women employees represented? None of these questions are addressed, though over 57 percent of loans by September 2010 were in the services and retail and whole commerce sectors (IDB 2010e: 3), which employ a large number of Haitian women (Haiti Equality Collective 2010).

By not collecting sex-disaggregated data, and by overlooking specific project activities to enhance women’s participation and access to project benefits, the IDB misses an opportunity to promote gender

⁵² The only mention of women or gender in available project documentation is the May 2012 Project Profile. It notes that “The operation is in compliance with environmental, specific women’s rights, gender, and indigenous laws and regulations of the country where the operation is being implemented” (IDB 2012e: 7).

equality through ‘enhancing labor market outcomes for women’, one of its own ‘sector priorities’ (IDB 2012d).

IDB project HA-T1141: Support Private Sector Involvement in Programmatic Approach to Develop the North

Project background

In December 2010, the IDB approved ‘HA-T1141: Support Private Sector Involvement in Programmatic Approach to Develop the North.’ The aim of the project is to develop a “consistent framework of projects which will be drivers of local economic and social development in the region”, the Northern Economic Growth Pole, by promoting “different investment activities and projects” and “constructing a sustainable public private partnership.” The project’s US\$ 245,000 budget is a grant from the IDB’s Fund for Special Operations; 20.5 percent (US\$ 50,400) of the commitment has been disbursed.

Gender analysis

None of the project documentation for HA-T1141 is available on the project’s website. This is in itself problematic for the IDB’s transparency.⁵³ However, based on various IDB and WB documents, and observations by on-the-ground observers, we raise several gender-related concerns about the supposed benefits for Haitian women of the banks’ and the Haitian government’s economic strategies.

One of the major industrial developments in northern Haiti that the IDB has funded is the Caracol Industrial Park (PIC), an export processing zone that currently houses the South Korean garment manufacturers Sae-A. The total committed investment to PIC and support projects so far totals US\$ 424 million: the IDB has committed at least US\$ 105 million to the project with a further US\$ 40.5 million project planned, which also enjoys significant US government support. It is likely that the IDB-approved HA-T1141 was intended to better coordinate the Bank’s significant investment in PIC to date.

The garment factory workforce comprises mostly women (CIA 2012). In December 2012, just over 64 percent of garment workers in 24 factories registered by Better Work Haiti, a monitoring initiative of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and IFC, were women (2013: 30). Yet all of these factories were non-compliant with Haitian minimum wage standards: all did not set the per-piece production wage at a level such that workers earned at least 300 *gourdes* per day (just under US\$ 7). According to one study, Haitian women workers were spending half of their daily wages on transport to and from work and a mid-day meal, leaving little funds to provide for their families, including paying school fees for children (Haiti Grassroots Watch 2012b). Unwilling to respect even these very basic pay rates, it is doubtful that garment manufacturers will generate significant economic gains for their Haitian women employees.

Women workers have also expressed concerns about workplace sexual harassment (Better Work 2013: 16). Sexual harassment is often unreported for fear of retaliation, as well as power imbalance between victims and perpetrators. Women workers also have poor sanitation facilities. Better Work documented that 19 of 24 reviewed factories did not comply with requirements to provide adequate toilets (factories are legally obliged to provide one toilet for every 15 women workers) (2013: 22).

What lessons, if any, has the IDB learned from the strikingly poor work conditions in the garment industry to apply to its own support to PIC?

In February 2012, the IDB carried out a social impact assessment of the Caracol project, seven months following its approval in July 2011 (IDB 2012h). The assessment was unusually gender-sensitive in its attention to gender inequalities in Haiti’s manufacturing industry. Women’s groups were consulted in

⁵³ Repeated Gender Action efforts to obtain documentation on T1141 were unsuccessful.

the impact assessment (5). The impact assessment recommends that PIC “Develop proactive policies for addressing GBV and abuse within the workplace, including training and awareness, as well as sanctions and/or consequences as a result of noncompliance” (13) and establish a grievance mechanism. It notes that the Local Stakeholders Consultative Body (LSCB), which was established from pre-existing Caracol area groups, is “gender-balanced” in its composition. It recommends that tenants “Establish gender sensitive work place practices/policies taking into account, for example, measures to prevent harm or accommodate temporary needs of women who are pregnant or lactating” (21), and that tenants “Conduct recruitment activities at remote sites that targets women and men” to ensure equal project ‘benefits’. It encourages tenants to “promote the inclusion of women for both operator and management level training” (21).

Despite a strong awareness of the issues facing women employers, it is unclear to what extent these recommendations will be taken up by PIC’s tenants or management. The IDB promises that all PIC-based manufacturers will be required to comply with “a US government framework to advance and protect workers’ rights in Haiti [that]... commits companies to best practices in order to benefit from US trade preferences for their exports” (IDB 2012i). However, as CEPR reports, not one of the 21 garment identified as non-compliant with minimum wage laws had been sanctioned by the US government (2013). Furthermore, Sae-A, PIC’s “anchor resident”, has been accused of violating workers’ rights in operations in Guatemala by illegally dismissing pro-union employees and tolerating their sexual harassment (NYT 2012a). It is clear that the IDB’s assurances are not enough to safeguard the rights of factory workers in the garment industry, the majority of whom are women.

The monitoring and evaluation plan around the IDB’s PIC investments is not as gender-sensitive as its project analysis and recommendations. For example, the latest Progress Monitoring Report for the project ‘HA-L1055 - Infrastructure Program’, a US\$ 55 million IDB grant directly supporting PIC, contains no sex-disaggregated indicators. The indicator “local jobs generated by PIC” does not assess how many of these jobs went to women. The indicators “percentage of rural population with improved access to water” and “percentage of the rural population with access to health services” are similarly not disaggregated by sex (IDB 2012j).

The industrial development of northern Haiti is well underway, for better or for worse. The IDB’s gender-sensitive recommendations to PIC tenants and managers are laudable, but they remain only recommendations with no clear enforcement mechanism. Given what has already been observed about the shocking working conditions and community impacts of existing industrial projects in Haiti, particular care needs to be taken to ensure that PIC does not merely reproduce these problems for Haitians, and women workers in particular.

Housing and Shelter in Haiti

The housing sector in Haiti faces a number of challenges in accommodating Haitians’ shelter needs. The Haitian government’s Public Enterprise for the Promotion of Social Housing (EPPLS) is technically responsible for social housing projects. However it has been underfunded for decades and has no current authorization to move forward (Under Tents Haiti 2012). The majority of Haitians (55 percent) who live on US\$ 1.25 or less daily (UNICEF 2012) rely on rental schemes in privately-financed housing. With the price of building materials not regulated, rent control legislation not enforced, and speculation on land and housing widespread, housing is extremely insecure for most Haitians. Poor living conditions in rural Haiti, including food insecurity from a lack of investment in agriculture, have led Haitians to continuously migrate to urban centers like Port-au-Prince, increasing Haiti’s already estimated 500,000 unit housing deficit (GoH 2012).



Tent city on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince
© Stephon Barbour (Women in Transition), Oct 2012

The January 2010 earthquake destroyed 20 percent and damaged 27 percent of the houses in Port-au-Prince (UNOPS 2011) leaving an estimated 1.5 million Haitians homeless. 279,000 remain displaced (IOM 2013). According to Oxfam (2012a), the decline in the numbers of displaced people results from several return and relocation programs, including the Haitian government's 16/6 Project, which is financed in part by a US\$ 30 million HRF grant.⁵⁴ However, a significant number of Haitians have been forcibly evicted from their settlements. According to a 2011 International Organization for Migration (IOM) study, 34 percent of displaced persons stated that they had been victims of a forced eviction (IOM 2011: 11).

Women and housing

The effects of earthquake-induced homelessness and housing vulnerability are not gender-neutral (Gender Action 2012a). Available shelter options are particularly precarious for women, who are over half of the displaced population. The chronic lack of adequate lighting and sanitary facilities in displaced persons camps and temporary shelters makes women vulnerable to assaults. GBV is so rife in Haiti's IDP camps that in 2010 the UN launched a nationwide campaign against rape and GBV (Human Rights Watch 2011).

Women also face significant barriers in accessing housing options in both rural and urban areas. Haitian women are less likely than men to have access to a steady income. Being responsible for caring for the vast majority of children, elderly and persons suffering disabilities following the earthquake reduces women's time for paid work. Skyrocketing rental prices in urban areas like Port-au-Prince are unaffordable and greatly limit whatever disposable income women have. As the cost of living including housing prices rises, making

Box 3: Haiti's Housing Policy: Will it work for women?

Haiti's housing crisis demands a long-term comprehensive solution. Indeed, the Haitian constitution guarantees all Haitians the right to decent housing (GoH 1987, Art. 22). In April 2012, the Government of Haiti, with the World Bank and key donor agencies, published its first draft Policy that would lay the foundation for sustainable housing for Haitians – the National Housing and Urban Development Policy (GoH 2012).

Yet in almost all respects, the April 2012 Policy addressed neither the needs of poor Haitians, nor homeless and vulnerably-housed women in particular, according to a Gender Action case study (2012a). By seeking to "(a) mobilize and rationalize public investment, (b) attract and enhance private corporate investment and (c) encourage donors to financially support the [housing] sector" (GoH 2012: 14), the policy relied on private-sector financed solutions, with the Haitian government limiting itself to the role of "facilitator" (16, 37). By relying on private housing options that require significant investments of money and labor from ordinary Haitians, the Policy marginalizes the poor, and women in particular, who are less likely than men to control household incomes and are predominately responsible for unpaid, time-consuming housework. The policy barely references women's needs, and contains no real provisions for ensuring that "the most vulnerable groups" benefit, besides mentioning this as a policy priority (26).

A second draft of the policy was released one year later, in April 2013. The second draft keeps its private-sector focus and is even *more* gender blind than the first draft. It mentions women only once in its 51 pages: promising "special attention to women's role in housing renovation initiatives" (GoH 2013a: 36).

See also: Gender Action 2012a

⁵⁴ According to the Haitian Right to Housing Collective, under the 16/6 scheme, families were offered US\$ 500 to repair a damaged home, or the same amount as a rental subsidy. However, many displaced families in the camps cleared under the 16/6 program are renters before the earthquake and have no homes to return to. With \$500 they can barely rent a two-bedroom apartment in one of the capital's urban slums for one year, leaving these families with few alternatives a year after camp eviction (Under Tents 2012). According to a study by Amnesty International, women heads of households relocated under the rent subsidy program reported that adequate housing for a family was "impossible with just US\$500 for a year's rent. They could only afford a small and bare room in conditions that were as overcrowded as in the makeshift camps they had left behind. In addition, because they could only afford a room in a deprived neighbourhood (*quartier populaire*), they faced the same challenges as before in accessing water, sanitation, washing facilities and electricity. Ensuring education for their children and employment also remained a challenge. They did, however, feel more secure in the rented accommodation than living under tattered tarpaulins, particularly at night and during the rainy season" (Amnesty International 2013: 28).

ends meet is harder and harder for female-headed households.

Although Haiti has laws and policies mandating women's equal rights, women face obstacles ranging from discriminatory attitudes to the lack of resources and political commitment to ensuring gender equality in land access and use (UN Habitat 2012). Female-headed households are particularly vulnerable since they often either access land through their husbands or fathers, which can be compromised through widow-hood, desertion or male migration, or because their families are landless. Furthermore, women who depend on male providers are even more vulnerable to domestic violence.

IFIs and housing in Haiti

The housing sector accounts for 9.26 percent of total post-earthquake WB and IDB commitments, making it the banks' sixth largest sectoral priority.⁵⁵ The IDB's commitments⁵⁶ amount to just over US\$ 99 million while the WB's commitments amount to just under US\$ 65 million. In this section, we analyze one housing and shelter sector project (WB) of the 10 projects selected for deeper analysis.

World Bank project P125805: Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction

Project background

In May 2011, just over 15 months after the earthquake, the WB approved P125805: Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction. The project aims to "help residents of selected Port-au-Prince neighborhoods severely affected by the earthquake return to their communities by supporting them to repair and/or reconstruct their houses and improving basic community service infrastructure" (WB 2010c).

The project has four components: Debris Removal and Housing Repair and Reconstruction (US\$ 38 million), Community Service Infrastructure Repair, Improvement and Extension (US\$ 20 million), Institutional Capacity Support and Studies (US\$ 5 million). The remaining US\$ 2 million is dedicated to project management (WB 2010d).

The HRF, to which the World Bank contributes and that it stewards, financed the project's US\$ 65 million budget. Less than 8 percent (US\$ 5 million) of its commitment has been disbursed to the project's executing agency, the Haitian government office charged with coordinating and implementing development aid (BMPAD). The project is expected to close in June 2015.

Gender analysis

According to the project, house owners who suffered property damage or loss due to the earthquake can apply to receive a fixed amount of US\$ 3,500 to rebuild from Community Reconstruction Centers (CRCs) to provide technical advice. However, "[a]ctual implementation of construction works will be at the beneficiary's initiative and can include self-construction, use of individual workers, or construction enterprises" (WB 2011a).

The project hardly recognizes women's unique housing-related vulnerabilities and needs. Gender is mentioned only once in the Project Paper (October 2011), which cites an "increased [number of] incidents of gender-based violence" (WB 2011c: 4) as examples of criminal activity in displacement camps following the earthquake. However, this passing reference stops short of acknowledging the structural issues outlined above that make women vulnerable, instead mentioning women only as passive GBV victims.

⁵⁵ Housing, shelter and urban development is the sixth largest sectoral priority of the WB and seventh largest priority of the IDB. See "Sectoral priorities."

⁵⁶ See Annex 1 for sector definitions.

The project also makes no explicit provisions for women’s access to project benefits. According to the Project Information Document (PID), “[Project b]eneficiaries will be selected based on information gathered through the community-based mapping exercises (*énumérations*), which will be carried out primarily by UN Habitat and other organizations” (WB 2010c: 4). There is no indication that women are involved, though women’s participation in development projects cannot be taken for granted. The only mention of women (actually ‘gender’) is in the debris removal and housing repair and reconstruction component, providing “training on gender awareness” as part of the “technical assistance to support neighborhood communities”. There does not appear to be any other acknowledgement of women’s participation in any of the project cycle stages.

The project’s monitoring and evaluation rubric outlined in its ISRR does explicitly measure the number of female beneficiaries (WB 2012b).⁵⁷ No other indicators, however, are sex-disaggregated though several should be. These include the “Number of households benefitting from community-wide upgrading” and “Number of displaced households who have returned to their original neighborhoods upon completion of housing repair and reconstruction works”. Given evidence that female-headed households are particularly vulnerable, for example, to eviction (UN Habitat 2012), this omission represents a missed opportunity to promote safe housing for Haitian women.

Water and Sanitation

Haiti’s water and sanitation infrastructure was poor even before the earthquake: water access was sporadic and expensive for the vast majority of Haitians (AFP 2009; NPR 2012). The earthquake destroyed what little water and sanitation infrastructure existed; increased groundwater contamination from solid waste and other debris, combined with flooding and mudslides blocked access to potable water. Furthermore, the influx of migrants to Port-au-Prince, the epicenter of the relief effort, further strained water and sanitation resources, as did Tropical Storm Isaac in August 2012 and Hurricane Sandy in October 2012.



Flooding on Haiti’s coast following Hurricane Sandy UN © UN Photo/Logan Abassi (Oct 2012)

Access to clean water is difficult and costly for the majority of Haitians. Haiti’s national water supply is managed by a mix of Haitian government agencies, including the National Potable Water Service (Service National d’Eau Potable, SNEP) and private companies. Yet the lack of waste disposal sites and municipalities’ poor institutional capacity to handle the solid waste management service have compounded the recovery of Haiti’s water and sanitation system.

Cholera outbreak

Nine months after the earthquake, a cholera epidemic erupted in Haiti. In August 2013, 8,217 have died from this disease and 669,396 had been infected (GoH 2013).⁵⁸

⁵⁷ However, the number of female beneficiaries is at zero, as of November 2012. Bafflingly, the project’s “Overall Implementation Progress” is nevertheless rated “moderately satisfactory”, up from its “previous rating” of “moderately unsatisfactory”, 18 months post-approval.

⁵⁸ As of December 2012.

Several independent scientific studies, including by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and by an independent panel of UN experts, link the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) troops as the cholera source. Evidence for this link includes a near perfect match to a cholera strain active in South Asia shortly before the arrival of MINUSTAH peacekeepers from Nepal, a cholera endemic country (UN Independent Panel of Experts 2011). Prior to October 2012, the CDC reported that Haiti had not experienced a cholera outbreak in over two centuries.

Citing the well-documented poor waste disposal conditions on the UN base and poor cholera screening and treatment of incoming troops, the Institute for Justice and Democracy (IJDH) filed claims with MINUSTAH's claims unit in Haiti on behalf of 5,000 cholera victims and family members.⁵⁹ In part in response to the IJDH petitioners' claim and persistent advocacy by the non-governmental Haiti Advocacy Working Group, the Haitian and Dominican Republic governments with UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon unveiled the 'Initiative for the Elimination of Cholera in the Island of Hispaniola' (Elimination Plan) on December 11, 2012 (UN News Centre 2012). This plan to eliminate cholera from the island of Hispaniola is supported IFIs, bilateral donors, and NGOs. But of the US\$ 2.2 billion budget, just 1.2 percent (US\$ 29.1 million) of the budget has been publically pledged (PAHO 2013) and even less committed; the vast bulk of the funds remain to be raised.



Women wash laundry outside of a transitional shelter in Port-au-Prince, Kendra Helmer/USAID © 2010

Women, water and sanitation

The cholera outbreak, together with limited access to clean water, hygiene supplies, bathing and sanitation facilities and clean housing conditions have increased health risks for the over 1.5 million displaced Haitians following the earthquake. Yet women and girls face particular water and sanitation-related risks and challenges. In displaced persons camps where only one bathroom exists for every 130 people, women and girls suffer higher rates of gender-based violence (GBV) due to a lack of well-lighted sanitation facilities (Haiti Equality Collective 2010: 22). In addition, a lack of clean conditions and hygiene products can lead to infections particularly for pregnant and nursing women. Women are also responsible for preparing food; travelling far to collect and then boil dirty water to prepare their households' meals, which increases women's already substantial burden of unpaid care work (Haiti Equality

Collective 2010). Women's workload increases when family members fall ill to cholera or other diseases of poor sanitation, as women are primarily responsible for caring for them.

IFIs and Haiti's water and sanitation

The WB and IDB financed several water and sanitation projects in Haiti before the January 2010 earthquake. Since that date, the water and sanitation sector accounts for just under 8.6 percent of total commitments across the two banks, making it the banks' seventh largest sectoral priority.⁶⁰ The IDB's

⁵⁹ The petitioners and IJDH request that the claims be heard by a UN Standing Claims Commission; the case is currently under-going review by the UN's Office of Legal Affairs at UN headquarters in New York.

⁶⁰ The water and sanitation sector is the ninth largest priority of the WB and fourth largest priority of the IDB. See "Sectoral priorities". Though cholera is both a water and sanitation and a health issue, for the purposes of this report (see "Sectoral priorities"), projects focused on cholera specifically are counted under the 'health' sector instead of the 'water and sanitation sector' so as to prevent double-counting in commitment totals.

current water and sanitation investments⁶¹ amount to almost US\$ 129.5 million. The WB's current water and sanitation investments amount to around a fifth of that amount, around US\$ 23 million. To combat cholera specifically, the IDB has committed a further US\$ 20 million.⁶² The WB committed a US\$ 15 million investment in January 2011⁶³ and a further 20 million under the Elimination Plan (PAHO 2013).

How gender-sensitive are these investments given women's outsized water and sanitation responsibilities? In this section, we analyze two water and sanitation projects of the ten projects randomly selected for deeper analysis.

IDB project HA-T1119: Strategic Plan for Solid Waste Management in Four Intermediate Cities

Project background

Citing the poor environmental and health impacts of uncontrolled dumps of solid waste, the IDB approved project HA-T1119: Strategic Plan for Solid Waste Management in Four Intermediate Cities in March 2010. It was the first of the IDB's nine post-earthquake water and sanitation projects.

The project aims to analyze the situation of "solid waste in four secondary towns: St Marc, Port-de-Paix, Les Cayes and Ouanaminthe, and to propose adapted strategic management plans for solid waste according to the lessons learned in the city of Jacmel" (IDB 2010b). The population of these four cities totals 350,000 and, according to the Profile of Technical Cooperation (IDB 2009), their drainage systems are blocked with solid waste and the municipality has neither capacity nor resources for developing a sustainable collection and disposal of solid waste.

Over 85 percent (just over US\$ 212,703) of this relatively small investment of US\$ 250,000 has been disbursed. Despite its disbursement timeframe of 12 months, which came to an end in March 2011, the project is still in its implementation phase.

Gender analysis

Women are conspicuously absent in all aspects of the project. The Plan of Operations, for example, does not mention women at all, neither in the background and justification for the project, nor in project components, nor in project monitoring and evaluation (IDB 2010c).

The project presents several missed opportunities to address gender concerns. For example, the development of the Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for the four cities involves "estimat[ing] the population currently working in recycling activities" and conducting an "environmental and social screening regarding eventual resettlement, health impacts, acceptance of the neighborhood" for a proposed waste management facility (IDB 2010c: 4). These could have mentioned taking special care to ensure that women's opinions are reflected in any project consultations, and that the social impacts of the project are not prejudicial against them, especially as women are primarily responsible for management households' water supply and sanitation.

IDB project HA0014: Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Reform

Project background

Project HA0014 'Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Reform' is a continuation of an IDB project approved in August 1998 and completed in September 1998. The IDB's 1998 commitment to HA0014 was just under US\$ 46 million of which a total of US\$ 35.6 million was disbursed as a loan from the IDB's fund for special operations. Shortly following the 2010 earthquake, the IDB forgave Haiti's outstanding

⁶¹ See Annex 1 for sector definitions.

⁶² HA-G1021: Emergency Response for the Containment of Cholera (US\$ 5 million) and HA-L1062: Emergency Response for the Containment of Cholera (US\$ 15 million), both in December 2010.

⁶³ P120110 Cholera Emergency Response Project (US\$ 15 million), in January 2011.

debt. By that time, the Haitian government had already repaid over US\$ 800,000 on the HA0014 loan. In September 2010, the IDB approved a further US\$ 18.5 million – this time, as a grant. Just over US\$ 15.2 million of this grant has been disbursed, as of March 2013.

HA0014's original 1998 5-year project aimed to “support the implementation of the [water and sanitation] sector reform;...to finance the rehabilitation and expansion of water systems; and ... to finance part of the transaction costs involved in fostering private participation in the management of rehabilitated systems” (IDB 1998: 1). The September 2010 additional financing aimed at “the rehabilitation and expansion of the potable water systems of 7 medium-sized cities in Haiti: Cap Haïtien, Les Cayes, Saint Marc, Gonaïves, Jérémie, Kenskoff-Laboule, Port de Paix” and included an “institutional strengthening for SNEP” the National Water Service (Service National d'Eau Potable) (IDB 2010b).

Gender analysis

The original Loan Proposal for the project (IDB 1998) recognizes women's, and to a lesser extent children's, primary responsibility for providing households with potable water as project background (32). In the project identification stage, it explains that “[t]he municipality and the project sponsor will have to set up a citizens' committee representative of the main user groups and the main geographical areas to be served” and specifies that “at least half of the members [of the committees] have to be women” (36). Project designers expected “Women and children... to receive the greatest share of the benefits” (32), noting that “[t]he role of women in pushing for the improvement of water services will be essential. The Program will seek to institutionalize the position and functions of women in the sector, notably by ensuring that women participate in local user groups.”

However, over ten years later, the extended project's monitoring and evaluation rubric in all three available Progress Monitoring Reports (April 2011- March 2012) do not enable us to evaluate the claim that women benefitted from the project or participated in it (IDB 2011b, c; 2012k). Project indicators include the percentage of households in four cities⁶⁴ with access to potable water, and the number of earthquake-affected persons with access to potable water in Port-au-Prince, for example, but none of these are disaggregated by sex. The project therefore misses several opportunities to measure the project's impacts on women.

Discussion

Promising to “build back better”, bilateral and multi-lateral donors including IFIs have pledged over US\$ 13 billion to Haiti's humanitarian and reconstruction efforts to date. With little built back, let alone better, three years after the earthquake, Haitians and their allies worldwide rightfully demand to know how donor funding was spent and what it has accomplished.

Few reports assessing the effectiveness of this donor funding to Haiti have paid attention to the impacts of IFI spending or the extent to which donor funding addresses gender inequalities or the needs of Haitian women. This report has taken up this task by assessing the gender track record of the post-earthquake investments of two major donors – the WB and the IDB – to draw out lessons for going forward. Box 4 displays the results, discussed below, in table format.

There is good news in that most of the 24 projects reviewed discussed gender inequalities and gender roles in the context of their project rationale and background. Seven of the projects' documentation discussed gender extensively,⁶⁵ dedicating whole sections of their project documentation to gender considerations, and seven mentioned gender in passing, for example, noting women's increased

⁶⁴ The four cities are Saint Marc, Port de Paix, Les Cayes, and Ouanaminthe.

⁶⁵ P118139, HA-T1141, and HA-M1034.

vulnerability to GBV or their lower rates of employment.⁶⁶ However, 10 projects ignored gender dimensions entirely.⁶⁷

However, in project planning, few projects appear to have conducted consultations with beneficiary women, according to project documentation. Four projects mention in their documentation consultations with women explicitly;⁶⁸ 20 others either make no mention of beneficiary consultations at all, or do not mention attention to gender balance in the consultation process. As regards ensuring women’s participation in and access to project benefits, documentation for 12 of 24 projects detailed gender targets for participation (usually at 40 percent of beneficiaries or higher),⁶⁹ and/or had a ‘gender strategy’ for how to minimize the risk that women would be left out of project activities and benefits.

Finally at the monitoring and evaluation stage, only 7 of 24 projects collect any sex-disaggregated data, making it difficult if not impossible to gauge the project’s potentially different impacts on women.⁷⁰ For one of these, the sex-disaggregated data is limited to a single indicator, the number of female beneficiaries. The complete lack of sex-disaggregated data, as presented in Project Monitoring Reports (IDB) and Implementation Status and Results Reports (WB) for many of the others makes it impossible to gauge the project’s effects for women.

Box 4: Comparison of assessed projects⁷¹

Assessed project (approval date, commitment amount)	Design: are gender inequalities and roles discussed in project design and justification?	Planning: are consultations carried out with beneficiary women?	Implementation: is women’s participation ensured? Does the project have participation targets for women?	Monitoring and Evaluation: is sex-disaggregated project evaluation data collected?
WB P118139: Rural Community Driven Development - Additional Financing II (27-May-10, US\$ 15,000,000)	Extensive	Consultations mentioned but gender composition unclear.	Yes (project contains gender strategy).	Limited (measures percentage of female members of CBO and CDC executive committees).
IDB HA-M1034: Mango as an Opportunity for Long-term Economic Growth (2-Jun-10, US\$ 3,055,218)	Extensive	Yes	Yes (project contains women’s participation targets and gender strategy).	Extensive
IDB HA-L1009: Ennery-Quinte Agricultural Intensification Project (29-Sep-10, US\$ 15,735,033)	Extensive	Consultations mentioned but gender composition unclear.	Yes (project outlines clear plan for ensuring project benefits accessible to women).	None
IDB HA-L1056: Land tenure security program in rural areas (24-Apr-12, US\$ 27,000,000)	Extensive (detailed discussion of gender primarily in ESMR; includes discussion of women’s de facto unequal access to land despite legal framework).	Consultations mentioned but gender composition unclear.	Limited (loan proposal mentions attention to gender pursuant to OP-270, but neither appears to have participation targets for women nor gender-sensitive components).	None (monitoring indicators do not disaggregate by sex; ‘beneficiaries’ are compared to control group without sex disaggregation).
WB P130749: AF Infrastructure & Institutions Emergency Recovery (27-Sep-12, US\$ 35,000,000)	None (while women are mentioned, there is no discussion of their social roles or why such inclusion)	None	Yes (anticipates risk of women’s exclusion, plans for project components to target women participants).	Limited (plans to collect extensive sex-disaggregated data, but original for which this

⁶⁶ P120914, HA-M1026, P125805, and HA0014. P125805 mentions women only as GBV victims.

⁶⁷ HA-L1073, HA-L1050, and HA-T1119.

⁶⁸ HA-T1141 and HA-M1034.

⁶⁹ HA-T1141, P118139, HA-M1034 and HA-M1026.

⁷⁰ HA-M1034, P118139 and P125805.

⁷¹ Project documents used to assess each project consisted, at a minimum, the final pre-approval date Project Information Document (PID, WB) or Project Profile (PP, WB); at least one mid-project Project Paper or Project Appraisal Document (PAD, WB) or Progress Report (IDB); and the latest project Implementation Status and Results Report (WB) or Project Monitoring Report (PMR, IDB). All other relevant documents listed on the project’s website were also analyzed, including Environmental and Social Management Reports (ESMR, IDB) or Safeguards sheet (WB). In instances where documents were not available online, project staff were contacted repeatedly.

	is necessary).			project provides additional financing does not collect sex-disaggregated data according to the latest ISRR).
IDB HA0017: Vocational Training (additional financing) (29-Sep-10, US\$ 7,572,110)	Extensive	None	Yes (project contains clear gender participation targets).	Extensive
IDB HA-M1030: Creation of a Human financing model for higher education in Haiti (18-Jan-11, US\$ 828,000)	None	None	None	None
WB P124134: Haiti - Education for All Project - Phase II (1-Dec-11, US\$ 70,000,000)	Yes (discusses gender inequalities in access to education, need for sex-separate latrine facilities, need for gender balance in teachers, etc.).	None	Limited (ESMR contains reference to making sure project does not disadvantage women, but does not enact a mitigation strategy nor do project documents set clear participation targets for women/girls).	Limited (project documents stress need for sex-disaggregated data, but monitoring framework only calculates 'female beneficiaries', does not disaggregate other key indicators (drop-out rates, Children participating in integrated nutrition/ health program, etc.).
WB P120914: Emergency Program for Solar Power Generation and Lighting for Haiti, as a Consequence of the Earthquake in Port-au-Prince (17-May-10, US\$ 500,000)	Limited (women's mentioned only in relation to GBV vulnerability).	None	None	None
IDB HA-T1077: Bioenergy Action Plan (26-Aug-10, US\$ 429,000)	None	None	None	None
IDB HA-L1073: Institutional Transformation and Modernization Program of the Energy Sector II (6-Jun-12, US\$ 12,000,000)	None	None	None	None
IDB HA-M1026: Institutional Strengthening of FHAPME (17-Mar-10, US\$ 150,000)	Limited (women's mentioned only in relation to GBV vulnerability).	Consultations mentioned but gender composition unclear.	Limited (has women's participation targets only; no clear plan for how these are to be achieved).	None
IDB HA-L1050: Program to Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (29-Sep-10, US\$ 20,000,000)	None	None	None	None
IDB HA-T1141: Support Private Sector Involvement in Programmatic Approach to Develop the North (9-Dec-10, US\$ 245,000)	Extensive (in Caracol Social Impacts Assessment).	Yes (in Caracol Social Impacts Assessment).	Yes (in Caracol Social Impacts Assessment).	None
IDB HA-L1063: Bringing Higher Value Apparel Manufacturing to Haiti (6-Dec-12, US\$ 1,000,000)	Limited	None	Limited	None
IDB HA-L1062: Emergency Response for the Containment of Cholera (15-Dec-10, US\$ 15,000,000)	None	None	None	None
WB P123205: JSDF Grant for Emergency Community Cash for Work Project (3-Sep-10, US\$ 2,840,000)	None	None	Yes (has 30% participation target for women).	Limited (monitors percentage of women participants, but does not disaggregate by sex other relevant indicators).
IDB HA-M1032: "Learning by doing" to build back a better Haiti (25-Apr-11, US\$ 3,011,228)	Limited (an analysis of gender is implied by the targeting of women-headed households, but gender dimensions of housing are not discussed).	None	Yes (targets in part "families headed by women, with incomes ranging between US\$75 and US\$100 per month").	None

WB P125805: Port-au-Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction (4-May-11, US\$ 65,000,000)	Limited (women's mentioned only in relation to GBV vulnerability).	None	None	Limited (only measures number of female beneficiaries).
IDB HA-L1058: Support for Transport Sector in Haiti II (10-Oct-12, US\$ 53,000,000)	Limited (the Project Profile mentions that it conforms to "specific women's rights... laws and regulations of the country" but does not elaborate).	Yes (according to the Safeguard Policy Filter Results, consultations were planned under the program with equal participation of women).	None	None
IDB HA-M1037: Developing the North Department as a Tourism Destination (4-Aug-10, US\$ 1,691,852)	None	None	None	None
IDB HA-T1119: Strategic Plan for Solid Waste Management in Four Intermediate Cities (25-Mar-10, US\$ 250,000)	None	None	None	None
IDB HA-L1044: Port-au-Prince Water and Sanitation Project (21-Jul-10, US\$ 15,000,000)	None	Yes	None	None
IDB HA0014: 2381/GR-HA Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Reform (29-Sep-10, US\$ 18,455,214)	Limited (women's care work responsibilities incl. water access).	None	None	None

Conclusion

Haitian women were disproportionately affected by the earthquake. Any humanitarian or reconstruction project in Haiti, therefore, must take this gendered context into account in order to be effective. Yet the international donor response in Haiti is rife with missed opportunities to address gender inequalities and respond to Haitian women's needs, as Gender Action has shown in this systematic assessment of IFI-financed projects.

Women must participate meaningfully and actively in all stages of post-earthquake projects ranging from identifying priority needs, to developing reconstruction plans, to building and sustaining safer communities for all citizens. All humanitarian and development aid activities must incorporate women's concerns at all stages of the project cycle, from planning through monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, official grants to the Haitian government, which needs resources to provide essential services, must be free of harmful policy conditions attached. Haiti must be freed of all illegitimate debt obligations.

Women's full participation and leadership is vital to all phases of the reconstruction of Haiti. The international community would do best by supporting the resilient Haitian population, especially its women, to achieve their hopes for the future. Indeed, Haiti will not make a full recovery without them.

Recommendations

General recommendations

IFI donors including the WB and IDB need to uphold their oft-stated commitment to promoting women's empowerment and gender equality in all their investments. We recommend several steps they should take to improve their operations across all sectors so that they truly benefit women, men, boys and girls:

- Consistently approach investments from human/women’s rights perspectives;
- Mandate that all World Bank-funded and managed projects conduct sustained consultations with local beneficiaries and gender-focused civil society organizations, including women *before* any proposed activities take place, as the IDB currently mandates;
- Mandate that all IFI-funded and supported projects contain clear gender targets for participation of women in project activities;
- Mandate that all IFI-funded and supported projects design and attain clear and rigorous gender-equal sex-disaggregated indicators to measure performance at all stages of the project cycle; and
- Promptly publish on the IFI websites (and communicate in other fora accessible to ‘beneficiaries’ particularly in low-literacy communities) all project data, including detailed financial data (commitments, disbursements and sub-contractors), project performance data (especially documenting impacts on ‘beneficiary’ communities using sex-disaggregated indicators) and any other relevant information to allow affected women and men to track, benefit from and not be harmed by a project’s implementation.

In addition to these general points, Gender Action makes the following sector-specific recommendations.

Agriculture

It is important that donors address gender inequalities that may affect women’s ability to participate in agricultural and rural project activities and access project benefits, taking into account women’s tremendous underpaid contributions to Haiti’s agricultural workforce and their primary unpaid care work responsibilities.

IFI donors should pay particular attention to female land-use and ownership and address long-term threats to agricultural productivity, including climate change and resource degradation, the burden of which falls disproportionately on women and girls. One method by which this could be supported would be to ensure that women have the same level of access as men to more lucrative agricultural roles, such as in supplying export goods (like mangoes) to international markets, and ensure equal access to project benefits. Promoting women’s own agricultural initiatives, their active participation in existing agricultural markets, and their land use and ownership will likely benefit women more in the long-term more than any number of standalone, IFI-financed projects.

Consultations with Haitian farmers, particularly women, should precede any agricultural investment. Gender Action suggests that a more fruitful and sustainable pro-poor agricultural policy would be to increase investments in small-scale rural development, as opposed to investing primarily in private large-scale export agribusiness, which often most benefits large corporations and least benefits and can even harm women farmers.

Energy

A functional energy sector in Haiti that offers safe and affordable power to Haitians would strongly benefit Haitian women, increasing their income-earning potential and protection from sexual violence. Yet few energy projects consider their implications for Haiti’s women.

Just because many IFI energy projects are large-scale infrastructure investments that do not provide services to Haitians directly, one cannot assume that women benefit from them to the same extent as men. IFIs and other donors planning energy investments should consult with male and female “beneficiaries” during project design. Feasibility studies should contain gender assessments of the project’s likely impacts and create and implement a strategy to ensure that women access project

benefits. Instead of merely counting the number of “beneficiaries” or “households” benefiting from improved energy access, energy projects should be careful to identify women within these categories, paying special attention to female-headed households.

Finance, Trade and Industry

This report has questioned the validity of Haiti’s current “open for business” model that seeks to attract large-scale foreign investment to its export industries, which many Haitian civil society groups oppose as a false priority, given the enormous unmet humanitarian needs for safe housing, clean water, education and health services.⁷² As noted above, Haitian women are less likely than men to be formally employed while being primarily responsible for providing for their households.

However, there are several steps that IFIs could take to lessen the negative impacts on women of their finance, trade and industry investments and ensure that any project benefits are gender equal. IFIs should condition any investments in large-scale finance, trade and industry projects on the respect of Haitian labor laws and international labor standards. In particular, this should include a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual harassment in the workplace and hiring practices that discriminate against women as well as good workplace safety and hygiene standards, ensuring that women’s needs, for example, the need for separate and adequate on-the-job sanitation facilities, are met and that all employees benefit from decent, living wages and benefits.

In investing in Haiti’s micro-, small and medium enterprises (MSME), IFI donors should ensure that their projects contain a strategy to ensure that women have equal access to project benefits. Women are disproportionately underrepresented in the management of small enterprises, facing additional barriers to accessing credit (Haiti Equality Collective 2010). IFI donors must take this gendered context into account when seeking to support Haitian MSMEs.

Housing

Over 350,000 Haitians remain homeless; among them are large numbers of women and female-headed households. The Haitian government, the WB, the IDB and other donors must ensure that new housing projects are affordable and accessible to all Haitians. In particular, housing projects should include subsidy schemes targeting the most vulnerable, particularly displaced women and their families and women-headed households. In working with the Haitian government to develop Haiti’s draft housing policy, donors including the WB and IDB should advocate for proactive consultation with women and foster women’s active participation throughout its planning and implementation cycle. The Policy should target women and men’s gender-differentiated needs within ‘vulnerable groups’ including the displaced and vulnerably-housed; and contain measures to transparently publish and disseminate all information on projects or initiatives arising from it to stakeholders in Haiti and abroad.

Water and Sanitation

Women have the most to lose from a dysfunctional water and sanitation system. They are primarily responsible for household chores involving water and sanitation, from fetching water to cleaning the home, to cooking for and bathing family members. They also bear the burden of caring for those ill from diseases resulting from poor sanitation, from cholera to dysentery, and are particularly vulnerable when pregnant and nursing. The WB and IDB have invested heavily in water and sanitation, committing over US\$ 116 million since the earthquake. Their cholera programs have provided lifesaving treatment to thousands of victims. But these gains are at risk if they ignore the gender dimensions of Haiti’s water and sanitation situation.

⁷² In light of Haiti’s pressing humanitarian needs, the “open for business” model has also been questioned by UN authorities, including the then-UN Acting Special Representative for Haiti, Nigel Fisher in February 2013 and former UN Independent Expert on the Situation of Human Rights in Haiti, Michel Forst in December 2012.

Many IFI-sponsored water and sanitation projects are large-scale infrastructure investments and technical in nature – for example constructing water pipelines or sewage treatment centers, or restructuring Haiti’s water agencies – and do not provide services to Haitians directly. Yet one cannot assume that women benefit from them to the same extent as men. All water and sanitation investments should, as part of the safeguards review and feasibility study mandatory prior to the project approval, consider the likely gender implications of the project. For example, project planners should ensure that water access points and toilets can be easily and safely accessed by women and girls. Water must be affordable. Furthermore, developing and funding functional water and sanitation is essential to ending Haiti’s cholera epidemic. IFI donors should also ensure that women and girls can safely access treatments and services provided by cholera programs without incurring debt.

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Annex 1: Sector Definitions

Below is a list of 13 investment sectors that Gender Action coded based on existing WB- and IDB-defined sectors and themes that are represented in post-January 2010 Haiti projects.

Agriculture and Rural Development	IDB sectors	WB 'sectors' and 'themes'
	Includes: Agriculture sector	Includes the following sectors: Agricultural extension and research; Forestry; Animal production; General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector; Crops; Irrigation and drainage; Agro-industry, marketing, and trade; Public administration- Agriculture, fishing and forestry; Petrochemicals and fertilizers Includes the following themes: Global food crisis response; Rural non-farm income generation; Other rural development; Rural policies and institutions; Rural markets; Rural services and infrastructure
Education	Includes: Education sector	Includes the following sectors: Adult literacy/non-formal education; Primary education; Pre-primary education; Public administration- Education; General education sector; Secondary education; Tertiary education; Vocational training Includes the following themes: Education for all; Education for the knowledge economy
Energy	Includes: Energy sector	Includes the following sectors: Coal Mining; Other mining and extractive industries; Energy efficiency in heat and power; Other renewable energy; General energy sector; Thermal power generation; Hydropower; Transmission and distribution of electricity; Oil and gas; Public administration- Energy and mining Includes the following themes: Climate change
Finance, Trade and Industry	Includes: Economic development sector; Banking/ market development sector; Capital markets sector; Private sector development; SEP (Social Entrepreneurship Project) and small projects; Trade; Financial markets; Industry	Includes the following sectors: Banking; Capital markets; Credit reporting and secured transactions; General finance sector; Microfinance; Non-compulsory pensions and insurance; Other non-bank financial intermediaries; Payments, settlements, and remittance systems; SME Finance; Public administration- financial sector; Analysis of economic growth; Macroeconomic management; Debt management and fiscal sustainability; Other economic management; Economic statistics, modeling and forecasting; Public administration- Industry and trade; Other domestic and international trade; Other industry; General industry and trade sector Includes the following themes: Corporate governance; Infrastructure services for private sector development; Other financial and private sector development; Regulation and competition policy; Small and medium enterprise support; Standards and financial reporting; State enterprise/bank restructuring and privatization; Municipal finance; Export development and competitiveness; Regional integration; International financial architecture; Technology diffusion; Other trade and integration; Trade facilitation and market access; Legal institutions for a market economy
Gender/ Gender-based violence	Includes: none ⁷³	Includes the following sectors: GBV (coded by Gender Action); Gender
Health	Includes: Health sector	Includes the following sectors: Health; Other social services; Compulsory health finance; Public administration- Health; Non-compulsory health finance Includes the following themes: Child health; Malaria; Health system performance; HIV/AIDS; Injuries and non-communicable diseases; Nutrition and food security; Other communicable diseases; Other human development; Population and reproductive health; Tuberculosis
Housing	Includes: Shelter sector; Urban development and housing sector	Includes the following sectors: Housing finance; Housing construction; Urban planning and housing policy Includes the following themes: Access to urban services and housing; Other urban development; Urban services and housing for the poor; City-wide infrastructure and service delivery; Participation and civic engagement; Municipal governance and institutions
Natural Disaster Management	Includes: HESAR (Haiti Emergency)	Includes the following themes: Natural disaster management

⁷³ The IDB does not have a 'gender' sector or theme, as the WB does. Rather, gender-related activities are incorporated into projects in other sectors.

	Spending Allocation Request); Environment and natural disasters sector; Special operations; Recovery funds	
Poverty/Vulnerability Analysis and Reduction	Includes: none ⁷⁴	Includes the following sectors: Public administration- Other social services Includes the following themes: Poverty strategy, analysis and monitoring, social risk mitigation, Other social protection and risk management
Public Sector Governance	Includes: Government sector; Reform/modernization of the state; Other	Includes the following sectors: Central government administration; General public administration sector; Sub-national government administration; Compulsory pension and unemployment insurance Includes the following themes: Administrative and civil service reform; Other public sector governance; Decentralization, public expenditure, financial management and procurement; Managing for development results; Tax policy and administration; Other accountability/anti-corruption; Land administration and management; e-Government
Tourism	Includes: Tourism sector	None ⁷⁵
Transportation	Includes: Transportation sector	Includes the following sectors: Aviation; Railways; General transportation sector; Rural and inter-urban roads and highways; Ports; Waterways and shipping; Urban transport; Public administration- Transportation
Water and Sanitation	Includes: Sanitation sector	Includes the following sectors: Flood protection; Wastewater collection and transportation; General water, sanitation and flood protection sector; Wastewater treatment and disposal; Sanitation; Water supply; Solid waste management; Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection

⁷⁴ The IDB does not have a sector or themes, as the WB does, that is dedicated to poverty/vulnerability analysis and reduction. Rather, poverty and vulnerability analysis, if addressed, is incorporated into projects under other sectors.

⁷⁵ The WB is not currently funding any projects in Haiti bearing a tourism-related 'sectors' or 'themes' tag.

Annex 2: List of WB and IDB projects (172 total, January 10, 2010- August 12, 2013, excludes IFC and IIC)

World Bank Project (21 projects total, Jan 12, 2010- Aug 12, 2013)	Approval date	Commitment Amount (millions US\$)	WB Sector (%)	WB Themes (%)
P120895 Infrastructure and Institutions Emergency Recovery Project for Haiti	18-Mar-10	65.00	Urban Transport (35), Flood protection (20), Public administration- financial sector (20), Wastewater Collection and Transportation (15), Central government administration (10)	Natural disaster management (100)
P118139 Rural Community Driven Development - Additional Financing II	27-May-10	15.00	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (52), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (17), Sub-national government administration (14), Irrigation and drainage (9), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (8)	Participation and civic engagement (44), Rural services and infrastructure (40), Municipal governance and institution building (11), Poverty strategy, analysis and monitoring (5)
P114174 Haiti Education for All Fast-Track Initiative Catalytic Fund	19-May-10	22.00	Primary education (78), Health (14), Public administration- Education (8)	Education for all (82), Child health (9), Other human development (9)
P121193 Education for All Project - Additional Financing	27-May-10	12.00	Primary education (83), Public administration- Education (9), Other social services (8)	Education for all (82), Nutrition and food security (18)
P118239 Emergency Development Policy Operation	5-Aug-10	30.00	Central government administration (75), Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (25)	Public expenditure, financial management and procurement (88), Other accountability/anti-corruption (12)
P120914 Emergency Program for Solar Power Generation and Lighting for Haiti, as a Consequence of the Earthquake in Port au Prince	17-May-10	0.50	Renewable energy (100)	Climate change (100)
P123205 JSDF (Japan Social Development Fund) Grant for Emergency Community Cash for Work Project	03-Sep-10	2.84	Other social services (94), Public administration- Other social services (6)	Social risk mitigation (100)
P121690 Household Development Agent Pilot	13-Sep-10	1.50	Other social services (50), Health (35), Pre-primary education (15)	Nutrition and food security (50), Child health (25), Other human development (25)
P106699 Housing Reconstruction - Urban Community Driven Development Additional Financing	26-Oct-10	30.00	Housing construction (42), General public administration sector (29), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (22), Urban Transport (7)	Urban services and housing for the poor (43), Participation and civic engagement (25), Natural disaster management (15), Land administration and management (2), City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (15)
P121391 Haiti Post-Disaster Partial Credit Guarantee Program Support Project	14-Dec-10	3.00	SME Finance (37), Banking (37), Public administration- Financial Sector (16), Housing finance (10)	Other Financial Sector Development (35), Natural disaster management (35), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise support (15), Urban planning and housing policy (15)
P120110 Cholera Emergency Response Project	18-Jan-11	15.00	Health (73), Public administration- Health (27)	Other communicable diseases (87), Health system performance (13)

P125150 Women and Girls in Haiti's Reconstruction: Addressing and Preventing Gender based Violence	13-Jan-11	0.50	Gender (100) (NB: no WB themes or sectors are tagged to this project, Gender Action has assigned this project the tag "Gender (100)"). Also, no documentation is publically available on this project's webpage.	
P125805 Port au Prince Neighborhood Housing Reconstruction	4-May-11	65.00	Housing construction (45), Other social services (24), General public administration sector (11), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (10), Roads and highways (10)	Urban services and housing for the poor (60), Other urban development (23), Natural disaster management (15), Land administration and management (2)
P126744 Relaunching Agriculture: Strengthening Agriculture Public Services II Project (GAFSP - IDA)	1-Dec-11	40.00	Agricultural extension and research (90), Public administration- Agriculture, fishing and forestry (7), Animal production (3)	Rural services and infrastructure (80), Nutrition and food security (10), Rural policies and institutions (5), Gender (5)
P124134 Haiti - Education for All Project - Phase II	1-Dec-11	70.00	Primary education (69), Public administration- Education (29), Pre-primary education (2)	Education for all (82), Nutrition and food security (11), Rural services and infrastructure (7)
P126346 Disaster Risk Management and Reconstruction	1-Dec-11	60.00	Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (58), Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection (15), Other social services (11), Sub-national government administration (9), Public administration- Transportation (7)	Gender (3), Natural disaster management (97)
P130749 AF Infrastructure & Institutions Emergency Recovery	27-Sep-12	35.00	Central government administration (32), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (25), Aviation (19), General transportation sector (18), Public administration- Energy and mining (6)	Rural services and infrastructure (27), Public expenditure, financial management and procurement (25), Trade facilitation and market access (22), Natural disaster management (19), e-Government (7)
P127203 Rebuilding Energy Infrastructure and Access	27-Sep-12	90.00	General energy sector (100)	Infrastructure services for private sector development (60), Rural services and infrastructure (35), Other public sector governance (5)
P123974 Haiti Business Development and Investment Project	21-May-13	20.00	Public administration- Industry and trade (41), General industry and trade sector (38), Agro-industry, marketing, and trade (18), Other social services (3)	Regulation and competition policy (57), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise support (41), Natural disaster management (2)
P123706 Improving Maternal and Child Health through Integrated Social Services	21-May-13	90.00	Health (65), Other social services (13), Sub-national government administration (13), Public administration- Health (9)	Nutrition and food security (24), Child health (24), Population and reproductive health (24), Social safety nets (14), Other social protection and risk management (14)
P127208 Economic Reconstruction and Growth Development Policy Credit	18-Jun-13	20.00	Central government administration (56), Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (28), General public administration sector (11), Banking (5)	Public expenditure, financial management and procurement (56), Other public sector governance (33), Administrative and civil service reform (11).

IDB Project (151 Projects total, Jan 12, 2010- Aug 12, 2013)	Approval date	Commitment amount (US\$ millions)	IDB Sector
HA-T1125: Emergency Response to Earthquake in Haiti	14-Jan-10	0.2000	Emergency Response
HA-X1020: Preparation for MIF (Multilateral Investment Fund) Actions in Haiti Following the Earthquake: Emergency Approval	22-Jan-10	0.3600	Emergency Response
HA-G1003: FONKOZE (Haitian micro-finance institution): Haiti Emergency Allocation	26-Feb-10	0.1398	HESAR ⁷⁶
HA-G1007: SOGESOL (Haitian micro-lending institution): HAITI Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR)	26-Feb-10	0.0822	HESAR
HA-X1019: SECCI (IDB's Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative): Emergency Program for Solar Generation	1-Mar-10	1.0000	Energy
HA-G1002: INDEPCO (Haitian National Institute for the Development and Promotion of Fashion): Haiti Emergency Allocation Request (HESAR)	9-Mar-10	0.1803	HESAR
HA-G1010: Veterimed (veterinary NGO): HAITI Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR)	12-Mar-10	0.1099	HESAR
HA-G1008: ACME (Haiti micro-finance institution): HAITI Emergency Allocation Request (HESAR)	12-Mar-10	0.1350	HESAR
HA-G1006: FHAPME (Haitian Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises): HAITI Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR)	12-Mar-10	0.0843	HESAR
HA-G1001: MCN (Haitian microcredit institution): HAITI: Emergency Spending Allocation	15-Mar-10	0.1330	HESAR
HA-T1128: Support to Haiti's PDNA	16-Mar-10	0.1500	Government
HA-X1018: GEF (Global Environment Facility) Emergency Program for Solar Power Generation and Lighting	16-Mar-10	0.5000	Energy
HA-M1026: Institutional Strengthening of FHAPME (Haitian Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises)	17-Mar-10	0.1500	Economic Development
HA-G1009: CARIFRESH (Haitian mango exporter): HAITI Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR)	17-Mar-10	0.1479	HESAR
HA-G1005: CCIH (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Haiti): HAITI Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR)	17-Mar-10	0.0536	HESAR
HA-T1119: Strategic Plan for Solid Waste Management in Four Intermediate Cities	25-Mar-10	0.2500	Sanitation
HA-G1013: FHAF (Haitian Fund to Help Women, microfinance institution): HAITI-Emergency Especial Allocation Request (HESAR)	7-Apr-10	0.1520	HESAR
HA-G1014: DID (Développement international Desjardins Inc, Canada-based microfinance institution): HAITI-Emergency Especial Allocation	7-Apr-10	0.1120	HESAR

⁷⁶ HESAR: Haiti Emergency Spending Allocation Request. See Annex 3.

Request (HESAR)			
HA-G1016: ANATRAF (National Association of Fruits Transformers): HAITI-Emergency Especial Allocation Request (HESAR)	9-Apr-10	0.0386	HESAR
HA-G1015: VIVA-RIO-HAITI (Brazilian NGO)-Emergency Especial Allocation Request (HESAR)	14-Apr-10	0.0931	HESAR
HA-G1017: FED (Femmes en Democratie, Haitian affiliate of the Vital Voices Global Partnership): Haiti Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR)	14-Apr-10	0.1391	HESAR
HA-X1023: Administration of Donor Resources for Haiti – UNASUR (Union of South American Nations)	14-Apr-10	8.2162	Government
HA-M1032: "Learning by Doing" to Build Back a Better Haiti	21-Apr-10	3.0112	Shelter
HA-M1031: Un Techo Para Mi Pais (Miami-based non-profit organization): Emergency and Social Inclusion	21-Apr-10	2.5120	Shelter
HA-L1048: Support to the Shelter Sector Response Plan	28-Apr-10	30.0000	Shelter
HA-X1014: Rural Water and Sanitation Program (II)	28-Apr-10	10.0000	Sanitation
HA-L1034: Fiscal Sustainability II	28-Apr-10	50.0000	Government
HA-M1034: Mango as an Opportunity for Long-term Economic Growth	2-Jun-10	3.0552	Agriculture
HA-M1033: Haitian Emergency Liquidity Program (HELP)	2-Jun-10	2.0000	Economic Development
HA-T1103: Support for the Preparation of Operation HA-L1044	9-Jun-10	1.5000	Sanitation
HA-T1131: Support for the Implementation of the Education Plan	15-Jul-10	0.5992	Education
HA-G1019: HAITI-HESAR- Project Management for Nonprofit Organization	19-Jul-10	0.1440	HESAR
HA-G1018: ICEF (International Cultural and Educational Foundation)-HAITI: Emergency Spending Allocation	20-Jul-10	0.0765	HESAR
HA-L1035: Rehabilitation of the Electricity Distribution System in Port-au-Prince, Phase II	21-Jul-10	14.0000	Energy
HA-L1046: Program to Support Transportation Sector Development in Haiti	21-Jul-10	29.0000	Transportation
HA-L1044: Port-au-Prince Water and Sanitation Project	21-Jul-10	15.0000	Sanitation
HA-X1021: Port-au-Prince Water and Sanitation Project	21-Jul-10	35.0000	Sanitation
HA-L1051: New Technologies and Institutional Capacity Strengthening in the Government of Haiti	21-Jul-10	3.0000	Government
HA-T1130: Towards a Sustainable Energy Sector Haiti - White Paper	26-Jul-10	0.1000	Energy
HA-M1037: Developing the North Department as a Tourism Destination	4-Aug-10	1.6919	Tourism, Economic Development
HA-X1017: Bioenergy Action Plan (COFAB component)	26-Aug-10	0.1500	Energy

HA-T1077: Bioenergy Action Plan	26-Aug-10	0.4290	Energy
HA-L1050: Program to Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Fund	29-Sep-10	20.0000	Economic Development
HA0087: Transport Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program	29-Sep-10	3.0714	Transportation
HA-L1018: Support Human Resource Management in Public Sector	29-Sep-10	8.4537	Reform / Modernization of the State
HA0082: Strengthening of Economic Governance Institutions	29-Sep-10	1.3548	Reform / Modernization of the State
HA-L1007: Rural Water and Sanitation Program	29-Sep-10	12.1230	Sanitation
HA-L1003: Rural Supply Chain Development Program	29-Sep-10	13.5311	Agriculture
HA0075: Rural and Secondary Roads	29-Sep-10	0.21707	Transportation
HA-L1014: Rehabilitation of Electricity Distribution System in Port au Prince	29-Sep-10	15.7721	Energy
HA0093: Program for Rehabilitation of Basic Economic Infrastructure	29-Sep-10	21,526,658	Banking Market Development
HA0045: Organization & Rationalization Health Sector	29-Sep-10	0.8305	Health
HA-L1005: National Program of Flood Early Warning	29-Sep-10	3.4363	Environment and Natural Disasters
HA-L1006: Institutional Strengthening for Environmental Management	29-Sep-10	2.5135	Environment and Natural Disasters
HA-L1008: Financial Sector Reform Support Program	29-Sep-10	0.5000	Reform / Modernization of the State
HA-L1009: Ennery-Quinte Agricultural Intensification Project	29-Sep-10	15.7350	Agriculture
HA0014: Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector Reform	29-Sep-10	18.4552	Water and Sanitation
HA0038: Basic Education Program	29-Sep-10	0.0241	Education
HA0016: Agricultural Intensification	29-Sep-10	5.9793	Agriculture
HA-T1132: Fiduciary Support for the Partial Credit Guarantee Fund	6-Oct-10	0.3000	Economic Development
HA0017: Vocational Training	9-Oct-10	7.5721	Education
HA-L1002: Urban Rehabilitation Program	9-Oct-10	12.5738	Shelter
HA-T1089: Support to Private Sector Investment and Export Industry	26-Oct-10	0.5500	Economic Development
HA-G1020: UNQ (University of Quisqueya, Haiti) : Haiti Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR)	28-Oct-10	0.0597	HESAR
HA-G1022: Partial Credit Guarantees Fund	8-Nov-10	12.5000	Capital Markets
HA-G1004: Emergency Shelter Provision for Earthquake-Affected Port-Au-Prince, Haiti	8-Nov-10	0.2869	Shelter
HA-T1136: Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Management of the Truitier Site	11-Nov-10	0.3600	Sanitation

HA-L1049: Support for Haiti's Reconfiguration of the Education Sector	22-Nov-10	50.0000	Education
HA-T1138: Connectivity in Haiti: Broadband Infrastructure for Economic Development and Transformation of Public Sector	3-Dec-10	0.6650	Reform / Modernization of the State
HA-T1141: Support Private Sector Involvement in Programmatic Approach to Develop the North	9-Dec-10	0.2450	Private Sector Development
HA-T1139: Support for the Business Development Services Program	9-Dec-10	0.1000	Private Sector Development
HA-T1135: Strategic Port Study in Haiti	14-Dec-10	0.1000	Transportation
HA-S1010: Institutional Strengthening of FINCA (DC-based microfinance institution) for the Improvement of Financial Services	14-Dec-10	0.2500	SEP and Small Projects
HA-S1011: CP (Caisse Populaire, credit union): Le Levier- Development and Implementation of Financial Products for Housing	14-Dec-10	0.5500	SEP and Small Projects
HA-S1009: CP: Fraternité- Development and Implementation of Financial Products for Housing	14-Dec-10	0.6000	SEP and Small Projects
HA-S1008: CP-Marigot Development and Implementation of Financial Products for Housing	14-Dec-10	0.3000	SEP and Small Projects
HA-S1012: CP-Kotelam Development and Implementation of Financial Products for housing	14-Dec-10	0.2000	SEP and Small Projects
HA-T1137: Communication Plan to Promote Road Safety in Haiti	14-Dec-10	0.1000	Transportation
HA-G1021: Emergency Response for the Containment of Cholera	15-Dec-10	5.0000	Health
HA-L1062: Emergency Response for the Containment of Cholera	15-Dec-10	15.0000	Health
HA-X1026: Support for Haiti's Reconfiguration of the Education Sector	6-Jan-11	1.0000	Education
HA-M1035: Improving Economic Opportunities of Vulnerable Youth in Haiti	12-Jan-11	3.9786	Economic Development
HA-M1030: Creation of a Human Financing Model for Higher Education in Haiti	18-Jan-11	0.8280	Education
HA-X1020: Preparation for MIF (Multilateral Investment Fund) Actions in Haiti Following the Earthquake: Emergency Approval	31-Jan-11	0.5200	Special Operation
HA-X1027: Support for Haiti's Reconfiguration of the Education Sector	17-Mar-11	20.0000	Education
HA-T1142: Preparation of the Land Tenure Regularization Program	23-Mar-11	0.1700	Agriculture and Rural Development
HA-M1038: Increasing Access to Sustainable Energy Technologies Using Remittances as a Source of End-user Finance	25-Apr-11	0.7225	Private Sector Development
HA-G1024: Support for Reconfiguration of the Education Sector	18-May-11	10.0000	Education
HA-T1143: Support to the Reconstruction of Hotels in Port-au-Prince	23-May-11	0.2807	Tourism
HA-T1146: Action Plan for C and D Countries	1-Jun-11	0.5435	Reform / Modernization of the State

HA-T1144: Roundtable with the New Haitian Government	6-Jun-11	0.1000	Recovery Funds
HA-T1140: Merging Italian Fashion and Haitian Design	14-Jun-11	0.0500	Technical Cooperation
HA-L1065: Institutional Transformation and Modernization Program of the Energy Sector I	25-Jul-11	35.0000	Energy
HA-L1055: Infrastructure Program	25-Jul-11	55.0000	Transportation
HA-X1024: Integrated Control for Neglected Tropical Diseases in Port au Prince	28-Jul-11	0.5000	Health
HA-L1057: Business Development and Training Services Program for Investment	2-Aug-11	11.0000	Private Sector Development
HA-T1148: Haiti Investment Forum 2011	11-Aug-11	0.5000	Technical Cooperation
HA-G1025: Technology Transfer to Small Farmers Program	31-Aug-11	25.0000	Agriculture and Rural Development
HA-L1059: Technology Transfer to Small Farmers	31-Aug-11	15.0000	Agriculture and Rural Development
HA-T1134: Support for the Reconstruction of the Toussaint Louverture Airport	3-Oct-11	0.8300	Transportation
HA-T1147: Support to the Education Sector Plan and IDB Program in Haiti	8-Oct-11	0.2000	Education
HA-L1060: Support to the Implementation of the Education Plan and Reform in Haiti	23-Nov-11	50.0000	Education
HA-L1054: Support for Transport Sector in Haiti	7-Dec-11	55.0000	Transportation
HA-G1026: Support to the Implementation of Education Plan and Reform in Haiti	14-Dec-11	5.0000	Education
HA-T1170: Micro-Enterprises in Road Maintenance: the Bolivian Experience	14-Dec-11	0.0170	Transportation
HA-T1169: Tourism Technical Study Tour to Brazil	14-Dec-11	0.0200	Tourism
HA-M1041: Inclusive Business in the Value Chain of an Industrial Park	15-Dec-11	0.6000	Private Sector Development
HA-M1042: Strengthening the Coffee Value Chain in Haiti	14-Dec-11	1.8634	Agriculture
HA-T1152: Technical Mission of the Sports for Development Steering Committee to Colombia	14-Dec-11	0.0150	Education
HA-L1038: Supplementary Financing for the Peligre Hydroelectric Plant	14-Dec-11	20.0000	Energy
HA-T1174: Action Plan for C and D Countries	25-Jan-12	0.5939	Other
HA-L1072: AIC - Developing Insurance Solutions for Haiti	8-Mar-12	2.0000	Private Sector Development
HA-T1153: Institutional Capacity Building To Promote Private Investment in Haiti	2-Apr-12	0.7500	Technical Cooperation
HA-T1166: Truittier Informal Recycler Inclusion Program	17-Apr-12	0.3000	Water and Sanitation
HA-L1056: Land Tenure Security Program in Rural Areas	25-Apr-12	27.0000	Agriculture
HA-T1150: Artibonite 4C Hydroelectric Project - Studies	22-May-12	1.5000	Energy

HA-L1074: Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Agriculture Sector I	30-May-12	15.0000	Agriculture
HA-T1151: Pilot Case in Productive Communal Areas	4-Jun-12	1.3500	Agriculture
HA-L1073: Institutional Transformation and Modernization Program of the Energy Sector II	6-Jun-12	12.0000	Energy
HA-T1171: Support to the Development of the TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) Sector Policy	8-Jun-12	0.1300	Education
HA-M1045: Leopard Haiti Fund (private equity fund)	13-Jun-12	3.3950	Private Firms and SME Development
HA-M1043: Equity Strengthening of ACME for the Expansion of Financial Services to MSEs	13-Jun-12	1.6000	Private Firms and SME Development
HA-T1172: Improvement of Interventions Aiming at Expanding Access to Education in Haiti	28-Jun-12	0.0450	Education
HA-M1047: Expanding the Psychometric Credit-scoring Tool to Haiti	30-Jul-12	0.090	Financial Markets
HA-L1076: Productive Infrastructure Program	13-Sep-12	50.0000	Urban Development and Housing
HA-T1158: Transport Infrastructure Data and Laboratory Services in Haiti	17-Sep-12	0.7877	Transportation
HA-L1058: Support for Transport Sector in Haiti II	10-Oct-12	53.0000	Transportation
HA-T1163: Feasibility Study of Cash Transfer Program in the Education Sector	23-Oct-12	0.3360	Education
HA-L1068: Northern Economic Pole Business Accelerator Program	7-Nov-12	3.5000	Private Firms and SME Development
HA-M1046: Improving the Haitian Artisan Sector's Capacity to Respond Global Market Demand	14-Nov-12	1.5700	Private Firms and SME Development
HA-L1078: Private Sector Development through Investment Promotion	5-Dec-12	17.5000	Trade, Trade-Export and Investment Promotion
HA-L1063: Bringing Higher Value Apparel Manufacturing to Haiti	6-Dec-12	1.0000	Industry-Manufacturing Industries
HA-T1156: Capacity Building for Sustainable Management of the Flood Early Warning System	17-Dec-12	0.4400	Environment and Natural Disasters
HA-L1086: Emergency Road Rehabilitation Program in Response to Hurricane Sandy	18-Dec-12	17.5000	Transportation
HA-T1184: Action Plan for C and D Countries	7-Jan-13	0.5611	Other
HA-X1030: Haiti MIF Strategy	24-Jan-13	2.000	Private Firms and SME Development
HA-T1179: Water Availability and Integrated Water Resources Management in Northern Haiti	19-Mar-13	1.000	Water and Sanitation
HA-L1069: Increasing Employment Opportunities through Willbes	27-Mar-13	4.000	Industry
HA-T1181: Mitigating the Social Impacts of the Caracol Industrial Park	24-Apr-13	0.305	Private Firms and SME Development
HA-T1186: Haiti's Northern Development Corridor - Implementation of ICES	20-May-13	0.800	Urban Development and Housing
HA-T1185: Haiti's Northern Development Corridor - Implementation of ICES	20-May-13	0.180	Urban Development and Housing
HA-T1178: Sustainable Energy for Haiti	22-May-13	0.500	Energy

HA-T1176: Sustainable Energy for Haiti	22-May-13	0.500	Energy
HA-T1183: Sustainable Energy for Haiti	22-May-13	2.000	Energy
HA-T1182: Institutional Strengthening to Increase the Technical Capacity of the GoH	5-Jun-13	0.530	Environment and Natural Disasters
HA-T1187: Brazilian Mission to Support Road Safety in Haiti	6-Jun-13	0.012	Transport
HA-L1082: Institutional Strengthening and Reform of the Agriculture Sector II	12-Jun-13	15.000	Agriculture and Rural Development
HA-L1075: Port-au-Prince Water and Sanitation Project II	19-Jun-13	35.500	Water and Sanitation
HA-L1083: Institutional Transformation and Modernization Program of the Energy Sector III	26-Jun-13	22.000	Energy
HA-G1027: Institutional Transformation and Modernization of the Energy Sector III	26-Jun-13	3.000	Energy
HA-G1023: Sustainable Management Upper Watersheds South Western Haiti-Macaya National Park	31-Jul-13	9.000	Environment and Natural Disasters

Annex 3: WB and IDB Private Sector Financing (Loans)

IFC (World Bank) Investments, January 12, 2010- August 12, 2013

Investment	Approval date, investment amount	Description
27409: Eurasian Minerals Inc.	13-Jan-10 US\$ 10.3 million	"Eurasian Minerals Inc. ("EMX" or the "Company"), is a TSX Venture Exchange listed junior mining company focused on early stage precious and base metal exploration in northern Haiti and Turkey. EMX also has equity or royalty interests in early stage projects in Eastern Europe and Kyrgyz Republic. The Haiti prospects (Lamine, La Miel and Grand Bois) fall under a joint venture agreement with Newmont Ventures Limited, a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation. The two main projects in Turkey, Sisorta and Akarca, fall under joint ventures with Chesser Resources Limited and Centerra Gold Inc respectively. Exploration in Haiti started in 2006 and the Company has not yet started drilling. The Company has started drilling at Sisorta and Akarca and has produced initial resource estimates. All EMX projects are early stage exploration and at this time it is not certain or possible to tell if any of the projects will actually proceed to mine development. Development of a mine, if it happens, is not expected to be completed for at least five or more years."
29476: HELP - Haiti Emergency Loan Program	26-Feb-10 US\$ 35 million	"The Haiti Emergency Loan Program (HELP) is the first stage in IFC's investment response to the devastating earthquake in Haiti. It consists in a program of emergency loans to existing portfolio clients and to two strategic clients with which IFC had advanced relationships before the earthquake. The purpose of these loans will be to rehabilitate these clients in order to ultimately benefit MSMEs, create jobs, restore power supply and sustain a food pipeline."
29726: Oasis Complex	25-Jun-10 US\$ 10.5 million	"The proposed project is to complete the construction of a hotel/mixed use development complex in Pétiion-Ville, an upscale business suburb of Port-au-Prince – the Oasis complex. The first phase of the project, which is currently about half complete, includes the development of: (i) a 132 room business hotel; (iii) a retail component (1,200 m2 of space in the main hotel complex); (iv) a conference center; (v) three restaurants and a lounge bar; (vi) a central courtyard; and (vii) parking facility (the Project). Subsequent project phases not included in the IFC funding would be to develop residential accommodation and a convention center on the Oasis development's existing land."
27274: E-Power S.A.	19-Dec-10 US\$ 16 million	"The Project is the first IFC infrastructure project in Haiti. It is to construct, own, and operate a 30MW Heavy Fuel Oil ("HFO") diesel power plant on a build-own-and-operate ("BOO") basis in Port-au-Prince. The project will sell its capacity and electricity to the state-owned utility, Electricité d'Haiti ("EDH"), under a 15-year Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA"). The project benefits from sovereign guarantee and tax and duty exemptions under a Implementation Agreement ("IA") and a Sovereign Guarantee with the Republic of Haiti."
31244: Leopard Fund of Haiti	29-Feb-12 US\$ 10 million	"Leopard Haiti Fund, LP (the "Fund") is a ten-year Cayman Islands based private equity fund established to help recapitalize the Haitian private sector following the January 2010 earthquake. The Fund will make investments in small and medium enterprises (SMEs), targeting priority sectors such as affordable housing, renewable energy, food production, and tourism, while opportunistically considering investments in other basic sectors. The Fund aims to raise \$75 million primarily from IFIs, foundations, impact investors and high net worth individual investors. A related \$3 to \$5 million Technical Assistance facility will be sought from donors to promote capacity development within potential target companies." The Leopard Fund made its first investment in May 2013 in dloHaiti, a for-profit water kiosk venture (IFC 2013).
32421: Marriott Haiti	13-Jun-13 US\$ 13.25 million	"The Project involves the construction of a 175 room full service four star Marriott hotel in Port-au-Prince (PaP), Haiti by Turgeau Developments S.A. The hotel will include a ballroom, meeting facilities, a full service restaurant, a swimming pool, and a fitness center –among others."

* source: <http://www.ifc.org/projects>

IIC (Inter-American Development Bank) Investments, January 12, 2010- August 12, 2013

HA2749A-01: Haiti Social Investment Fund	23-Nov-10 US\$ 1.145 m	"The fund, created jointly by the IIC, the IDB, and the Government of Spain, will provide lower-cost financing to SMEs operating in Haiti. Local financial institutions will onlend the fund's resources through subloans. It will also provide tools for companies to improve their governance."
HA2750A-01: DKDR Dominican Republic	25-Feb-11 US\$ 360,000	"DKDR Haiti S.A was established in February 2008 with 600 employees manufacturing men's suit, overcoats, Tuxedo and dress pants. The company have been thriving the business in the Dominican Republic for over 20 years under the name of DKDR Dominican Republic. Apparel business in Dominican Republic lost its competitiveness over the years and they made the decision to move production (cut and sewing services) to Haiti because USA waved all duty charges on product that are made in Haiti, Program HOPE (Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act of 2008, by the US government). Under HOPE Program, DKDR have duty exception which varies between 10% and 30% - compared to other producers that does not enjoy HOPE access- depending upon the type of fabric. The competitive pricing due to HOPE program and their buyer's satisfaction in the quality have allowed DKDR to grow faster than they anticipated. In August of 2009 they acquired 2 additional buildings with half installation already and have employed 1,200 Haitians in total. The company is planning to finish the expansion by installing machineries in 2 buildings they acquired last August and will have up to 1,650 employees. The loan is to expand their production capacity for pants. Currently they have 2 pants production lines which are making 30,000 units per month and the company wants to add one more pants line, this will increase monthly capacity by 15,000 and sales will also increase by US\$105,000 per month."
HA2748A-01: Access (formerly HTV)	22-Mar-11 US\$ 3.5 m	<p>"Access is a leading provider of residential internet and other value added services in Haiti. Access has been a successful operator for over eight years. Access currently focuses its services in the Port-au-Prince and the leading cities in the provinces including Cap-Haïtien, Port-de-Paix, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Les Cayes and Jérémie. The company have extensive coverage and operating sites to cover approximately three million people.</p> <p>The IIC loan of up to US\$3.5 million will be used to finance part of the capital investment plan (the "Project") that the Company is undertaking. The Project will upgrade technology and expand network capacity, and will bring additional services for customers. It is forecast that this Project will help increase internet accessibility, coverage and affordability in a key segment of the Haitian telecommunications industry."</p>
HA2757A-01: Caribbean Craft	2-Jun-11 US\$ 150,000	"The company employs 300 Haitian artisans to produce carnival masks, sculptures, and paintings for export. The 2010 earthquake destroyed its only studio, but owner Magalie Dresse has not lost heart. Right now, Caribbean Craft's artisans are working out of tents, turning recycled materials into folk art. However, the company's small IIC loan will enable it to build a permanent studio and steel structure warehouse facility. According to Dresse, things can always change for the better and, thanks to foreign demand and aid, her company could be adding a thousand new artisans to its design team."
HA2768A-01: La Reserve	26-Nov-12 US\$ 365,000	"The IIC approved a US\$365,000 loan that will enable La Réserve—a 22-room hotel on the outskirts of Pétiion-Ville, Haiti—to build eight new guest rooms, in keeping with its expansion plan. Located in an area of dense forest, La Reserve began operations in 2005. A boutique hotel, La Réserve caters to international travelers that come to Haiti."

* source: [http://www.iic.org/projects/results?keys=&country=169&approvaldate\[value\]\[year\]=&items_per_page=20](http://www.iic.org/projects/results?keys=&country=169&approvaldate[value][year]=&items_per_page=20)

