



INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

**A COMPENDIUM OF GENDER EQUALITY
RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF IGAD PROGRAM
PRIORITIES/ INTERVENTION
AREAS**

FINAL REPORT

NOVEMBER, 2019

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Affirmative Action
AC	African Countries
ADB	African Development Bank
AE	Agriculture and Environment
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AGDI	African Gender and Development Index
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union
AWCPD	African Women Committee on Peace and Development
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CASP	Critical Appraisal Skills Programme
CEDAW	Convention of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
ECI	Economic Cooperation and Integration
EFA	Equality For All
EVAW/G	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FC	Female Circumcision
FFBs	Family Friendly Policies
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FTA	Free Trade Area
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCE	Girl Child Education
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Gender Equality
GEPMI	Gender and Macro-Economic Policy Management Training
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GSI	Gender Status Index
GSP	Gender Sensitive Empowerment
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HSD	Health and Social Development
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
ICF	International Canoe Federation
ICRW	International Center for Research on Women
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ME	Male Engagement
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfers
PS	Peace and Security
RTA	Regional Trade Agreements
SA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SASA	Start, Awareness, Support and Action
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TB	Tuberculosis
TWM	Transboundary Water Management
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VE	Violent Extremism
WA	Women Advancement
WE	Women Empowerment
WPP	Women Political Participation
WTO	World Trade Organisation
YEE	Youth Engagement and Empowerment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FOREWORD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction: This Compendium of gender equality research and evidence has the explicit purpose of informing the policy, programming and operational work of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), as it seeks to implement the IGAD Gender Policy and Strategy Framework for 2012-2020; The IGAD Institutional Gender Policy (2018); and the IGAD Gender Management System (2018). The Compendium aims to enable the IGAD Secretariat and Specialised Offices/Institutions, to systematically and effectively redress demands for the availability and accessibility of data and research evidence highlighting gender inequalities in various contexts.

Improved awareness about and access to research and evidence on gender issues by Member States and IGAD Secretariat staff through this Compendium, will catalyse better practices towards fulfilment of gender equality and women empowerment goals in the region. The areas covered include but not necessarily limited to:

1. Agriculture and Environment (Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Natural Resources Management- land, water; Drought Resilience etc);
2. Economic Cooperation and Integration (Trade, Infrastructure, Tourism, Economic Growth etc);
3. Peace and Security (Terrorism and Violent Extremism; Preventive Diplomacy; Security Sector Reforms; Conflict Early Warning and Response; Maritime Security; Trafficking; Political Affairs etc);
4. Health and Social Development (Migration; HIV/AIDS, TB, etc).

Structure of the compendium: The compendium is divided into five sections: i) the context and purpose of the compendium; ii) the methodology used to gather, review, analyse and synthesise the evidence; iii) a section on synthesis of the evidence and the implications for gender programming in the IGAD region; iv) a research agenda to be explored for purposes of informing IGAD priority interventions and those of other regional bodies and development partners in the region; and v) the annotated bibliography, which contains the key sources of evidence included in the review, for each of the IGAD priority intervention areas. The annexes include a bibliographic dataset that details in summary the documents that were included in the review; and a concept note on actions for the academia.

Methodology used: The collection of data and information was primarily from secondary sources, including the review of academic literature (peer-reviewed journal articles and books), and non-academic documents (policy briefs, UN flagship reports, gender strategies or action plans for organisations, and project/programme evaluation reports by government and non-government agencies). Non-academic literature was sourced from institutional websites and publications via the networks that the team of consultants has within and beyond the IGAD region. Academic material was generated from Web of Science and triangulated with materials from Google Scholar and Research Gate, using a search strategy that is in line with the main research question. The overall question that guided the search for evidence was: within the context of IGAD countries, namely: Somalia, Republic of Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Uganda, what evidence exists on the gender dimensions of Agriculture and Environment; Economic Cooperation and Integration; Peace and Security; and Health and Social Development (Migration; HIV/AIDS, TB, etc). Both academic and non-academic literature generated from the search of evidence was subjected to an inclusion and exclusion criteria. Literature was included and excluded based on titles, abstracts, texts, methodology and results contained in the document. A quality appraisal of the academic and non-academic evidence was undertaken using the ten-item Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklist for qualitative re-search (see Annex 1). Despite its demerits, the CASP tool is commonly used in qualitative research.

Key messages from the evidence

Overall, evidence on gender needs and constraints is available but with limited knowledge on what works, what could work and what doesn't, to effectively promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the region. Evidence on gender needs and constraints within the IGAD priority intervention areas of health and social development, peace and security, agriculture and environment as well as regional trade and cooperation exists, but there is not much synthesis of knowledge on what works, what could work and what has been learnt from what has not worked. For example, within agriculture and environment, studies demonstrate that there can be a disruption in women's participation in farmer cooperatives and associations, due to the land size, property ownership rights and education level required to operate and reap the benefits associated with a new technology for micro-scale irrigation. Studies further show that gender gaps in access to regional markets for agricultural produce, are partly because incentives to produce, process and seek gainful markets differ, on account of gender-based differences in labour remuneration, control of income and penetration of networks within and beyond the region. Within the context of what could work, studies show that couples who adopt participatory decision-making are likelier to invest in the common household farm, adopt crop diversification measures for improved household income and food security. Innovation platforms that address gender norms about roles and control over resources while leveraging men's influence as critical decision makers on land use, through business skills training in order to facilitate more cooperation between partners, have shown some promise for

equal participation in income-generating activities, within agricultural value chains, from a small number of impact evaluations by FAO (2015). However, there is still limited evidence around what works, and what doesn't, not only in terms of enhancing the resilience of agricultural livelihoods in the IGAD region, but also with regard to other intervention areas, especially regional trade and in infrastructure sectors. This makes replication of positive results more challenging, as it is unclear which programmatic elements, and in what sequence and combination, are essential for creating programmes that bear the twin outcomes of gender equality and inclusive sustainable development in the region.

Better health and social development outcomes require women economic empowerment and continued engagement with local communities on progressive change towards socio-cultural norms that serve to exclude and disadvantage women and girls. Attitudes and practices that serve to exclude women are still deeply entrenched throughout the region. For example, in Somalia, South Sudan, and the Sudan, women's fertility decisions, choice of contraceptives, negotiation of employment conditions and access to education opportunities, is evidently dependent on husbands' or fathers' choices, supported by dominant cultural or religious norms, and the women who resist are sanctioned in traditional and religious courts. Drawing on lessons from three impact evaluations supported by the World Bank (2014), the opportunities for addressing non-progressive cultural norms and practices partly lie in economic empowerment interventions for women. Interventions that address gender norms and engage men have also shown some promise for better health and social development from a small number of World Bank evaluations in Uganda and Kenya, where Gender Dialogue Groups magnified the programs effect on reducing gender inequitable attitudes, coupled to Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) for women. Women's economic and political empowerment is also increasingly recognized as a critical ingredient if population policies are to be effective in bringing down high levels of fertility, and turning population growth into a positive driver of development. Harnessing the demographic dividend means, first and foremost, empowering women and girls by improving their health, enhancing their human capital through increased investment in education and skills, and providing them with decision-making power.

Progress in agriculture and environment sectors is cut short when innovations and programmes do not ease domestic workloads, create opportunities for equal rights over land, and enhance the leadership and participation of women. Agricultural innovations, including varietal improvements for disease or drought resistance; crop diversification for reducing vulnerability to food insecurity and climate risk; waste recycling knowledge or technologies; replicable policy options; and new ways of collaboration amongst scientists and societal stakeholders, have shown the potential of bringing about improved market access, raising returns to land and labor, while providing a proactive approach that combines promising technological, institutional and policy solutions to enhance the resilience of local communities. However, the processes of innovation transfer, dissemination, diffusion, adoption and scaling are gender-differentiated, in the sense that they may produce desirable effects for one gender sub-group, while generating negative spill-overs for others. For instance, there can be a disruption in women's participation in farmer cooperatives and associations, due to the land size, property ownership rights and education level required to operate or optimally reap the benefits associated with a new technology for micro-scale irrigation. Consequently, a core component of an enabling environment for equal uptake and adoption of knowledge and technologies for improved agricultural output and reduced vulnerability to climate risks, is investment in interventions that ease domestic workloads, improve women's decision-making power over agricultural land and access to leadership positions in farmer cooperatives and associations. To support women's empowerment and dryland development requires gender justice, i.e. measures to ensure the recognition of women's rights, equal representation for women and redistribution of resources for more equitable development. Existing approaches to providing drought insurance to the poorest had not been effective owing to high administrative costs and the inability of cash-poor smallholders to afford premiums.

Regional trade initiatives need to take gender differences in economic activity and risks into account, and promote the development of and equal access to digital trade facilitation services. Studies indicate that women and men are not only involved in informal trade at border posts, but also in providing services across borders, such as education, health, and professional services. However, both women and men encounter particular difficulties in acquiring administrative trade and transport documents, in bearing the costs of roadblocks and other barriers that raise transport costs. Women and men at border crossings are also vulnerable to HIV and AIDS associated with transactional sex, and male violence from truck drivers. This means that responding to risks along regional trade routes includes confronting the transmission of HIV infection, where transactional sex happens at border controls, as a key priority for not only health but also regional trade programmes. Studies also confirm that open access to information on trade rules and regulations is essential to small women traders; and that progress should be fastened towards promoting equal access to digital platforms and other trade facilitation services. This would be critical to the successful implementation of the IGAD Free Trade Area (FTA) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Women's participation and representation in peace-building processes needs to be substantive, and gender dimensions should be core to IGAD's assessments and technical support to Member States on insurgent groups. Regional and inter-regional dialogues have helped to mediate conflicts between national interests, and to strengthen the design and implementation of National Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on gender, peace and security. Nonetheless, evidence shows that in many conflict-resolution and peace-building contexts, women's official participation may be temporary, their delegated roles may be more symbolic than substantive, and their influential capacity may be directly restricted by cultural norms. Although countries like the Sudan have been commended for a recent ban on laws designed to exclude and intimidate women from actively participating in protests and democratic transitions, women who are in the public eye to take on powerful interests, are prominent targets of injustices and human rights abuses. There is also lack of gender dimensions in IGAD's assessments and technical support to Member States on militant, terrorist and insurgent groups. And yet research shows that because of women's adaptive and flexible nature in insurgencies, they form a large social base for insurgent groups such as the Al-Shabaab. Research further shows that young Muslim women are vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment in higher learning institutions because the recruiters take advantage of their lower level of religious literacy and use patriarchal constructs in their recruitment narrative by manipulating marriage as a Utopian promise to lure young women.

Key areas of research to be explored

1. Gender-focused research on peace and security requires further investigation of the role of non-state actors (media, religious and cultural institutions, the private sector, regional and international security alliances, veteran associations, music, creative arts and sports) in resolving regional conflicts and sustaining peace and security.
2. There is need for baselines and regional gender-sensitive indicators for effective policy advocacy and programming as well as reporting on the AU-UN Framework on Implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. Such indicators for example include: the gender and age structure of the regional population; the gender-split in access and proliferation of small arms and weapons; the gender-split of cross-border migration and movement; incidence of drug trafficking amongst women compared to men; gender differentials in the effects of pandemics and epidemics (like Rinderpest disease and TB) across borders; and gender and regional differentials in access to regional infrastructure services (water-ways, railways, energy, transport, ICTs).
3. The gender dimensions of paperless trade as a means to deepening regional integration needs to be understood, coupled to evidence on why there is a low uptake of and women's participation in capital markets.
4. Both male and female refugees can be agents of regional economic integration within the host communities. Therefore, research on refugee settlements and their host communities should not only focus on vulnerability but also the capabilities possessed by refugees (males compared to females), and the potential to contribute to economic growth in host countries across the region.
5. The correlations between masculinity, unemployment and migration amongst young males needs to be known to find out why young men are putting themselves in the hands of people smugglers, and why they make the decision to leave home avoiding formal immigration procedures. This and other studies on the gender dimensions of migration and remittances are critical for effective implementation of legislations on cross-border crimes, human trafficking, internally displaced persons and labour exportation.
6. Research on agricultural value chains and innovations requires an Intersectionality approach that takes into account not the gender of the farmer, but also the bundle of land rights, access to finance, technology and differences in ecological zones (e.g. dryland, coastal, mountainous and transnational pastoralism). The nexus between agricultural insurance schemes, adaptation to climate risks and women economic empowerment also needs investigation, as well as the climate change adaptation mechanisms are suitable for women-dominated compared to male-dominated livelihood systems.
7. Evidence on the gendered nature of coastal and marine environments is lacking, to support mechanisms for the implementation of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions for the management of coastal and marine resources.
8. There is limited research on gender and transboundary water management (TWM), and on the current and emerging risks such as floods and dry river beds. Most of the available evidence focuses on gender in water for domestic use, coupled to a few studies on water for crop and livestock production.
9. Evidence on the care economy (care work in the form of housework, child care, and provisioning of food, fuel, and water), needs to be expanded and synthesized in the context of localizing and harmonizing African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), including SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 1 (ending all poverty), SDG 3 (healthy lives), SDG 4 (inclusive and quality education for all), SDG 8 (creation of decent employment for all and promoting inclusive growth), SDG 7 (energy), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 10 (reduction of inequalities). This will be useful across the IGAD intervention areas in identifying the policy and programmatic entry points for an integrated approach to the implementation of the two Agendas to minimize duplication, optimize resource use and mobilize the support of development partners.

SECTION 1: CONTEXT AND PURPOSE OF THE COMPENDIUM

This Compendium of gender equality research and evidence has the explicit purpose of informing the policy support, programming and operational work of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), as it seeks to implement the IGAD Gender Policy and Strategy Framework for 2012-2020; The IGAD Institutional Gender Policy (2018); and the IGAD Gender Management System (2018). Specifically, the Compendium aims to enable the IGAD Secretariat and Specialised Offices/Institutions, to systematically and effectively redress demands for the availability and accessibility of data and research evidence highlighting gender inequalities in various contexts. Consequently, the Compendium provides evidence that various actors (academia, civil society, government agencies, research organisations, regional and international organisations) can use to explore new frontiers of research, policy-making and programming towards the attainment of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as articulated by the global Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

Various actors have carried out many researches that illuminate the manifestations of gender inequalities in various sectors, as well as demonstrate the costs to Member States including the attendant consequences for the desired development outcomes. However, research and data on gender issues is not widely or effectively disseminated, and synthesised to inform policy and programming. Additionally, gender statistical production is on-going, with technical oversight from the Bureau of Statistics, and IGAD countries like Uganda and Kenya, are investing in the publication of annual **Gender Facts and Figures**, with the aim of informing planning and monitoring of government and non-government projects. Much of the available gender statistics, however, are descriptive in nature, with reporting on health, education and political representation, but without analysis on the impacts made by governance, economic and natural resource management sectors to change the conditions that cause gender inequality. Yet such data is a precondition for: i) having better-monitored policies; ii) providing knowledge on what works at multiple scales; iii) reporting on international commitments like the CEADAW (1979), Beijing Platform of Action (1995) and SDG targets; and iii) facilitating decisions about which regional and national priorities to finance.

This Compendium therefore seeks to bridge the gap between (under-utilised) existing research on gender inequalities in various sectors and the demand for evidence by planners and decision makers in the development space in IGAD region. Improved awareness about and access to research and evidence on gender issues by Member States and IGAD Secretariat staff through this Compendium, will catalyse better practices towards fulfilment of gender equality and women empowerment goals in the region. The areas covered include but not necessarily limited to:

5. Agriculture and Environment (Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Natural Resources Management- land, water; Drought Resilience etc);
6. Economic Cooperation and Integration (Trade, Infrastructure, Tourism, Economic Growth etc);
7. Peace and Security (Terrorism and Violent Extremism; Preventive Diplomacy; Security Sector Reforms; Conflict Early Warning and Response; Maritime Security; Trafficking; Political Affairs etc);
8. Health and Social Development (Migration; HIV/AIDS, TB, etc).

The Compendium goes on to identify gaps in existing knowledge as a starting point for thinking about new areas of research, but does not treat such gaps along the sectors for purposes of not losing sight on the overall international debate. It further provides guidance around policy and programming issues, by examining in more detail the sectoral issues arising from the evidence and research included in the review.

SECTION II: METHODOLOGY

The collection of data and information was primarily from secondary sources, including the review of academic literature (peer-reviewed journal articles and books) and non-academic documents (policy briefs, UN flagship reports, gender strategies or action plans for organisations, and project/programme evaluation reports by government and non-government agencies).

2.1 Methods for mapping the evidence

The search for evidence was done using an approach known as systematic mapping of evidence¹. Academic material was generated from **Web of Science** and triangulated with materials from Google Scholar and Research Gate, using a search strategy that is in line with the main research question. The overall question that guided the search for evidence was: within the context of IGAD countries, namely: Somalia, Republic of Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Uganda, what evidence exists on the gender dimensions of Agriculture and Environment; Economic Cooperation and Integration; Peace and Security; and Health and Social Development (Migration; HIV/AIDS, TB, etc). The main terms used in the search for academic literature are: Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Gender Equality (GE), Women Empowerment (WE) African Countries (AC), Sub-Saharan Africa (SA), Agriculture and Environment (AE), Economic Cooperation and Integration (ECI), Peace and Security (PS) and Health and Social Development (HSD). The search strategy was expanded to include the sub-terms under each of the IGAD priority areas. The sub-terms for AE were: Agricultural Production and Productivity; Climate Change; Disaster Risk Management; Flood Recovery and Risk Management; Livestock Development; Fisheries Development; Food Security and Nutrition; Natural Resources Management; land administration; water resources management; drought; resilience; adaptation; and mitigation.

The sub-terms for ECI were: Trade; Financial Services; Market Concentration; Infrastructure; Regional Integration; Export Promotion; Cross-border Trade; Competitiveness; Tourism; Foreign Direct Investment; and Economic Growth. The sub-terms for PS were: Women, Peace and Security; Transition Justice; National Reconciliation; Terrorism and Violent Extremism; Social Cohesion; Preventive Diplomacy; Security Sector Reforms; Conflict Early Warning and Response; Disaster Preparedness and Management; Maritime Security; Trafficking; Political Affairs; Peace-building; Cross-border Movement; Defence and Security; Arms Management and Control; conflict and cross-border security. The sub-terms for HSD were: Migration, HIV/AIDS, Human Capital Development; Human Development Index; Population Growth; Fertility; Sexual Reproductive Health; Maternal and Child Health; Employment; Financing Health Services; Health Infrastructure; Social Protection; Primary Education; Secondary Education; Higher/Tertiary Education; Technical and Vocational Training; Special Needs Education; Skills Development; Water and Sanitation. The search also encompassed papers that contain gender-related terms such as: Gender-based Violence (GBV), Ending Violence against Women and Girls (EVAW/G), Women Advancement (WA), Women Political Participation (WPP), Affirmative Action (AA), Girl Child Education (GCE), Male Engagement (ME), Youth Engagement and Empowerment (YEE).

Non-academic literature was sourced from institutional websites and publications via the networks that the team of consultants has within and beyond the IGAD region. Skype calls and teleconferences with resource persons from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Djibouti were organized to collate the evidence being gathered, while triangulating it with online materials about the Republic of Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia. A purposive online search for national and sectoral gender policies strategies and action plans was done on government agencies, including ministries and national gender machineries in each country, and this was coupled to a search for national reports on compliance to international gender norms and standards, especially the Beijing+20 review reports, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) reports, reports on the Convention of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW,1979) and national policies, strategies and progress reports on implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The review further included reports on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and more specifically SDG 5 on GEWE², coupled with the review of AU Agenda 2063.

2.2 Method for screening and analyzing the evidence

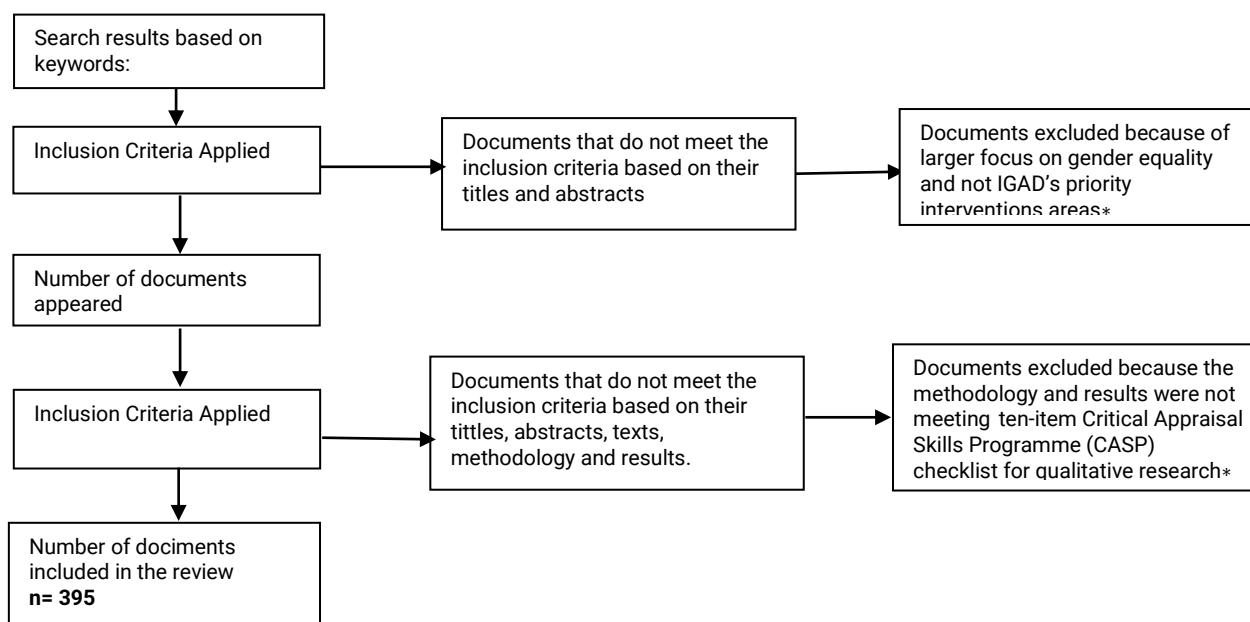
Both academic and non-academic literature generated from the search of evidence was subjected to an inclusion and exclusion criteria that is shown in **figure 1** below. Literature was included and excluded based on titles, abstracts, texts, methodology and results contained in the document. A quality appraisal of the academic and non-academic evidence was undertaken using the ten-item Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklist for qualitative research (**see Annex 1**). Despite its demerits, the CASP tool is commonly used in qualitative

¹ Lewis, R., Hendry, M., Din, N., Stanciu, M.A., Nafees, S., Hendry, A., Teoh, Z.H., Lloyd, T., Parsonage, R., Neal, R.D. and Collier, G., 2019. Pragmatic methods for reviewing exceptionally large bodies of evidence: systematic mapping review and overview of systematic reviews using lung cancer survival as an exemplar. *Systematic reviews*, 8(1), p.171.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-019-1087-4>

² UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2018-21)
https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/UNDP_GES_2pager_060219.pdf

research³. The team of consultants independently assessed the quality of each document with discrepancies resolved through consensus and discussion via the weekly Skype meetings. Literature was excluded on the basis of quality, and the total number of publications that were ultimately included in the review was 395 out of the initial result of 1,295 publications, as provided in **Annex 2**, from which the annotated bibliography in Section V of the report was generated. The evidence generated from both academic and non-academic material was analyzed and synthesized narratively (and statistically where appropriate), by undertaking sub-group analyses and cross-tabulations, to permit the generation of quantitative data from the documents included in the review. The baseline year was 2000, since this was the period when the Millennium Declaration was made, with a renewed global commitment to gender equality and women empowerment, under Millennium Development Goal 3, subscribed to by 189 governments across the world, including IGAD Member States. However, due to the relationship between number of citations and proportion of publications included in the review, organized by country in IGAD region, papers below the year 2000 were included up to 1998, as shown in **figure 2** below. The peak years were 2013 and 2014, in which 44 and 43 documents were included respectively. As indicated in table 1 below, the IGAD intervention area of health and social development (HSD) got the highest number of papers included in the review (n=143), whereas economic cooperation and integration (ECI) got the lowest number of papers included in the review (n=63). The leading IGAD Member State whose paper were included is Kenya (n=69), and the Member State with the least number of papers included in the review is Eritrea (n=5). As shown in **figure 3** below, most of the papers reviewed contained a mixed methodological approach – meaning that the data therein was collected and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative means (n=250).

Figure 1: Steps for screening of evidence. The asterisk indicates that material was excluded for more than 1 reason.



³ Hannes, K., Lockwood, C., Pearson, A. 2010 A comparative analysis of three online appraisal instruments' ability to assess validity in qualitative research. *Qualitative health research* 20(12):1736–43. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732310378656>

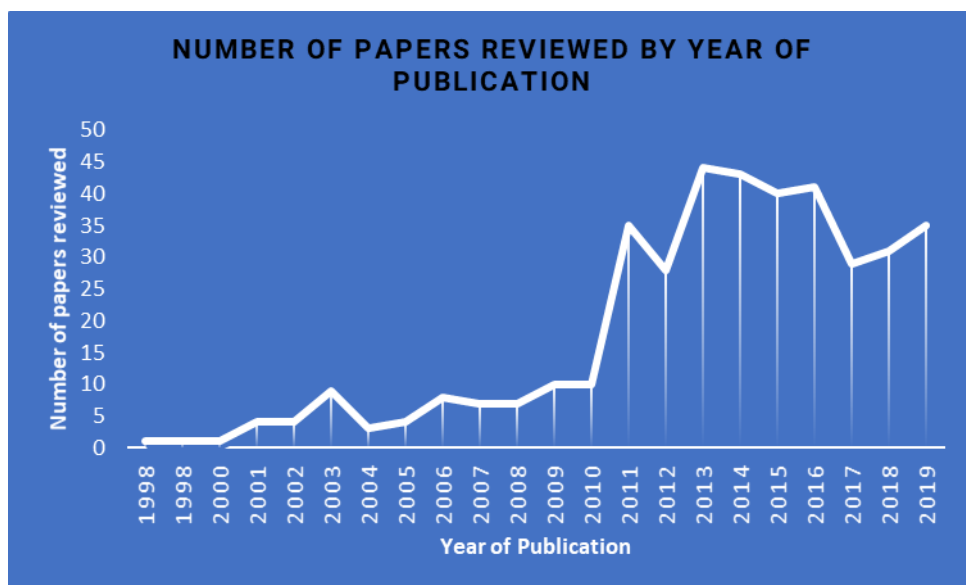
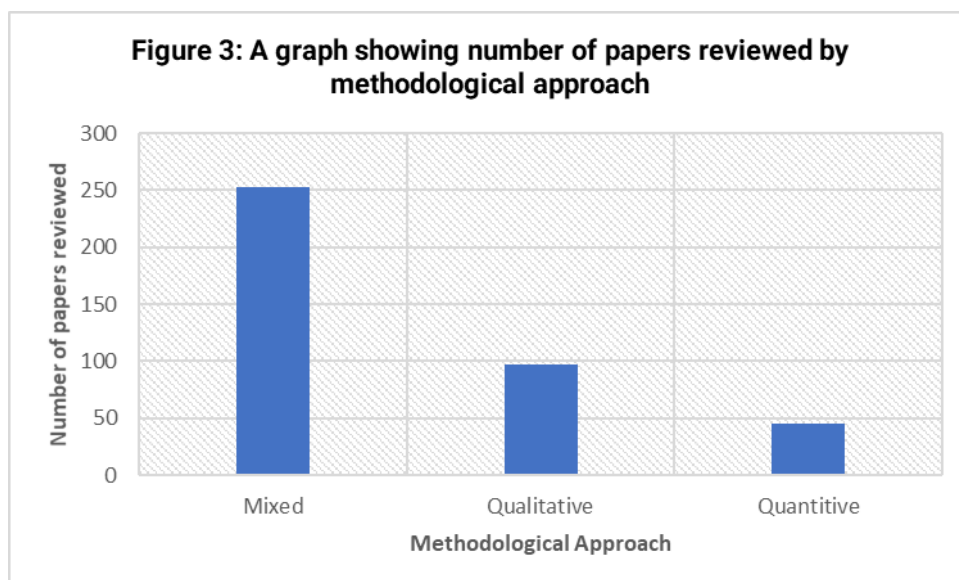


Figure 2: Number of Papers Reviewed by Year of Publication

Table 1: Country vs. Key IGAD Priority area

Country	Key IGAD PRIORITY AREA (Number of Papers)				
	PS	ECI	AE	HSD	TOTAL
Uganda	1	7	22	25	55
Kenya	13	12	24	20	69
South Sudan	16	2	4	16	38
Sudan	13	12	17	12	54
Eritrea	1	1	1	2	5
Djibouti	2	10	2	23	37
Ethiopia	1	7	24	21	53
Somalia	6	2	3	9	20
ALL	21	10	12	13	56
Others	2	2	2	2	8
Total	76	63	113	143	395



SECTION III: SYNTHESIS OF EVIDENCE

All IGAD programmes and priority intervention areas, are clustered under three pillars: 1) Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment; 2) Economic Cooperation and Integration; 3) Peace and Security; and 4) Health and Social Development. Therefore, the evidence in this section is synthesised according to the IGAD pillars, and the sub-sectors therein, as per the overarching IGAD Regional Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan 2016-2020.¹

3.1 HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

IGAD's health and social development agenda encompasses all human development issues and upgrading of human welfare in the IGAD region, with a focus on youth, children, women, and other vulnerable population categories. The health and social development programme area covers a broad range of sectors which include health, education, employment, social protection, migration, culture, population, and sports. For each of these sub-sectors, the available evidence on gender equality is presented.

3.1.1 Health

IGAD member states have made considerable progress in improving the health status of both women and men. Mortality rates have fallen in some Member States, while they remain high in others. For example, in Uganda infant mortality has fallen from 85 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995 to 54 deaths in 2011 (ICF, 2012). In Kenya, the maternal mortality rates have reduced from 488 per 100,000 live birth in 2008 to 362 in 2014 (ADB, 2017). Ethiopia too, has made progress. The maternal mortality rate decreased from 673 deaths per 100,000 births in 2000-2005 to 420 deaths in 100,000 in 2013. The challenges of improving women's health in the region, however, are linked to socio cultural norms. Key manifestations of these norms include: (i) the widespread acceptance of violence as an appropriate method of resolving spousal conflict; (ii) that men have a right, bolstered through bride price, to exert power and control over women, including through violence; (iii) the persistence of early (child) marriage for girls under 18, while men are expected to marry later, despite the legal marriage age for males and females being 18; (iv) that domestic "care" tasks are women's work; (v) that land belongs to men and that women's access is mediated through men; (vi) persistent discrimination against the girl child and preference for sons; and (vii) misinterpretation of Islamic jurisprudence and texts to the advantage of men and boys. In Uganda and Kenya, it may be more acceptable for women to live independently, or without male "supervision". But in Somalia, South Sudan, Djibouti and the Republic of Sudan, roles are prescribed early on; where young girls are expected to look after their younger siblings and take up household chores, while boys are more likely to be sent to school. Muslim wives have a legal duty of obedience to their husbands, and in return, Muslim husbands hold a legal duty of protection and maintenance to their wives. In some cases, married Muslim women may be subject to seclusion, where they are confined to their home and visits from their family and friends are prohibited (Abdi, 2007; Gele et al., 2012; Dean et al., 2019; Hernando et al., 2019). These norms further exemplify well the multifaceted relations between border and migration communities, on for example the Sudanese-Ethiopian borderland. In Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan, women's fertility decisions, choice of contraceptives and negotiation of paid work, is evidently with respect to husband choice, subjugated subject positions reflecting dominant cultural or religious discourses, and the women who resist are sanctioned in traditional and religious courts (Hawkey et al., 2019).

The health of women and girls in the region is also impaired by harmful cultural practices and persistent high levels of sexual and gender-based violence. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Djibouti often leads to obstetric complications, caesarean sections, excessive bleeding, prolonged labour and maternal death (CEDAW, 2011). Health care in Djibouti in general, and particularly outside the capital, is limited due to poor infrastructure, shortages of equipment and supplies, and a lack of qualified personnel (Central Intelligence Agency, 2016). In Kenya, 21% of women aged 15-49 have been circumcised. Female genital cutting (also known as female circumcision) is very regional and closely associated with ethnic group. The large majority (greater than 75%) of Somali, Samburu, Kisii, and Massai women are circumcised, compared to less than 2% of women in Luo, Luhya, Turkana, and Mijikenda/Swahili groups (ADB, 2017). A study on the economic costs of domestic violence in Uganda found that in 2011 there were over five million episodes of violence against women, costing the country 0.25% of its GDP. The study estimates that public providers, such as the judiciary, health, and police, spent about 0.5% of the national budget on services for victims of domestic violence, and predicted that budgets would need to increase by at least 20% in subsequent years to meet demand. For its part, the study found that in Uganda about 12.5% of women reported losing time from household work, and about 9% lost an average of 11 days of paid work annually. Annual provider costs for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) services were US\$1.2 million by health providers, and \$1.3 million by local councils (Kasiyre 2012; ICRW 2009). This means that countries in the region, pay a high price in lost work days, foregone economic capacity, and in the cost of providing essential services to victims, over and above the severe detrimental effects on individual women, their families, and the society at large. Drawing on lessons from three impact evaluations supported by the World Bank (2014), the opportunities for addressing GBV partly lie in economic empowerment interventions. Interventions that address gender norms and engage men have shown some promise from a small number of World Bank evaluations. It is, however, clear that more rigorous impact evaluations are needed to better understand how to effectively prevent and

¹ [file:///C:/Users/kbuyana/Desktop/IGAD%20Literature/-%20IGAD%20RS_framework_final_v11%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/kbuyana/Desktop/IGAD%20Literature/-%20IGAD%20RS_framework_final_v11%20(1).pdf)

respond to GBV, and other harmful cultural and social practices that hamper the realisation of better health and social development outcomes in the region.

3.1.2 Education

National educational policies, focusing on promotion of gender equality, have been developed to expand educational opportunities for girls. As shown in table 2 below, all member states are making progress towards gender parity in school enrolment at all levels. However, gender gaps persist at all levels of education across the region. South Sudan face serious disadvantages in education. The country has the worst indicators for girls' education in the world. Not only are they less likely to enter school, girls are also more likely to drop out compared to boys. The situation is especially alarming since women and girls in South Sudan are more likely to die during childbirth than complete primary education. The World Bank (2017) estimated that only seven girls for every ten boys attend primary education, while five girls for every ten boys are enrolled in secondary education. In 2013 only 500 girls were in the last grade of secondary school in South Sudan. Complicating matters is the fact that only 12% of teachers are female. Female teachers are essential to serve as a positive influence for girls to enrol and stay in school – such a low number plays a part in reinforcing gender disparities. Social norms and practices, especially early and child marriage, are one of the overarching drivers for reinforcing poor education outcomes in Djibouti (OECD, 2015). In Kenya, while there is near gender parity in primary school enrolment, disparities still remain in education. Boys outnumber girls in enrolment at all levels of education, with gender disparity increasing as the level of education increases especially for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) courses. The tertiary level has the highest level of inequality regarding the ratio of girls to boys, and in national examinations performance, boys overall perform better than girls (ADB, 2017). This means that progress is being made, but major gaps remain due to structural issues.

Table 2: Key Health and Social Development Statistics on IGAD Member States

Variable/Country	Eritrea	Ethiopia ^a	Kenya	Somali ^a	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda	Djibouti	Source
Gender Development Index (GDI)	....	0.846	0.931	.....	0.826	0.831	0.865	....	2
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	....	0.502	0.549	.....	....	0.564	0.523	.....	2
Economic Opportunity									
Income inequality, Gini coefficient	....	39.1	48.5	....	46.3	35.4	41.0	44.1	2
Female Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	77	77.2	64	58	74	25	69	58	1
Share of employment in nonagricultural, female (%)	28.9	59.0	39.5	7	52.8	27.7	39.3	43.2	2
Women with account at financial institution or with mobile money-service provider (% of female population ages 15 and older)	...	29.1	77.7	33.7	4.7	10.0	52.7	8.8	2
Human Development									
Mortality rate, under-five (per 1,000 live births)	44.5	58.4	49.2	132.5	90.7	65.1	53.0	64.2	2
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.5	65.9	67.3	56.5	57.3	64.7	60.2	62.6	2
Mean years of schooling, female (years)	....	1.6	5.7	3.7	4.0	3.1	4.7	...	2
Mean years of schooling, male (years)	....	3.8	7.1	4.8	5.3	4.1	7.2	....	2
HIV prevalence, adult (% ages 15-49)	0.6	1.1	5.4	3.6	2.7	0.2	6.5	1.3	2
Child malnutrition, stunting (moderate or severe) (% under age 5)	50.3	38.4	26.2	25.3	31.3	38.2	28.9		2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51.6	62.5	80.5	100.1	62.0	64.0	106.5	18.8	2
Violence against women ever experienced, intimate partner (% of female population ages 15 and older)	....	28.0	39.4	47.2		...	49.9	....	2
Infrastructure									
Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)	19.3	39.1	58.5	30	50.4	58.9	38.9	76.9	2
Rural population with access to electricity (%)	39.3	26.5	39.3	44.6	5.9	22.2	18.0	2.0	2
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	79.8	92.2	72.7	94.3	39.1	61.6	89.1	15.4	2
Internet users, total (% of population)	1.2	15.4	26.0	1.14	....	28.0	21.9	13.1	2
Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 people)	10.2	50.0	80.4	7.02	22.1	70.3	55.0	36.6	2
Voice									
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	22.0	37.3	23.3	25	26.6	31.0	34.3	10.8	2

Sources: 1 International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.
Data retrieved in September 2019.
2 UNDP Human Development Reports, 2018 Statistical Update.

3.1.3 Employment

Female participation in the labour market is on an upward trend across the region. For instance, the average value of female labour force participation for Somalia during the period of 1990 to 2018 was 18.94 percent, with a minimum of 17.29 percent in 2008 and a maximum of 22.3 percent in 1990 (World Bank, 2019). As implied by the statistics in table 2 above, majority of working women are concentrated in the informal sector either as self-employed or workers. In Kenya for example most women (58 percent) in the formal sector are employed in service industries, mainly education, and they typically occupy the lower-paid jobs. Women in Djibouti typically run small and informal firms in lower value-added sectors, which are less attractive to creditors, thus impeding their access to finance. Women entrepreneurs face difficulties accessing finance and launching formal enterprises. Over 57 percent of inactive women in Djibouti do not work because of family and household responsibilities (OECD, 2015). Women's presence in formal and informal employment is coupled with the disproportionate burden they bear of unpaid "care" work in the household, including child and elder care, and provisioning of food, fuel, and water. This means that women are more labour constrained than men and face trade-offs among competing uses of time, which in turn limits their ability to engage as full partners in health and social development programmes.

3.1.4 Population

The IGAD region has one of the youngest populations in the world with nearly half of them aged below 15 years due to a historically high and constant fertility rate, which for example in Uganda is about 6.7 children per woman. This has resulted in an unfavourable demographic profile made up largely of dependents. Dependent people as a percent of the working age population for Somalia, from 1960 to 2018, was 92.97 percent with a minimum of 83.68 percent in 1960 and a maximum of 103.99 percent in 2009. The high dependency ratios and population growth rates arise out of the high fertility, thus putting pressure on delivery of services such as education and health. The other factor that is equally, if not more, important is recognizing the centrality of gender inequality in sustaining the negative dynamics of high fertility, high dependency, and the preponderance of youth in the overall population. A key insight emerging from recent work on demographic trends in the IGAD region is that promoting gender equality is at the core of new thinking about population policy. Women's empowerment is increasingly recognized as a critical ingredient if population policies are to be effective in bringing down high levels of fertility, and turning population growth into a positive driver of development. As stated in a recent Africa-wide study, harnessing the demographic dividend means, first and foremost, empowering women and girls by improving their health, enhancing their human capital through increased investment in education and skills, and providing them with greater market, social, and decision-making power (Canning et al. 2015).

3.1.5 Social protection

A number of national safety net programmes dominate country responses to improving and enhancing social protection. The national programmes provide a common operating framework for transferring cash to persons with severe disability, the poor and vulnerable households, older citizens, orphans and vulnerable children. For instance, in Kenya, in the Financial Year 2015/2016, Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT) benefited a total number of 325,000 beneficiaries (ADB, 2017). But in spite of the safety net programmes, poverty in the rural sub-regions is still a challenge, and many of the Member States are facing high levels of sub-regional inequalities. In Uganda, poverty rates remain high and relatively stagnant for the Eastern and Northern regions. Rural areas lag behind, especially in terms of employment and human development outcomes, with Karamoja sub-region being the most economically disadvantaged, where about 65% of its population lives below the poverty line (UNDP, 2014). Therefore, social protection through income transfers have the potential of enabling vulnerable groups invest in income-generating activities, but they are still far from being enabler for resilience to livelihood shocks and reducing chronic poverty.

3.1.6 Migration

According to FAO and IGAD (2019), a serious challenge in the management of migration in the region is the lack of a normative and policy framework on migration at the national level. With the exception of Kenya and Uganda, which have taken steps towards the development of national migration policies, countries in the IGAD region lack solid and comprehensive national policies on migration. Some countries have legislation governing certain aspects of migration, in particular criminal laws governing human trafficking; others have policies governing internally displaced persons and labour migration, but none of these policies are linked. One of the glaring cases is Djibouti, which is a transit, source, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking, economic migrants from East Africa attempting to travel across the sea to Yemen and other Middle East locations; and asylum seekers and refugees (OECD, 2015). There are reports of women and girls being forced into domestic servitude or prostitution and Djiboutian and foreign children being forced to beg, to work as domestic servants, or to commit theft and other petty crimes. On the contrary, migration has attracted remittances and diaspora investment, and provided the much-needed economic support to women and men within sending communities. The bulk of the economic gains from migration accrue to migrants and their families (including women and children), and these gains are often large. Essentially migrants can earn salaries that reflect industrial-country prices and spend the money in cities and towns. At a transnational level, a review of current literature suggests a similarly complex reality regarding the impacts of remittances.

3.2 REGIONAL COOPERATION AND ECONOMIC INTERGRATION

IGAD's focus for regional economic cooperation and integration is to create an open, unified, regional economic space for the business community – a single market open to competitive entry and well integrated into the continental and global economies. The key programme intervention areas for IGAD under this pillar include: Trade, Tourism and Industry; Infrastructure Development; and Health and Social Development. It is therefore important to provide evidence on gender differentials and impacts of trade and infrastructure development services in the region, in order to guide policy and programming across member states.

3.2.1 Trade and Industry

Studies indicate that women and men are not only involved in informal trade at border posts, but also in providing services across borders, such as education, health, and professional services, including accountancy and legal services. Hundreds of thousands of women cross borders in IGAD region every day to deliver agricultural goods from areas where they are relatively cheap to areas in which they are in shorter supply². However, women's labor force participation in regional markets and trade is constrained both by socio-cultural norms and by the burdens of domestic work that disproportionately fall on women. Men and women face different incentives, which in turn act as a brake on output and productivity. There is a disconnect between the work done (by women) and the benefit obtained (by men), which is particularly the case in the cash (export) crop value chains. A fifth of the gender gap in access to regional markets for agricultural produce, for IGAD countries of Uganda and Kenya, can be explained by the greater difficulty women face in taking on "domestic-care activities" affected differentially by distance to the nearest major road, lower mobility due to household obligations, access to transport, or spousal control over female travel (Ali et al. 2015; UN Women et al. 2015).

While female informal traders face many challenges in crossing borders, for many the alternative of being a formal trader is currently not realistic. Surveys confirm that the vast majority of women traders would like to grow and develop their business away from the informal sector (ILO, 2012). Women in the IGAD region continue to lack access to credit, markets, and formal employment opportunities. Findings from many surveys and interviews suggest that the majority of female traders are breadwinners as a result of being widowed or divorced or because of the unemployment of their partner. Many indicated that they got involved in informal cross-border trade to supplement their husbands' salaries, which were insufficient to cover living expenses. Informal cross-border trade provides a livelihood for millions of families in Africa, often in very difficult conditions; it reaches markets and consumers that are underserved, if they are served at all, by formal markets and plays a critical role in food security throughout the continent (Titeca and Kimanuka, 2012; Afrika and Ajumbo, 2012; Bach, 2015; Anyanwu, 2014; Golub,

2015). Nonetheless, there are a number of sound economic and social reasons why a strategy for the progressive formalization of this trade will bring benefits to both traders and the wider economy. Lesser and Moise-Leeman (2009) discuss how governments can benefit from an increasing shift toward formal trade through increased revenues, better governance of the border, improved compliance with health and safety standards, and greater control over cross-border movement of pests and diseases and more accurate data from the border to support better policy decisions.

Anxieties around taxation and government over-interference, coupled with the unwritten socially shared rules of informal groups, can make traders at border posts crowd-out of interventions that seek to incentivize them in terms of removing tariff and non-tariff barriers to regional trade. The other set of constraints arises from the rules and regulations governing trade and the way they are (or are not) implemented by officials. Traders report harassment from government officials, and at times from buyers, which cause delays and losses given the perishable nature of their products. Women may also encounter particular difficulties in acquiring administrative trade and transport documents, in bearing the costs of roadblocks and other barriers that raise transport costs, and in facing the market power of buyers in market across borders, which pushes down returns to exporters and importers (Williams and Kedir, 2018). The studies confirm that open access to information on trade rules and regulations is essential to small women traders; and while progress is being made, much more needs to be done. Documents enshrining a basic set of rights and obligations for traders and officials that the IGAD community could support, is necessary through training of officials and carefully defined programs to encourage behavioral change at border posts. Since the costs of satisfying rules and regulations governing trade may be particularly burdensome for women, more women traders may be pushed into the informal sector. A **Gender and Traders Charter** (box 1 below) would be a first step toward providing transparent, predictable, and safe procedures to change the behavior of traders, their families, officials, and technical trade officers from government agencies. Bottlenecks in supply chain management and regulatory documentation can be particularly tricky for smaller businesses or e-traders with less experience and resources (majority of which are women). Paperless trading, therefore, serves as a promising means to deal with the informational and logistical challenges of cross border trade in the IGAD region, in particular, small shipments of containers across borders (Duval and Mengjing, 2017; Mitchell and Mishra, 2017)³. E-commerce and integration in a digitizing Africa, will also be key to the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

² <https://www.agrilinks.org/post/crossing-border-creating-business-friendly-environment-inclusive-economic-growth>

³ http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_36073_Paperless_Trading_How_Does_It_Impact_the_Trade_System.pdf

Box 1: Sample of a Gendered Charter for Cross-Border Traders

Basic rights and obligations for traders and officials at the border

1. All individuals shall be able to cross the border without verbal or physical abuse or harassment, including but not limited to sexual and gender-based violence.
2. Traders shall be processed at the border in an efficient and timely manner without discrimination. A receipt must be provided to the trader for any payment made and the payment properly recorded.
3. Only officials of the approved agencies shall be present at the border, and all border officials shall wear uniforms or identification badges that indicate their respective agency.
4. Physical checks of traders must be recorded with the reason and outcome provided. Female traders have the right to receive a physical check by female officials in a private but regulated and accountable environment.
5. All duties, fees, and taxes and the basis for their calculation shall be publicly available at the border. Any change to duties, fees, and taxes must be publicly announced at the border, with reasonable time allowed for traders to prepare, before their application. No unpublished fees or charges shall be demanded at the border.
6. Documentary requirements shall be clearly stated and publicly available at the border. Any change in required documentation must be publicly announced at the border with reasonable time for traders to

3.2.2 Infrastructure development

IGAD’s regional policy calls for a safe, secure and efficient integrated infrastructure system responsive to the needs of the people and the economy and to strengthening of regional integration, by unlocking small scattered markets along the region and creating a bigger regional market space that will enhance IGAD’s economic competitiveness. IGAD Regional Infrastructure Master Plan, which is in the offing since 2018, focuses on four infrastructure sectors: transport, energy, ICT, and water. More specifically, the Plan focuses on:

- a) Transport: Air, road, rail, maritime, river-lake, oil pipeline and multimodal systems including one stop border posts (OSBPs).
- b) Energy: Electricity (gas, petroleum products and renewable energy (nuclear energy where feasible); and regional interconnections.
- c) ICT: Telecommunications and ICT networks and infrastructures.
- d) Transboundary waters: Cross border water supply, storage and multipurpose use, agriculture (irrigation), drought and flooding and environmentally sustainable management.

From a gender perspective, investment in infrastructure such as water for irrigation, energy and transport, particularly in rural areas, frees time for women to pursue economic activities and increase their productivity. However, many infrastructure projects and programmes in the region are gender blind. It is assumed that women and men will automatically benefit from new infrastructure, without due acknowledgement to the full range of social and economic impacts, both beneficial and negative. Box 2 below shows the gender dimensions of each infrastructure sector, as per the evidence reviewed.

Box 2: Gender dimensions of infrastructure sectors

Sector	Key gender issues/dimensions
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expanding energy choices for women, not only at the domestic level but also in micro- and small business development, it critical to their economic empowerment. ▪ It is important to take into account how energy prices and availability influence the viability of micro- and small enterprises, since many of the activities women as compared to men use to generate income are energy intensive – for example food processing and small-scale mining. ▪ It is critical to address the design elements of technologies so that poorly designed energy facilities do not continue to result in unnecessary ill health for women and children, reducing their productivity and threatening their well-being. Women have higher levels of lung and eye diseases due to the longer hours of exposure to smoke and particulates in smoky kitchens. ▪ An increasing number of studies show that women are more adversely affected than men by externalities associated with oil and gas operations.⁴ A gender bias exists in the

⁴ See World Bank, Oil, Gas and Mining Policy Division, *Mining for Equity: The Gender Dimensions of Extractive Industries* (2009); World Bank Group, Oil, Gas and Mining Unit, *Gender-Sensitive Approaches for the Extractive Industry in Peru: Improving the Impact on Women in Poverty and Their Families*, Extractive Industries for Development Series #24, (2011)

	<p>distribution of risks and benefits in extractive industries projects with benefits accruing mostly to men in the form of employment and compensation, and costs falling more heavily on women.⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While women bear the brunt of oil-production related hazards, men are often the beneficiaries of compensation paid by oil companies for land degradation, as they traditionally hold titles to land. By losing traditional livelihoods, women are unable to meet the needs the land once served, nor offset the loss with compensation. When both formal and subsistence agricultural opportunities become limited or disappear, the choices for women are few.⁶ It is no coincidence that where extractive industries operate there is often a rise in levels of prostitution, human trafficking and rates of HIV/AIDS infection among women.⁷ The connection between oil and land issues, and the way they can operate to increase the negative implications for women of extractive industries demonstrates the importance of advocating for the rights of women and vulnerable groups in both areas simultaneously. ▪ Actions are necessary to women to play an active, income-generating role in energy supply and production by becoming energy agents and entrepreneurs. Women who live in rural areas know and understand local circumstances and needs, and will have closer knowledge about the energy services which rural people want. There are also opportunities for women, or women's groups, to become managers of forests for sustainable biomass fuel supply.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designing gender-responsive transportation projects and programmes can free up women's time and facilitate women's participation in income-generation, educational opportunities and decision-making. Data shows that domestic transport tasks (mostly involving load carrying) require around 1,500 hours/year/household. The "average" adult in Malaba (a regional trade and border post in Uganda) spends almost 2 hours/day on essential transport tasks and moves a load of 20kg over a distance of nearly 3.5 km. This average mask the fact that the disproportionate burden of this task falls on women/girls. Women spend around four times as much time as men in transport tasks, and carry (on their heads, usually) around five times as much in volume (Barwell, 1996; Malmberg-Calvo, 1994). ▪ Women are more likely than men to combine several purposes into one trip; women tend to use cheaper forms of public transport; and, women and men of all ages use roads as pedestrians. Using household and public transport user surveys to improve basic data on the travel patterns of urban and rural women. Therefore, understanding how travel patterns develop along railways, crossborder routes and highways, may require analysis of intra-household dynamics in areas such as control of household income, ownership and control of the means of transport, disaggregation of transport demand among household members and women's unsatisfied transport demand.
Transboundary waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective participation of women in water governance offers opportunities to draw on traditional knowledge and small-scale solutions for agriculture, home gardening, and domestic water use, potentially promoting resilience to drought and improving family nutrition. ▪ It is important to pay attention to the different ways in which women and men will be affected by water and irrigation interventions. Do both women and men benefit from the intervention? Are women's workloads, particularly in unpaid labour, being reduced or increased? Are there any negative impacts of charging user fees on women's and men's wellbeing? ▪ Women, particularly poor women, often use more "common property" resources such as rivers and lakes than men or better off women, for agriculture and other income generating activities. So, there is need to take account of women's informal land and property rights when ownership of common land or water sources becomes formalized. ▪ Involving women in the planning, design, management and operation of transboundary water projects, including on user panels and other governance and management mechanisms is critical. A practical way of achieving this could be by having transnational memberships with women's organisations in the areas of water resources management, and establishing quotas for women on transboundary water management committees. ▪ The importance of the 'no-harm rule' and the 'equitable share approach', as per the UN Watercourses Convention of 1997, can be unpacked within regional legal agreements on transboundary water issues, to ensure that laws and organisations responsible for transboundary water management reflect a gendered approach, such as the necessity of including women in water management structures at all levels; working with women's organizations in the region; setting quotas and ensuring that women's voices are heard

⁵World Bank Fact Sheet on Gender and the Extractive Sector.

⁶*Id.*, p23.

⁷ See Jacqui True, *The Political Economy of Violence against Women* (Oxford University Press, 2012), Chapter 5 "New Spaces of Gender Violence: Economic Transition and Trade Liberalization".

	and acknowledged in decision-making processes; coming up with reforms that give women equal rights to land and other forms of property, as well as in financial services, inheritance and natural resources including water. ⁸
ICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ICT has the potential to alleviate some of the barriers to gender equality. This includes illiteracy, poverty, time scarcity, hindrances of mobility and cultural and religious taboos. ICT also have the potential of providing tools that may break constraints on voice, particularly public voice, and social control including surveillance of women’s physical and social mobility⁹. ▪ National and regional cyber laws are often gender blind. When new laws concerning the internet are introduced, this is often done through protectionist frameworks and without consulting women’s organisations. In many countries, legal regulations also serve to censor the internet broadly, which also affects women. Social media platforms are often reluctant to deal with misogynist expressions, and government as well as the private sector have been slow or hesitant in responding to online violence. ▪ ICT policy decisions need to be based on gender-disaggregated statistics, which are also useful for gender analysis and planning/monitoring purposes. To measure internet use by country and region as well as the relative cost of ICT usage by gender and location may serve as core indicators and establish regular and standardized data collection. For example, a survey of 17 countries in Africa found that although men spend more on mobile phones in absolute terms, women spend a greater share of their monthly income on mobile usage.¹⁰

3.3 AGRICULTURE AND ENVIROMENT

One of the main thrusts of IGAD is to boost agricultural production and sustain management of natural resources and the environment to ensure resilient livelihoods and sustained economic growth. This is in line with the mission of the African Union and its organs. IGAD is charged with the responsibility of supporting national agricultural policies and promoting cooperation among the member states for mutual benefit while ensuring that these policies are based on rational use of natural resources and also encompass sound environmental management for sustainable development. Following one of the worst droughts in the region that particularly affected Somalia in 2010 and 2011, the region adopted the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) and a number of the related initiatives aimed at operationalizing drought resilience in the region’s arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). Furthermore, IGAD developed the IGAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in response to the Maputo Summit Decision of 2003. Other initiatives include the establishment of the Dryland Agricultural Research and Technology Programme aimed at enhancing food security in the dryer parts of the region through cooperation, integration, and exchanges of technologies and information on the promotion of production in the ASALs. IGAD further prioritizes coastal and marine environments, with specific mechanisms that support the implementation of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions and the African Process for the management of Africa’s coastal and marine resources. This means that evidence on the gender dimensions of agricultural value chains, innovations, natural resource management, dryland resilience and climate change, is critical to the successful implementation of IGAD regional initiatives under this pillar.

3.3.1 Food security and agricultural value chains

It is clear from much of the literature that gender equitable participation in agricultural value chains means considering the ways in which gender relations affect the dynamics of production, processing and marketing. Incentives to produce, process and seek gainful markets differ, on account of gender-based differences in labor remuneration, control of income and penetration of networks within the region. A gender-sensitive mapping of the dairy value chain in East Shewa, Ethiopia made it clear that women are largely represented at the production node, but also play a limited role in all other value chain functions, particularly in the formal chain. When discussing the reasons for this concentration at production level, participants identified some of the gender-based constraints that affect the dairy value chain in East Shewa. The exercise revealed, for example, that while women represent the majority of dairy cooperative members, their decision-making power within the organizations remains weak because they rarely have access to leadership positions. In their assessment of the enabling environment, participants also highlighted how social norms and stereotypes continue to discriminate against women in regard to their access to assets, productive inputs and services. This discrimination limits women’s access to credit and business opportunities (Mayoux and Mackie, 2007; IIRR, 2012).

A gender programme targeting smallholder coffee farming households in Uganda found out that participatory decision-making seems to contribute to farming systems that are better able to sustainably meet the duo purpose of income and food needs of the households (Lecoutere and Jassogne; 2016). Specifically, the study found that couples who adopted participatory decision-making were likelier to invest in the common household farm, adopt sustainable

⁸ <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/iucn-calls-for-expanding-womens-role-in-water-governance/>

⁹ <https://www.sida.se/contentassets/3a820dbd152f4fca98bacde8a8101e15/gender-and-ict.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.ictworks.org/2011/07/20/gender-assessment-ict-access-andusage-africa/>.

intensification measures for coffee production, and report improved food security. Furthermore, husbands in some households began to participate in domestic work, thus alleviating the burden of women's responsibilities. Therefore whether it is food or cash crop value chains (as well as livestock), it matters to obtain and apply knowledge on who is doing what; who is earning and controls what income; who controls the use of assets and resources within a particular process of the value chain; and who can draw on networks of support, or on mobility and migration to earn income from marketing produce locally or overseas. Toolkits such as the Agri-Gender Statistics Toolkit (FAO, 2011), can be adapted and contextualized to support the production of reliable age and gender-disaggregated agricultural data, as a critical requirement for targeted development interventions.

3.3.2 Agricultural innovations, research and technology development

Innovations, including varietal improvements for disease or drought resistance; crop diversification for reducing vulnerability to food insecurity and climate risk; waste recycling knowledge or technologies; replicable policy options; and new ways of collaboration amongst scientists and societal stakeholders, have shown the potential of bringing about improved market access, raising returns to land and labor, while providing a proactive approach that combines promising technological, institutional and policy solutions to enhance the resilience of local communities (Shiferaw et al., 2009; Abate et al., 2012; Shiferaw et al. 2014; McCord et al. 2015; Wigboldus et al. 2016; Chesterman et al. 2019). However, the processes of innovation transfer, dissemination, diffusion, adoption and scaling are gender-differentiated, in the sense that they may produce desirable effects for one gender sub-group, while generating negative spill-overs. For example, the uneven distribution of workloads in the domestic sphere has attracted investment into energy-saving cooking stoves, which can reduce pollution-related respiratory infections and release the labour of farmers to concentrate on productive work. But due to challenges associated with household income security, such energy-cooking stoves have been sold by poor women to earn money for household purchases, as they continue to rely on wood fuel and charcoal, whose production hampers efforts on sustainable land management for agriculture. Yet, over several decades unsustainable energy use coupled to poor agricultural practices, such as monocropping with low nutrient replenishment, have led to significant degradation of soils, which are no longer able to sustain farmer livelihoods. Evidence on this is available from case studies on eastern Sudan, western Kenya and in many parts of Ethiopia.¹¹ Technological innovations, such as micro-scale irrigation schemes in dryland areas, have led to disruptions in the gender composition of farmer cooperatives and associations, due to the land size, property ownership rights and education level required to operate and optimally reap the benefits such technology. Domestic-care activities differentially constrain female farmers' ability to supervise or perform labor activities on their plots, where new knowledge or technologies are being applied (Ali et al. 2015; UN Women et al. 2015). The case study below further demonstrates how the gender dimensions of household headship and decision-making can shape the adoption of technologies. The key lesson is that analyzing the adoption of technologies using gender lenses, can generate knowledge for strengthening the capacities of innovation platforms and service providers to operate in an age and gender-sensitive manner.

Box 3: Gender dimensions of household headship and decision-making shape the adoption of East Coast Fever vaccination among smallholder dairy cattle farmers in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya:

The study used a multistage sampling technique to identify 448 (298 MHHs and 150 FHHs) households in Uasin-Gishu County, Kenya amongst smallholder cattle keepers. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze farmers' perception on Infection and Treatment Method (ITM) effectiveness. Average Treatment Effect (ATE) framework was used to estimate actual and potential adoption rates and determinants of adoption. Finally, Propensity Score Matching (PSM) was used to evaluate the effect of ITM adoption on household cattle income. Data were managed using STATA computer program. Results reveal a positive perception in both male-head households (MHHs) and female-headed households (FHHs), regarding reduction in mortality rate, reduction in the cost of acaricide use, increase in milk yield and boosting of animals immune system, and cattle growth among other benefits. However, the package and availability of the vaccinators were raised to be key adoption concerns. Inadequate ITM awareness among the targeted population caused significant ($p \leq 0.1$) adoption gaps of 20% and 12% among MHHs and FHHs, respectively. The ATE-probit results indicated that education level, herd-size, group membership, access to extension services, and credit access had a positive and significant effect on ITM uptake in both MHHs and FHHs. Land size and household size had significant and positive influence in FHHs only. The results further point out that uptake of ITM results in household welfare improvement; as the household annual income shifts by approximate (28% and 30%) for MHHs, and (29% to 32%) for FHHs. Therefore for livestock stakeholder to enhance livelihoods of smallholder cattle keepers through the adoption of ITM, they should make use of gender-responsive innovation platforms like social-groups where farmers can easily access extension service, credit and even gain knowledge from each other regarding ITM. Besides, the relevant stakeholders should re-package the ITM vaccine into smaller batches that are appropriate for smallholder farmers and train more vaccinators to enable smallholder farmers to easily access them (Jumba, 2019)

3.3.3 Climate change and disaster risk

Agricultural value chains are increasingly getting prone to economic, public health, political, social and climatic risks, as well as vulnerability to dangers associated with land use change and property ownership struggles. For instance, flood hazards are worsening the public health effects of poor waste management, while destroying farms during episodes of heavy rainfall (Cissé et al. 2011; Abu and Codjoe, 2018; Satterthwaite et al. 2019). Unsafe reuse of

¹¹ <https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/case-studies/economic-valuation-sustainable-land-management-through-agroforestry-eastern-sudan>

wastewater and excreta in agriculture has led to surface water pollution, and acts as a source of foodborne pathogens on fruit and vegetables (Steele and Odumeru, 2004; Semalulu et al. 2012). Also, changes in governance setup and political power exercised over global food and cash crop supply chains can make local framers crowd-out of an intervention that is still on a test-run, with a target of enabling smallholders produce for export (Coe and Yeung, 2019). Additionally, the production of duo purpose crops like bananas and cassava, serving both food and income security interests of households, is undermined by high postharvest losses (PHLs) at farm level, which is not only due to limited mechanization of smallholder farms, but also the gendered nature of decision-making power in the household and cultural norms (Lusiba et al. 2017). Therefore, understanding the ways in which age and gender dynamics differentiate exposure and adaptation to risks, is essential in developing value chains that can quickly recover from shocks to maintain the dual purpose of food and income security during turbulent times. Evidence shows that there are significant gender dimensions to climate risks, impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability. According to FAO and CARE (2019)¹², women farmers are more exposed than men to climate variability and extremes, due to their limited entitlements and assets, and the restricted access to the social and natural resources required for adaptation and resilience building. Within many communities of the IGAD region, it is only men who hold the right to cultivate certain crops or to access markets. As a result of extreme climate events and climate-related disasters, women often experience additional duties as laborers and caregivers as a consequence, for example, of male out-migration. The dependence of the IGAD region on rain-fed crop agriculture and livestock production systems and the associated industries, makes it vulnerable to the adverse impacts of increased frequency and intensity of climatic extremes associated with climate change. It is widely acknowledged that the Horn of Africa is facing a daunting challenge of pursuing sustainable development in the face of Climate Change (CC).

Most of the IGAD region is highly vulnerable to the extremes of climate variability especially the recurrent droughts and floods. The floods, droughts, severe cold and warm spells, among others are causing serious human suffering and huge economic losses¹³. Such climatic extremes often wipe out years of national development investments in water, agriculture, industries, tourism, infrastructure, health, shelter, transport, communication and also result in mass migrations. Women and the youth are most vulnerable to the effects of these climatic calamities since they are the ones who are at the forefront of agricultural production. However, the vulnerability varies from location to location depending on the severity of the local climatic hazards, the adaptive capacity, and the prevailing local systems. Natural resources (NR) such as water, wildlife, rangelands and general ecosystems often extend beyond the boundaries of tribal areas and countries. Some serious conflicts over these natural resources have been witnessed in many parts of the IGAD region. These conflicts are especially worse during years of climatic extremes. With the increasing growth of populations and corresponding demands for natural resources from the continuously degraded environment, CC, forced migration and conflicts will be key challenges of this century in the region.

Evaluations of adaptation investments demonstrate that those approaches that are not sensitive to gender dimensions and other drivers of social inequalities risk reinforcing existing vulnerabilities. Evidence is emerging that the impacts of climate change-related disasters, in particular drought, landslides and flood events, have exacerbated existing gender inequalities in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. Ground and surface water depletion in Karamoja sub-region, for example, affects women since they have to travel longer distances, spending more time in search of water, food and fuel wood, thus increasing their workload. This also puts their personal security and physical integrity at risk, as they come into contact with men seeking water for livestock, thus raising their risk of exposure to rape, defilement and other forms of gender-based violence (Mugerwa et al. 2014). Drought and soil infertility in vegetable-growing communities of Ethiopia has led to higher levels of male migration in search of alternative sources of income. For women, this has translated into more time and labor inputs into ensuring food availability for the family. Increased risk of landslides or mudslides on hazard slopes in Eastern Uganda is closely associated with loss of traditional land tenure, especially in cases where women's shelter and agricultural land rights can only be guaranteed through a male spouse or relative. In the urban context, Kampala city has already faced increased runoff in form of severe flash floods that usually destroy backyard gardens, make roads impassable, accelerate contamination of air and water sources, which in turn puts the city's houses, culverts, and drainage systems at risk and contributes to the spread of diseases such as cholera and malaria (Buyana, 2012; Lwasa, 2010).

3.3.4 Building dryland resilience

Within the IGAD region, there is growing recognition of the value of dryland livelihood systems, particularly those that are pastoralist and highly adapted to the structural variability of rangeland ecologies, and of pastoralist knowledge, underpins the chance to strengthen the environmental resilience of the drylands. To support women's empowerment and dryland development requires gender justice, i.e. measures to ensure the recognition of women's rights, equal representation for women and redistribution of resources for more equitable development. This is because Women tend to have access to and control of weaker 'bundles' of land rights as compared to their male counterparts in developing countries, although patterns are context specific (UN, 2013; Deere and Doss, 2006; Adelman and Peterman, 2014). Natural resource rights can be as or more important as land for dryland women's livelihoods, but they tend to be restricted to use rights as well and there are rural stressors affecting women's tenure insecurity (Morton and Keven, 2013). In some dryland societies there are particularly strong patriarchal and communal sociocultural norms which can exclude women: In South Sudan, Sudan and parts of Somalia, settlement patterns are mainly patriarchal (i.e.

¹²<http://www.fao.org/3/ca3883en/ca3883en.pdf>

¹³<https://icpald.org/pillars/drylands-agriculture-and-climate-change-adaptation/>

women settle in the husband's community and on his land) and women tend to be restricted to use rights derived from men through marital status, which is linked to male lineage (Berge et al., 2014; Odgaard, 2012).

Beyond land rights in dryland areas, livestock ownership and access to associated products is very important for livelihoods and is gendered in nature - although in ways which vary with context. The multiple stressors in dryland areas often exacerbate gender inequalities (Rota et al, 2012)). For women and girls, there can be an increase in subsistence and income, generating burdens when men have to graze livestock in more distant communal areas or are forced to find other employment where government policies impede land access, or in situations of environmental degradation or conflict. Settled pastoralists can incur livestock losses as they cannot keep their animals close enough and women as a result have to find other sources of cash, which in some instances has involved commercial sex work. At the same time, some pastoral women have sometimes managed to secure better access to health care, education and new market opportunities through settlement (Rota and Sperandini, 2009). While access to livestock for pastoralist women may be more restricted than that of men, compared to other natural resources, they do have livestock rights – often for smaller stock – and rights over associated products such as milk and hides (Rota and Chakrabarti, 2008). As well as their domestic and caring responsibilities, women are also livestock managers, amongst other things (Kipuri and Ridgewell, 2008), but this has not been widely recognized to date.

Pastoral societies in the Horn of Africa often have poor health status, although it is not clear from the evidence whether there are pastoralist-specific patterns of ill health. Effective delivery of both curative and preventative health services is challenged by dryland remoteness, low population density, pastoral mobility and poor infrastructure. Pastoralists experience poor levels of maternal and infant health, for example. Particular challenges exist with respect to services requiring high levels of professional supervision (Morton and Kerven, 2013). Pastoralist women face particular challenges due to their tasks in collecting water and firewood, which can cause stress to the body – tasks which are often becoming more onerous where resources are dwindling (Flintan, 2008). Similar to health, compared to regional averages, education provision is particularly poor for pastoralists and there are disparities between girls' and boys' access to education. For five countries studied in the Horn of Africa – Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania – the gross enrolment rate (GER) for the nomadic study areas was found to be less than half the national ratio and in pastoralist communities the GER is lower for girls compared to boys, and this disparity is more pronounced than in settled communities (Morton and Kerven, 2013 citing Carr-Hill and Peart, 2005). The designs of current education systems are inappropriate for nomadic groups and schools are not sufficiently secure and decent (Reidy, 2012).

Social protection measures, as a basic service, are receiving greater attention, because traditional forms of mutual support are being eroded, with the desire to move beyond continual reliance on emergency relief (Morton and Kerven, 2013) and with the increased risks posed by climate change. Productive safety nets (PSNs) now exist in all regions, especially in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (Subbarao et al, 2012 cited by Combaz, 2013). In the agricultural sector, the main goal of productive safety nets is generating employment through labor-intensive works. There is limited analysis of the extent to which agricultural schemes address social inclusion and the number of cases in the evidence base is limited. Agricultural insurance is now being piloted and promoted in Kenya and Uganda (Miller, 2018). But there are concerns that increased costs can exclude poorer women, but working and paying in groups represents one solution (Hill, 2019). Gender norms and institutions, which create gendered vulnerabilities, can shape women's and men's access to weather and index-based agricultural insurance, which is intended to protect livestock and crop owners against catastrophic losses as a result of drought – yet there is limited research (Bageanta and Barrett, 2019).

A key avenue for improving women's resilience in dryland areas is through investment in their access to and uptake of risk management strategies. For example, the Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation (HARITA) Programme in Tigray state, northern Ethiopia, strengthens poor farmers' and herders' resilience by increasing their capacity to manage weather-and livestock-related risks through improved resource management, insurance and micro-credit (World Bank, 2012). Existing approaches to providing drought insurance to the poorest had not been effective owing to high administrative costs and the inability of cash-poor smallholders to afford premiums. HARITA built an 'insurance-for-work' (IFW) programme, for example by creating terraced fields, into the government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), which provides unconditional cash or food transfer for eight million chronically food-insecure households in Ethiopia. This programme has been beneficial for poorer women, although an external study in 2010 found that there is need to pay greater attention to building awareness and capacity about the programme's gender-related provisions among beneficiaries and staff, as these were being unevenly implemented. The PSNP should also tackle unequal gender relations in food security and agriculture productivity within households better. The programme should also be more cognizant of women's differing abilities to do onerous physical labour. Finally, more budgetary and human resource investments in gender-sensitive programming is required (World Bank, 2012).

The imperative to invest not only in pastoralist livestock-related livelihoods, but also in diversification, stems from the recurring crises and on-going requirement for humanitarian aid in dryland zones of the Horn of Africa, and these 'underscore the need to build household resilience' (Morton and Kerven, 2013). Technical research and assistance for the livestock economy and promotion of livelihood diversification are inputs needed to strengthen dryland resilience (Morton and Kerven, 2013), and ensuring women's priorities and access to such services is a priority. There are well known problems with agricultural research and advisory services with respect to women's access (Martin and Nelson, 2008), but as the next sections show, there are now delineated strategies for reaching women and addressing their needs and interests more effectively, but more investment is needed as well as research to improve their

effectiveness. It is important that efforts to raise awareness are not only focused on women, but also include specific efforts to sensitize men in dryland communities and male officials in extension services on gender issues and positive responses. More recruitment is needed of female extension workers and on responding to women's strategic interests and practical needs.

Improving animal health is a high priority for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and there are new models of service delivery, such as community-based animal health workers. There is positive evidence on impacts from East Africa (Catley et al, 2004; Peeling and Holden, 2004 cited by Morton and Kerven, 2013). Although not specifically focused on drylands, the myriad strategies and solutions identified by Miller (2011) drawing on existing good practice in Africa, give good indications of the types of strategies needed for dryland communities as well. Institutional measures include organizational gender policies and audits, investment in staff training and public organizational commitments to women's empowerment. For partner institutions, there are different roles and changes required, such as improved coverage of gender and livestock issues in university curricula and practitioner training in agriculture, with much greater emphasis on small stock. In programming, there are also multiple recommendations, for example, ensuring that training for men includes gender topics, including on workloads, cash needs of women, and training more female Community based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs).

3.4 PEACE AND SECURITY

It is now widely acknowledged in the region that women's leadership and participation is critical to peace-building processes. This is because the root causes and structural drivers of conflict, such as exclusion, discrimination, attacks on dignity and structural inequality have a bearing on women's roles in the domestic and public spheres. Regional frameworks exist, such as the Joint Framework for Cooperation on Peace and Security between IGAD and the UN Department for Political Affairs, which was signed in Djibouti City (November, 2015)¹⁴. This is crucial to institutionalized partnerships that can enhance the region's resilience and its ability to effectively manage conflicts, by taking advantage of the complementarities of institutions. IGAD and the UN discussed options for strengthening their cooperation in the field of peace and security, particularly in consolidating their partnership in conflict prevention, conflict management, peacemaking and peace building and counter-terrorism. The High-Level Dialogue also provided an occasion to explore opportunities for cooperation in mitigating the effects and addressing the root causes of instability in the IGAD region and to outline joint strategies for action. The IGAD region is also increasingly embracing democratic constitutional reforms and empowerment of local communities through increased decentralization, devolution and federalism. Examples include diversity accommodation and decentralization of power in South Sudan, Kenya, and Ethiopia and to a varying degree in Sudan and Uganda. This has created a feeling of ownership and accountability in the social development process. Despite being sometimes violent and most often uncompetitive, the IGAD region has witnessed surge of regular elections. Examples include Djibouti (2013), Uganda (2010), Kenya (2007), and Ethiopia (2005). However, sustaining these significant successes and trends requires evidence that can support gender responsive programming on peace and security.

3.4.1 Conflict early warning and early response

Evidence shows that organisations like UN Women and African Union, have intensified gender programming for conflict early warning, using models such as "Women Situation Rooms" for timely response to grievances and tensions during election periods, and with a specific focus on enhancing support for the updating, monitoring, reporting and implementation of National Action Plan on SCR 1325 and other relevant national, regional and international instruments. This is done alongside measures dealing with the proliferation of small arms, violent masculinities and migration management, especially in Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Eritrea. UN Women programming is also coupled to the inclusion of women leaders and activist in short-term prevention measures such as early warning systems (in collaboration with UNDP and UNEP), while intensifying efforts at preventive diplomacy, preemptive dialogue at the local, national and international levels. Nonetheless, evidence shows that in many conflict-mitigation and peace-building contexts across the region, women's official participation may be temporary, their delegated roles may be more symbolic than substantive and their influential capacity may be directly resisted by cultural norms (Radhika, 2013; Somerville and Aroussi, 2013)¹⁵.

3.4.2 Governance, democracy, rule of law, and human rights

Evidence shows that women who are in the public eye to challenge established norms and take on powerful interests, from governments to opposition groups, are prominent targets of injustices and human rights abuses. Women leaders representing neglected constituencies – such as the poor, ethnic minorities, displaced persons or migrants – are also preyed upon in situations of policing civil disobedience, for example during election periods. Moreover, in addition to the risk of attack that all activists face, women activists are vulnerable to gender-specific abuse – which can include stigmatization, public shaming (as a perceived way to damage their "honor"), and threats of sexual violence, online harassment and killings. The implications of violence against women activists and politicians are broad, not just for families, but also for the well-being of societies at large. Failure to protect women sends a terrible signal to women

¹⁴ <https://igad.int/divisions/peace-and-security/1242-igad-and-the-un-sign-a-joint-framework-for-cooperation-on-peace-and-security>

¹⁵ Somerville, I. and Aroussi, S., 2013. Campaigning for 'women, peace and security': Transnational advocacy networks at the United Nations Security Council. In *Gender and Public Relations* (pp. 172-192). Routledge.

and girls wanting to raise their voice in the public spaces¹⁶. This calls for a renewed approach within the women's movement, to form transnational advocacy networks made up of women's and human rights NGOs, to push the issue of women's rights to the top of the UN, AU and IGAD agenda and achieve transformational change that can have an impact at several important levels, including consciousness building, policy development on public order management of activists and protestors, and legal accountability.

3.4.3 Transnational security threats

Both women and men are capable of playing roles as conflict actors – not merely as victims, but also as perpetrators, with agency and choice, and in insurgent or terrorist groups. Although 38% of all the reviewed documents majorly focused more generally on peace and security in the IGAD region, most of these were not deeply focused on the gender dimensions in the resilience of insurgencies, conflict by terrorist groups and peace-building with inter-regional comparisons. Nonetheless, there is one interesting case study in the region, by Azadeh Moaveni (2019), about women's roles within the Somalia's Al-Shabaab movement, from intelligence gathering, to fundraising, to arms carrying and to recruitment¹⁷.

She contends that because of women's adaptive and flexible nature in insurgencies, they are a surprisingly large social base for the Al-Shabaab, despite the insurgent group's patriarchal ethos, strict gender ideology and brutal methods. Evidence also indicates that women form an intimate part of the story of the emergence of many of these armed movements: many Somali women, for instance, initially affiliated with the early Al-Shabaab movement for protection from warring clan violence. This means that building a gender-based knowledge into IGAD's assessments of militant, terrorist and insurgent groups is a critical dimension of the strategies to be proposed to Member States and regional bodies, to counter the appeal of insurgents. It also implies that acknowledging women's influence and centrality to militant groups requires a nuanced assessment of their varied levels of entry, stay and accountability. Conversely, efforts to proactively include women's voices in the field of security and post-conflict reconstruction is also critical to building resilient societies and shaping solutions for lasting peace. It is further necessary in the successful implementation of National Action Plans on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, and subsequent resolutions on gender-based violence; and increased women's participation in peace processes.

3.4.4 Humanitarian affairs and post-conflict reconstruction and development

One of the key gender-related challenges for humanitarian affairs and post-conflict reconstruction is refugee survival in host communities, as well as women and girls who suffered gross human rights violations and lost their livelihoods during and after conflict. For instance, figures show that 87% of the refugees in Uganda are women and children, necessitating a different gendered approach to the refugee response in Uganda. There are many humanitarian partners actively working to meet the needs of these populations, however, there has been little analysis and programming that aims to meet the different refugee needs of the men, women, boys and girls refugees in Uganda (UASID, 2018). It is also important to note that women and girls are disproportionately exposed to risk, increased loss of livelihoods, security, and even lives, during and in the aftermath of disasters like floods and long periods of drought. During periods of excessive precipitation, women and girls are disproportionately affected by flooding as many cannot swim or are unable to leave their homes due to cultural barriers¹⁸. During natural disasters, the likelihood of rape, sexual exploitation and risky behavior greatly increases the likelihood of unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and complications regarding reproductive health¹⁹. Data gaps also continue to impede proper understanding of, and prevention and response to the impact of disasters on women and girls as opposed to men and boys²⁰. This means that in focusing on building predictive, preventive, responsive and adaptive capabilities of IGAD and Member States and communities, which are prone to natural and man-made disasters that could induce humanitarian crisis.

¹⁶ <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/protecting-womens-space-politics>

¹⁷ <https://soundcloud.com/crisis-group/crisis-group-podcast-the-horn>

¹⁸ OCHA (2016) World Humanitarian Data and Trends 2016, p.2., Available from http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/2016_datatrends/

¹⁹ Development Initiatives (2016). Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2016. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/GHA-report-2016-full-report.pdf>, p. 6.

²⁰ Humanitarianresponse.info. Gender considerations in the Humanitarian Response in Yemen. Available from <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/yemen/gender-considerations-humanitarian-response-yemen>.

3.5 KEY IMPLICATIONS FOR GENDER PROGRAMMING

3.5.1 Re-thinking gender capacity strengthening

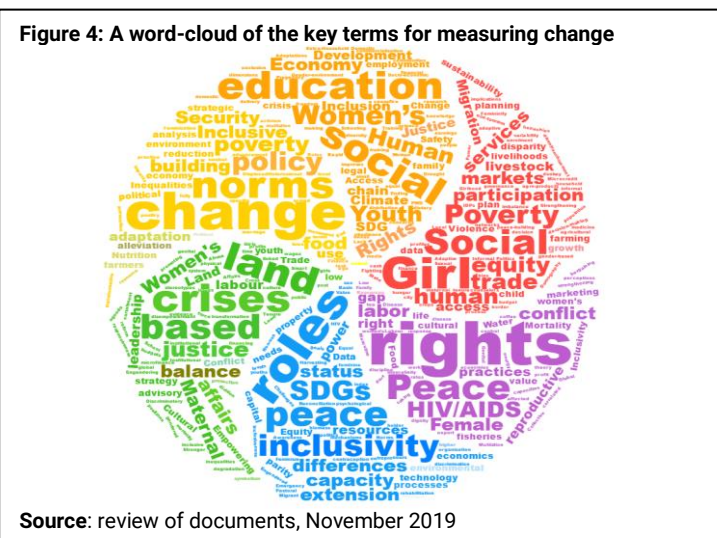
A revamped approach needs to be designed for gender capacity strengthening. Although changing, a number of international and regional efforts on capacity building for gender equality and women empowerment still walk the well-worn path of 'capacity building' workshops for researchers, gender practitioners, policy-makers, politicians and the private sector, with training in theories and methods that have the grounding in research by senior scholars from the global north and south-east Asia. Examples include the ILO Training Programme on Participatory Gender Audits in Turin, Italy ; the UNDP Gender and Macro-economic Policy Management Training (GEPMI) ; the UN Women Gender Budgeting Training Programme ; the SASA Model for raising awareness and mobilizing community actions towards GBV (promoted by UNFPA in collaboration with Raising Voices –an international NGO) ; and most recently the UNDP Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme for Public and Private Enterprises, which emanated from business and management research on companies in Latin America . While these capacity building programmes have had a significant global and regional impact in building the next generation of gender practitioners, researchers and advocates, the approach used inherently reinforces the structural bias in theory building.

The notion of using knowledge on emerging 'solutions' and 'best practices' from Latin America, Asia, Europe and America to structure the trainings, still refers to unidirectional north to south, developed south to developing south flows of approaches to addressing gender equality and women empowerment. But in light of the increasing innovations emerging from case study and action-research across countries in the IGAD region, one cannot overlook the role and potential of developing new models of knowledge transfer and training, and the creation of fertile grounds for collaboration across training institutions and universities in Africa. For example, the IGAD Secretariat has invested in a number of training guides and materials, on topics such as mainstreaming gender in immigration policies and programmes; fostering resilience, regional integration and peace for sustainable development; and gender mainstreaming in land policy and administration. It is also possible to have an IGAD regional comparison of models for women economic empowerment or the establishment and functioning of Situation Rooms for addressing election-related violence, would be an important contribution to capacity strengthening and policy discourse at regional to global scales. Another area to explore is that few regional entities working in Africa, are systematically implementing gender-sensitive procurement (GSP) in their own operations. A rapid survey of such regional organisations conducted along piloted or fully applied GSP initiatives can create possibilities for training regional body official on how to increase sourcing from women-owned or women-controlled businesses. Such initiatives can create opportunities for crowdsourcing ideas and examining innovative approaches for changing the direction of knowledge flow.

3.5.2 Measuring the success of gender policies and program interventions

Evidence showed that although the regional and global standards for measuring the success of gender policies and programs are in terms of parity goals and targets, gender-disaggregated metrics cannot provide a broad-based articulation of the challenges and changes brought about in the lives of women and girls compared to men and boys. As depicted in figure 4 below, which is a word-cloud of the key gendered understanding of solutions for change that appeared the most in the papers reviewed, fluid terms such as rights, roles, norms, inclusivity, and participation are essential in capturing the change story as well as challenges with regard to gender equality and women empowerment. For example, conflict resolution and orderliness in cross-border movements, can on one hand require

gender parity in the decision-making committees of security and immigration agencies. But understanding the capacity of duty bearers to handle SGBV cases in conflict situations and election periods, requires uncovering whether there are **gender-justice mechanisms** in their rules of procedure and in the protection of whistle-blowers, witnesses and victims (Tønnessen, L., 2011; Bubenzer and Lacey, 2013). Gender parity in school enrolments is just one step towards gender equality in and through education. From the perspective of rights and justice (Subrahmanian, 2005; Unterhalter and North, 2011); a consideration of gender equality in education needs to be understood as the right to education (access and participation), as well as **rights within education** (gender-aware educational environments, processes, and outcomes).



Although it is true that women own approximately 15% of the agricultural land in Sub-Saharan Africa, which obstructs equal access to financial assets and insurance services for resilient livelihoods, the agricultural land rights perspective goes deeper into **the state of power relations** in terms of who controls the decisions about what to plant, what inputs to use, when and how much to harvest, and how to dispose of the crops (World Bank, 2014; UN Women, 2015). These rights are more closely associated with management control, rather than ownership of agricultural land, which would entail right to make improvements on, transfer, rent out, and decide how to use the land. The **motto of "50-50"** –equal participation of women and men in all political and economic spheres has gathered momentum in all programmes across the region, but there is need to go beyond the 50-50 principle to focus on the **institutional norms and practices** that create an enabling environment for all gender cohorts to participate in and influence policy-making in parliaments, the judiciary and civil service. This means that although there are 45 targets and 54 gender-specific indicators out of the 169 targets for the 17 SDGs, there is need for dynamic frameworks that can articulate gender transformation stories in an integrated way while making gender parity results more sensitive to regional differences in contexts.

SECTION IV: A RESEARCH AGENDA TO BE EXPLORED

IGAD and its partners need further investment in a knowledge base on effective approaches to gender equality and women empowerment, through the collection and synthesis of evidence from randomized trials and rigorous impact evaluations of project/programme interventions across the priority intervention areas. Evidence on gender needs and constraints within the IGAD priority intervention areas of health and social development, peace and security, agriculture and environment as well as regional trade and cooperation exists, but there is not much synthesis of knowledge on what works, what could work and what has been learnt from what has not worked. This makes replication of positive results more challenging, as it is unclear which programmatic elements, and in what sequence and combination, are essential for creating programmes that bear the twin outcomes of gender equality and sustainable development in the region. Although it can be challenging and costly to implement randomized control trials in low-income contexts, there is an urgent need to invest in a stronger evidence base. Currently, the vast majority of evidence from rigorously evaluated interventions comes from a few high-income countries. While some lessons can be drawn from these, the generalizability is questionable and needs to be tested in other contexts. Therefore, there is a need to test programmes designed for gender equality that the literature suggests may have positive or negative spillover effects.

Gender-focused research on peace and security requires a deeper examination of the role of non-state actors (media, religious and cultural institutions, the private sector, veteran associations, music, creative arts and sports) in resolving regional conflicts and sustaining peace and security. This is one of the key under-researched and analyzed areas within the knowledge landscape of security sector reforms, and yet it borders on many aspects of peace and security, including: i) the role of women in promoting and maintaining a culture of constitutionalism and rule of law by security agencies; ii) how to set gender responsive standards and accountability procedures for non-state actors in the security sector; iii) alternative livelihood options for demobilized female and male soldiers, such as equal access to housing, medical care and pensions for veterans; iv) the gender dimensions of responding to civil disobedience associated with protests, decisions of courts of law or parliamentary houses; and v) the roles played by women compared to men in regional and international networks and alliances of defense and security, control of small arms and light weapons, patrolling border hotspots and in regional peace negotiations. There is also need for studies on how militant and opposition groups often exploit the gap created by deficiencies in public service delivery to aid young people in getting employment, and stabling themselves as active citizens in national policy reform agendas. Nuanced views and data on the nexus between poverty, negative masculinity and femininity, and migration, and precisely what a gender perspective entails in regards to displacement and migration is needed. Research on the profiles of women human rights defenders around the region is also required, and on the height of threats, violence and repression they face for policy dialogue and advocacy on securing space for women's safe participation in public life across Member States. Evidence that talks to emerging challenges to peace and security in the region is also increasingly necessary, particularly in the areas of resource-sharing arrangements (especially in the case of Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia); the formation of military leadership and opposition alliances in the cases of South Sudan, Republic of Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea; economic ruin and severe rights abuses associated with conflicts in the region; constitutional declarations for sealing power-sharing agreements; how the Internet and social media are transforming democracy and peace-building in the horn of Africa; transboundary governance of water and other natural resources; and counter-terrorism.

There is need for baselines and regional gender-sensitive indicators for effective policy advocacy and programming as well as reporting on the AU–UN Framework on Implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. Gender baselines are lacking for context-sensitive regional programming, and gender-sensitive indicators are critical. Such indicators for example include: the gender and age structure of the regional population; the gender-split in access and proliferation of small arms and weapons; the gender-split of cross-border migration and movement; incidence of drug trafficking amongst women compared to men; gender differentials in the effects of pandemics and epidemics (like Rinderpest disease and TB) across borders; and gender and regional differentials in access to regional infrastructure services (water-ways, railways, energy, transport, ICTs). Besides, gender-related data is reported in phenomenal amounts, scattered across different government and UN agencies, and therefore not synthesized for innovative use in on-going regional processes of policy advocacy and programming. To address these gaps, there is need for synergy and collective demand amongst policymakers, planners and M&E managers for a regular flow of gender disaggregated information on programme performance, if planning and budgeting across different sectors is to involve decisions and set priorities that are responsive to gender needs. Critical to obtaining such information, are regional gender-sensitive indicators that can track progress and assess the gendered outputs, outcomes and impacts of regional programmes by sector, and in line with AU–UN Framework on Implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. This framework seeks stronger coordination between the agencies of the African Union and the United Nations system, to ensure that the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and the Paris Climate Agreement, are mainstreamed and integrated into the national planning frameworks of Member States and contribute positively to African development²¹.

²¹ <https://www.uneca.org/publications/au--un-framework-implementation-agenda-2063-and-agenda-2030>

The gender dimensions of paperless trade as a means to deepening regional integration needs to be understood, coupled to evidence on why there is a low uptake of and women's participation in capital markets. While many decision-makers and technocrats may be familiar with the concept of paperless trading, the mechanics of how exactly paperless trading works is one that most men and women (whether formal or informal) involved with trade, will have given little thought. Like many other elements of the digital world, it is simply a technical development that is taken for granted, by even some government departments. However, a basic overview of how it works in practice and the benefits to women as compared men, can help inform regional policy debates on the need for cross border cooperation on technical issues. For parties to exchange and reuse fully electronic messages, all information needs to be clearly defined and unambiguous, both from a semantic and syntactical perspective. Trading partners in the IGAD region wanting to exchange data will need to agree on the meaning of each individual data element to ensure that they all understand the information in the same way. As such, paperless systems and online access to capital markets, which can generate savings for traders through faster movement of goods, as well as greater efficiency at border posts where the exchange involves trade administration documents, is key to uplifting the status of women and men in regional trade value chains.

Research on refugee settlements and their host communities should not only focus on vulnerability but also the capabilities possessed by refugees (males compared to females), and the potential to contribute to economic growth in host countries across the region. In many cases, refugees and migrants contribute significantly to regional economic integration, whereby they are the agents of economic diversity through cross-border trade activities. Cross-border trade contributes to the GDP of the host state, as well as improve the social and cultural relations between the refugees and the hosts. However, the present state of refugee and migration debates, within the academic, humanitarian, development and government platforms, looks at refugees and migrants through a negative lens instead of agents of development to their country of origin or their host country. For instance, Kenya has a Dadaab hosts majority Somalia refugees while Kakuma hosts South Sudanese, Congolese, Ethiopia, Eritrean and asylum seekers and refugees from other countries within the region. The refugees face challenges in the labour market as they are not allowed to work without permit, which is too expensive for refugees. This is particularly a challenge for heads of households, as they are not capable of providing for their families, which leaves them with little choice to make ends meet. Unemployment is a root cause of crime amongst refugee populations in Kenya, as the lack of work permits leads youth to engage in criminal activities, such as armed robbery, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, insurgent recruitment and human trafficking. All these crimes disintegrate the social cohesion within the host communities, as well as creates intolerance, which leads to xenophobia. This is why research on refugee settlements and their host communities should not only focus on vulnerability but also the capabilities possessed by refugees.

The correlations between masculinity, unemployment and migration amongst young males needs to be known. This research will be crucial to find out why young men are putting themselves in the hands of people smugglers, and why they make the decision to leave home avoiding formal immigration procedures. Many young men in IGAD member states are confronted by the risk or lived experience of a 'daunting masculinity,' which arises from the trauma of perpetually finding it difficult to get decent and gainful employment; unplanned fatherhood; multiple sexual relationships; out-of-school adolescence; school-to-work transitions as well as a standard of living that is less of one's aspirations. For some, escaping daunting masculinity means migration to Asia, Europe, the United States, Canada or Australia (often illegally), and it is an opportunity worth dying for by undertaking the perilous air and sea journeys. A landmark UN Development Programme (UNDP) report –Scaling Fences: Voices of Irregular African Migrants to Europe –published in October 2019, shows that 93 per cent of Africans making the journey to European countries along irregular routes, would do it again, despite facing often life-threatening danger. As a response to the challenge, there is need for innovative research on the engagement of young men on the issues they face in their lifecycle, and establish the policy options for addressing the challenge of daunting masculinities within this gender cohort. Research is also necessary to build a new narrative on migration, through which the youth can exercise their right to accurate information about the opportunities of exporting their labour, using legal means in the wider context of global migration trends. At the same time, mechanisms to hold accountable those who disseminate false information should be strengthened. Member States should invest in creating platforms for engagement on the plight young persons between citizens, authorities, politicians, civil society, the research community, the media, African diaspora and young persons themselves. This and other studies on the gender dimensions of migration and remittances are critical for effective implementation of legislations on cross-border crimes, human trafficking, internally displaced persons and labour exportation.

Research on agricultural value chains and innovations requires an intersectionality approach that takes into account not only the gender of the farmer, but also the bundle of land rights, access to finance and technology by differences in ecological zones (e.g. dryland, costal, mountainous and transnational pastoralism). Although development practice and capacity building is still stuck in thinking about gender along the lines of men versus women, and more recently age, much of the novel gender science acknowledges that reality is much more complex, and that there exist a multiplicity of factors that influence what kinds of innovations create opportunities for some groups, while at the same time create new barriers for others. There is need to know what kind of heterogeneity matters, depending on the specific characteristics of the innovation. If a project, for example, would promote innovations that require a high level of literacy, then education or literacy levels may be more of a diverging factor than sex. If a project is developing innovations that require access to output markets, then locational differences may be much more important than age or sex. If a project is promoting innovations that require long term investment in land (e.g. incorporating organic fertilizer) then probably land ownership would be more important. In summary, the type of heterogeneity that matters

most depends on the problems and innovations that are prioritized. Therefore, research that uses rapid household characterization tools that map heterogeneity in relation to innovations needs to be promoted. The nexus between agricultural insurance schemes, adaptation to climate risks and women economic empowerment also needs investigation, as well as the climate change adaptation mechanisms suitable for women-dominated compared to male-dominated agricultural value chains.

Evidence on the gendered nature of coastal and marine environments is lacking, to support mechanisms for the implementation of the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions for the management of coastal and marine resources.

Studies on the management of coastal and marine environments have been largely gender-blind, despite the highly gendered nature of the sector. Although women are crucial to the fisheries sector, their roles are often undocumented and therefore rendered invisible to researchers and policy makers. This is because national policies, driven by production targets and concerns with overfishing, prioritize the primary production of fish over other parts of the supply chain that women dominate, and other gender and social issues around fish production, such as decision making and access to productive resources such as credit and skills upgrading. The lack of recognition of women's contributions to the sector's economy and to food security undervalues the economic and social benefits they provide. It also marginalizes women in the implementation of sectoral policies and increases their vulnerability, especially in small scale capture fisheries which are already marginalized within the fishing industry. Furthermore, analyzing gender issues in coastal and marine resource management necessitates the consideration of larger socio-economic, political and environmental changes, such as the expansion of regional fishery markets, the intensification of resource commodification and exploitation, and climate change. These far-reaching and rapid changes have imposed livelihood pressures on women and men who depend on coastal and marine resources, and the challenges and impacts they face differ due to gender and other social differences and dynamics (Elmhirst and Resurrección, 2008). Therefore, understanding how different genders interact with coastal and marine resources differently helps evaluate impacts on resources and the environment over time. For example, overlooking poor, rural women's roles had led to substantial underestimations of fishing pressure in coastal areas (Harper et al. 2013). A gendered approach also makes economic sense because it encourages an integrated value-chain approach in managing fisheries and aquaculture, which is essential to the success of those industries (Lentisco and Lee, 2015).

There is limited research on gender and transboundary water management (TWM), and on the current and emerging risks such as floods and dry river beds.

Most of the available evidence focuses on gender in water for domestic use, coupled to a few studies on water for crop and livestock production. Therefore, mainstreaming gender in the ongoing programmes on TWM, is quite a challenge, considering that TWM deals mainly with policies and decisions at the highest government levels, and that such decisions have to be linked to the water users at grassroots level, whose daily life is influenced by transboundary water issues. There is need for data that supports programmes that are specifically designed to provide advisory services to the IGAD Member States; identify strategic entry points for gender mainstreaming in TWM at river-basin organization levels, and advise on inclusive implementation of pilot projects in the basin areas. There is also need to develop the IGAD Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan for the water sector, through consultations with different stakeholders, including women civil society organisations in the sector. This is because too few women are involved in decision-making processes concerning transboundary water management. This remains a major hurdle that needs to be overcome on the road to achieving gender equality and women empowerment. The Gender Strategy and Action Plan will therefore provide a technical platform for the IGAD Water Division and the river-basin organisations on implementing measures that directly include women in processes for shaping opinions and making decisions on TWM.

Evidence on the care economy needs to be synthesized in the context of localizing and harmonizing African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Through time-use surveys, evidence on the care economy has emerged (care work in the form of housework, child care, and provisioning of food, fuel, and water), demonstrating the extent of women's "overburden" and its impact on both individual and household poverty. These differences have an impact on women's ability to seize economic opportunities and to participate effectively in market work. For instance, a study by Budlender and Moussié (2013) in Uganda, showed that women spend more than 3 hrs/day on GDP work, compared with men spending around 8 hrs/day. By contrast, women spend around 7.5 hrs/day on unpaid care work, compared with under 2 hrs/day for men. Overall, counting all productive activities, women's workday is around 10 percent longer than men's, where women work around 11.5 hrs/day, and men 10.3 hrs/day. However, such evidence on the care economy has not been synthesized in the context of localizing and harmonizing African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). And yet it is critical to understanding the interactions amongst SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 1 (ending all poverty), SDG 3 (healthy lives), SDG 4 (inclusive and quality education for all), SDG 8 (creation of decent employment for all and promoting inclusive growth), SDG 7 (energy), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 10 (reduction of inequalities). Understanding how the care economy links with different SDGs can be useful across the IGAD intervention areas, in identifying the policy and programmatic entry points for an integrated approach to the implementation of the two Agendas to minimize duplication, optimize resource use and mobilize the support of development partners.

SECTION V: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

This annotated bibliography contains the key sources of evidence included in the review, for each of the IGAD priority intervention areas. Each listed source, shares information about the author, title, publishing year, web links and the abstract summary that serve to credit the original authors, whose work was included in the review of research and evidence on gender equality within the context of IGAD priority intervention areas. These details will help researchers, policy-makers, the IGAD secretariat and specialized offices and institutions to find and read the source materials, for purposes of informing policy advocacy and programming across the region. The sources range from books and academic journals to working papers and reports by UN agencies, World Bank, IGAD and other international organisations. The annotated bibliography is presented using the Harvard Referencing Style format which includes the name of the author, year of publication and title, known as an annotation.

5.1 Peace and Security

Abdi, C.M., 2007. Convergence of civil war and the religious right: Reimagining Somali women. Signs: journal of women in culture and society, 33(1), pp.183-207. <https://doi.org/10.1086/518393>

This journal article focuses on the political crisis that led to the demise of the Somali Democratic Republic in 1991, and the complex effects on Somali women's lives. It notes that Somalia remains the only country in the world that has existed without a legitimate central government for the past sixteen years. This lack of government, together with continuing sectarian conflict, has resulted in the forced displacement of millions, affecting Somali women in numerous and drastic ways. The gendered consequences of war go beyond the physical and psychological violence to making women combatants and leaders in civil strife and the emerging insurgencies.

Azadeh, M. 2019. Podcast. Accessed November, 2019 <https://soundcloud.com/crisis-group/crisis-group-podcast-the-horn>

In this podcast, Azadeh contends that because of women's adaptive and flexible nature in insurgencies, they are a surprisingly large social base for the Al-Shabaab, despite the insurgent group's patriarchal ethos, strict gender ideology and brutal methods. Evidence also indicates that women form an intimate part of the story of the emergence of many of these armed movements: many Somali women, for instance, initially affiliated with the early Al-Shabaab movement for protection from warring clan violence. This means that building a gender-based knowledge into IGAD's assessments of militant, terrorist and insurgent groups is a critical dimension of the strategies to be proposed to Member States and regional bodies, to counter the appeal of insurgents. It also implies that acknowledging women's influence and centrality to militant groups requires a nuanced assessment of their varied levels of entry, stay and accountability.

Bubbenzer, F. and Lacey, E., 2013. Opportunities for gender justice and reconciliation in South Sudan. <https://www.africaportal.org/publications/opportunities-for-gender-justice-and-reconciliation-in-south-sudan/>

This Policy Brief explores the nexus of gender justice and reconciliation in South Sudan. It addresses women's historical engagement in reconciliation processes in South Sudan at the grassroots and national levels and highlights their achievements to date. It then discusses the challenges to inclusion South Sudanese women face, as well as current opportunities to achieve true reconciliation by actualizing gender justice and equality – particularly through effective integration of women into the peace and reconciliation process. The Policy Brief concludes with a set of recommendations to civil society, community leaders, and the government.

De La Puente, D., 2011. Women's leadership in camps for internally displaced people in Darfur, western Sudan. Community Development Journal, 46(3). <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdj/bsr036>

This paper explores the nature and extent of women's participation in the internally displaced person (IDP) camps in Darfur. Community leaders and committees always play a key role in the implementation of humanitarian assistance in Darfur; but women, the majority of the population in the camps, are often underrepresented in community participation and leadership. This is due to the influence of traditional patriarchal structures and compounded by the approach of some service providers and other institutions which often rely on existing and customary structures. This fails to acknowledge or promote the real and potential role of female leadership and equal participation and often reinforces exclusion based on gender. The paper analyses the potential offered by conflict to transform traditional gender roles and emphasizes the importance of ensuring that humanitarian response international NGOs acknowledge the often ignored role of traditional female community leaders and support women's leadership opportunities more broadly. The paper concludes by highlighting the positive impact of women's wider role in the community and the potential for long-term change this brings.

Fatuma A. 2018. Understanding the role of Gender Relations in Radicalising and Recruiting Young Muslim Women in Higher Learning Institutions in Kenya. The African Review Vol. 45, No.1, 2018: 70-95.

https://rusi.org/sites/default/files/understanding_the_role_of_gender_relations_in_radicalising_and_recruiting_young_muslim_women_in_higher_learning_institutions_in_kenya.pdf

The radicalisation and recruitment of young educated Muslim women is a sensitive and global phenomenon, which is also a major social and security concern within learning institutions. Young Muslims women in higher learning institutions in Kenya have become easy targets for recruitment by violent extremist organisations such as Al-Shabaab and the Islamic States of Iraq and Syria. This is because learning institutions have been identified by these extremist groups as sites of recruitment due to their transitional, permissive, biographical, and secular and socialization space. The presence of radicalised young educated Muslim women is a proof that there is a shifting profile of extremists from focusing on the illiterate to the literate and from male to female recruits. The purpose of this article is to explain why young women at learning institutions are targeted for recruitment by violent extremist groups. It argues that young Muslim women are vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment in higher learning institutions because the recruiters take advantage of their lower level of religious literacy and use patriarchal constructs in their recruitment narrative by manipulating marriage as a Utopian promise to lure young women.

Gayatri, S. and Martine, Z. 2018. Analytical Framing of Violent Extremism and Gender in Kenya: A Review of the Literature. The African Review Vol. 45, No.1, 2018: 1-18.

https://rusi.org/sites/default/files/analytical_framing_of_violent_extremism_and_gender_in_kenya_a_review_of_the_literature.pdf

Following an examination of the current gaps in the literature on the role of gender and violent extremism (VE) in Kenya, the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) under the Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism (STRIVE) II programme, in partnership with the French Institute for Research in Africa (IFRA), supported the development of four academic studies exploring regional dynamics of women's involvement in violent extremist activity. This article, which serves as an introductory note to this Special Issue, situates the four studies in the existing literature and explores their contribution to the understanding of the role and impact of women in violent extremism. In particular, the review argues that the four pieces of research contribute to an area of study that has been missing in much of the published work on women's recruitment into VE groups in East Africa. Specifically, the review is premised on the need for examining women's recruitment in VE through a gendered lens that interrogates the norms that construct and compel their recruitment and participation and the differential impact of VE on their lives.

Halimu S. 2018. Impact of Violent Extremism and Recruitment of Spouses on Widows in the Coastal Region of Kenya. The African Review Vol. 45, No.1, 2018:96-116.

https://rusi.org/sites/default/files/impact_of_violent_extremism_and_recruitment_of_spouses_on_widows_in_the_coastal_region_of_kenya.pdf

Radicalization and Violent Extremism (VE) have been on an apparent increase across East Africa. This has partly been exacerbated by the ongoing insurgency of a myriad of militia groups, especially fanned by the Somalia-based militants – Al-Shabaab and the Islamic State of Iran and Syria (ISIS). In this light, there has risen a greater demand for fighters, especially men to join VE groups with its attendant ramifications on female spouses. In this regard, it is apparent that a lot of focus on the impact of VE and recruitment has been directed to the male recruits and violent extremists. There is a clear gap in literature on what is the impact of VE on widows, especially those whose spouses were recruited and got killed in the process and how do they cope. While it is clear that certain changes occur as a result of male spouses recruitment into VE groups and leaving their wives behind, especially to the category of men married before perceived recruitment, such changes have not been examined. Where such considerations have been done, they did not take into account widows of violent extremists as primary targets. It is against this background that the present study focused on the impact of VE and recruitment of male spouses on widows in the coastal region of Kenya and their coping mechanisms. In order to achieve this, a mixed methods approach was adopted. The study found out a plethora of negative impacts on widows of VE grouped into physical, economic, structural, psychosocial and emotional. With regard to coping mechanisms, the study found that widows of VE have developed livelihood, structural, spiritual, psycho-social and emotional support infrastructure to deal with the negative impacts.

Hernando, A., González-Ruibal, A. and Derara-Megenassa, W., 2019. The Dats' in: historical experience and cultural identity of an undocumented indigenous group of the Sudanese-Ethiopian borderland. Journal of Eastern African Studies, pp.1-21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2019.1628364>

According to this journal article, the Dats'in are an indigenous minority group living on the Sudanese-Ethiopian borderland. They passed unnoticed to researchers, administrators and the wider world until 2013, when the authors of this paper met them in the lowlands of Qwara (NW Ethiopia). They speak an undocumented Nilo-Saharan language, related to Gumuz, and share important cultural and social traits with other indigenous communities in the area, while at the same time remaining clearly distinct. Dats'in history, which is related to that of the so-called Hamej peoples – the blanket name by which they are known to other groups – can be traced back several centuries through oral traditions, texts and archaeology. The Hamej, in fact, played a crucial role during the Funj Sultanate (1504–1821) and probably before. The article is based on three field seasons carried out in the lowlands of Qwara (Ethiopia), one of the

areas where they live today, and intends to offer some insights into their history and culture. They exemplify well the multifaceted relations between small-scale and State societies that have characterized the last millennium in the Sudanese-Ethiopian borderland.

Neumayer, E. and Plümpner, T., 2007. The gendered nature of natural disasters: The impact of catastrophic events on the gender gap in life expectancy, 1981–2002. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 97(3), pp.551-566. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2007.00563.x>

This article shows that a vulnerability approach to disasters would suggest that inequalities in exposure and sensitivity to risk as well as inequalities in access to resources, capabilities, and opportunities systematically disadvantage certain groups of people, rendering them more vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters. The article addresses the specific vulnerability of girls and women with respect to mortality from natural disasters and their aftermath. Biological and physiological differences between the sexes are unlikely to explain large-scale gender differences in mortality rates. Social norms and role behaviors provide some further explanation, but what is likely to matter most is the everyday socioeconomic status of women. In a sample of up to 141 countries over the period 1981 to 2002, the authors analyzed the effect of disaster strength and its interaction with the socioeconomic status of women on the change in the gender gap in life expectancy. They find, first, that natural disasters lower the life expectancy of women more than that of men. In other words, natural disasters (and their subsequent impact) on average kill more women than men or kill women at an earlier age than men. Since female life expectancy is generally higher than that of males, for most countries natural disasters narrow the gender gap in life expectancy. Second, the stronger the disaster (as approximated by the number of people killed relative to population size), the stronger this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy. That is, major calamities lead to more severe impacts on female life expectancy (relative to that of males) than do smaller disasters. Third, the higher women's socioeconomic status, the weaker is this effect on the gender gap in life expectancy. Taken together the results show that it is the socially constructed gender-specific vulnerability of females built into everyday socioeconomic patterns that lead to the relatively higher female disaster mortality rates compared to men.

FAO and IGAD. 2019. Promoting effective resilience investments – Delivering peace, agriculture-led growth and socio-economic transformation in the Horn of Africa. Rome. 72 pp. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO <http://www.fao.org/3/ca3703en/ca3703en.pdf>

This booklet is a compilation of documentation on good practices on resilience at regional level, further to the implementation of the six pillars of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The lessons learnt as well as the challenges met during the implementation of IDDRSI Phase I (2013–2018) are also discussed, with a view to informing the implementation of Phase II, endorsed in June 2018, as part of the efforts aimed at ending drought emergencies in the region. Natural resource management, market access and trade, livelihood support, disaster risk management, conflict prevention and institutional strengthening and coordination are all covered. The booklet notes that the IGAD region is exposed to multiple hazards and recurrent shocks such as droughts, floods, socio-economic shocks and conflicts. Most of the population in the IGAD region rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, have limited capacity to cope with the impact of these shocks that often result in disasters and protracted crises. As a result, millions of women, men and children are exposed to impending risks of food and nutrition insecurities. In this context, there have been several successful and shared efforts by governments and partners in building the resilience of vulnerable communities to threats and crises in the agricultural sector to address the food and nutrition insecurity and to attain the aspirations of the AU Malabo Declaration and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The booklet notes that gender differences in local knowledge and asset ownership are a critical dimension of the development of cross-border water infrastructure and livestock markets, which target improving the quality of life of both pastoralists and their animals, provide secure commodity exchange and contribute a great deal towards the overall well-being of pastoral communities in the region.

United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa; African Union Commission; United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa African Women Committee on Peace and Development (2004-03). Women building peace in Africa: the case of the African women committee on peace and development (AWCPD). Addis Ababa. <http://hdl.handle.net/10855/428>

This document is a working paper on Women building peace in Africa, in the case of the African women committee on peace and development (AWCPD). The purpose of the African Women's Committee on Peace and Development (AWCPD) is to contribute to peace and development in Africa by enhancing the voice of women in regional and sub-regional organisations, states, and the society at large.

5.2 Economic Cooperation and Regional Integration

Afrika, J.G. and Ajumbo, G., 2012. Informal cross border trade in Africa: Implications and policy recommendations. Africa Economic Brief, 3(10), pp.1-13.

<https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Economic%20Brief%20-%20Informal%20Cross%20Border%20Trade%20in%20Africa%20Implications%20and%20Policy%20Recommendations%20-%20Volume%203.pdf>

The objective of this brief is to present strategic policy recommendations on how best to approach the issue of Informal Cross-Border Trade (ICBT) in Africa. This is achieved through an examination of the general characteristics of ICBT, patterns and trends in selected regions, borders and products and a review of the existing evidence of ICBT's impact on African economies. It reports that countries such as Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia are generally recognized as sources of non-processed tradable goods consumed in Kenya and South Sudan. Kenya is a major source of manufactured goods sold informally into the region. With regard to non-processed goods, food items are the most traded to satisfy the huge demand in the horn of Africa and to mitigate ecological variations. All the countries in the region except South Sudan trade in re-exports.

Anyanwu, J.C., 2014. Does Intra-African Trade Reduce Youth Unemployment in Africa?. African Development Review, 26(2), pp.286-309. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12082>

This study empirically estimates the effect of Africa's intra-regional trade on the burgeoning youth unemployment in the continent. This is necessary since very few studies have been undertaken in the particular context of African countries. It is reported that to the best of authors' knowledge, there are no studies exploring the intra-African trade-youth unemployment nexus in Africa. Both the aggregate and gender-specific impacts were investigated. The empirical estimates, using available cross-sectional time series data over the period 1980 to 2010, suggest that higher levels of intra-African trade reduce both the aggregate, female and male youth unemployment in Africa. In addition, the results show that domestic investment rate, institutionalized democracy, secondary education, inflation, economic growth, and higher urbanization tend to reduce youth unemployment both on the aggregate and gender-differentiated and therefore are good for youth unemployment reduction in the continent. On the other hand, higher real per capita GDP and to a lesser extent credit to the private sector have a significant positive effect on youth unemployment in Africa. Government consumption expenditure and foreign direct investment have an insignificant effect on both the aggregate level and the gendered level of youth unemployment in Africa. Based on these results, some policy recommendations are proffered.

Bach, D.C., 2015. Regionalism in Africa: Genealogies, institutions and trans-state networks. Routledge, London. eBook ISBN: 9781315733180. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315733180>

This book surveys the socio-economic, intellectual and security related dimensions of African regionalisms since the turn of the 20th century. It argues that the continent deserves to be considered as a crucible for conceptualizing and contextualizing the ongoing influence of colonial policies, the emergence of specific integration and security cultures, the spread of cross-border regionalization processes at the expense of region-building, the interplay between territory, space and trans-state networks, and the intrinsic ambivalence of global frontier narratives. This is emphasized through the identification of distinctive 'threads' of regionalism which, by focusing on genealogies, trajectories and ideals, transcend the binary divide between old and new regionalisms. In doing so, the book opens new perspectives not only on Africa in international relations, but also Africa's own international relations.

COMESA [Common Market for East and Southern Africa]. 2011. Report of the Meeting of Ministers on the Operations of the COMESA Simplified Trade Regime (STR) for Cross Border Traders. Document CS/IPPSD/REFORM/MIN-STR/I/7. Lusaka: COMESA Secretariat <https://www.comesa.int/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/COMESA-in-brief-FINAL-web.pdf>

On the whole, this report notes that if regional integration initiatives are to develop efficient and effective regional markets, there is need for mechanisms that promote agricultural inputs use and to integrate smallholder farmers (especially women and youth) into national and regional markets. This is based on studies amongst COMESA Member States that had signed their national CAADP Compacts, including: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland, and Uganda.

Duval, Y. and Mengjing, K., 2017. Digital trade facilitation: Paperless trade in regional trade agreements (No. 747). ADBI Working Paper. <https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/179203>

This article does not focus on the IGAD region, but rather has lessons that could be picked for application in programming for regional trade. It defines digital trade facilitation refers as the application of modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) to simplify and automate international trade procedures. It reports that digital trade facilitation is rapidly becoming essential to maintaining trade competitiveness and enabling effective participation in cross-border e-commerce. The paper examines the extent to which measures aimed at dematerializing trade data and documents and enabling their electronic exchange, commonly referred to as paperless trade measures, are included in regional trade agreements (RTAs), including in the Trans-Pacific Partnership and ASEAN agreements. Such measures are most commonly found in RTA chapters on e-commerce or in those dedicated to Customs and

trade facilitation. Their number is found to have doubled in RTAs between 2005-8 and 2013-16 at the global level. Most recent RTAs also contain more and deeper paperless trade provisions than those featured in the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. A more detailed analysis of paperless trade measures included in selected RTAs in Asia and the Pacific confirms that the coverage of RTAs of paperless trade issues has become extensive, covering increasingly specific areas such as electronic certificates of origins and sanitary and phytosanitary certificates. In that context, the new Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific can be expected to provide a useful tool for harmonized implementation of many of these provisions in RTAs for the IGAD region.

Lesser, C., and E. Moise-Leeman. 2009. "Informal Cross-Border Trade and Trade Facilitation Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa." OECD Trade Policy Working Paper 86, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46457061_Informal_Cross-Border_Trade_and_Trade_Facilitation_Reform_in_Sub-Saharan_Africa

This working paper contends that the informal sector still constitutes an important part of developing country economies. In Africa, it is estimated to represent 43 percent of official gross domestic product (GDP), thus being almost equivalent to the formal sector. While this phenomenon may provide short-term solutions to poor households, in the longer term, it can seriously challenge the economic development of African countries. The study explores one particular aspect of the informal economy, namely informal cross-border trade in selected Sub-Saharan African countries, and identifies which trade facilitation measures (such as those currently negotiated at the World Trade Organization) have the potential to encourage traders to switch from informal to formal trade. The paper considers measures that help reduce direct and indirect trade transaction costs arising from mandatory import- and export-related procedures; mechanisms that simplify trade-related regulations and requirements for selected low value transactions; and policies that help enhance compliance levels with existing international trade regulations. In addition, the study explores a number of complementary measures (such as the provision of effective business support services to formal? traders and enhanced dialogue between traders and border agencies) which can further encourage firms to formalize their cross-border transactions. The paper does however not suggest that trade facilitation reform alone will help reduce informal cross-border trade nor that governments will be able to fully eliminate its incidence in the region.

Titeca, Kristof and Célestin Kimanuka. 2012. "Walking in the Dark: Informal Cross-border Trade in the Great Lakes Region." International Alert, London.
[file:///C:/Users/kbuyana/AppData/Local/Packages/Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe/TempState/Downloads/e0d663b6%20\(3\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/kbuyana/AppData/Local/Packages/Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe/TempState/Downloads/e0d663b6%20(3).pdf)

This report notes that small-scale cross-border trade plays an important role in the Great Lakes region, where goods are traded between the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi. The revenue generated by trade is mostly spent on households to cover basic needs such as food and schooling. Women in particular play an important role in this trade, as they make up the majority of the traders and rely on it as their primary means of subsistence. Women traders above all sell food produce with a low market value, whereas their male counterparts sell a wider variety of products with a higher value. Women traders face specific difficulties: they have the lowest levels of start-up capital, they generally trade goods which generate the lowest levels of profit, and they face harassment at the border, as well as a negative perception of their activities (except within their own family). Furthermore, their commercial activities do not free them from their family responsibilities: their work means they return home late in the evening and must then complete their household chores. For both male and female traders, access to capital is limited and mainly depends on household resources. DRC specifically faces a further problem, that of informal taxes and the many agencies with a presence on the border. In some cases, this results in traders being mistreated by public officials. The interviews carried out with traders revealed that they had a preference for informal taxes as they were "negotiable"; however, (i) certain taxes are not supposed to be paid and therefore constitute a violation of national laws, and (ii) these taxes are based on informal agreements that are unpredictable, not sustainable and must constantly be renegotiated. The traders' lack of awareness of their rights and responsibilities is a major problem. They are generally unaware of tax rates, the different (national and regional) treaties and regulations in force, and the specific roles and responsibilities of the various border agencies. 5. Relations between traders are sometimes fraught and they complain of discrimination, harassment, among others, from their counterparts in other countries. These difficulties reflect a climate of commercial competition, but they are also the result of a history of regional violence now rooted in the population's memory and which is reflected in the prejudices, stereotypes and rumors used by one group against another. The traders are often badly organized. A minority of them are members of associations or cooperatives, and these are generally weak and tend to have competing relationships with one another. The vast majority of traders who do not belong to an association or cooperatives strongly desire to do so, but feel that this is beyond their capabilities.

UNDP [United Nations Development Programme], 2008. Innovative Approaches to Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment, Paper for the Partnership Event on September 25, 2008: MDG 3—Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, A Pre-Requisite for Achieving All MDGs by 2015. United Nations, New York.

<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/innovative-approaches-to-promoting-womens-economic-empowerment.html>

Evidence in this report shows that expanding women's economic opportunity is sustainable primarily when their overall workloads are reduced: many time- and labor-intensive domestic tasks reduce household members' time to engage in economic activities, in particular in low-income rural communities where women are responsible for fetching water and firewood, in addition to other household chores such as cooking and cleaning. Women ... are less likely to be able to take advantage of economic opportunities, respond to changing market conditions and incentives, or participate in income-generating activities. Consequently, a core component of an enabling environment for women's economic opportunity is lowering women's disproportionate burden of unpaid work. It is, therefore, important to help women and men balance domestic responsibilities with economic activities and to invest in interventions that alleviate women's domestic workload.

United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa (2018). Measuring Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa: African Gender and Development Index Regional Synthesis Report III, 2018. Addis Ababa.

<http://repository.uneca.org/handle/10855/41806>

The African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) was introduced by the Economic Commission for Africa in 2004 with the aim of supporting member states to measure the gap in the relative status of African men and women and to assess the progress made in implementing government policies that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. It was endorsed by ministers responsible for gender equality and women's affairs at the seventh African regional conference on women (Beijing + 10 review). The present report presents the status of gender equality in the 15 African countries that were part of phase 3 and phase 4 of AGDI, highlighting the disparities between men and women in the areas covered by the index. It is based mainly on the findings of the national reports prepared by the 15 countries as part of AGDI. These were supplemented by additional data and information from international databases to ensure that a consistent data set was used in the analysis, together with other national and international sources and journal articles. The index consists of two complementary parts: Gender Status Index (GSI) and the African Women's Progress Scoreboard. GSI covers the aspects of gender relations that can be measured quantitatively, while the progress scoreboard captures qualitative issues in relation to the performance of African Governments on gender policies in terms of implementing regional and international commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment.

World Bank and ONE, 2014. Leveling the Field: Improving Opportunities for Women Farmers in Africa, World Bank, Washington, D.C <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/579161468007198488/Levelling-the-field-improving-opportunities-for-women-farmers-in-Africa>

The analysis in this report leads to a set of key recommendations to help policy makers facilitate the participation of women in trade and in so doing assist Africa in achieving its trade potential. In particular, governments need to do more to: i) recognize the role that women play in trade and ensure that officials at all levels understand the importance of that role; ii) ensure that rules and regulations governing trade are clear, predictable, and widely available at the border, which is critical for women traders working with very limited margins in the informal sector; iii) prioritize the simplification of trade documents and regulatory requirements, since this will benefit women in trade given the time and mobility constraints that arise from household responsibilities; and iv) design interventions to develop trade in ways that ensure that women benefit. For example, programs that support improved access to information will miss women traders and entrepreneurs if the support is channeled through existing male-dominated trader networks.

5.3 Agriculture and Environment

Ali, D., Derick B., Klaus D., and Marguerite, D., 2015. Investigating the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Uganda, Policy Research Working Paper No. 7262. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/172861468184777211/Investigating-the-gender-gap-in-agricultural-productivity-evidence-from-Uganda>

It is reported in this article that women comprise 50 percent of the agricultural labor force in Sub-Saharan Africa, but manage plots that are reportedly on average 20 to 30 percent less productive. As a source of income inequality and aggregate productivity loss, the country-specific magnitude and drivers of this gender gap are of great interest. Using national data from the Uganda National Panel Survey for 2009/10 and 2010/11, the gap before controlling for endowments was estimated to be 17.5 percent. Panel data methods were combined with an Oaxaca decomposition to investigate the gender differences in resource endowment and return to endowment driving this gap. Although men have greater access to inputs, input use is so low and inverse returns to plot size so strong in Uganda that smaller female-managed plots have a net endowment advantage of 12 percent, revealing a larger unexplained gap of 29.5 percent. Two-fifths of this unexplained gap is attributed to differential returns to the child dependency ratio and one-fifth to differential returns to transport access, implying that greater child care responsibilities and difficulty accessing

input and output markets from areas without transport are the largest drivers of the gap. Smaller and less robust drivers include differential uptake of cash crops, and differential uptake and return to improved seeds and pesticides.

Baker-Médard, M., 2017. Gendering marine conservation: the politics of marine protected areas and fisheries access. *Society & Natural Resources*, 30(6), pp.723-737. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2016.1257078>

Drawing on ethnographic case studies from Madagascar, this research shows that multiple marine conservation projects have institutionalized inequitable access to marine resources along gendered lines. Despite discursive and institutional shifts toward more “collaborative” and “community-based” conservation programming, there is a deficiency of women’s nominal as well as effective participation in community management organizations. This research shows that conservation organizations’ focus on proximate drivers of marine resource use, or a politics of picking the “low-hanging fruit,” over ultimate drivers such as global commodity chains, places disproportionate emphasis on marine spatial enclosures and restricting specific, and gendered, harvest methods. To address gender bias concerning access to and control over natural resources, we must go beyond the rhetoric of “community involvement” to address gendered inequalities in conservation decision making, and whose interests are served by conservation projects.

Buyana, K., 2012. "The Gender Dimensions of Climatic Impacts in Urban Areas: Evidence and Lessons from Kampala City, Uganda," *Urban Areas and Global Climate Change*, 12, 341-356. [https://doi.org/10.1108/S1047-0042\(2012\)0000012017](https://doi.org/10.1108/S1047-0042(2012)0000012017)

This book chapter explores the gender dimensions of climatic impacts in urban areas and draws lessons for cities in Africa. The data presented was generated through focus group discussions with female and male residents of Kasubi-Kawaala neighborhood in Kampala city as well as extensive review of relevant literature. Climatic impacts in Kasubi-Kawaala and Kampala city at large, mainly include prolonged dry spells, erratic heavy rains, and seasonal floods, which destroy physical infrastructure, expose households to environmental health hazards, contaminate air and water sources, and lead to unprecedented spread of cholera and malaria. The chapter concludes that climatic impacts on one hand do worsen gender inequalities across different urban sectors, while on the other such gender inequalities contribute to the intensity of climatic impacts.

De la Torre-Castro, M., Fröcklin, S., Börjesson, S., Okupnik, J. and Jiddawi, N.S., 2017. Gender analysis for better coastal management—Increasing our understanding of social-ecological seascapes. *Marine Policy*, 83, pp.62-74. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2017.05.015>

Although highly recognized as needed, studies linking gender and coastal/marine management are scarce. This research illustrates the importance of gender analysis in natural resource management by linking gender and coastal management i.e. Marine Spatial Planning. The research was conducted in various Zanzibar seascapes (Unguja Island, Tanzania). Using a typology comprising gender structure, symbolism and identity; the results show a clear gendered division of labor, highly associated with a gender symbolism in which traditional roles of women as responsible for reproduction activities played a major role. Men used the whole seascape for their activities, while women remained in coastal forests and shallow areas collecting wood, invertebrates and farming seaweed. These activities allowed women to combine productive and reproductive work. Ecosystem importance for subsistence decreased with distance from land for both genders, while the importance for income increased with distance for men. Both genders acknowledged seagrasses as very important for income. Income closely followed the universal pattern of men earning more. Identities were defined by traditional ideas like “women are housewives”, while men identities were strongly associated with fisheries with reinforced masculinity. Livelihood diversity was higher for women also showing a tendency of slow change into other roles. Management was found to be strongly androcentric, revealing a deep gender inequality. The research exemplifies how a gender analysis can be conducted for management enhancement. It also invites replication around the world. If management is found to be androcentric in coastal locations elsewhere, a serious gender inequality can be at hand at global level.

Denton, F., 2002. Climate change vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation: Why does gender matter?. *Gender & Development*, 10(2), pp.10-20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552070215903>

The articles attest to the fact that gender-related inequalities are pervasive in the developing world. Although women account for almost 80 per cent of the agricultural sector in Africa, they remain vulnerable and poor. Seventy per cent of the 1.3 billion people in the developing world living below the threshold of poverty are women. It is important that the consequences of climate change should not lead already marginalized sections of communities into further deprivation. But key development issues have been at best sidetracked, and at worst blatantly omitted, from policy debates on climate change. The threats posed by global warming have failed to impress on policy-makers the importance of placing women at the heart of their vision of sustainable development. This article argues that if climate change policy is about ensuring a sustainable future by combining development and environment issues, it must take into account the interests of all stakeholders. The Global Environment Facility and the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol can play a role in ensuring sustainable development, provided they are implemented in a way that does not disadvantage women and the poor.

Earle, A. and Bazilli, S., 2013. A gendered critique of transboundary water management. *Feminist Review*, 103(1), pp.99-119. <https://doi.org/10.1057/fr.2012.24>

The paper argues that engineering approaches to transboundary water management (TWM) are essentially a masculinized discourse, with its emphasis being on construction, command and control. As a result of this masculinized discourse, the primary actors in TWM processes have been states—represented by technical, economic and political elites operating in what generally gets termed ‘the national interest’. Left out are the local communities relying on the resource directly: the water users; the poor; women; and other important groups. Instruments such as the UN Watercourses Convention of 1997 make an effort to present an attempt at a gender-balanced approach—through asserting the importance of the ‘no-harm rule’ and the ‘equitable share approach’. However, they end up supporting the status quo through the omission of any reference to gender issues. The paper provides an overview of the masculinized discourse on TWM institutions, proposing that this is the case because of the intersection of two masculinized fields—water resource management and the disciplines engaged in the research of transboundary water management, namely, political science and international relations.

FAO and IGAD. 2019. Promoting effective resilience investments – Delivering peace, agriculture-led growth and socio-economic transformation in the Horn of Africa. Rome. 72 pp. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO <http://www.fao.org/3/ca3703en/ca3703en.pdf>

This booklet is a compilation of documentation on good practices on resilience at regional level, further to the implementation of the six pillars of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The lessons learnt as well as the challenges met during the implementation of IDDRSI Phase I (2013–2018) are also discussed, with a view to informing the implementation of Phase II, endorsed in June 2018, as part of the efforts aimed at ending drought emergencies in the region. Natural resource management, market access and trade, livelihood support, disaster risk management, conflict prevention and institutional strengthening and coordination are all covered. The booklet notes that the IGAD region is exposed to multiple hazards and recurrent shocks such as droughts, floods, socio-economic shocks and conflicts. Most of the population in the IGAD region rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, have limited capacity to cope with the impact of these shocks that often result in disasters and protracted crises. As a result, millions of women, men and children are exposed to impending risks of food and nutrition insecurities. In this context, there have been several successful and shared efforts by governments and partners in building the resilience of vulnerable communities to threats and crises in the agricultural sector to address the food and nutrition insecurity and to attain the aspirations of the AU Malabo Declaration and the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The booklet notes that gender differences in local knowledge and asset ownership are a critical dimension of the development of cross-border water infrastructure and livestock markets, which target improving the quality of life of both pastoralists and their animals, provide secure commodity exchange and contribute a great deal towards the overall well-being of pastoral communities in the region.

Fröcklin, S., de la Torre-Castro, M., Lindström, L. and Jiddawi, N.S., 2013. Fish traders as key actors in fisheries: Gender and adaptive management. *Ambio*, 42(8), pp.951-962. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-013-0451-1>

This paper fills an important gap towards adaptive management of small-scale fisheries by analyzing the gender dimension of fish trade in Zanzibar, Tanzania. The authors hypothesize that gender-based differences are present in the fish value chain and to test the hypothesis interviews were performed to analyze: (i) markets, customers, and mobility, (ii) material and economic resources, (iii) traded fish species, (iv) contacts and organizations, and (v) perceptions and experiences. Additionally, management documents were analyzed to examine the degree to which gender is considered. Results show that women traders had less access to social and economic resources, profitable markets, and high-value fish, which resulted in lower income. These gender inequalities are linked, among others, to women’s reproductive roles such as childcare and household responsibilities. Formal fisheries management was found to be gender insensitive, showing how a crucial feedback element of adaptive management is missing in Zanzibar’s management system, i.e., knowledge about key actors, their needs and challenges.

Jeannette, D. G. 2006. Gender and Desertification: Expanding roles for women to restore dryland areas. IFAD Technical Advisory Division. <https://www.eldis.org/document/A22967>

This review examines the impact of desertification on women, their role in the management of natural resources and drylands, and the constraints they face. It presents project experience in addressing women as natural resource users and managers in dryland areas, highlights some of the approaches used to reach women more effectively, and provides recommendations for expanding women’s roles in order to restore dryland areas. Based on experience from multiple projects, the author concludes that strategic actions for the future must include: strengthening rural poor women’s organisations; capacity-building to create enabling environments; applying a gender approach, while promoting the role of women. Beyond these three general conclusions, the authors provide a set of specific recommendations. The author suggests that development agencies should: improve women’s social status through adequate financial and technical support; undertake portfolio reviews of activities related to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) objectives in order to enable greater mainstreaming of gender and UNCCD objectives; strengthen capacities through affirmative action and training; form regional or country review teams on gender and dryland management involving women leaders. Programmes should: conduct a gender analysis

for project design, policy reforms and country capacity-strengthening using appropriate diagnostic tools; reduce women's workloads to enable them to find time to diversify into other activities; improve women's access to and control over land and water, technological inputs, extension services, information and credit; ensure that land-use planning takes into consideration gender roles; increase women's leadership capacities, economic power and confidence by improving their abilities in self-management, management of groups, and by strengthening entrepreneurial capacity; increase women's involvement in policies and programmes in order to improve land use through participation in public decision-making; ensure that legal frameworks for environmental conservation and the related organizational structures clearly provide for women's representation.

Nelson, V., Morton, J., Forsythe, L., Martin, A. and Hartog, M., 2015. Achieving dryland women's empowerment: environmental resilience and social transformation. UNCCD, UNDP, Greenwich. <http://gala.gre.ac.uk/id/eprint/14518>

This thematic study contends that the nexus between achieving dryland women's empowerment, environmental resilience and social transformation, provides major opportunities to strengthen the resilience of dryland environments and for women to actively contribute to and benefit from sustainable drylands development. For example, this can be achieved through investment in climate adaptation, livestock development, education and health services, and social protection programmes, amongst others. Such approaches should build upon the structural variability of drylands, value local knowledge and adaptive pastoral systems and improve the recognition of women – their knowledge, roles, contributions and interests, increase women's representation in decision-making and redistribute resources in more equitable ways.

5.4 Health and Social Development

Bourne, H., & Solomos, J. (2007). Immigration, social cohesion and social capital: A critical review. Critical social policy, 27(1), 24-49. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0261018307072206>

This article notes that in recent years, there has been an intense public and policy debate about ethnic diversity, community cohesion, and immigration in societies worldwide. In addition, there has been a growing preoccupation with the possible dangers to social cohesion represented by growing immigration flows and ethnic diversity. This paper proposes a critical framework for assessing the links between immigration, social cohesion, and social capital. It argues that the concept of social capital is episodic, socially constructed and value-based, depending on the prevailing ideological climate. Considerations of social capital as a public policy tool to achieve social cohesion need to incorporate an appreciation of alternative conceptions of social capital rooted in a textured understanding of immigrant processes and migration contexts.

Canning, D., Sangeeta, R., and Abdo S., Eds., 2015. Africa's Demographic Transition: Dividend or Disaster?, Africa Development Forum Series, a Co-Publication of the Agence Française de Développement and the World Bank, Washington, D.C. https://issuu.com/objectif-developpement/docs/africa_s_demographic_transition

The overall argument in this book is that women's economic and political empowerment is increasingly recognized as a critical ingredient, if population policies are to be effective in bringing down high levels of fertility, and turning population growth into a positive driver of development. Harnessing the demographic dividend means, first and foremost, empowering women and girls by improving their health, enhancing their human capital through increased investment in education and skills, and providing them with greater market, social, and decision-making power.

Dean, L., Obasi, A., El Sony, A., Fadul, S., El Hassan, H., Thomson, R. and Tolhurst, R., 2019. "He is suitable for her, of course he is our relative": a qualitative exploration of the drivers and implications of child marriage in Gezira State, Sudan. BMJ Global Health, 4(3), p.e001264. <https://gh.bmj.com/content/4/3/e001264.abstract>

This journal article attests to child marriage as a fundamental development challenge for women and girls, with significant negative health and social outcomes. It reports that Sudan has a high rate of child marriage, with 34% of women aged 20–24 married before their 18th birthday. Since limited preventive interventions exist, the aim of the article is to inform the evidence base to strengthen strategic action, using mixed qualitative methods to enhance study credibility. This study was reported to be amongst the first to conduct a rigorous qualitative examination of the drivers of child marriage from the perspective of key stakeholders involved in marriage decision making within Sudan, and make a significant contribution towards global knowledge by developing an evidence-based conceptual framework. 14 focus group discussions were completed and separated by gender with mothers, fathers, and girls married as adolescents, and 23 key informant interviews. This was followed by use of a critical incident case study approach to explore 11 'cases' of child marriage (46 interviews). Findings indicate that gendered social norms and values, underpinned by religious beliefs and educational accessibility, interconnect to shape marriage decisions. In this context, many child marriages are triggered by an intra-kinship proposal and further enabled by the relative lack of autonomy and influence of girls and women in marriage decision-making processes. Interconnected drivers demand context-specific holistic and multisectoral approaches, which should include simultaneous strategies to expand access to education, health services and livelihood opportunities, and evoke legal change, and participatory social and attitudinal processes that include the engagement of religious leaders and men.

Deeptha, C. and Meenakshi, K. 2019. Linking Family-Friendly Policies to Women's Economic Empowerment: An evidence brief. UNICEF. <https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/2019-07/UNICEF-Gender-Family-Friendly-Policies-2019.pdf>

This brief presents the ways in which governments and businesses can implement family-friendly policies (FFPs) as a means to enhance women's economic empowerment. It argues that women's economic empowerment goes beyond mere labour force participation, to signify movement towards a 'double boon' – which can be understood as a condition in which (a) women have access to decent, empowering work, and (b) unpaid care and ancillary work is redistributed such that women undertake no more than their fair share of the labour of reproducing society. FFPs can contribute to women's economic empowerment in two ways: first, in furthering the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to ensure that women and men are able to exercise agency and choice in the labour market; and second, that unpaid care work is recognized, reduced and redistributed. FFPs can be classified into three main types: time-related, service-related and finance-related policies. Time-related policies include maternity/paternity/ parental leave, breastfeeding breaks, flexible working hours and any other special/childcare leave. Service-related policies include affordable, accessible and quality childcare services, while finance-related policies refer to those policies that provide cash benefits/grants for the care of children or wage replacement. This brief summarizes a global evidence mapping of these three types of FFPs, presenting the current regional spread of such policies, and has lessons that the IGAD region can pick on for better health and social development outcomes.

Dhanji, S. 2010. Social or Unsocial?: The Linkage between Accommodation, Health and Well-being among Former Horn of Africa and Sudanese Refugees Living in Australia Australasian Review of African Studies, Vol. 31, No. 1: 106-136. <https://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=209156083987315;res=IELIND>

This study examines the practical outcomes of resettlement programmes for former Horn of Africa and Sudanese refugees living in Australia in terms of the interconnectedness among their access to accommodation, health care services, welfare and well-being. Results indicate that a lack of linkage among the social aspects has hindered the success of the resettlement programmes.

Gele, A.A., Kumar, B., Hjelde, K.H. and Sundby, J., 2012. Attitudes toward female circumcision among Somali immigrants in Oslo: a qualitative study. International Journal of women's Health, 4, p.7. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3271810/>

With a focus on immigrants of Somali descent in Norway, this article contends that due to its negative impact on public health, female circumcision (FC) has gained increased attention from international communities and the Norwegian public in recent decades. In 1995, the Norwegian government outlawed the practice and simultaneously developed a package of measures aimed at preventing and ultimately eradicating FC in Norway. Like many other Western countries, immigrants of Somali descent constitute the largest immigrant group in Norway from countries with FC traditions. Although this immigrant group is often perceived as a cultural society that supports FC generally as a practice, there appears to be a lack of studies that explore the impact of acculturation and the Western social context on Somali immigrants' attitudes toward the practice. Against this background, this paper explores the attitudes of Somalis living in Oslo, Norway to the practice of FC. Findings from this qualitative study indicate that Somalis in Oslo have, to a large extent, changed their attitude toward the practice. This was proven by the presence in Oslo of a large number of Somali parents who left their daughters uncut as well as Somali girls, boys, men, and women who attribute being uncircumcised a high status. This study adds to the knowledge of the process of abandonment of FC among immigrants in the Western countries. The study highlights the success that has been achieved in improving attitudes toward the practice of the Somali community in Oslo, Norway, as well as emerging challenges that need to be addressed further.

Kwesiga, J.C., 2018. The national machinery for gender equality in Uganda: institutionalized gesture politics?. In Mainstreaming gender, democratizing the state?. Manchester University Press. <https://www.manchesteropenhive.com/view/9781526137494/9781526137494.00021.xml>
<https://doi.org/10.7765/9781526137494.00021>

This article focuses on national machineries for the advancement of women as a common feature in all IGAD member states, having progressively gained ground during the 1975-1985 UN Decade for Women and in subsequent UN Conferences on women which called for their strengthening. This chapter focuses on Uganda as a case study. The analysis takes account of the checklist of the assumed ideal machinery, with the aim of assessing the strengths, weaknesses and successes of the national machinery in Uganda. The checklist against which the Ugandan case has been evaluated points to the dilemma that faces many national machineries for gender equality. Although the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) has helped to raise women's visibility and the public political sphere has recorded some success towards gender equality, it is important to note that the private sphere is still dominated by men.

OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development], 2015. Uganda SIGI [Social Institutions and Gender Index] Country Report, OECD Development Center and UBOS, Kampala. <https://www.genderindex.org/uganda-country-study/>

This report focuses on the Uganda SIGI, which was carried out in partnership between the OECD Development Centre and the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics, for over a two year period (May 2013-May 2015). The SIGI focuses on discriminatory social institutions are formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that restrict women's rights, access to empowerment opportunities and resources. Discriminatory social institutions have a negative multiplier effect on women's rights, empowerment and well-being, which interlock and compound their deprivation in other dimensions of social institutions. Discrimination is not isolated: the USIGI results highlight that discrimination in one form of social institution spills over into the others. For example, discrimination against the girl child in the son preference sub-index has a catalytic role throughout a woman's life, reducing her decision-making status within the family. Discriminatory customary laws, such as inheritance practices will also strongly determine a woman's secure rights to land and assets. Progress towards gender equality is cut short by widespread acceptance of discriminatory social institutions, including by women and girls. The USIGI results highlight that discriminatory practices such as early marriage, unequal distribution of unpaid care work or negative perceptions on women as political leaders are upheld by attitudes, shared by women and men, that this is justified and acceptable. Female acceptance of inequality not only reduces scope for embedded discriminatory practices and attitudes to be challenged by women themselves, and reinforces the transmission of discrimination across generations.

Subrahmanian, R., 2005. Gender equality in education: Definitions and measurements. International Journal of Educational Development, 25(4), pp.395-407. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2005.04.003>

Based on an analysis of the targets set under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), this article argues that achieving gender parity is just one step towards gender equality in and through education. An education system with equal numbers of boys and girls participating, who may progress evenly through the system, may not in fact be based on gender equality. Following Wilson (Human Rights: Promoting gender equality in and through education. Background paper for EFA GMR 2003/4, 2003) a consideration of gender equality in education therefore needs to be understood as the right to education [access and participation], as well as rights within education [gender-aware educational environments, processes, and outcomes], and rights through education [meaningful education outcomes that link education equality with wider processes of gender justice].

UNDP. 2012. Somalia Human Development Report 2012. Empowering Youth for Peace and Development. UNON, Publishing Services Section, Nairobi, ISO 14001:2004. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/242/somalia_report_2012.pdf

This report notes that Somalia is at a crossroads where decades of one of the world's most complex and protracted conflicts have shaped a country of stark contrasts. The south-central region has experienced years of fighting and lawlessness, while the north-east and north-west have achieved a fragile semblance of peace and stability. The divide shows both what is possible in Somalia, and how much must be done so that all Somalis can walk on the path of development and peace. A powerful new vision for Somalia is required, one oriented around building an inclusive society, where all people feel empowered, and have the capabilities and opportunities to improve their lives. Towards this end, new dynamism and hope could come from recognizing and harnessing the full potential of Somalia's youth. The report presents guiding principles and strategic directions for designing holistic youth programming, focusing on core dimensions of empowerment: the promotion of employability by building assets and capabilities; and sustainable job creation through employment-led growth strategies and the promotion of youth entrepreneurship. Cross-cutting interventions, such as employment and recruitment services, organizational capacity building, youth representation and voice, and environmental sustainability and equity, should be incorporated into youth programming as they facilitate empowerment. These arenas offer a wide range of possible activities and interventions and key elements that constitute a best practice in youth development and empowerment. They are not intended to be a panacea for all the challenges and problems of youth development, but can provide entry points for transformational strategies that shift away from the current, mostly ad hoc, welfare approaches.

UN Women, 2015. Progress of the World's Women: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights. New York. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/4/progress-of-the-worlds-women-2015>

This UN Women flagship report, shows that, all too often, women's economic and social rights are held back, because they are forced to fit into a 'man's world'. But it is possible to move beyond the status quo, to picture a world where economies are built with women's rights at their heart. It was published as the international community came together to define a transformative post-2015 development agenda, and coincided with the 20th anniversary commemoration of the landmark Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, which set out a comprehensive agenda to advance gender equality. Since Beijing, significant progress has been made, particularly in advancing women's legal rights. However, as the report shows, in an era of unprecedented global wealth, millions of women are trapped in low paid, poor quality jobs, denied even basic levels of health care, and water and sanitation. Women still carry the burden of unpaid care work, which austerity policies and cut-backs have only intensified. To build fairer, more sustainable economies which work for women and men, more of the same will not do. "Progress of the World's Women 2015–2016" brings together human rights and economic policymaking, and provides the key elements for a far-reaching new

policy agenda that can transform economies and make women's rights a reality. Through solid in-depth analysis and data, this evidence-based report provides key recommendations on moving towards an economy that truly works for women, for the benefit of all.

World Bank, 2011. World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development, World Bank, Washington, D.C. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4391>

Evidence in this report shows that poverty incidence tends to be lower in countries with more gender equality. ... Economic growth also appears to be positively correlated with gender equality. ... Simple correlations across countries—while suggestive—do not imply a causal relationship between gender equality and poverty reduction or economic growth: gender equality could “cause” faster growth and accelerated poverty reduction, but faster development could also spur improvements in gender equality. Alternatively, the causal arrows may point in both directions, or a third factor may be responsible for both faster development and greater improvements in gender equality—perhaps better governance.

Cindy Horst (2017) Implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda? Somali debates on women's public roles and political participation, Journal of Eastern African Studies, 11:3, 389-40
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2017.1348000>

This article presents life history research with Somali women, which shows that debates on women's roles in the public sphere are taking place irrespective of the international agenda. Somali women have, at least since the 1960s, held civil-political leadership positions, despite substantial disagreements on the public role of women in Somalia. Furthermore, the “international” and “local” are difficult to disentangle. The Somali female elite have often spent years abroad and introduced new gender perspectives from places as divergent as Egypt, Russia and the United States. Global cultural and religious trends are influencing post-war Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland. In this complex sociocultural landscape, the international WPS agenda can support – but also risk delegitimizing – Somali processes and perspectives. The article illustrates the gap that exists between global norms and local realities by focusing on Somali discourse on women's public roles and political participation.

ANNEX 1: THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATASET

The bibliographic dataset depicts the titles of the documents reviewed, year of publication, country of focus in the IGAD region, a short abstract from the document, the IGAD priority intervention area and link on the world wide web (as shown in box 4 below).

Title of the document	Year of Publication	Country of focus in IGAD region	Short Abstract	IGAD priority area	Link on the world wide web
IGAD as an International Organization, Its Institutional Development and Shortcomings. Journal of African Law 55(01):1 - 29	2011	All	This article discusses IGAD's fundamental features and the institutional progress it has achieved, as well as the challenges it faces as an international legal body. It argues that in spite of the great hopes, optimism and aspirations placed on the creation of IGAD, the challenge is IGAD members' commitment to the treaty establishing IGAD. If member states are unable to grant powers to IGAD and cooperate to enable IGAD to execute its objectives, IGAD cannot work as was intended, hence it remains open to questions.	PS	https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021855311000015
Gender mainstreaming and conflict management in Africa: the case study of the IGAD II Sudan peace process (1994-2006). Thesis. University of Nairobi, Kenya. College of Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS) [23318]	2009	Republic of Sudan	The study contends that finding a lasting solution to sustainable peace through a more inclusive system could be the only hope for those affected by the conflicts, both during the conflict situation and in post conflict reconstruction and reintegration. The study established a number of reasons why women in Sudan continue to be under-represented in decision-making positions even after the signing of the peace accord. Patriarchal traditions, practices and national and customary laws are central factors contributing to women's inability to enter these positions.	PS	http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke:8080/handle/123456789/5269
The tale of two Sudans: engendered security and peace processes. United States Institute of Peace, Entry to the Case Studies in Peacebuilding Competition.	2012	Republic of Sudan	This paper talks of gender-conscious processes, which in this case, is the most important factor for engendered security; it captures the degree to which those involved in peace processes consider engendered security part of the security process. It point out in results that some processes consider women's rights and security part of their broader goals while other processes consider women's demands as competing or detracting from their objectives.	PS	https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/files/case-study-competition/20130322-The-Tale-of-Two-Sudans.pdf
Creating Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa: The Limitations of Capacity Building as Remedy for Gender Inequality	2016	All	This paper raises questions for the search of a new security paradigm, namely, what is security, security for whom, who are the security actors, and how should security be provided? It notes a growing consensus emerged on the skewed and limited focus of traditional security and the need for thinking beyond the state to address the security of peoples including gender.	PS	http://www.awdflibrary.org/bitstream/handle/123456789/506/4_fa20_feature_3.pdf?sequence=1&isAlloved=y
Establishing and Early Warning System in the African Peace and Security Architecture: Challenges and Prospects	2010	Somalia	The paper argues that conflict prevention includes a wide range of actions, interventions, programmes, activities, mechanisms and procedures that address structural risks to prevent the escalation of tension into violent conflict, the continuation of conflict or the reoccurrence of armed conflicts in post-conflict situations.	PS	https://www.africaportal.org/publications/establishing-an-early-warning-system-in-the-african-peace-and-security-architecture-challenges-and-prospects/
Routledge Handbook on African Security: The Gendered Subject of Violence in Armed African Conflicts	2014	All	This book chapter addresses the gendered subject of violence in recent African armed conflicts from an interdisciplinary perspective. It focuses on two distinct objectives: why and how gender matters in the understanding in complex dynamics of conflicts and violence, providing an overview of the	PS	https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=RR2AAAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Gender,+peace+

			existing research on gender, violence and conflicts in Africa. It discusses how African conflicts are dubiously represented as somehow distinct from other armed conflicts globally. Subsequently, it discusses how gender and war can be considered co-constitutive with particular attention on how gender enables warring. It finally offers a brief overview on emerging research themes on gender, conflict and security in African settings including wartime sexual and gender based violence and the role of women in armed struggles.		and+security+in+IGAD&ots=SnI02F9Rzi&sig=XoH8v hCemuM9UBuMyObRoK9j Ru8&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Gender%2C%20peace%20and%20security%20in%20IGAD&f=false
Between reactive and proactive interventionism: The African Union Peace and Security Council's Engagement in the Horn of Africa	2012	All	This article assesses the interventionism which the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council (PSC) has fostered in the Horn of Africa region with particular reference to the Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea, and Kenya. Ten years after the establishment of the AU and eight years after the operationalization of the PSC, the Union has adopted a stance that can be defined as 'interventionist' as far as peace and security issues in Africa are concerned. This article will assess whether this interventionism has been predicated on a coherent AU policy towards crisis situations, or whether it can be best described as 'reactive interventionism'.	PS	https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajcr/article/view/83272
The Inter-relationship between the African Peace and Security Architecture, the Global Peace and Security Architecture and Regional Initiatives	2013	All	This report sees that the overall coherency of the Danish support could be strengthened through extending to other peace and security related programmes the arrangements already in place for stabilization support. An obvious candidate for this is the Africa Programme for Peace (APP), which is currently the main channel for Danish support to African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). This would enable greater concentration of effort, sharing of knowledge and exploitation of synergies that are available.	PS	http://greetings.um.dk/en/~media/UM/English-site/Documents/Danida/About-Danida/Danida%20transparency/Documents/Grant%20committee/2013/Ext%20doc/02a%20Annex%20A%20%20APSA%20Study.pdf
Gender and Security in Africa	2016	All	Women face different forms of insecurity on a daily basis across the African continent. These are informed by the nature of women's labor, work environment, sexual orientation and failure in service provision by the state, among others. Women experience a number of common denominators in the different forms of violence.	PS	http://localhost:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/59
South Sudan's 2015 Peace Agreement and Women's Participation	2017	South Sudan	This paper examines the extent to which women's issues are addressed in the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. It contends that while women's issues are provided for in some parts of the agreement, opportunities for the inclusion of women were limited by the structure of the peace talks. Moreover, the agreement does not provide for bloc representation of women in the transitional arrangements, which can limit their influence in the implementation process.	PS	https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2979/africonpeacevi.7.1.06
Women, Peace and Security: Implementing the Maputo Protocol in Africa	2016	All	The paper argues that women's rights are fundamental to human security and sustainable peace. The African Union's Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) guarantees the rights and equality of women on the continent and complements the global women, peace and security agenda. But case studies of Malawi, South Sudan, Somalia and Mozambique reveal that the implementation of the Maputo Protocol is slow and patchy. The African Union needs to find innovative ways of working with national governments, civil society and grassroots organisations to realize the full potential of this crucial instrument.	PS	https://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC197031

Regional economic communities and peace building in Africa: the experiences of ECOWAS and IGAD	2016	All	African states have responded to the challenges of the post-Cold War international system mostly by collectively promoting sub regional and continental-wide initiatives in conflict resolution and peace building. Admittedly, the existence of many violent conflicts in Africa, as well as their 'domino' effects at the sub-regional level, contributed significantly to the growing desire for collective security systems and conflict management mechanisms. The broadening of the role and functions of African regional organisations to include responsibility for peace building and conflict management generally adds credence to the efficacy of regional integration. Many issues, however, present themselves in the engagement of RECs with the peace building process in Africa. Although primarily set up to promote economic integration, Africa's RECs have increasingly taken up a prominent role in conflict resolution and peace support operations, as evident in the recent peace processes in Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Mali, Congo DRC, Sudan, and South Sudan, among others. In spite of the challenges they face, RECs are capable of playing important roles with regard to peace mediation, peacekeeping and peace building.	PS	http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn%3Anbn%3Ase%3Anai%3Adiva-2103
Relationship between incorporating gender mainstreaming in conflict management process and peace sustainability	2017	Republic of Sudan	At the international level norms and commitments have been developed to ensure that gender mainstreaming issues re included in conflict management processes and post conflict recovery. The first UN articulation linking gender equality to peace was the 1975 UN Conference on Women in Mexico City, and later the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which defined discrimination against women and set up an agenda for national actions. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995 highlighted several gender specific impacts of armed conflict on women and girls. Paragraph 135 of the Platform reads, "while entire communities suffer the consequences of armed conflict and terrorism, women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society and their sex". The adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on 'Women, Peace and Security' in October 2000 called for the incorporation of gender perspectives in all areas of conflict and peace management, a major concept shift that recognized women in international law as active agents in peace building and development rather than merely as victims of war. The research was purely qualitative. Desktop literature review was conducted. Critical analysis of the literature was conducted.	PS	https://www.iprib.org/journals/index.php/JCM/article/view/556
Improving Women's Inclusion in South Sudan's Draft Peace Agreement	2015	South Sudan	This analysis identifies major gaps related to gender in the compromise Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, drafted by IGAD in July 2015. It also provides recommendations for how to ensure the agreement attends equally to the needs of women, men, girls, and boys.	PS	http://sswen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Gender-Analysis-ARCSS.pdf
Governance, Peace and Security in Africa: Bringing Gender Dimensions Back from Obscurity	2016	All	Efforts to address the gender dimensions of governance, peace and security in Africa have registered some success. At the same time, fundamental challenges remain. These challenges continue to relegate gender issues to the periphery of peace and security. Among other things; this policy paper discusses the disconnect between policy, scholarship and activism; and the reality on the ground. It argues, among other things, that there is not yet a narrative that moves Africa towards transformation in gender relations in peace and security processes in Africa. The paper makes a set of observations which, in part,	PS	http://awdflibrary.org:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/157

			explain the absence of a qualitative shift toward gender equality in these fields. It offers some proposals for relocating gender considerations in mainstream governance, peace and security discourse and practice.		
Implementing a More Inclusive Peace Agreement in South Sudan	2016	South Sudan	After tense negotiations and heightened international pressure, the warring parties finally signed a comprehensive peace agreement in August 2015. While the agreement was welcomed by many in South Sudan, a common criticism of the process was that while civil society and other parties were present at the negotiations, the mediators and parties did not prioritize meaningful civil society representation, and the implementation agreement runs the risk of following a similar path. As the focus turns toward implementation, inclusion must be prioritized if the agreement is to ultimately be successful. Women's full and meaningful engagement in the upcoming implementation and transition period is an investment in bringing sustainable peace to South Sudan. The recommendations in this brief suggest ways to ensure that civil society, particularly women, are effectively consulted and involved in the implementation process. The implementation arrangements as laid out in the agreement offer many opportunities for women to meaningfully engage, but these opportunities must be formalized.	PS	https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/General-and-Chapter-SS-Implementation-Recommendations.pdf
Progress and Challenges in Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in the African Union's Peace and Security Architecture	2017	All	This article provides an initial overview of the African Union's progress and challenges in implementing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in its peace and security architecture. It reviews implementation in relation to representation, programming and in peacekeeping. The article contends that the WPS agenda has strong roots in Africa and that progress has been made in relation to the development of frameworks, policies and strategies. Representation of women in the architecture has improved but the AU still has a long way to go to see this through at programmatic level (for example in peace negotiations and peace support operations). The programmes and activities implemented also appear to be rather ad hoc and attempts at quick-fix measurable exercises. The article argues that the WPS agenda has been narrowed to focus on the inclusion of women into peace and security institutions and processes without a deeper reflection of what their participation may mean for legitimizing post-conflict patriarchal and militarized orders.	PS	https://www.jstor.org/stable/90018135
Forestry-related input into relevant policies at the regional and global levels: an African perspective on climate change	2015	All	This paper describes regional forestry and forestry-related policies of the Sub-Saharan Region of Africa, with a view to reveal and discuss their influence on both regional cooperation, national programmes and the participation of women, children and the vulnerable in forestry practice. All Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) of Sub-Saharan Africa have regional forestry policies which are reflected in Forest Convergence Plans (Central and West Africa), special commissions such as COMIFAC of Central Africa, policies and protocols (East and Southern Africa). The Great Green Wall of the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) is also relevant. Despite promising developments in Central Africa, through programmes promoted under COMIFAC and those promoted in southern Africa by SADC, the influence of regional policies on the development of national actions still remains weak and should be strengthened by increased national actions. Linking forestry to climate change adaptation and mitigation in addition to traditional economic activities associated efforts would seem to offer new opportunities. Recommendations on how to improve the influence of	AE	https://doi.org/10.1505/146554815816007054

			these policies and promote the gainful participation of women, children and the vulnerable in forestry are suggested.		
Consolidating Regional Cooperation While Protecting National Security Interests: Diametric Opposition or Precondition for Peace and Security?" Nairobi, Kenya, 21–22 October 2014	2014	All	The paper highlighted that the dynamics between the region's various security actors, as well as the ambiguous consequences of regional security, merit more attention. Although the initiative to deepen the policy dialogue on regional security cooperation was welcomed, the conference revealed that there are still crucial lines of division. These can be clustered along three questions: (i) which understanding of security and security actors should guide the debate?; (ii) who will define the regional peace and security agenda?; and (iii) to what extent and for what purpose should regional security policy become institutionalized in existing regional organisations?. The discussion of the conflicts in South Sudan and Somalia in particular highlighted these divisive lines. South Sudan has seen competing regional peacemakers (IGAD, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania) and competing strategies (military versus political). Somalia still poses the problem of uniting the region's protagonists under AMISOM and moving beyond a military strategy. Both cases underlined that the region's states have ambiguous approaches towards IGAD, which remains under-resourced and prone to competition among its most powerful members. Moreover, the current practice of ad hoc, state-driven security policies may at times be in contradiction with the interests of national elites as well as with those of the local population.	PS	http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/aethiopien/11552-20150807.pdf
Gender and Diversity situational analysis for C: AVA and GLCI projects Uganda Country report 2010	2010	Uganda	The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation currently funds two major cassava projects in Africa. The Natural Resources Institute (NRI) coordinates the Cassava adding Value for Africa (C:AVA) project which is implemented in five countries, while the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) coordinates the Great Lakes Cassava Initiative (GLCI) which is working in six countries. Both projects operate in Uganda, and recognize the importance of linking the disease and production-focus of GLCI with the market-orientation of the C: AVA project in order to maximize impact on cassava production-productivity-profitability, sustainability and scalability. Gender and diversity was investigated as a key cross-cutting theme in both projects. The Gender and Diversity Situational Analysis was part of the C: AVA cassava value chain studies and scoping studies at community and farmer level in mid-eastern and eastern Uganda (Pallisa, Kamuli, Kumi, Soroti, Amuria and Kaberamaido districts) and was also conducted in the GLCI implementing districts in central Uganda (Nakasongola, Luweero, Nakaseke, Kayunga, Mukono and Kiboga.)	AE	https://cava.nri.org/images/documents/publications/Uganda_GDSituationalAnalysis.pdf
Forestry-related input into relevant policies at the regional and global levels: an African perspective on climate change	2015	All	This paper describes regional forestry and forestry-related policies of the Sub-Saharan Region of Africa, with a view to reveal and discuss their influence on both regional cooperation, national programmes and the participation of women, children and the vulnerable in forestry practice. All Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) of Sub-Saharan Africa have regional forestry policies which are reflected in Forest Convergence Plans (Central and West Africa), special commissions such as COMIFAC of Central Africa, policies and protocols (East and Southern Africa). The Great Green Wall of the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) is also relevant. Despite promising developments in Central Africa, through programmes promoted under COMIFAC and those promoted in southern Africa by SADC, the influence of regional policies on the development of national actions still remains weak and should be strengthened by increased national actions. Linking forestry to climate change adaptation and mitigation in	AE	https://doi.org/10.1505/146554815816007054

			addition to traditional economic activities associated efforts would seem to offer new opportunities. Recommendations on how to improve the influence of these policies and promote the gainful participation of women, children and the vulnerable in forestry are suggested.		
Women's Role in Enhancing Innovation in Livestock Farming: A Gender Perspective	2016	Kenya	Livestock accrues benefits to women that include food, income and insurance against crop failure. This gives rise to the need for gender-friendly policies that promote and encourage women to own livestock. Women remain in the ranks of poor livestock keepers, although they make up two-thirds of the population of livestock keepers. Factors that influence livestock productivity among women range from rights to land, access to high yield breeds, application of new technologies and practices, access to education and extension services, and rigid cultural systems among others. These factors handled in a gender sensitive manner would go a long way to realize increase in livestock production and income	AE	https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/a2c7/f5a783c304d7ba8bd99c022b753b7d987fcb.pdf
Including Livestock in the CAADP Compact: A Framework for analysis for CAADP Countries Team	2012	Kenya	Livestock play an important role in the lives of people living in the IGAD region. However, these roles are not fully appreciated in many policy documents including the current CAADP Compacts. The result is a neglect of livestock in important policy documents (including the CAADP Compacts) and public investment plans often leading to the marginalization of this very vital sector and, by extension, of the tens of millions of people that depend on livestock. In order to address this anomaly, this tool was developed to help (i) mainstream livestock issues in the country CAADP Compacts, (ii) appreciate and capture the voices of poor livestock keepers and women in policy design, and (iii) ensure that the many livelihoods services provided by livestock are adequately captured in the CAADP Compacts. The import of this tool derives from the fact that in African countries CAADP has become the main national "road map" for guiding public investment in agriculture. Hence, any sector that is intentionally or inadvertently omitted from the Compact inevitably misses out on both government and donor support	AE	https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/24973/IGAD_LPI_WP_03-12.pdf?sequence=1
African Cooperation On Disaster Risk Management- The Model Of IGAD Region:(IGAD'S Perspective in Disaster Risk Management)	2012	All	From the perspective of disaster and its management, women have gained little from the different activities undertaken in the IGAD region. The limited capacity of disaster management personnel to undertake gender analysis and develop targeted activities for women's empowerment has also contributed to poor articulation of and incorporation of gender issues in a systematic manner in disaster management. In view of the nature and magnitude of hazards identified as critical in the region, capacity building and gender rights awareness should feature prominently in all humanitarian projects and programs. It is also necessary to promote women as integral members of disaster management groups. The current approach adopted by most humanitarian agencies is that disaster affects communities and people and that there is therefore no need to target specific groups. All community groups regardless of gender experience disaster and should be taken care of. This manifested for example in the collection of information and the analysis of information in context for disaster management, which is not informed by a gender perspective	AE	http://41.67.44.46/bitstream/123456789/810/1/kefl em.pdf
Promoting Gender Equality in Responses to Climate Change: The Case of Kenya	2011	Kenya	In this paper an analytical framework was developed to examine inter-linkages between gender equality and climate change responses, legal frameworks, institutional arrangements and organisations structure was one dimension of	AE	https://ideas.repec.org/p/zbw/diedps/52011.html

			<p>this framework. The second dimension was gender practices in development interventions and climate change responses. These were further subdivided into societal perception and knowledge, legal framework and institutional arrangements, organizational structure, gender roles and responsibilities, livelihoods assets, opportunities and benefits, voice participation and representation. Power and decision making as well as gender needs, priorities and preferences. In terms of gender mainstreaming, the numerical representation of women as well as gender content and focus of responses were examined.</p>		
<p>Women and Climate Change: Challenges and Adaptation Strategies in Choke Mountain</p>	2014	Ethiopia	<p>The study examined the nexus between climate change and gender in Choke Mountain of Gojjam zone of Amhara national regional state, with particular emphasis on the effects of climate change on women and their adaptive strategies. In order to meet the objectives of the study and analyse my data, I have used informal discussion, systematic observation, in-depth interview, FGD, and case studies. And finally I have also reviewed some secondary sources/ materials during my collection of data. The climate of the area is changing from time to time. This change in climate has put its shadow in the productivity of agriculture and livestock within the community. This impact can be seen either positively or negatively. These impacts of the change also led to an increment in temperature, unexpected and unseasonal rainfall in the study area. As a contributing factor the community believed that the increment of the number of population, this increment in number has led the community to increment in demand to natural resources. The impacts of climate change. As an adaptation mechanism women also play a great role in the adaptation mechanism to climate change this include trade, employment in institutions, ranting the agricultural land, engaged in forestry activity, migration.</p>	AE	<p>http://etd.aau.edu.et/handle/123456789/3318</p>
<p>Policy paper on integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation into the Kampala city gender policy - Uganda</p>	2011	Uganda	<p>This report details research findings on: the gender responsiveness of urban systems and services in Kampala city; the status of gender mainstreaming within KCCA; and a conceptual framework that will guide the production of an appropriate layout and content of the city gender policy. A draft policy, pilot progress report and final city gender policy will follow after disseminating and validating the findings of the report, through an upcoming consultative workshop. At this stage, UNHABITAT has supported the integration of a gendered perspective on climate change into the report. This was achieved by undertaking a pilot study, which revealed that gender imbalances in access and control over resources and opportunities across livelihood-building sectors (transport, energy, health, waste management, urban agriculture and housing) are a hindrance for women and men in offsetting the risks/hazards associated with climate change. Information from the pilot further provided a basis for linking the city gender policy with international and regional treaties, protocols and policies on climate change, to which Uganda is a signatory. This was followed by the identification of sectoral policies and legislations so as to highlight entry points for mainstreaming gender into climate change at city to national level.</p>	AE	<p>https://www.urbangateway.org/system/files/documents/urbangateway/Climate%20Change%20into%20City%20Gender%20Policy%20Paper%20FINAL%20JULY%202011.pdf</p>
<p>Climate change in Ethiopia: impacts, mitigation and adaptation</p>	2018	Ethiopia	<p>This review highlights climate change and its drivers, impacts, and mitigation and adaptation options in Ethiopia. Both climate variability and change have been occurring in Ethiopia. Evidences show that since 1960 the mean annual temperature of the country has risen by about 1.3°C, an average rate of 0.28°C</p>	AE	<p>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324910817_Climate_Change_in_Ethiopia_Variability_Impact_Mi</p>

			per decade, and spatial and temporal rainfall variability has been increasing. As such, Ethiopia has been experiencing the impacts of both climate variability and change. Climate change has led to recurrent droughts and famines, flooding, expansion of desertification, loss of wetlands, loss of biodiversity, decline in agricultural production and productivity, shortage of water, and increased incidence of pests and diseases such as spread of cereal stem borers and malaria to higher elevation areas. On the other hand, Ethiopia has shown both conservation and policy responses to combat climate change. Protected area systems, afforestation and reforestation programmes, renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, ecological agriculture, flexible livestock production, home gardens and traditional agroforestry systems, harvesting and use/marketing of non-timber forest products and climate change education, are all feasible strategies for mitigating and adapting climate change. Indeed, there is a need to employ the right mix of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies prioritized in space and time so as to reduce vulnerability of biodiversity and humanity to the escalating impacts of climate change. To this end, capacity building should be a priority. Moreover, there is a need to collaborate with the international community to combat climate change, which is a global challenge.		tigation_and_Adaptation
Improving Access to Productive Resources and Agricultural Services through Gender Empowerment: A Case Study of Three Rural Communities in Ambo District, Ethiopia	2017	Ethiopia	A research on gender in agriculture was conducted in Ambo district, Ethiopia, between July and September 2007 to assess gender roles in crop production and management. A key premise of this article is that female farmers contribute more significant to crop production and management than their male counterparts. The paper identifies and examines the roles of female and male farmers in crop production and management through a thorough analysis of secondary information and primary data collected in Ambo District with the help of questionnaires, interviews, observations, focus group discussions, participatory rural appraisal, gender analysis and case studies (life histories). The results of the analysis indicate that female farmers contribute more than their male counterparts in crop production and management. However, despite their significant role in agriculture, the triple roles of female farmers are not well recognized or valued in the district. The promotion of sustainable agricultural development in the district requires that the needs of both rural male and female farmers are addressed in a comprehensive and systemic manner.	AE	https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Improving-access-to-productive-resources-and-gender-Ogato-Boon/55030ba6cac200a1f58e9e0591081cf1716aa476
Understanding the Complexities Surrounding Gender Differences in Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria and Uganda	2011	Uganda	We investigate gender differences in agricultural productivity in Nigeria and Uganda. Results indicate persistent lower productivity on female-owned plots and among female headed households, accounting for a range of socio-economic variables, agricultural inputs and crop choices using multivariate tobit models. Results are robust to inclusion of household-level unobservables and alternative specifications that account for decisions to plant crops. However, productivity differences depend on aggregation of gender indicator, crop-specific samples, agro-ecological zone and biophysical characteristics. More nuanced gender data collection and analysis are encouraged to identify interventions that will increase productivity and program effectiveness for male and female farmers	AE	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00220388.2010.536222
Gender Differences in Access to Extension Services and Agricultural Productivity	2013	Ethiopia	This article contributes new empirical evidence and nuanced analysis on the gender difference in access to extension services and how this translates to observed differences in technology adoption and agricultural productivity. It	AE	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1389224X.2013.817343

			looks at the case of Ethiopia, where substantial investments in the extension system have been made, but the coverage and effect of these investments on female and male producers are not well-understood. Female heads of households and plot-managers are less likely to get extension services through various channels and less likely to access quality services than their male counterparts after controlling for other factors. Receiving advice from extension agents is positively related to adoption of improved seed and fertilizer for both female and male, as hypothesized. However, beyond their influence through fertilizer and improved seed use, visits by or advice from agents are not significant or negatively significant in all productivity models estimated for females and males, which is in contrast to past studies. In some crop-productivity models estimated, it is the perceived quality of agents' visits and access to radio that appear to be positively significant factors in explaining productivity levels for both females and males.		
Women farmers' participation in the agricultural research process: implications for agricultural sustainability in Ethiopia	2019	Ethiopia	Empowering women farmers to participate in agricultural research is a key strategy for sustainable agricultural development. Women empowerment has the potential to improve their roles in agricultural production while enhancing nutrition and food security. Although new agricultural development policies are focusing on improving women engagement in agriculture, there is limited literature on women empowerment in relation to agricultural research. This study used mixed methods to analyses women farmers' participation in four stages of the agricultural research process – design, testing, dissemination, monitoring and evaluation. Two hundred and thirty individual interviews with women farmers and 16 focus group discussions with men and women farmers were conducted in four Words (districts) of Ethiopia. Quantitative data were analyzed using binary and multivariate probit models. Qualitative data were analyzed using line-by-line coding. The results showed that several empowerment indicator variables significantly ($p \leq .001$) influenced women's participation in different stages of agricultural research. Specifically, input in production decisions, autonomy in plot management, membership to farmer groups, and ability to speak in public enhanced women's participation in different stages, in addition to access to information and extension services, education and land size. Cultural norms hindered women's empowerment and engagement in research. To foster sustainable agriculture development, it's important to integrate holistic and proactive gender perspectives into research strategies to increase women's participation in farmer research groups, access information and knowledge, have voice and challenge constraining cultural norms and traditions.	AE	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14735903.2019.1569578
Reducing the Gender Gap in Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services: How to Find the Best Fit for Men and Women Farmers	2013	Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia	Agriculture is a fundamental driver of economic growth and poverty reduction for many developing countries. Past efforts at revitalizing the agriculture sector have failed in part because they overlooked the role of women and the negative effects of gender inequalities on productivity. According to the State of Food and Agriculture (FAO, 2011), "Women comprise, on average, 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, ranging from 20% in Latin America to 50% in Eastern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa". Reducing gender inequalities in access to productive resources and services could increase yields on women's farms by 20–30%, which could raise agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5–4% (FAO, 2011). To realize these gains, men and women farmers need access to information, skills and tools to improve yields. However, levels of contact	AE	https://dev.meas.illinois.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Manfre-et-al-2013-Gender-and-Extension-MEAS-Brief.pdf

			between farmers and extension agents remain relatively low in general, and especially low among women (World Bank, 2010). The strategies and institutions involved in the delivery of extension services must be reformed to offer a better fit for men and women farmers. This summary examines gender relations, as they relate to the content, delivery and usage of extension and advisory services (EAS), to the structure and policies of agricultural development institutions, and to the benefits of agricultural growth – both for smallholder farmers and the economy at large.		
Agricultural cooperatives and social empowerment of women: a Ugandan case study	2011	Uganda	This article presents a case study of Manyakabi Area Cooperative Enterprise in south-western Uganda, which shows that benefits from agricultural cooperatives can extend beyond monetary tangibles. We discuss several social factors that women members claimed have improved since they became members of the cooperative, including their confidence, their negotiating skills, the ability to be of service to their communities through transferring skills to non-members, and the ability to take control of certain household decisions when dealing with men. We conclude that these social benefits could be enhanced if they were fully acknowledged as important by agents of change.	AE	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09614524.2011.558069
Women, Livestock Ownership and Markets: Bridging the Gender Gap in Eastern and southern Africa	2013	Kenya	Asset ownership is highly correlated with economic growth, poverty reduction and with a reduction to vulnerability and risk at household level. There is increasing evidence that women's absolute and relative assets level are important to development outcomes, directly through their influence on decision making and indirectly by conditioning women's ability to participate in and benefit from specific livelihood strategies and development programs. Livestock are thought to be one of the most important assets for women as they are productive assets they can easily own and that are not bound by complex property rights compared to for example land. There is however little evidence available on the extent to which women own live stock, which species are most important to them, how they acquire livestock, and how important livestock are relative to other assets for women and their households. This chapter provides framework for analyzing role of livestock for women using an asset index to analyses the gender asset disparity in livestock and the contributions of livestock to men, women and joint household asset in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique.	AE	http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/10220119.2015.1029973
Intra-household bargaining, gender roles in agriculture and how to promote welfare enhancing changes	2011	Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia	This paper investigates the meaning of female empowerment and presents the argument why empowerment is needed. Empowerment is treated as a process which does not stop with empowerment per se, but also looks at what is eventually done with the increased agency. The paper finds that women are generally more constrained than men with regard to access to productive resources such as land, credit or information. Women also face inequalities in the labour market. These inequalities come at a cost to women and other household members. Female empowerment is particular beneficial for children's health, nutrition and education. The paper finds that gender inequalities are widespread and that it is important to consider women's multiple roles as mothers, wives, farmers, entrepreneurs and agents in political life. Moreover the paper presents experiences with, and empirical evidence of, empowerment and its potential effects. Although empowerment can yield positive effects for other household members this result is not automatic but depends on the economic and social environment and the incentive structure which help determine	AE	https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/289011/

			women's achievements. As yet there is no comprehensive theory of all these factors making project planning and policy design difficult.		
Challenges and possibilities for achieving household food security in the Western Sudan region: the role of female farmers	2011	Sudan	This paper investigates the role of women in achieving household food security in the Western Region of Sudan, an area much affected by the impacts of drought and civil conflicts. The study is based on a quantitative survey and qualitative focus group discussions, supported by personal observations made during fieldwork. Additionally, the study draws upon secondary data that is publicly available. Results demonstrate that women play a major role in producing and providing food for their households in this high-risk climate and conflict area, while men are more likely to migrate seasonally and even permanently. In addition, women are responsible for food preparation, processing, and food preservation and are wholly responsible for attending to household garden plots. They therefore contribute more to household food security than men, though this contribution is not recognized in official statistics. The study findings indicate that the main problems women face as food producers and providers are a lack of access to the full package of improved production methods (improved seeds, fertilizers, modern farming methods, credit services, pesticides, appropriate technologies, and marketing facilities), in addition to gender disparities and gender-biased traditions. The impacts of natural crises and civil conflicts are gendered and therefore the responses to these crises must be gender responsive. Holistic and strategic policies and plans that take gender issues into account are thus needed in order to achieve food security.	AE	https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-011-0118-3
Women, Culture and Africa's Land Reform Agenda	2018	Kenya	Pre-colonial Africa prides itself on adherence to diverse cultural affinity and traditional belief systems, which defines the place of women in respect to land access, use and ownership. Land resources continue to play important roles in both agrarian and industrial societies; thus the absence of effective land management and gender construction in land allocations has deepened gender inequality, restricted women's capacity building and agricultural development in Africa. This article explores the impact of traditional African practices and cultural beliefs on women's land ownership and use, and also reconciles women's land rights (access and control) with the realities of land reform in post-colonial Africa. It explores how gender inequalities, in terms of land ownership and rights, have jeopardized attempts at agricultural productivity and sustainable development in Africa. However, it is tasking to 'universalize' African culture and locate it in a center, due to the diverse cultural values found in Africa. However, there are certain belief systems that run through most African communities, such as the denial of women's land rights and the patriarchal nature of societies. Thus, the article found that, despite the development of legal frameworks that expand women's property rights, cases of cultural impediments to the exercise of land rights abound in Africa.	AE	https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.02234
Feminization of Agriculture: Trends and Driving Forces 1	2006	Kenya, Uganda	Women's work in agriculture has become more visible over the last few decades. In part, this is due to research and data collection that has attempted to more accurately measure women's activities in rural areas. But, more importantly, women have broadened and deepened their involvement in agricultural production over the last few decades as they increasingly shoulder the responsibility for household survival and respond to economic opportunities in commercial agriculture. This trend has been called the feminization of	AE	http://hdl.handle.net/10919/68838

			<p>agriculture. This paper will describe how women have increased their labor in two types of agricultural production—smallholder production and agro-export agriculture—and the economic and socio-cultural forces that are driving this trend. In smallholder agriculture, the traditional gender segregation of tasks in agricultural and livestock production is becoming blurred. Women are taking over more of the agricultural tasks once done only by men such as land preparation, and they are investing more work in cash crop production. Off the farm, large-scale production of non-traditional agricultural exports (or high value agricultural exports) offers wage-work opportunities in fieldwork, processing, and packing. Much of this work, in contrast to traditional agricultural export production, is done by women who are generally employed for limited periods of time. There is a strong gender segregation of tasks in the fields, processing plants, and packing plants. Women do the labor-intensive tasks and men do those tasks that entail strength or involve machinery. In addition, men predominate in the limited number of permanent positions and in supervision and management. While women have increased their work time in agricultural production, there has been little change in the gender division of labor within the household with regard to reproductive work: men are not assuming reproductive and domestic tasks, even as women are increasing their participation in on-farm and off-farm productive activities. The work conditions in high-value agricultural exports are strongly influence by gender relations. The high levels of women employed in this industry and their segregation into certain tasks and occupations reduces production costs because women’s wages are lower than men’s and their employment is highly temporary. Finally, this paper examines whether women’s participation in income-producing activities, whether as wage workers or as family workers in cash cropping, contributes to empowerment and improves their status within the household.</p>		
Increasing access to agricultural extension and advisory services: How effective are new approaches in reaching women farmers in rural areas?	2014	Kenya, Ethiopia	<p>In developing countries rural population are heavily dependent on agriculture as well as other social services for their livelihood, yet access to adequate knowledge, improved technologies, financial services and other relevant social services remains critical issue. This paper reviews selected approaches to agricultural extension advisory services (EAS) and particularly discusses the effectiveness of EAS delivery processes for reaching the rural poor women and men farmers on an equal basis. A wide range of traditional and reformed EAS have been tried in many developing countries but very little has been achieved in a systematically considering a gender perspective in provision of agricultural advisory services. Innovative models focusing on best-fit gender approaches provide opportunities to better tailor EAS to groups with specific priorities and needs. Women than men are exposed to a range of challenges that prevent them from accessing EAS</p>	AE	ISBN 92-9146-349-3
Addressing Formal and Substantive Citizenship Gender Justice in Sub-Saharan Africa	2007	ALL	<p>This essay presents an overview of key issues in literature on gender justice, citizenship and entitlement in the sub-Saharan Africa region. The essay begins with definitions of the key terms, making a special effort to draw from literature generated within the region. The second section, constituting most of the essay, is a review of the key literature, arranged by problem areas on which the literature on gender justice has focused. Problem areas I address are: formal or explicit exclusion of women from full citizenship status; religion and custom; gender inequalities in property relations; gender inequalities in family relations; women’s access to justice; sexual and reproductive health and rights; and</p>	AE	https://sarpn.org/documents/d0002823/Formal_substantive_citizenship_Nyam_u-Musembi.pdf

			gender justice in economic liberalization. The third section is a brief reflection on links between research and advocacy on women's rights in the region. The fourth reviews key initiatives by funding organizations, while the fifth summarizes a region-wide assessment of the key achievements in and challenges to achieving and institutionalizing gender justice. The final section makes recommendations on thematic priorities for applied research from 2005 to 2008.		
Exploring gender perceptions of resource ownership and their implications for food security among rural livestock owners in Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua	2015	Ethiopia	Productive resources are essential to the livelihoods and food security of the world's rural poor. Gender-equal ownership of resources is considered key to increasing agricultural productivity, equity, and food security. However, there has not been much research about local understandings of ownership particularly in the Global South. In addition, research is also lacking about how concepts of ownership affect food security at the household level. This paper discusses the variability of local understanding of ownership by showing seven domains resource ownership was associated with by a small cohort of respondents. It shows the flexibility of systems governing resource entitlements among the studied communities and their impact on food security. It shows that, irrespective of these understandings and systems, resource arrangements favored men. The authors argue that an understanding of local meanings of ownership might reveal important and unnoticed aspects of resource allocation, as well as provide guidance for initiatives that seek to provide locally relevant approaches to improving gender equity.	AE	https://doi.org/10.1186/s40066-015-0021-9
Building a Gender-Transformative Extension and Advisory Facilitation System in Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	Ethiopia	Rural advisory services operate in environments structured a priori by gender relations. Women often experience weaker access to productive resources and decision-making power within the household, lower and less effective participation in community-level decision-making bodies, in value chain networks, and in innovation platforms. They are less often reached by extension and advisory services. This can make it difficult for women to implement their ideas and to act on recommendations. What must change if women are to not only access, but work effectively with extension and advisory services? Tackling the underlying gender relations that hamper access and implementation is a priority. To achieve this, it is useful to think of the extension and advisory services as a facilitation system rather than a service and to reconfigure it accordingly. Existing "best bet practices" can be captured, integrated, and scaled out to build an empowering extension and advisory facilitation system.	AE	http://dx.doi.org/10.22004/ag.econ.246040
The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	2013	Uganda	The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agricultural sector and comprises two sub-indices. The first assesses empowerment of women in five domains, including (1) decisions about agricultural production, (2) access to and decision-making power about productive resources, (3) control of use of income, (4) leadership in the community, and (5) time allocation. The second sub index measures the percentage of women whose achievements are at least as high as men in their households and, for women lacking parity, the relative empowerment gap with respect to the male in their household. This article documents the development of the WEAI and presents pilot findings from Bangladesh, Guatemala, and Uganda.	AE	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.06.007
Gender differences in land-use decisions: shaping multifunctional landscapes?	2014	Kenya	While decision-making processes of land managers drive land-use change and affect the provision of ecosystems services, there is no concrete understanding	AE	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2013.11.015

			of whether gender specificity in decision-making influences the multifunctionality of landscapes. We distinguish eleven elements in a typical management cycle. In reviewing the literature, we found apparent gaps on gendered knowledge, preferences, risk taking and access to innovation in land-use decision making. Male and female responses in the adoption of agroforestry practices and other investment opportunities reflect differing exposure to and perceptions of risk. Innovative approaches such as agent-based models and role-playing games are currently applied to study gendered behavior in land-use decisions. These approaches can assist researchers to explicitly and empirically compare potentially self-reinforcing behaviors or feedback loops with local impacts on ecosystem services.		
Helping Women Respond to the Global Food Price Crisis	2008	All	The current food price crisis has received widespread attention, but discussions to date have largely overlooked the gender dimensions of the crisis. More than 15 years of rigorous research on gender and intrahousehold resource allocation suggest not only that men and women will be affected differently by the global food crisis, but also that, as both consumers and producers, they will have different stocks of resources with which to respond to rising prices. Although the current situation calls for an urgent national and international response, urgency is not an excuse for misguided policies that fail to address the gender implications of the crisis. Instead, decision makers should take this opportunity to incorporate what is known about women's roles in agricultural production and household welfare, and the specific challenges they face, both to craft more effective policy responses and to enable women to respond better to the current challenges and opportunities	AE	https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/48928/files/bp007.pdf
Gender, agricultural commercialization, and collective action in Kenya	2012	Kenya	With the commercialization of agriculture, women are increasingly disadvantaged because of persistent gender disparities in access to productive resources. Farmer collective action that intends to improve smallholder access to markets and technology could potentially accelerate this trend. Here, we use survey data of small-scale banana producers in Kenya to investigate the gender implications of recently established farmer groups. Traditionally, banana has been a women's crop in Kenya. Our results confirm that the groups contribute to increasing male control over banana. We also analyze nutritional implications. While male control over banana revenues does not affect household calorie consumption, it has a negative marginal effect on dietary quality. We demonstrate that the negative gender implications of farmer groups can be avoided when women are group members themselves. In the poorest income segments, group membership even seems to have a positive effect on female-controlled income share. Some policy implications towards gender mainstreaming of farmer collective action are discussed.	AE	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12571-012-0199-7
Improving Gender Responsiveness of Agricultural Extension	2014	Uganda, Ethiopia	This chapter makes the case for improving the gender-responsiveness of agricultural extension systems through consideration of (1) whether the gender of the extension agent affects the effectiveness of extension services; (2) whether both men and women receive extension advice; and (3) how extension services are delivered. As part of this, the author looks at issues surrounding quality and emphasis of extension services. The author then reviews the evidence on gender differences in access to formal extension agent visits and to other sources of extension information, and the factors that lead to women having lower access to extension services. At this point, the chapter examines	AE	https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-8616-4_17

			the experience of programs and projects that aim to increase women's access to extension, with more detailed analysis of extension system reforms in India (ATMA model), Uganda (NAADS), Venezuela (privatization and decentralization), and Ethiopia (sectoral policies). Subsequently, the chapter reviews innovative literature on the use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) in extension. The concluding section examines lessons learned and key messages.		
Gender empowerment in Africa: An Analysis of women participation in Eritrean economy	2006	Eritrea	The role of women in African economies is more emphasized in recent years by ensuring gender equality and women empowerment. But the fact remains as women have less access to resources, education and health facilities in most of the developing countries. Greater participation of women in economic activities is the major concern of most of the countries in Africa. The picture is same in Eritrea, which became independence recently, with low levels of women education and their participation in the economy. An attempt is made in this paper to analyses women participation in economic activities in Africa in general and Eritrea in particular. The paper also provides some policy measures seeking higher participation of women in Eritrean economy.	ECI	https://mpr.ub.uni-muenchen.de/11081/2/M_PRA_paper_11081.pdf
Microcredit and gender empowerment: policy implications for sustainable agricultural development in Eritrea	2016	Eritrea	Sustainable agricultural development requires capital investment. However, farmers in Africa are constrained by inadequate access to microcredit. Therefore, this article examines the extent to which gender influences access to microcredit. The empirical results showed that women are less likely to be able to access microcredit, compared to men. The study also found that separate sets of factors including assets endowment, socio-economic, institutional, and technological factors significantly affected women's and men's access to microcredit. The article suggests that to promote sustainable agricultural development, gender differential should be critically considered in designing microcredit schemes that target farmers in Africa.	AE	https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2017.1259393
Gendered vulnerabilities to climate change: insights from the semi-arid regions of Africa and Asia	2017	Kenya, Ethiopia,	Emerging and on-going research indicates that vulnerabilities to impacts of climate change are gendered. Still, policy approaches aimed at strengthening local communities' adaptive capacity largely fail to recognize the gendered nature of everyday realities and experiences. This paper interrogates some of the emerging evidence in selected semi-arid countries of Africa and Asia from a gender perspective, using water scarcity as an illustrative example. It emphasizes the importance of moving beyond the counting of numbers of men and women to unpacking relations of power, of inclusion and exclusion in decision-making, and challenging cultural beliefs that have denied equal opportunities and rights to differently positioned people, especially those at the bottom of economic and social hierarchies. Such an approach would make policy and practice more relevant to people's differentiated needs and responses.	AE	https://doi.org/10.1080/17565529.2017.1372266
Rethinking pastoralism and African development: A case study of the horn of Africa	2005	All	Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa have become among the most marginalized and disadvantaged of minority groups. This is due to their wide dispersal, climatic and ecological conditions, state neglect, development plans that have excluded them, seizure of their land, land tenure laws, national borders that restrict their freedom of movement, internal strife and national conflicts. The corollary has been the neglect of gender issues in the pastoralist communities, where custom and religious teachings defining women's role have been overtaken by rapid modern development. Consequently, the bulk of the land in the Horn of Africa, the pastoralist habitat, lies in the semi-arid and arid zone,	AE	https://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/kandagor.pdf

			<p>home to the largest aggregation of traditional livestock producers in the world, estimated at 15 million people. While there is some non-pastoralist production, the pastoralist contribution is more important economically, providing significant employment and income opportunities seldom shown in official statistics. Traditional livestock production is becoming non-viable through the gradual erosion of access to land and water, as they are turned over to cultivation. This loss has been facilitated by the unwillingness of states to acknowledge and respect pastoralists' rights to land. Loss of mobility of people and animals has disrupted the process of adjustment that maintains the balance between people, land and livestock. Pastoralist society has been adversely affected by state borders dividing ethnic groups, separating people from their kin, traditional leaders, places of worship, markets, pastures and watering places. Colonial and postcolonial arrangements violated the social and political integrity of pastoralist society, and material hardship intensified competition for resources, further undermining social cohesion and traditional authority. The result was conflict both within the pastoralist society and with state authority. Pastoralists thus became known as 'unruly' and 'rebellious'. State policy throughout the region aims to develop livestock production, not to improve the life of pastoralists. It is based on the desire to turn their land over to commercial cultivation through irrigation, or to meat production through ranching schemes, leaving pastoralists, whose terrain has remained state domain and can be alienated at whim, as the only sector without any rights of land tenure. All attempts to secure ownership rights for the pastoralists have failed. Among the issues that are intended for discussion in this paper are the problem of land tenure and land rights, to gender perspectives and inequality, good governance, the causes and effects of pastoralist marginalization, the role of traditional institutions in pastoral societies, pastoralism and human rights, and restrictions on pastoralists' freedom of movement. The aim of this paper is to address the issues affecting pastoralists, identify the areas in which NGOs and other agencies duplicate work, identify ways in which academics, NGO and other agency representatives, and government officials can be brought together to back a unified strategy to address the problems faced by pastoralists in the Horn of Africa so as to enhance economic development.</p>		
Economic empowerment for pastoralist women: a comparative look at program experience in Uganda, Somaliland and Sudan	2011	Sudan, Uganda, Somalia	<p>Certain community-based development activities, in particular, those that are characterized as sustainable livelihoods (SL) activities, serve to build adaptive capacity in the face of climate-related shocks. In countries where drought can be expected to increase in duration and frequency, measures such as these can operate as de facto climate change adaptation options. These measures warrant careful consideration in adaptation policy and planning, alongside larger-scale activities, because they represent options that are clearly effective at the local scale, while rich in co-benefits. To test this hypothesis, case study research was conducted in rural Sudanese communities. This research involved collection and analysis of data on a series of indicators, developed in collaboration with the community, to capture the level of household-level coping capacity achieved by various types of small-scale development interventions aimed at drought disaster management. In each case study, the results point to suites of integrated development measures that significantly increased community coping capacity in the face of drought conditions – conditions that are similar to those predicted under a changed climate regime in Sudan. While such measures</p>	AE	https://www.penhannetwork.org/sites/default/files/uploads/manual/documents/Economic%20Empowerment%20for%20Pastoralist%20Women.pdf

			tend to be seen as the domain of development agencies, they clearly have a role to play in the adaptation processes of countries like Sudan. This paper explores these measures, discussing their role in community coping and adaptive capacity, their policy and institutional enabling factors, their potential in climate change adaptation, and recommendations for how they can be integrated into adaptation policy and planning		
The role of women in providing and improving household food security in Sudan: implications for reducing hunger and malnutrition	2009	Sudan	Relevant and consistent with the recent growing interest to assess the contribution of women to economic activities in Sudan, this study seeks to assess women's contribution to their household food supply and nutrition status in rural Sudan. As for the contribution of the research, the research is expected to contribute to improve the understanding of the important contribution of women to economic activities and in particular in providing and improving household food security in Sudan and thus valuing the potential role of women in reducing hunger and malnutrition. Agricultural production (farm and livestock products) with supplemental resources (processed and preserved food items) and substitute resources (forest trees and wild food products) represent the available resources for the household food consumption in rural Sudan. Income generating activities along with other possible income sources (cash crops, trees products, pension, assets, remittance from migrants, and savings sources) provide household with income to afford foods. The finding of this study implies that in most rural areas in Sudan women are more capable than men in terms of the ability to use and allocate the available resources for the purpose to improve food security for their families. For the purpose of this paper, improvement of the household food security refers to the expanding availability and accessibility of nutritional food on sustainable basis. In this regard this study has indicated that women in rural Sudan play a crucial role in improving their household food security, as they contribute to food production, enhance dietary quality and consumption diversity. Therefore, based on the findings in this paper, the major policy implication is that crucial role of women in this context can greatly be enhanced through adoption of supportive national and local development policy	AE	http://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol10/iss4/10
Empowering women skills in combating desertification in Sudan	2018	Sudan	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD, 1994) addresses the importance of a bottom-up participatory approach in desertification issues, such as in implementing projects to combat desertification. Sudan suffers desertification problem which become much serious after secession of its southern part to an independent country. In decertified areas, the role of Sudanese women and their knowledge in natural resources management and food security become very crucial. They are usually ranked among poorest of the poor and thus suffer problems to sustain their families. Women are affected by desertification directly as it reduce soil fertility and affect water resources upon which they depend to provide food and fuel for their families. A case study is carried out at the El Reawaken Dry land Area with latitudes of 15°-2' and 15°-36' North and longitudes of 32°-0' and 32°-10' East. The system of land use is mainly pastoral except in the low lands where traditional agriculture is practiced. The Ethnic groups of the area belong to Gamuia and Hawaweer tribes. The study is aimed to empower women skills in order to combat desertification through extension activities on desertification cause and effects, and informal seminars on some technologies applied to control desertification, such as: 1. nursing of seedling, 2. planting of trees adapted to xeric conditions and can be used to construct shelterbelts, 3. distribution of Azadirachta indica and Prosopis chilensis	AE	https://ijair.org/administrator/components/com_jresearch/files/publications/IJ AIR_2693_FINAL.pdf

			seedlings among women to plant at their homes and giving incentive prizes for best growing trees, 4. provision of gas cylinders for women as energy source to minimize trees cutting. The results show that environmental awareness is improved significantly among women. They participate successfully in restoring plant cover of the area, use alternative energy source safely and willingly share their indigenous knowledge with researchers		
Gender and climate change-induced conflict in pastoral communities: Case study of Turkana in northwestern Kenya	2011	Kenya	Climate change-induced conflict is a major global threat to human security and the environment. It has been projected that there is going to be an increase in climate changes resulting in increased droughts and floods in northern Kenya. Climate change impacts will be differently distributed among different regions, ages, income groups, occupations and gender. People living in poverty are more vulnerable to environmental changes. In relation to these concerns, this article discusses the following issues: climate change, pastoralism and conflicts, gender issues in Turkana, and the future of pastoralism in relation to changing climate conditions. Specifically, the first section looks at the impacts of climate change on pastoralism and the livelihoods of pastoralists, and at the types of climate change-induced conflicts in Turkana. The next section focuses on the impact of climate change-induced conflict on women and men's livelihoods, including discussion of the roles and participation in decision making. Finally, the future of pastoralism in relation to changing climate is discussed. The focus will be on scenarios of the past and future projections of rainfall patterns in Turkana, the future of pastoralism and the possibility of climate-induced conflicts in the future.	AE	https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajcr/article/view/63312
Understanding gender dimensions of agriculture and climate change in smallholder farming communities	2015	Uganda	In Uganda, Ghana and Bangladesh, participatory tools were used for a socio-economic and gender analysis of three topics: climate-smart agriculture (CSA), climate analogue approaches, and climate and weather forecasting. Policy and programme relevant results were obtained. Smallholders are changing agricultural practices due to observations of climatic and environmental change. Women appear to be less adaptive because of financial or resource constraints, because of male domination in receiving information and extension services and because available adaptation strategies tend to create higher labour loads for women. The climate analogue approach (identifying places resembling your future climate so as to identify potential adaptations) is a promising tool for increasing farmer-to-farmer learning, where a high degree of climatic variability means that analogue villages that have successfully adopted new CSA practices exist nearby. Institutional issues related to forecast production limit their credibility and salience, particularly in terms of women's ability to access and understand them. The participatory tools used in this study provided some insights into women's adaptive capacity in the villages studied, but not to the depth necessary to address women's specific vulnerabilities in CSA programmes. Further research is necessary to move the discourse related to gender and climate change beyond the conceptualization of women as a homogeneously vulnerable group in CSA programmes.	AE	DOI: 10.1080/17565529.2015.1050978
Gender, social capital and adaptive capacity to climate variability	2019	Kenya	The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between gender and social capital in adapting to climate variability in the arid and semi-arid regions in Turkana in Kenya. This paper undertook literature review of secondary data sources, conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIs). The statistical package for the social sciences	AE	DOI: 10.1108/ijccsm-01-2018-0009

			<p>(SPSS) was used to analyses data for the quantitative part of the paper. Vulnerability is influenced by age, gender, education and disability. Elderly women are considered to be the most vulnerable to climate variability and change because they are the poorest in the community, followed by elderly men, the disabled, female-headed households, married women, men and, finally, the youth. Less than 30 per cent of women and men in both Katilu and Loima are able to read and write. The cross-tabulation results show that there is a statistical significant relationship between gender, age and education level and climate change vulnerability. This implies that gender, age and education level have a significant effect on climate change vulnerability. Research limitations/implications – The research coverage was limited to only two regions in Turkana because of time and economic constraints. Practical implications – The lack of attention to gender in the climate change literature has time and again resulted in an oversimplification of women’s and men’s experience of climate risks. Improved development assistance, investments and enhanced targeting of the truly vulnerable with in pastoral societies demand an acceptance of underdevelopment in arid and semi-arid regions in Kenya because of historical imbalances in investment; the recognition that vulnerability of pastoralists is neither uniform nor universal and the need to consider differences like age, gender and education. Policy makers should understand that pastoralists in the past have used indigenous knowledge to cope with and adapt to climate change. The current-recurrent and intensity droughts require investment in modern technology, equipping pastoralists with relevant information and skills to make them resilient to climate change and implementing existing and relevant policies for northern Kenya. Social implications – This paper draws from several other efforts to show the critical relationships between gender, social capital and climate change. They are tracking adaptation and measuring development framework; ending drought emergencies common programme framework; and feminist evaluation approach. Originality/value – This paper is important in identifying the link between gender, social capital and adaptation to climate change.</p>		
Gender and Resilience to Climate Variability in Pastoralists Livelihoods System: Two Case Studies in Kenya	2017	Kenya	<p>Recurrent droughts due to climate change has led to vulnerability of the pastoralist communities, leading to loss of assets and food insecurity. Climate change will have different impacts on women and men’s livelihoods. Building resilience at individual, household and community level will largely depend on the suitability of interventions to the local context, particularly in relation to the social dynamics and power relations that create differences in vulnerability. Most of the research have focused on national and regional studies. The impact of climate change will not be uniformly distributed in countries within Africa or within the same country. This specific research focuses on two diverse ecological zones at the local level in the same County of Turkana in north western Kenya: agro-pastoral zone and primary pastoral zone. This paper aims to evaluate women and men’s adaptive capacity to climate variability in Turkana, north-western Kenya. It is evident that increasing resilience can be realized by reducing vulnerabilities and increasing adaptive capacity. The results revealed that agro-pastoralists are more resilient to climate change than primary pastoralists. Male headed household are more resilient than female headed households. Access to basic services is contributing more in the resilience score than assets, gender of house hold head and age. Generally, few families in this</p>	AE	https://doi.org/10.5539/jst.v10n2p218

			region have very high resilience score.		
Sudan National Drought Plan	2018	Sudan	<p>Historically, the Sudan government has responded to different disasters in a reactive way, with an emphasis on humanitarian action and recovery. There has been many attempts thus far to address disaster risk as a cross-cutting development issue that can support the achievement of the national strategic development goals and reinforce community resilience. The national constitution and supported legislations, policies and directives are set to conserve and protect the national resources of the country, whether human resources, natural resources, infrastructures, investment and national security. The Policy Framework for DRM in Sudan contains guiding and cross-cutting principles, toward main objective of "Secure and protect the lives, livelihoods and rights of people in urban and rural settings against disaster risks and ensure national commitment to political, social and economic development of all people of Sudan". The government system included different federal ministries that have been supported by specialized technical councils and agencies to ensure that the country and its national resources are protected and developed for the better welfare of the people of the Sudan. Each of the government structure has its mandates and responsibilities to address potential risks in their respective field of specialization. The different efforts, actions and achievements will be reflected in achieving the planned development strategies and thus the sustainable development goals by 2030. However, the weaknesses or shortcomings in coordinating, harmonizing and fulfilling the different mandates and responsibilities regarding potential risks may develop into disaster. Therefore, there is a need to have a national drought policy and plan to guide, follow up, monitor and ensure that any emerging potential drought risks are addressed timely, before it results in disasters. The purpose of the Sudan National Drought Plan is for the government and UNCCD to begin with fairly clear ideas on what the critical issues of drought are and in which areas the government and UNCCD would be best prepared to provide different types of support. The National Drought Plan Scope is broad, encompassing outcomes and the extent to which programmes, project, soft assistance, partners' initiatives and synergies among partners that will contribute to its achievement. The drought planning aims to identify progress towards results, precipitate decisions that would increase the likelihood of achieving results, enhance accountability and learning. The Policy Framework for drought in Sudan contains guiding and cross-cutting principles, toward the main objective of DRM. Therefore, there is a need to recognize the existing economic consequences and potential future contributions of vulnerable communities to development and poverty alleviation efforts in the country. Consequently, the related political and policy processes needed to review the current disaster and drought policies and fully integrate gender mainstreaming and vulnerability to disasters into national and regional development programmes and plans. According to the constitution and the outcomes of the National Dialogue, the National Council for Combating Desertification governance system in the country has full participation and engagement of the different traditional institutions from the village level to the administrative units, to the locality, to the state and to federal levels. This is reflected in the composition of the village development committees, locality popular committees, state assemblies and national assembly, where the gender</p>	AE	https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/inline-files/1%20FINAL_NDP_Sudan.pdf

			<p>mainstreaming is reflected in the percentage provided for women in those governance structures. Similarly, the national development strategies included among others, the protection and development of risk-based drought and flood management, and livelihood support for diversification of incomes and employment opportunities, to enable vulnerable and poor members of the community (women and youth) to access productive activities, and be able to enter domestic, regional and international markets. This is in line with the UNCCD Convention which contains references to women and girls, as it pertains primarily to increasing the participation and capacities of women to combat desertification and land degradation. However, in drought prone areas and rural context the role of women and children is very essential to contribute with human energy for livelihood activities and environment protection. The UNCCD obligated Parties to “integrate strategies for poverty eradication” in their efforts to combat land degradation. Given the well-established relationship between gender inequality and poverty, UNCCD implementation efforts would, therefore, benefit from clear engagement and women’s empowerment in the successful eradication of poverty and in measures addressing land degradation and desertification. The NDP formulated a special sections on gender and poverty issues. The Sudan National Drought Plan (NDP) made use of the lessons learned from all previous work on combating desertification in the country and good experiences from neighboring states in the East Africa and IGAD regions. The plan accommodated the new evolution in the political economy and human development in the country with special references to the drought prone areas. The NDP accommodated the lessons learned from the different pilot interventions by development partners and humanitarian assistance agencies in addressing drought issues. Those experiences included watershed management, water harvesting modalities, water conservation practices, selection of drought resistant trees, shrubs and field crops, rehabilitation of grazing grounds, women participation and engagement, pest and diseases control, livestock feed and management, drinking water distribution, and different spatial designs for control of wind and water erosion...etc. the NDP reviewed the institutional, human resources and budgetary challenges to achieve the intended goals and objectives in addressing land degradation, combating desertification and achieving land degradation neutrality targets.</p>		
Extra-Household Norms and Intra-Household Bargaining: Gender in Sudan and Burkina Faso	1998	Sudan	<p>This paper argues that future empirical strategies for approaching the problem of deepening relative poverty for women in sub-Saharan Africa might focus on distinguishing and weighing two complementary determinants of the process. One determinant is the changing distribution of intra-household bargaining power. The other determinant is the changing constellation of social norms that constrain and regulate the economic activities of women. The paper shows how fruitful this dichotomization may be in the context of an analysis of women’s economic activities in western Sudan and south-western Burkina Faso. In western Sudan the military regime deliberately brought about changes, at the very local level, in norms regarding proper activities for women in the marketplace. In Burkina Faso, a detailed study of time allocation shows that women in different ethnic groups face quite different norms regarding the obligation to work for their husbands. Both of the case studies suggest that analysis and policy that takes into account the societal level norms regarding women’s activities may be more important than analysis and policy that focuses</p>	AE	http://ssrn.com/abstract=1115509

			on intra-household processes alone.		
Women, environmental changes and forestry-related development: Gender-affected roles of rural people in land degradation and environmental rehabilitation in a dry region of Sudan	2006	Sudan	<p>The purpose of the present study was to increase understanding of the interaction of rural people and, specifically, women with the environment in a dry area in Sudan. The study that included nomadic pastoralists and farmers, aimed at answering two main research questions, namely: What kinds of roles have the local people, and the women in particular, had in land degradation in the study area and what kinds of issues would a gender-sensitive, forestry-related environmental rehabilitation intervention need to consider there?. This study explored how the rural population whose livelihood depended on the area, perceived environmental changes occurring there and compared their conceptions with other sources of information of the area such as research reports. The main fieldwork methods included interviews with open-ended questions and observation of people and the environment. The theoretical framework conceptualised the rural population as land users whose choices of environmental activities are affected by multiple factors in the social and biophysical contexts in which they live. It was emphasized that these factors have their own specific characteristics in different contexts, simultaneously recognizing that there are also factors that generally affect environmental practices in various areas such as the land users' environmental literacy (conceptions of the environment), gender and livelihood needs. The people studied described that environmental changes, such as reduced vegetation cover and cropland production, had complicated the maintenance of their livelihoods in the study area. Some degraded sites were also identified through observations during the fieldwork. Whether a large scale reduction of cropland productivity had occurred in the farmers' croplands remained, however, unclear. The study found that the environmental impact of the rural women's activities varied and was normally limited. The women's most significant environmental impact resulted from their cutting of trees, which was likely to contribute, at least in some places, to land degradation, affecting the environment together with climate and herded animals. However, when a wider perspective is taken, it becomes questionable whether the women have really played roles in land degradation, since gender, poverty and the need to maintain livelihood had caused them to conduct environmentally harmful activities. The women have had, however, no power to change the causes of their activities. The findings further suggested that an inadequate availability of food was the most critical need in the study area. Therefore, an environmental programme in the area was suggested to include technical measures to increase the productivity of croplands, income generation opportunities and readiness to co-operate with other programmes to improve the local people's abilities to maintain their livelihoods. In order to protect the environment and alleviate the women's work burden, the introduction of fuel-saving stoves was also suggested. Furthermore, it was suggested that an increased planting of trees on homesteads would be supported by an easy availability of tree seedlings. Planting trees in common property land was, however, perceived as extremely demanding in the study area, due to scarcity of such land. In addition, it became apparent that the local land users, and women in particular, needed to allocate their labour to maintain the immediate livelihood of their families and were not motivated to allocate their labour solely for environmental rehabilitation. Nonetheless, from the point of</p>	AE	http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/ju/kaisut/maa/mekol/vk/eskonheimo/womenenv.pdf

			view of the existing social structures, women's active participation in a community-based environmental programme would be rather natural, particularly among the farmer women who had already formed a women's group and participated in communal decision making. Forming of a women group or groups was suggested to further support both the farmer women's and pastoral women' active participation within an environmental programme and their general empowerment. Finally, it was, nevertheless, stressed that an environmental programme would need to acknowledge that improving rural people's well-being and maintaining their livelihood in the study area requires development and cooperation with various sectors in Sudan.		
Gender Budget Audit for Education, Health and Agriculture Pallisa District	2012	Uganda	At the beginning of every annual Budget Cycle, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) issues a Budget Call Circular for preparation of the Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) and budget estimates for recurrent and development revenues and expenditures. The preparation of the BFPs is done within the context of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) where sector working papers (SWPs) are expected to identify the sector outputs and planned activities for FY 2011/12 and medium term from a gender equity perspective. To this effect, the Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) has undertaken to conduct a gender Audit of three sectors (Education, Agriculture, Health) and Pallisa District Local government. This paper expounds on key issues that have been raised over the years and provides basis for dialogue between civil society and Government on enhancing pro poor and gender sensitive budgeting. The paper therefore: a. Provides a quick review and analysis of the policy options/ proposals contained in the Ministerial Policy Statements and budgets of agriculture, Education and Health sectors as well as Pallisa District Local Government for the FY 2011/2012 and their implications on gender equality and poverty reduction; . Derives key issues on gender sensitive budgeting which should be addressed in the Ministerial Policy statements and budget of the 3 sectors and Pallisa district local government; and Provides key policy recommendations for policy makers especially Parliament and MFPED on improving pro-poor and gender sensitive budgeting in Uganda.	AE	ISBN: ISBN: 978-9970-14-006-0
Climate change mitigation: Challenges of adopting the green energy option in the Lake Victoria basin	2012	Uganda, Kenya	The search for green/renewable energy such as hydropower, wind power, geothermal power, solar electricity and biomass which are environmentally clean is aimed at diversification of the energy matrix, mitigating against climate change and providing alternatives to the use of fossils fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) which are associated with greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming, environmental degradation and climate change. Though east Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) lie within the tropics and have abundance of strong winds, receive heavy rainfall, abundant sunshine throughout the year and has many hot springs in the Rift Valley, the region has not been able to utilize these energy options due to many challenges. To come up with the challenges of climate change mitigation through green energy use, the study carried a research on energy sources available and used in the Lake Victoria basin and the socio-economic impact of using alternative sources of energy. The study established that: green energy sources were locally available, socially safe, economically affordable and environmentally friendly to all. It was found that 80% of the population use biomass energy. The improved stove and charcoal briquetting technologies were being used in Uganda and Kenya as some of the green energy technologies adopted, viable green energy technologies in rural	AE	http://www.academicjournals.org/IJPS

			<p>areas were credited for reducing rural-urban migration, creation of jobs in the sector, and providing a platform for shared social and economic opportunities. It was also established that the following challenges hindered the adoption and utilization of other green energy options; remoteness of the location of hot springs, fluctuating rainfall regimes, lack of technical knowledge and lack of finances in trying to develop and use renewable energy sources as a mitigation to the vagaries of climate change. Charcoal burning contributed to global warming, deforestation of water catchment areas, reduced infiltration and drying of some rivers, for example, river sondu miriu in Kenya</p>		
How Much of the Labor in African Agriculture Is Provided by Women?	2015	Uganda, Ethiopia	<p>The contribution of women to labor in African agriculture is regularly quoted in the range of 60 to 80 percent. Using individual-disaggregated, plot-level labor input data from nationally representative household surveys across six Sub-Saharan African countries, this study estimates the average female labor share in crop production at 40 percent. It is slightly above 50 percent in Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda, and substantially lower in Nigeria (37 percent), Ethiopia (29 percent), and Niger (24 percent). There are no systematic differences across crops and activities, but female labor shares tend to be higher in households where women own a larger share of the land and when they are more educated. Controlling for the gender and knowledge profile of the respondents does not meaningfully change the predicted female labor shares. The findings question prevailing assertions regarding substantial gains in aggregate crop output as a result of increasing female agricultural productivity.</p>	AE	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2016.09.017
Gender, Time Use, and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa	2006	Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea	<p>The papers in this volume examine the links between gender, time use, and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. They contribute to a broader definition of poverty to include "time poverty," and to a broader definition of work to include household work. The papers present a conceptual framework linking both market and household work, review some of the available literature and surveys on time use in Africa, and use tools and approaches drawn from analysis of consumption-based poverty to develop the concept of a time poverty line and to examine linkages between time poverty, consumption poverty, and other dimensions of development in Africa such as education and child labor</p>	AE	DOI: 10.1596/978-0-8213-6561-8
Developing gender-sensitive value chains: Guidelines for practitioners	2018	Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia	<p>What efforts need to be made to effectively mainstream gender in agrifood value chain projects and programmes? When can a value chain intervention be considered 'gender-sensitive'? What actions can be implemented to address gender inequalities along the chain? These guidelines aim to respond to these questions and support practitioners in translating the Gender-Sensitive Value Chain Framework, developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) into action (FAO, 2016a). Building on FAO's comparative advantage on gender in agriculture and food security, these guidelines are primarily intended to assist practitioners in designing and implementing interventions that provide women and men with equal opportunities to benefit from agrifood value chain development. They offer practical tools and examples of successful approaches to foster a more systematic integration of gender equality dimensions in value chain interventions in the agricultural sector and enhance the social impact of these interventions. The guidelines are targeted to practitioners in a wide range of organizations and institutions, including national governments, international and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), research institutes and the private sector, in particular</p>	AE	ISBN 978-92-5-130516-4

<p>Women in Peace Making: Lessons Learned and Good Practices</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>The paper dwells on the analytical limitations in current perspectives of change, the impact of violence on civilian populations and recommendations for Member States to promote The SCR 1325 sensitize communities and encourage women's participation and contribution to peace making. The final section documents good practices in stemming VAW in the sub-region: The PFA, The Rights Based Approach, Gender mainstreaming, Women's Citizenship Sensitization, Awareness and Education, Gender Focused Alternative Conflict Management (GFACM), Best practices in GFACM, Building Community Capacity for GFACM and HIV/AIDS and IDPs.</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>https://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu/documents/30556399/The_Greater_Horn_of_Africa_-_Women_in_Peace_Making_IV.pdf?response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DWomen_in_Peace_Making_Lessons_learned_an.pdf&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIWOWYYGZ2Y53UL3A%2F20191025%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20191025T132527Z&X-Amz-Expires=3600&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Signature=de76b552431da31784edd8f7de45d363df000e8146d17f5e4560265f03e245a9</p>
<p>Rhetoric and real progress on the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Africa</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>This paper looks at how the European Union and the African Union promote the Women, Peace and Security agenda in Africa. The Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda enjoys high visibility among African Union (AU) and European Union (EU) member states. Despite regional variations, many countries have adopted national action plans to promote UN Security Council resolution 1325. In both regions, efforts and policies to promote gender and women's empowerment and the WPS agenda are not fully linked up. Although they are conceptually similar, implementation has taken place in parallel tracks, by different actors and institutions. In the EU, for instance, the WPS agenda largely remains in the remit of the European External Action Service, while gender equality and women's empowerment fall under the European Commission's scope of action. Some recent initiatives such as the new EU Strategic Approach to Women, Peace, Security and joint reporting may remedy this disconnect. The African Union Commission does not have a clear strategy on how to implement the WPS agenda, despite the laudable efforts of the AU Special Envoy on women, peace and security. The recently launched AU Strategy on Gender and Women's Empowerment could complement efforts to promote the WPS agenda and eventually improve the implementation across the AU.</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>https://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/ECDPM-DP245-Rhetoric-progress-Women-Peace-and-Security-agenda-Africa-March-2019.pdf</p>
<p>A Compendium of Women in Peace and Security Processes in the East and Horn of Africa</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea,</p>	<p>The East and Horn of Africa is one of the hottest conflict zones in the world. Measured over time, the extent of violent conflict in the Horn of Africa is greater than in any other African region and has occurred at every level within and between states, at the center and in the periphery with disproportionate effects</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2397005</p>

		Djibouti	<p>on the lives of women. Often as targets of extreme forms of violence, women in this region experience the full impact of armed conflict as civilians and combatants, as well as the additional gender-based crimes of sexual abuse and being used as war weapons, but they still remain on the margins of conflict and post conflict decision-making processes that have fundamental gender dimensions and implications. In addition, priority is rarely given to developing women's individual and collective capacity to address these conflicts and to build stable, peaceful, and democratic institutions even though they continue to demonstrate their ability, both individually and collectively, to resolve conflicts on a local level as mediators. Women represent a crucial resource for peace and stability, therefore issues of peace building cannot be separated from those of women's political and economic empowerment and sustainable development. Much as many international and regional instruments have been ratified in this region including the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, for the empowerment of women as peace builders in conflict and post conflict settings, most of their commitments have not been implemented. The East and Horn of Africa is a region that has provided a platform for women to incorporate as leaders amid conflict. Women have risen as true beacons of peace, whose personal talent, striving and unique sense of vision have earned them a place in the annals of the history of East and Horn of Africa. The article below provides profiles of such women whose indomitable spirit and desire to excel changed the course of nature in regard to peace and security in the region.</p>		
Rebuilding Viable State and Effective Institutions in Somalia	2013	Somalia	<p>While majority of the African continent is experiencing a period of stability and economic progress, there have been several countries such as Somalia which have faced prolonged conflict and political instability. Despite the ending of the transitional administrations, and a change of leadership in late 2012, lack of sound management, and misuse and misappropriation of public resources remain prevalent. Somalia continues to face the same challenges as the transitional administrations in order to bring sustainable peace and stability, to rebuild effective state institutions, initiate the delivery of economic and social services, and in general to promote reconstruction and recovery in the country. The weakness of the State institutions is at the root of Somalia's endemic conflict. Systemic failures in government policy formulation and execution, absence of effective institutions, and in many cases even operative institutions compound the problems faced. As a result of the institutional legacies of political instability, such post-conflict and fragile states are often trapped in a negative equilibrium driven by conflict, poverty and other mutually reinforcing factors. The overall economic policies are flawed and the institutions governing the economic activities are inoperative or at best very weak. It is thus the right time for serious discussions on how to support in a substantive and comprehensive manner the rebuilding and recovery of Somalia. The government is ready and Somalis have more than adequately demonstrated, at the national, sub-regional (through the Inter-governmental Authority on Development; IGAD), continental and international levels a will to move on from the debilitating conflict and pervasive insecurity</p>	PS	https://www.hespi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Proceeding%202013%20-%20Rebuilding%20Viable%20State%20and%20Effective%20Institutions%20in%20Somalia.pdf#page=173
A Human Security Strategy for the European Union in the Horn of Africa	2016	All	<p>This paper confronts the challenges of developing a European Union human security strategy for the Horn of Africa (HoA). It observes that the EU already has a broad strategy of regional engagement, driven by strategic interests, but there is a need for greater coherence and prioritization to respond to the specific</p>	PS	https://www.fes-europe.eu/fileadmin/public/editorfiles/events/Feb2016/FES_LSE_A_Human_Se

			forms and logics of governance that shape security in this region and to emerging security threats. It provides an overview of the history, geography and politics of the HoA and examines EU policy, and differences between its perspectives and those of the governments of the HoA, and civil society. It then analyses priority issues through a human security framework, including promoting human rights, addressing humanitarian crises and advancing economic development, and designing and implementing peace missions. It suggests that the EU engages more deeply with the region as a whole, while placing greater emphasis on the local empowerment necessary to realise human security. The EU must seek to understand and engage with public authority in its multiple forms and use its comparative advantage as a regional body to promote overlapping multilateral forums and mechanisms in the HoA and with neighboring regions in Africa and the Middle East. Key actions should include preventing the emergent security crisis in the Red Sea, and encouraging bottom-up approaches and regional civil society.		curity_Strategy_for_the_European_Union_in_the_Horn_of_Africa_de_Waal_Ibreck_2016_02_23.pdf
Inclusive Ceasefires: Women, gender, and a sustainable end to violence	2016	Uganda, Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia	This paper will explore the possible benefits of women's participation in ceasefires; the inclusion of women in the 2014 South Sudanese Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the 2015 Myanmar Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement; women's impact as measured by the two agreements' meaningful attention to gender; and the consequences for the agreements' implementations and women's inclusion in subsequent phases of these two peace processes. Our findings will be analyzed together with the sparse literature on women, gender, and ceasefires to generate hypotheses on the value of women's inclusion at this stage	PS	https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/ISA-paper-Final-3.10.2016_with-logo.pdf
Securing Our Lives: Women at the Forefront of the Peace and Security Discourse in Kenya	2018	Kenya	The research presented in the 2015 United Nations Global Study on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 comprehensively demonstrates the key role played at all levels by women in the operational effectiveness, success, and sustainability of peace processes and peace building efforts. It recommends that mediators, facilitators, and leaders in peace operations be proactive in including women in all aspects of peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace building. More importantly, the study found a need for the normative framework to be localized and for greater attention to be given to mapping what local communities and women actually need. Since 2000, the United Nations has passed several resolutions that constitute the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda. These are particularly significant because they were adopted by the UN Security Council. UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 prioritizes the inclusion and participation of women in all stages of decision-making in peace processes. Subsequent resolutions UNSCR 1820 (2008), UNSCR 1888 (2009), UNSCR 1889 (2009), UNSCR 1960 (2010), UNSCR 2106 (2013), UNSCR 2122 (2013), and UNSCR 2242 (2015) focus on various aspects of the WPS agenda, such as sexual and gender-based violence, peacekeeping, rule of law, impunity, and the role of women in countering violent extremism. ³ Together, these resolutions provide a robust normative framework for the substantive participation of women in the discourse on peace and security.	PS	https://africanleadershipcentre.org/attachments/article/557/Vicky_Karimi%20APN_Working_Paper.pdf
"Literature research on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325	2011	Uganda, Kenya,	Numerous publications on various aspects and implications for the implementation of Resolution 1325 have been released on an international,	PS	https://www.gwi-boell.de/sites/default/files

'Women, Peace, and Security' "		Somalia, Sudan	regional and national level since Resolution 1325 was adopted in 2000. This synopsis will provide an overview of the current status of the research. The aim of the synopsis is to identify gaps in the research to date and formulate possible questions for future studies. The practical implementation of the Resolution is at the forefront here. The literature research has been carried out in the light of international, regional and national publications, including academic sources as well as publications issued by governmental and civilian protagonists and implementing organisations.		/assets/gwi-boell.de/images/downloads/291009_Synopse_ENG_final_KL.pdf
Conflicts, poverty and human development in Northern Uganda	2007	Uganda	The long-running conflict in Northern Uganda has led to major violations of human rights against civilians, destruction of infrastructure and reduced access to social services, and has paralyzed economic activity. Creating peace and fostering reconciliation in the region have not been successful either, thereby hindering development and relief activities, which are further constrained by insufficient funding, and lack of capacity at the district and community levels.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1080/00358530500243609
(En) gendered Security? The Complexities of Women's Inclusion in Peace Processes	2013	Uganda, Somalia, Sudan	As peace building discourses increasingly stress the importance of including women, to what degree have security-related practices taken heed? It has been over 10 years since the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, yet it remains a "confused and confusing" tool for scholars and practitioners in assessing women's inclusion in peace building. This article adds to our understanding on women and peace building by engaging 1325 as an operationalizable concept and then applying it to peace agreements to understand how women's security is addressed as part of formal peace processes. Given previous difficulties in operationalizing 1325's mandate, this article engages it as a three-level concept useful for studying the ways in which women are "brought into" security, called (en)gendered security. Using this concept of (en) gendered security, I assess intrastate peace agreements between 1991 and 2010 to elucidate where and how women are included in peace processes. This article illustrates the potential of a systematized and practical approach to security embodied in 1325 and a preliminary discussion of what accounts for better approaches to (en) gendered security during peace building.	PS	https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2013.805130
Forging Two Nations Insights on Sudan and South Sudan	2013	Sudan, South Sudan	Most of the papers in this book were presented during the 9th International South Sudan and Sudan Studies Conference of the Sudan Studies Association USA and the Sudan Studies Society UK. 150 scholars from numerous academic disciplines, experts in conflict transformation and development, staff of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), former and current senior officers from ministries and military institutions from Sudan, South Sudan, and seventeen further countries participated in the conference. They engaged in vivid discussions on historical and recent cleavages in the societies of Sudan and South Sudan, inequality and exclusion in numerous variations, and on rapid social change accompanied by urbanization and land conflicts. The severe economic crisis following the separation and the importance of creating political solutions instead of using technical approaches to work on the multitude of challenges affecting each of the two countries and the interrelations between them were also scrutinized. The participants intensely exchanged views and experiences on the difficulties and successes in taking responsibility rather than being dependent on foreign assistance. Discussions revealed strong potentials in both societies to overcome such problems; to initiate processes of	PS	https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=HXQYAwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA219&dq=Gender,+peace+and+security+in+IGAD&ots=vvcl2CNkr&sig=bQz2YvaJ49W5_3Mu6Kan1xuXdtA&redir_esc=y#v=snippet&q=gender&f=false

			reconciliation, and to consolidate peace. They shed light on the complex processes of nation-building and the creation of meaningful constitutions. This book attempts to capture at least some of this multitude of insights and aspects that had shaped the conference.		
Tackling the triggers of violence-induced displacement: The contribution of the African peace and security architecture and African governance architecture	2018	South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia	Displacement induced by violence affects the African continent disproportionately. The African Union (AU) has developed two key continental instruments to potentially address this issue. The first is the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), for the prevention and management of conflicts. The second is the African Governance Architecture (AGA) that promotes democratic governance in the continent. The AU makes use of these two instruments to tackle governance, peace and security challenges, which are often at the heart of violence-induced displacement. The links between APSA and AGA activities and how these can reduce or alter the triggers of violence induced displacement have not yet been explored in-depth. With this paper, we try to understand whether and how the interventions by the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) contribute to addressing the triggers of violence-induced displacement. We clarify the concept of triggers of violence-induced displacement and look at selected case studies. We also share lessons learned on those factors that seem to contribute positively to reducing triggers of violence induced displacement and we offer some suggestions on how the APSA and the AGA could better respond in the future.	PS	https://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/ECDPM-2018-DP-228-Tackling-triggers-violence-induced-displacement-apsa-aga.pdf
Ensuring Peace and Security in Africa: Implementing the New Africa-EU Partnership	2010	South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea	Peace and security in Africa remain unresolved issues. Wars and conflicts still cause considerable loss of life, produce immense destruction of property and negatively impact development. They have contributed to insecurity, aggravated poverty and caused a decline in the human condition in many parts of the African continent. Since 2002, the African Union (AU) has concentrated commendable efforts towards preventing, managing and resolving conflicts in the continent. This has been exemplified by the establishment of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and its peace missions. The Joint Africa-European Union (EU) Strategy and its Action Plan, adopted in December 2007 in Lisbon, included the establishment of a Partnership on Peace and Security. The priorities of the new Partnership have been identified as an increased dialogue on common challenges, the full operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and predictable funding for enabling the AU and regional mechanisms to plan and conduct peace support operations. The objective of this publication is to assess the progress achieved so far by the EU and the AU in their joint efforts to promote peace and security in the African continent, with a view to identifying emerging priorities and further needs. The analyses contained in the various chapters produced a number of policy recommendations, which could offer input for the review of the Joint Strategy and its Action Plan in 2010 and for further developments in the implementation of the Africa-EU Partnership.	PS	https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/quaderni_e_17_selection.pdf
Conflict resolution and peace building in the drylands in the Greater Horn of Africa	2013	Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South	This brief on conflict resolution and peace building in the Greater Horn of Africa region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda) takes the pastoralist communities living in these countries as its focus of prime concern. The analysis is based on the premise that sustained violent conflict represents failure of social relations and institutions at multiple levels of society (local, national and regional) acting on one another. It pays attention to the	PS	http://www.technicalconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Brief6_Conflict-resolution-and-peace-building.pdf

		Sudan, Sudan, Uganda	realms of governance institutions, citizen–state relations and the politics of resource allocation.		
Gender, social capital and information exchange in rural Uganda	2008	Uganda	This paper investigates the interactions between gender, social capital and information exchange in rural Uganda.	HSD	DOI: 10.1002/jid.1426
Countering International Terrorism in Africa: The Gender Factor	2018	Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya	This article re-examines and analyzes the strategies that exist for countering terrorism in Africa, focusing primarily on the gender3 factor. It pays special attention to the narratives inspired by patriarchal ideologies that distort women’s and agency in terrorist activities and create the impression that only “abnormal” women engage in terrorist action. It also examines institutional and legal frameworks designed to counter terrorism and argues that they remain gendered. It thus suggests that measures for effective response to terrorism, must factor in both men’s & women’s agency. In particular, there has to be a radical paradigm shift from the gender-neutral approaches that render the role of the feminized women invisible, to one that employs a feminist perspective in counter-terrorism analysis and response. The article notes that hard militaristic approaches alone, have proven to be quite ineffective in combating the growing intensity of the terrorism menace. It thus recommends multifaceted strategies that seek to understand and positively harness the various roles played by state and non-state actors, especially women and other feminized persons. The social relativism that pays little attention to the latter in decision making and implementation, hinder the application of effective counterterrorism strategies and lose strategic and important actors against terror and promoters of peace.	PS	http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke/bitstream/handle/11295/107081/IDIS-Journal%20Vol_1%20No_1%202018%20%286%29.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y#page=8
Advancing Women Into Educational Leadership in Developing Countries: The Case of Uganda	2008	Uganda	This article examines the distribution of women in educational leadership in one developing country, Uganda in East Africa. It describes the potential leadership positions open to women in both public and private education, the qualifications and processes required to access them, and the reasons why women may not take advantage of the available opportunities.	HSD	https://search.proquest.com/openview/51884d26b345b3e1f9f90439e763c66d/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=44345
Engendering Peace? A Critical Examination of the Gendered Rationale For United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security	2016	All	This project examines United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, which in part seeks to correct the near-universal absence of women from peace negotiations. Two theoretical rationales for increasing the participation of women have been furthered: the first on the basis equal rights and the second on a functionalist justification that frames women as agents of peace and stability whose inherent qualities of nonviolence and conciliation make them particularly well suited to the peacemaking arena. Advocates have increasingly employed the latter perspective in recent years, which this project will examine in two primary ways. First, using Q Methodology, it explores this gendered rationale by conducting a survey of experienced peace mediators and negotiators and employing factor analysis in search of patterns of commonality and consensus amongst their responses. Three “peacemaking perspectives” are revealed, which in part expose the limitations of the essentialist narrative and highlight the importance of identifying “critical actors” who seek to ensure the gender mainstreaming of peace agreements. Secondly, this project seeks to reveal how and why peace agreements adopt gender provisions. To do so, it first builds upon a pre-existing framework for identifying the peace processes that have produced agreements with the highest levels of “engendered security” and then examines a number of hypothesized causal	PS	https://getd.libs.uga.edu/pdfs/lounsbury_megan_201605_phd.pdf

			factors. It concludes that important conditions include participation by the United Nations and the presence of mediators who serve as “critical gender actors.” Ultimately, while the results serve as a critique of the functionalist aspects of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, they also offer new insights into which peace processes constitute “successes” from 1325’s normative perspective and how success might be replicated in future peace negotiations		
The ‘Girl Effect’ and martial arts: social entrepreneurship and sport, gender and development in Uganda	2013	Uganda	This article examines how SGD programs for Ugandan girls encourage them to become ‘entrepreneurs of themselves’ (Rose 1999) equipped to survive in the current global neoliberal climate using social entrepreneurial tactics such as training to be martial arts instructors combined with activities such as cultivating nuts.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2013.802674
Gender and Economic Growth in Uganda: Unleashing the Power of Women	2005	Uganda		HSD	https://doi.org/10.1596/978-0-8213-6384-3
Peace negotiations and agreements in Africa: why they fail and how to improve them	2018	All	This paper focuses on human capital as both the goal and the engine of economic growth because 40 to 60 per cent of growth rates in per capita GDP can be attributed to investment in human capital and the increased productivity that results.	HSD	http://ssrn.com/abstract=1496420
Human Capital Investment is a Continuous Proposition: A Study of North East African States	2009	Uganda, Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan			https://doi.org/10.1080/00263200802547644
Youth and Development in the Arab Countries: The Need for a Different Approach	2009	Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti	Arab countries are currently faced with the highest youth cohort in their modern history. Arab youth are not only more numerous, but they are also more educated and marrying at a later age than before. One in each three young Arab persons is unemployed, and gender bias against young women’s university enrolment and labour participation is pervasive.	HSD	
Inequalities in Early Childhood Development in the Middle East and North Africa	2014	Djibouti	Additionally, children may face unequal opportunities to grow and thrive based on their circumstances. This paper analyzes inequality of opportunity in early childhood development in twelve countries in the Middle East and North Africa, assessing development along a variety of dimensions and across the early life course.	HSD	http://erf.org.eg/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/856.pdf
State of Peace and Security in Africa 2019	2019	All	In any particular year and on any particular issue, events and developments across Africa tend to evoke multiple and contrasting impulses. Due to its own making or by default, the continent routinely experiences brief spells of progress and then longer, often intractable cycles of challenges that could be misconstrued as its dominant narrative. Either way, the complexity of peace and security issues the continent contends with on regular basis end up defining not just how it is viewed by its citizens and outsiders, but also its status in world affairs. The State of Peace and Security in Africa (SPSA) has become the annual flagship Report of the Tina High-Level Forum on Security in Africa, popularly called the Tana Forum, offering a synoptic analysis of the pressing peace and security issues on the continent during the previous year—2018, in this case—and provide explanations for them. It is not intended, and cannot even pretend, to document all the peace and security challenges the continent faced in any particular year, but draw attention to those considered to be the most salient and cross-cutting, particularly in terms of disruption and harm they caused African citizens and the states. For this edition, two deliberate decisions were made. The	PS	http://ipss-addis.org/resources/publications/state_of_peace_and_security_in_africa_2019.php

		<p>first one is to give those accounts in two separate but complementary volumes; this present one, which is a general survey of key peace and security matters across Africa in 2018, and the changing internal and external factors that defined or undermine them, while the second volume focuses on the specific theme for the 8th Tana Forum- Political Dynamics in the Horn of Africa: Nurturing the Emerging Peace Trends. The two documents should, preferably, be read as companion volumes, although they also stand alone enough to be read separately. The second decision, common to both volumes, is the equally deliberate effort to present, in equal measures, the unpalatable but also positive sides to the narrative on peace and security in Africa. All too often, the continent is portrayed as a basket-case of woes while the remarkable achievements of its citizens in the face of difficult social, political, economic and environmental challenges are underrepresented or completely glossed over. To present the African continent, with 55 sovereign states, as a helpless monolith that is unable to tackle its own problems is off-mark in many ways. Treating it as such tend to miss out several key milestones the continent made in any particular year in different spheres. Undoubtedly, 2018 was the year Africa continued to experience daunting threats linked to the activities of insurgency and terrorist groups, the disturbing outbreaks of communicable and non-communicable diseases, the impacts of adverse climate change, and the persistence of civil wars in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali and South Sudan. When the coin is flipped, it was also the year in which Africa recorded a number of positive achievements. For one, some of the continent's long-drawn conflicts screeched to a halt and produced peace agreements, even if some of them were also frequently breached. It was the year when a fresh wind of change began to blow across the Horn of Africa; starting with the rapprochement between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and that between Eritrea and Djibouti, despite the troubles in Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia. Notwithstanding the recurrent hiccups, a total of 27 African countries held elections in 2018.¹ They included the constitutional referendum in Burundi and Comoros in May and July,² presidential elections in eight countries and 17 local and parliamentary elections. It is now widely accepted that elections have become the preferred route to transfer of power even if the aftermath does not fully address the concerns and expectations of the citizens. During the previous year, 2017, presidential elections were held in six African countries, with the planned one in the DRC postponed until the following year. A total of 13 presidential elections are expected in 2019, and a referendum in Burkina Faso. See EISA, 2018 African Elections Calendar. The two referenda proposed amendments to the constitutions of the two countries on, particularly on presidential term limits. Except for the abortive coup by rank-and-file soldiers in Gabon over welfare issues in 2018, African militaries have mostly taken a back seat in politics.⁴ The space for civil society engagement also expanded, despite the considerable risks factors and stakeholders in that sector routinely face. Countries that once went through prolonged political crises, violent conflicts and civil wars continued to consolidate, even if slowly and painfully so. 2018 was also the year that all but three African countries met and signed the continental free trade agreement, which at the time of completing this Report in early April 2019, has reached the threshold of the 22 ratifications required for it to come into force. Finally, there was a greater sense of urgency to mobilize and amplify African agency and</p>		
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			voice at the regional and continental levels, and within major global platforms such as the United Nations and the European Union. Some of the new initiatives that came on stream in the year under review included the establishment of the Africa Centre for Disease Control, and the conversion of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, NEPAD, into a more holistic and all-encompassing African Development Agency (ADA). Overall, then, developments around the continent—good or bad—are taking place simultaneously and should be accorded the same space as it has been done in this part of the Report. A reflection on key positive developments across Africa is essential in order to keep track of- and learn from- them, towards achieving the goals encapsulated in the AU Agenda 2063 of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa		
Reducing harmful traditional practices in Adjibar, Ethiopia: Lessons learned from the Adjibar Safe Motherhood Project	2014	Ethiopia	The project was effective in raising awareness about maternal health, and the social, economic and health consequences of various harmful traditional practices (HTPs). It has also mobilized the community to monitor and report HTPs and has strengthened referral systems for counselling, support and treatment.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.5172/connu.673.29.1.110
Child protection and harmful traditional practices: female early marriage and genital modification in Ethiopia	2012	Ethiopia	This article explores divergent perspectives on female early marriage and genital modification in Ethiopia.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2012.672957
National Report on Implementation of the Outcome of the Twenty Third Special Session of the United Nations Assembly (2000)	2014	Uganda	This report reviews the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) with a comprehensive multisectoral assesment of the progress made, challenges encountered under the leadership of the National Women's Machinery.	PS	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/13217Uganda_rev_jew_Beijing20.pdf
Gender issues in poultry production in rural households of Western Kenya	2007	Kenya	A study was undertaken to understand explicitly gender issues in rural poultry production system in western Kenya. The objective was to study the involvement of women, men and children within a family in rural poultry production in western Kenya. Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques were used to collect gender-disaggregated data on poultry ownership, decision making on sales, slaughter, gifts and rural poultry management such as housing, feeding and disease control. Results show that ownership of rural poultry is shared among the family members but is predominantly by women (63%) and children (18%). Decision-making regarding selling, consumption, and gifts to guests in rural poultry in western Kenya reflects plurality. All family members provided labour to a rural poultry production enterprise. Men and children mainly did construction of poultry sheds as women did cleaning, feeding and treatment of rural poultry. Women and children did most of the daily routines in rural poultry management. Men did occasional jobs that were cash requiring such as purchase of inputs and treatment of poultry using conventional drugs. Women did occasional sale of eggs. Women dominated the access and control of food and gifts to guests while men dominated cash and cultural benefits arising from poultry. In conclusion, ownership of rural poultry and access to benefits is not exclusively the domain of women. Decision-making by women in the rural poultry production system was limited to non-cash related decisions while cash related decisions were made mostly by men. The family labour input into the rural poultry production system is a plurality. A gender component in the project is essential in order to identify factors of production and access to benefits accrued for technology transfer.	AE	http://www.lrrd.org/lrrd19/2/okit19017.htm

Agriculture and rural development strategies for East African Community	2006	Uganda, Kenya		AE	http://www.eac-quality.net/fileadmin/eac-quality/user_documents/3_pdf/Agriculture_and_Rural_Development_Strategy.pdf
Mapping livestock value chains in the IGAD region	2017	All	The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) commissioned the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for East and Central Africa (ReSAKSSSECA) to undertake a study on the livestock value-chain initiatives in the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) region. The study was commissioned as part of a series of mapping studies to assist CTA in fine-tuning its interventions on key issues and priority agricultural value chains for the next three years (2015–2017). The study was expected to provide CTA with recommendations on the types of value chains to be supported and information on particular nodes that CTA could be involved in. The study mapped the following aspects: current and recent livestock value development initiatives; key actors and institutions involved in selected value chains; an assessment on the extent to which various livestock value-chain initiatives are anchored in national Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) compacts and National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs); an overview of the existing coordination structures and an overview of policy and regulatory challenges.	AE	https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/97582/Mapping%20Livestock%20Value%20Chains%20in%20the%20IGAD%20Region.pdf?sequence=1
The Impact of War on Somali Men: Feminist analysis of masculinities and gender relations in a fragile context	2016	Somalia	This article describes findings from a research project on the impact of war on Somali men. It asked what the expectations are associated with masculinity and manhood, how they have been affected by war and state collapse, and what implications does this have for women and children and for society more widely. The study found that the core ideals of Somali manhood are both highly exacting and largely unachievable in the current economic and political climate, with implications for a wide variety of relationships. The findings do not challenge the patriarchal nature of Somali society, but do suggest that patriarchy works differently for different groups of men. The article places these findings in the context of feminist understandings of men, power, and violence, and argues for a policy shift towards a gendered political economy approach to the transformation of gender relations in conflict settings.	PS	https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2016.1233668
20 years of Training for Peace: Building Peace Operations for Africa	2015	All	In 2015, the TfP Programme celebrates 20 years of partnership and cooperation with the AU, UN, RECs, RMs and African countries in building civilian and police capacity. In this Special Issue of Conflict Trends, we reflect on the programme's impact and identify best practices and lessons that can help the programme – and others working in similar projects in Africa and beyond – learn from the TfP experience.	PS	https://www.africaportal.org/documents/13551/ACCORD-Conflict-Trends-2015-2.pdf
Nongovernmental Organizations' Role in the Buildup and Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325	2003	Uganda, Kenya, Somalia	This review assesses the NGO processes for the implementation of Security Council resolution of women	PS	https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/full/10.1086/368321
Conflict Trends: Women building peace : Somali women in Puntland and Somaliland	2009	Somalia	The article examines Somali women's contributions to peace in Puntland and Somaliland – regions that have functioning administrations and are relatively peaceful, compared to the south and central regions of Somalia. The first section examines the ways in which Somali women in Puntland and Somaliland conceptualize peace, and how they perceive it should be both maintained and	PS	https://journals.co.za/content/accordc/2009/2/EJC16046

			built. In the second section, how women understand their own agency in building peace is examined. Such recognition has not only motivated these women to counter their marginalization from formal conflict resolution decision-making, but also to step into the frontline of peace building initiatives. The third part of assesses the extent to which women peace activists are averting peace in their communities.		
Sexual Risk Behavior in Urban Populations of Northeastern Africa	2001	Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti	The analysis in this paper is based on data collected from adults aged 15–49 on topics concerning marriage and regular partnerships (i.e., lasting 12+ months), no regular sexual partnerships in the preceding 12 months, condom use, and related topics.	HSD	https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1023%2FA%3A1013186806939.pdf
Urbanization, gender and urban poverty: paid work and unpaid care work in the city	2012	Kenya	Combined with cuts in the public provision of services, higher costs for food, water and transport, efforts to balance paid work and unpaid care work take a growing toll on women. A gendered perspective of urban poverty reveals the significance of non-income dimensions such as time poverty. It also highlights fundamental issues of equality and social justice by showing how women's unequal position in the urban labour market, their limited ability to secure assets independently from male relatives and their greater exposure to violence.	HSD	
Disability inclusion in higher education in Uganda: Status and strategies	2016	Uganda	Despite Uganda's robust disability legal and policy framework on education, there is evidence of exclusion and discrimination of students with disabilities in the higher education institutions. The main objective of this article is to explore the status of disability inclusion in higher education and strategies for its realization, using evidence from Emong's study, workshop proceedings where the authors facilitated and additional individual interviews with four students with disabilities by the authors.	HSD	doi: 10.4102/ajod.v5i1.193
Gender sensitive educational policy and practice: a Uganda case study	2003	Uganda	Gender disparities in practice begin at the pre-primary level through to the University level. The pre-primary school level, which is the lowest education level, is characterized by more female teachers compared to the males. However as one climbs the education ladder male teachers outnumber their female counterparts.	HSD	http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.474.3231&rep=rep1&type=pdf
When worlds collide: Academic adjustment of Somali Bantu students with limited formal education in a U.S. elementary school	2017	Somalia	This paper reports on the findings of a two-year ethnographic study of newly arrived Somali Bantu refugee students in a U.S. elementary school (K-6) in Chicago. These data paint a detailed picture of students' behavioral and academic adjustment to school, and the drivers behind "behavioral incidents" (instances when children's behavior presented a problem for school staff) and their academic engagement or disengagement.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2017.06.008
Monitoring and reporting attacks on education in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia	2018	Somalia	This study explores whether or not a local knowledge base of education and child protection actors in North and South Kivu Provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in Mogadishu, Somalia, could contribute to a more complete record of attacks on education in those areas.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12245
Examining the Attitudes and Concerns of the Kenyan Teachers toward the Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in the General Education Classroom: A Mixed Methods Study	2016	Kenya	Grounded in Positioning Theory, this study was conducted to examine the attitude, perceptions and concerns of Kenyan teachers toward the inclusion of children with disabilities in the regular education classrooms.	HSD	https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1111087.pdf
Social norms and beliefs about gender based violence scale: a measure for use	2019	Somalia, South Sudan	Harmful social norms that sustain GBV include women's sexual purity, protecting family honor over women's safety, and men's authority to discipline	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1186/s

with gender based violence prevention programs in low-resource and humanitarian settings			women and children. To evaluate the impact of GBV prevention programs, our team sought to develop a brief, valid, and reliable measure to examine change over time in harmful social norms and personal beliefs that maintain and tolerate sexual violence and other forms of GBV against women and girls in low resource and complex humanitarian settings.		13031-019-0189-x
Opportunities for Gender Justice and Reconciliation in South Sudan	2013	South Sudan	This Policy Brief explores the nexus of gender justice and reconciliation in South Sudan. It addresses women's historical engagement in reconciliation processes in South Sudan at the grassroots and national levels and highlights their achievements to date. It then discusses the challenges to inclusion South Sudanese women face, as well as current opportunities to achieve true reconciliation by actualizing gender justice and equality	HSD	https://www.africaportal.org/publications/opportunities-for-gender-justice-and-reconciliation-in-south-sudan/
Prospects for al itihad & islamist radicalism in Somalia	2007	Somalia	Based on the author's work and field research in Somalia, this briefing sets out to describe what is known of Al Itihad, its political trajectory to date, and its role in the wider Somali context of Islamic politics, clan lineage and state collapse.	PS	https://doi.org/10.1080/03056240108704555
Women and peace and security': The politics of implementing gender sensitivity norms in peacekeeping	2001	Kenya, Somalia, Sudan	A new international regime mandating mainstreaming gender responsiveness and women's rights in peace negotiations and complex UN peacekeeping was consolidated in October 2000 with the UN Security Council's hearings on the subject and Resolution 1325 legally requiring multitudinous initiatives. While women's rights, including universal jurisdiction for sexual violence, were already part of this regime, the programmatic endeavors became legally binding as a result of this resolution. These include involving women's NGOs and women in official capacities in both negotiations to make peace, and the implementation of peace building. This contribution outlines the development of various norms (both those which are directly part of the regime and others which affect it) that are legally binding, as well as policy and programmatic initiatives whose makeup is developed on a case-by-case basis. It calls attention to the difficulties of implementing them by reviewing problems of protecting women's rights and related human rights norms in both treaty-based and UN Charter-based bodies.	PS	https://doi.org/10.1080/13533310108413895
Women, Peace and Security in Somalia: A Study of AMISOM	2013	Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti	This policy brief examines the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). It focuses specifically on the development of the mission's first gender strategy and the inclusion of women in AMISOM	PS	http://hdl.handle.net/11250/195617
Implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda? Somali debates on women's public roles and political participation	2017	Somalia	In conflict and post-conflict settings, the international community operates with the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda supporting gender equality. During and after war, gender roles are often deeply contested as part of larger societal transformations and uncertainties. In Somalia since the 1960s, gender identities and roles have undergone substantial changes, influenced by contemporary political systems, the women's movement, civil war and religious transformations. The international community's role in these societal transformations should not be over-estimated. Life history research with Somali women shows that debates on women's roles in the public sphere are taking place irrespective of the international agenda. Somali women have, at least since the 1960s, held civil-political leadership positions, despite substantial disagreements on the public role of women in Somalia. Furthermore, the "international" and "local" are difficult to disentangle. The Somali female elite have often spent year's abroad and introduced new gender perspectives from	PS	https://doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2017.1348000

			places as divergent as Egypt, Russia and the United States. Global cultural and religious trends are influencing post-war Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland. In this complex sociocultural landscape, the international WPS agenda can support – but also risk delegitimizing – Somali processes and perspectives. The article illustrates the gap that exists between global norms and local realities by focusing on Somali discourse on women's public roles and political participation.		
Women and Gender Equality in Peace Processes: From Women at the Negotiating Table to Postwar Structural Reforms in Guatemala and Somalia	2003	Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia	Security Council Resolution 1325 calls for (1) an increased representation of women in decision-making related to peace and security, including UN peace operations; (2) the better protection of women and girls under international humanitarian and human rights law; and (3) special attention to women in the pursuit of postwar justice, disarmament and demobilization, and repatriation and integration of refugees. In the follow-up, two major studies are being prepared to enhance the understanding of critical issues facing women in conflict and post conflict situations. The UN Division for the Advancement of Women is leading the secretary-general's study on women, peace, and security, while the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) has commissioned independent experts' assessments of the impact of armed conflict on women and the role of women in peace building	PS	https://www.jstor.org/stable/27800497
Emergency Contraception in Post-Conflict Somalia: An Assessment of Awareness and Perceptions of Need	2016	Somalia	In conflict-affected settings such as Somalia, emergency contraception (EC) has the potential to serve as an important means of pregnancy prevention. Yet Somalia remains one of the few countries without a registered progestin-only EC pill. In 2014, we conducted a qualitative, multi-methods study in Mogadishu to explore awareness of and perceptions of need for EC. Our project included 10 semi-structured key informant interviews, 20 structured in-person interviews with pharmacists, and four focus group discussions with married and unmarried Somali women. Our findings reveal a widespread lack of knowledge of both existing family planning methods and EC. However, once we described EC, participants expressed enthusiasm for expanding access to post-coital contraception. Our results shed light on why Somalia continues to be a global exception with respect to an EC product and suggest possible politically and culturally acceptable and effective avenues for introducing EC into the health system.	HSD	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27027993
Gambling, Dancing, Sex Work: Notions of Youth Employment in Uganda	2017	Uganda	Using the case of Uganda, this article explains how previously displaced youth conceptualise employment compared to what is formally understood as employment by national and cultural institutions. Using key informant interviews, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews, the study examined the experiences of formerly displaced youth in Northern Uganda.	HSD	https://bulletin.ids.ac.uk/index.php/idsbo/article/view/2870/ONLINE%20ARTICLE
The Youth Employment in East Africa: An Integrated Labour Market Perspective	2007	Uganda	The paper provides a review of the Youth Employment Situation and Challenges in the East African, (EA) Countries. The study finds that youth employment problems are common and continue to pervade the EA economies, with disproportionately large number of young women and men exposed to long-term unemployment or short-term work in informal sector.	HSD	
Regional Migration Policy Framework	2012	All	Women constitute almost half of all international migrants.	HSD	http://migration.igad.int/
SOMALIA Social Factors Affecting Girl Child Education in Mogadishu	2018	Somalia	The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of economic, social, cultural, political factors on girls' education development in Hodan district.	HSD	https://www.gnpublishing.org/index.php/ssh/article

					/view/308
Who goes to school? School enrollment patterns in Somalia	2012	Somalia	This paper aims to highlight the state of education in Somalia.	HSD	
Comprehensive sexuality education, culture and gender: the effect of the cultural setting on a sexuality education programme in Ethiopia	2015	Ethiopia	Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) is recognized as an effective method of sexual health education, with the school identified as a fitting site of implementation. Its holistic and participatory nature endeavors to develop the knowledge, attitudes and life-skills of students to help them secure their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). This qualitative study aimed to better understand aspects of CSE implementation in one context. Specifically, it focuses on the effects of the cultural setting, considering how gender and sexuality norms influence teacher and student implementation strategies.	HSD	DOI: 10.1080/14681811.2015.1065476
Female Genital Mutilations and Population Policy in Djibouti	2017	Djibouti	A significant shift in FGM especially infibulation has been observed in Djibouti. The role of the State and international development agencies in this process of social change is observed through the construction and implementation of the policy to combat FGM. This perspective makes it possible to examine the gaps between the expectations of populations and the perception of the actors supposed to instigate social and health improvements.	HSD	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-61774-9_8
Factors Influencing Girls Education Development in Hodan District, Somalia	2018	Somalia	The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of economic, social, cultural, political factors on girls' education development in Hodan District.	HSD	https://gnpublication.org/index.php/es/article/view/682/611
Influence of Socio-Cultural Practices on Girl Child Participation in Secondary Schools in Grower, Puntland	2017	Somalia	low female participation in education remains a drawback to realizing an ideal equality and universality of primary/secondary education	HSD	e-ISSN: 2279-0837
Survival and determinants of mortality in adult HIV/Aids patients initiating antiretroviral therapy in Somali Region, Eastern Ethiopia	2015	Somalia, Ethiopia	The objective of this study is to assess survival and identify predictors of death in adult HIV-infected patients initiating ART at a public hospital in Eastern Ethiopia.	HSD	https://www.ajol.info/index.php/pamj/article/view/133008/122630
Neonatal mortality in Sudan: analysis of the Sudan household survey, 2010	2013	Republic of Sudan	This study investigated factors associated with neonatal mortality in Sudan. Neonatal death is defined as death within the first 28 days of life.		https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-13-287
Family Functioning and Child Behavioral Problems in Household affected by HIV/AIDS in Kenya	2014	Kenya	HIV places acute stressors on affected children and families; especially in resource limited contexts like sub-Saharan Africa. Despite their importance, the potential consequences for family dynamics and children's psychological health are understudied	HSD	DOI 10.1007/s10461-014-0897-6
Prioritizing Maternal and Child Health in Independent South Sudan	2012	South Sudan	This paper explores barriers and identifies opportunities available to work toward achieving the targets for Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 5 and 4 to reduce maternal mortality from its current rate of 2,054 deaths per 100,000 live births, and child mortality (currently 135 deaths per 1,000 live births) respectively in the new nation.	HSD	DOI 10.1007/s10995-011-0886-6
Factors associated with antenatal and delivery care in Sudan: analysis of the 2010 Sudan household survey	2015	Republic of Sudan	The aim of this study was to examine factors associated with underutilization of maternal health services in Sudan.	HSD	DOI 10.1186/s12913-015-1128-1
What lies behind gender inequalities in HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan African countries: evidence from Kenya, Lesotho and Tanzania	2013	Kenya	Within sub-Saharan Africa, women are disproportionately at risk for acquiring	HSD	doi:10.1093/heapd/czt075

Risky Business: Poor Women Cross-Border Traders in the Great Lakes Region of Africa	2011	Uganda	Cross-border exchange provides the main source	HSD	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/742571468007855952/Risky-business-poor-women-cross-border-traders-in-the-great-lakes-region-of-Africa
Girls' education and HIV risk: Evidence from Uganda	2013	Uganda	The period of rapid HIV decline coincided with a dramatic rise in girls' secondary school enrollment.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhealeco.2013.06.002
Effect of Innovative Contraceptive Program on Family Planning Utilization Rate in Khartoum, Sudan: A Randomized Controlled Trial.	2017	Republic of Sudan	Family planning was initiated in Sudan in 1965 and incorporated into the Primary Health Care System in 1985. However, the utilization rate of family planning services still remains low, which is among the lowest countries in the region. The study aims to evaluate the effect of an innovative contraceptive intervention program on contraceptive utilization rate and mothers' knowledge in Khartoum, Sudan.	HSD	https://www.gulfmedicaljournal.com/download/volume5/9.pdf
Higher Education Policy Reform in Ethiopia: The Representation of the Problem of Gender Inequality	2013	Ethiopia	The higher education (HE) subsystem in Ethiopia has passed through a series of policy reforms in the last 10 years. Key reform areas ranged from improving quality and relevance of programmes to promoting equality in access to and success in HE. Despite the effort underway, gender inequality has remained a critical challenge in the subsystem. This makes it imperative to question the way in which the problem of gender inequality is framed in the equity policies and strategies put in place.	HSD	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/hep.2012.25
Impacts of the universal primary education policy on educational attainment and private costs in rural Uganda	2008	Uganda	This study estimates the impact of the UPE policy in Uganda on overall primary education attainments by using data including 940 rural households.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jedudev.2006.09.017
Economic Empowerment for Pastoralist Women: A Comparative Look at Program Experience in Uganda, Somaliland and Sudan	2011	Uganda, Somalia, Sudan	This paper seeks to draw lessons from program experience in the three countries. It points to the effectiveness of business skills training for women's groups in pastoral areas, when combined with grants for rotating funds that enable women to acquire productive assets and expand their micro-enterprises.	HSD	https://www.penhannetwork.org/sites/default/files/uploads/manual/documents/Economic%20Empowerment%20for%20Pastoralist%20Women_0.pdf
Open Sesame: A Value Chain Analysis of Sesame Marketing in Northern Uganda Series Paper Number 6	2013	Uganda	Uganda is the world's fifth largest producer of sesame. The northern and eastern regions are the main centers of production. Almost all the sample farmers had grown sesame in the two crop-growing seasons in 2009-2010.	AE	http://bdsknowledge.org/dyn/bds/docs/885/SDPS-6_OpenSesame_Munyua_2013.pdf
<i>Determinants of climate change adaptation among male and female headed farm households in eastern Uganda</i>	2012	Uganda	We hypothesized that both male and female farmers are climate change conscious and responsive; and that there is a gender dimension to the choice of a climate change adaptation strategy. We utilized a combination of descriptive statistics and logistic regression analysis to study the factors that influence the choice of a decision to adapt to a climate change scenario.	AE	ISSN 1021-9730/2012
Investing in Gender Equality for Africa's Transformation. Quality Assurance and Results Department	2014	Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea	It is widely recognized that gender equality is both a development goal in itself and a precondition for the achievement of other development outcomes; it is both a matter of human rights and a matter of development or "smart economics". Gender equality can enhance economic growth and improve other development outcomes in three ways: (i) increasing women's access to and control over resources can generate broad productivity gains, (ii) improving women's and girls' status improves many other development outcomes (health, nutrition, etc.), and (iii) crucially, women's economic gains benefit not only	ECI	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/2014-2018_-_Bank_Group_Gender_Strategy.pdf

			<p>themselves but also the next generation, magnifying the development impact. For the past decade, Africa has experienced strong growth—an average of 5 percent a year—and it has made progress in reaching some of the Millennium Development Goals. Yet this economic growth has not automatically translated into increased well-being for everyone; African countries have missed opportunities to lift their women and men out of poverty. In Africa, inequalities between women and men are among the greatest in the world. African women and girls are among the worlds poorest, and they have the highest rates of illiteracy. Women’s participation in the formal labour sector is low, and in many parts of the continent discrimination against female entrepreneurs, workers and managers negatively affects their productivity and results in large disparities in income between women and men. Even in agriculture, which is heavily dominated by women, women’s productivity is 30 percent lower than men’s because women lack access to vital inputs. Unless Africa invests heavily in gender equality, it will neither sustain its growth nor meet its development goals. In the coming years, as the world prices of minerals, metals and oil rise, Africa’s vast natural resources are expected to generate tremendous revenue streams, well above current budgets and GDP. Thus African countries have an unprecedented opportunity to lift their people out of poverty. And there is an ideal window for the African Development Bank (AfDB, or the Bank) to provide financial, advisory and technical assistance to help African countries turn wealth into broad-based well-being and prosperity for all their people. The African gender agenda projects a hopeful and powerful vision of a continent where women and men have equal rights: equal access to justice and protection; equal access to water, sanitation, energy, health, education and other public services; equal access to and control over productive resources; equal pay for equal work; and equal opportunities to benefit from wealth creation. The vision is for a transformed Africa where child and maternal mortality is low; where primary education is universal and girls and boys have equal opportunity to complete secondary and tertiary education; where young women and men have equal opportunities to acquire the skills Africa’s job markets need; and where women and men have equal opportunity to participate in decision-making, engage in economic activity, and build their continent. To achieve this vision, the Bank Group’s Strategy 2013–2022 recognizes the need to reduce gender inequalities by “strengthening women’s legal and property rights, promoting women’s economic empowerment, and enhancing knowledge management and capacity building” on gender equality. These priority areas, defined and agreed in broad consultations with African countries, form the pillars of the Bank’s Gender Strategy for 2014–2018. The focus of this strategy is twofold. First, it seeks to strengthen gender mainstreaming in all of the Bank’s country and regional operations and strategies. Second, it addresses the Bank’s own internal transformation to make it a more supportive, gender-responsive institution that values its female and male staff equally, protects them from discrimination and all forms of harassment and violence, and ensures a safe and preferred work environment that attracts the best professionals.</p>		
<p>Operationalizing Gender Mainstreaming at the African Development Bank: A Plan of Action. Quality Assurance and Results Department, Gender and Social Monitoring</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>This paper examines and sets directions on how to operationalize the gender strategy of African Development Bank</p>	<p>ECI</p>	<p>https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Operationalisi</p>

Division (ORQR4),					ng_Gender_Mainstreaming_at_ADB_-_02_2015.pdf
Gender, Poverty, and Environmental Indicators on African Countries 2014	2014	All	This is the fifteenth volume of Gender, Poverty, and Environmental Indicators on African Countries published by the Statistics Department of the African Development Bank Group. The publication also provides some information on the broad development trends relating to gender, poverty and environmental issues in the 54 African countries. Gender, Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries 2014 is divided in three main parts: Part One presents a special feature article on "Green growth and poverty alleviation: Risks and opportunities for Africa". Part Two presents comparative cross-country data on Millennium Development Goals, Gender, Poverty and the Environment; and Part Three provides detailed country-specific data for each of the 54 countries.	AE	https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/gender-poverty-and-environmental-indicators-on-african-countries-2014-47596
Uganda country Gender Profile	2016	Uganda	This Country Gender Profile (CGP) for Uganda has the explicit—and limited—purpose of informing the operational work of the Bank in Uganda, as it seeks to implement the Ten-Year Strategy (TYS), the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, and the "High 5" agenda of the President. Specifically, it aims to facilitate the systematic integration of gender considerations into the formulation of the planned 2017-21 Country Strategy paper (CSP) for Uganda, preparation of which began in early 2016. Consequently, it focuses primarily on the operational needs of the Bank, while providing supplemental information on gender and inclusive growth; gender dynamics in key agricultural sectors; and gender and climate change.	AE	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/UGANDA_COUNTRY_GENDER_PROFILE-2016.pdf
Economic Empowerment of African Women through Equitable Participation in Agricultural Value Chains	2015	Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Republic of Sudan	The report identifies areas that the African Development Bank (AfDB) and its partners could target to empower women economically in agriculture. Addressing the barriers that reduce the participation of women along the agricultural value chain, from production through to processing and trade, will be pivotal in transforming their role in the sector and in empowering them economically. Furthermore, while agriculture is a crucial component of the African economy, half the workforce has limited access to the tools and support that would enable substantially increased production and output. The consequence is that, depending on the country, women produce up to 25 percent less per hectare than men. Empowering women in the continent is not only a moral imperative, it is critical for the broader economic success of the continent. Promoting the participation and productivity of women should have a direct impact on improved food security through increased productivity, improved quality of life of the rural communities supported by them through higher household incomes, and increasingly sustainable livelihoods through broader participation and access to regional and global value chains.	ECI	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Economic_Empowerment_of_African_Women_through_Equitable_Participation_in_Agricultural_Value_Chains.pdf
Africa Gender Equality Index 2015—Empowering African Women: An Agenda for Action	2015	All	This AfDB's new Gender Equality Index is a compilation of data from many sources, reflecting the status of women around Africa along three dimensions of equality: economic opportunity, social development, and law and institutions. It also explains some of the implications of gender inequality for development in Africa. Across the three dimensions measured by the Index, the paper identifies eight areas in which changes could make a real difference to African women and thus to African families and Africa's overall development	ECI	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Africa_Gender_Equality_Index_2015-EN.pdf
African Economic Outlook 2015: Regional Development and Spatial Inclusion	2015	All	The African Economic Outlook (AEO) assesses Africa's performance and prospects, addresses a special theme, and provides individual country notes as well as a detailed statistical annex. Based on data for 2014, the authors project	ECI	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/AEO2

			the continent's economic and social performance for the next two years. The theme, regional development and spatial inclusion, appears throughout the AEO 2015. The chapters in Part I touch on the theme in relation to their specific topics, Part II develops it in depth and Part III offers a viewpoint from each country. The country notes feature all 54 African countries for the second consecutive year. This report includes one page on each country. The full-length country notes are available at the website below in their original language, along with selected figures and tables.		015_EN.pdf
Household Cook stoves, Environment, Health, and Climate Change: A New Look at an Old Problem	2011	Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Republic of Sudan,	After reviewing the state of cook stove research and action, the report takes a welcome and much needed look at the potential "game changers" associated with cook stoves. It examines opportunities for technology development, leading to the availability of "advanced" biomass stoves; new sources and mechanisms of financing, including those linked to climate change; and the formation of new international coalitions and partnerships like the GACC. Based on these assessments, the report makes a compelling case for the WBG's re-engagement in the development community on many dimensions of a field that can benefit most from the reach, lessons sharing, and practical focus that a multinational development agency can offer.	AE	https://www.cleancookingalliance.org/binary-data/RESOURCE/file/000/000/127-1.pdf
Investigating the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Uganda	2015	Uganda	Women comprise 50 percent of the agricultural labor force in Sub-Saharan Africa, but manage plots that are reportedly on average 20 to 30 percent less productive. As a source of income inequality and aggregate productivity loss, the country-specific magnitude and drivers of this gender gap are of great interest. Using national data from the Uganda National Panel Survey for 2009/10 and 2010/11, the gap before controlling for endowments was estimated to be 17.5 percent. Panel data methods were combined with an Oaxaca decomposition to investigate the gender differences in resource endowment and return to endowment driving this gap. Although men have greater access to inputs, input use is so low and inverse returns to plot size so strong in Uganda that smaller female-managed plots have a net endowment advantage of 12 percent, revealing a larger unexplained gap of 29.5 percent. Two-fifths of this unexplained gap is attributed to differential returns to the child dependency ratio and one-fifth to differential returns to transport access, implying that greater child care responsibilities and difficulty accessing input and output markets from areas without transport are the largest drivers of the gap. Smaller and less robust drivers include differential uptake of cash crops, and differential uptake and return to improved seeds and pesticides.	AE	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/172861468184777211/Investigating-the-gender-gap-in-agricultural-productivity-evidence-from-Uganda
Gender Differences in Assets,	2010	Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia	Agriculture can be an important engine of growth and poverty reduction. But the sector is underperforming in many countries in part because women, who are often a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy, face constraints that reduce their productivity. In this paper we document the gender gap in access to and ownership of most inputs, asset and services important for agricultural activities. We focus in particular on education, land, livestock, financial services, modern inputs, information and extension and labour. Across assets and inputs women are disadvantaged. The gap in education has narrowed over the last decades but substantial gaps remain in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. For land, the key farm household asset, there are significant gender differences in access to land across regions. Moreover	AE	http://www.fao.org/3/a-am317e.pdf

			female-headed households also typically operate smaller land holdings than male-headed households, across regions. There are also significant and systematic gender differences with regard to livestock, financial services, modern inputs, information and extension and labour. Gender differences in assets are generally interlinked, for example when female farmers have lower levels of technology this is due to their having less access to land, less access to labour and less access to extension services, not their sex. This also helps explain why women farmers do not necessarily benefit from access to extension services, as some studies have found. The implication of this is that selective interventions are unlikely to be effective.		
Implementation of the World Report on Disability: Developing human resource capacity to meet the needs of people with communication disability in Uganda	2012	Uganda	A degree-level education programme for speech-language pathologists (SLPs) commenced in Uganda in 2008. This paper describes the establishment of that degree course, the current context of professional education, service development, and delivery, and describes how the World Report on Disability recommendation of increasing human resource capacity could be further addressed using culturally-appropriate, accessible, and innovative models of education.	HSD	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.3109/17549507.2012.743035
Constraints and opportunities to upgrading Uganda's rice markets: A value chain approach	2015	Uganda	Most of Uganda's rice is produced by smallholder farmers with the purpose of marketing for family income. However, poorly developed market system is a major problem to rice producers.	AE	
Addressing the links between gender-based violence and HIV in the Great Lakes region	2012	Uganda	The discussion now is that there exists a multiplicity of factors especially within the realm of gender relations that are yet to be adequately addressed in its various manifestations. One of these factors is gender based violence (GBV) understood as any act of violence directed at groups or individuals on the basis of their gender.	HSD	
Prevalence of Rape and Client-Initiated Gender-Based Violence Among Female Sex Workers: Kampala, Uganda, 2012	2012	Uganda	We utilized data from the 2012 Crane Survey in Kampala, Uganda to estimate prevalence of rape among female sex workers (FSWs) and to identify risk factors for and prevalence of client-initiated gender-based violence (GBV) among FSWs	HSD	
Nutritional and developmental status among 6- to 8-month-old children in southwestern Uganda: a cross-sectional study	2016	Uganda	Under nutrition continues to pose challenges to Uganda's children, but there is limited knowledge on its association with physical and intellectual development.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.3402/fnr.v60.30270
The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity	2015	Uganda	Women comprise a large proportion of the agricultural labor force in Sub-Saharan Africa, ranging from 30 to 80 percent (FAO 2011). ¹ Yet women farmers are consistently found to be less productive than male farmers.	AE	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/22770/The0cost0of0th0Tanzania00and0Uganda.pdf?sequence=1
Special Program of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction Annual Report 2013	2013	Uganda	The work plan in the area of human reproduction is progressively expanding its focus on implementation into the areas of research, guidelines and partnership. Research studies planned at present are developed to address research priorities that have important programmatic implications.	HSD	
Explaining cross-national variations in the commonality of informal sector entrepreneurship: an exploratory analysis of 38 emerging economies	2014	Uganda, Ethiopia	The aim of this paper is to evaluate the contrasting explanations for the cross-national variations in the commonality of informal sector entrepreneurship. These variously view such work as: a result of economic underdevelopment (modernization thesis); driven by high taxes, corruption and state interference	ECI	DOI: 10.1080/08276331.2015.1004959

			which lead them to exit the formal economy (neoliberal thesis), or a product of inadequate state intervention to protect workers from poverty (political economy thesis).		
Street Vending in African Cities: A Synthesis of Empirical Findings From Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa	2003	Kenya, Uganda	The synthesis of the six case studies assesses the business/environment constraints for street vendors and the responses made by various stakeholders including the vendors themselves. The synthesis of the case studies arose out of a World Bank invitation to Women In Employment Globalizing and Organizing [WIEGO] to contribute to its forthcoming World Development Report [WDR] focusing on the theme 'Investment Climate'	ECI	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/9211/WDR2005_0027.pdf?sequence=1
Community federations and city upgrading: the work of Pomona Trust and Muungano in Kenya	2004	Kenya	This paper describes the work of the Kenyan NGO Pamoja Trust and the urban poor federation in Kenya (Muungano wa Wanvijiji) in the informal settlements where a high proportion of Kenya's urban population lives.	HSD	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/095624780401600105
Environment and Natural Resources as a Core Asset in the IGAD Region for wealth creation, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development	2007	Uganda	This report has been made as a contribution to the knowledge base on the linkage between environment and natural resource base as a core asset in the wealth creation, poverty reduction and sustainable development in Uganda.	AE	https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/igad_uganda_report_2007.pdf
HIV/AIDS among pastoralists and refugees in north-east Africa: a neglected problem	2016	All	Although all IGAD countries have had national HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programmes since the late 1980s, the IGAD Regional HIV & AIDS Partnership Program was (IRAPP) established in 2007 to mitigate the challenges of HIV among neglected pastoral and refugee communities. This article assesses vulnerability of pastoralists and refugee communities to HIV and interventions targeting these groups in the IGAD countries.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2016.1148060
Understanding the crisis in Somalia	2014	Somalia	Because the concentration of refugee settlements is extremely high in the South Central Zone (SCZ) of Somalia, the problems we have outlined are most extreme in this area. We tried to develop a reliable understanding of the health and health-related situation of displaced people there. The principle objectives were to identify the main disease rates and possible causes of mortalities among them; to identify health-related factors contributing to these; and to identify urgent health needs of the displaced people.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1740-9713.2014.00717.x
Agricultural Sector Gender Statistics Profile Uganda	2012	Uganda	Uganda is regarded as an agriculture-based economy and a food basket in the Eastern African region, given its ability to produce a variety of foods and in large quantities. It comprises of the food and cash crops production, livestock, forestry and fishing subsectors. These sub-sectors contributed 62, 8, 17 and 13 percent respectively to agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011/12. Agriculture is considered an important sector that contributed 23.7 percent to GDP (at current prices) in 2011/12. According to the UCA 2008/9, there were approximately 3.95 million small and medium agricultural households with a population of 19.3m persons (60% of the Uganda's population) these produced the bulk (over 95 percent) of the food and cash crops. The agriculture sector, which is mainly subsistence, employs the largest proportion of Uganda's work force. During the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2002, about 73 percent (81 percent female and 67 percent males) of the work force was employed in agriculture, making it the dominant economic activity at that time. The sector remains a major employer to date, with 70 percent and 66 percent of	AE	http://www.library.health.go.ug/download/file/fid/563

			<p>the working population engaged in agriculture during 2009/10 and 2010/11 respectively. The sector is crucial for general growth of the economy (providing inputs into the industrial sector) and poverty reduction especially among the rural poor for whom it provides employment. A number of gender based differences in the Agriculture Sector exist in many African societies, of which Uganda is a part. Women and men play distinct but important roles in the Agriculture Sector and so the development of the sector requires the full participation and support of both parties. These roles are influenced by and vary across cultures, social and political beliefs. Women have limited access to: Land which is major input to agriculture is mainly owned by men; Labour (especially in the area of those so-called male activities) for land preparation; Extension services where focus is on male headed households; Technology due to limited literacy and education among women; Financial services because of lack of collateral (especially land) and immobility given the women's household responsibilities as well as Education and training. Despite the role of women in agriculture and food production in particular, women continue to lag behind in access to the above productive resources, hence hindering agriculture (food production) and rural development. The National Development Plan (NDP) of Uganda (2010-2015) recognized the existing gender differences in various sectors, including Agriculture, hence the need to promote gender equality and transform mind-set, attitudes, cultural practices and perceptions. A strategy to improve gender equality in the Agriculture Sector was put in place that is improving access to productive resources and services for female farmers order for them to play a larger role in commercial agriculture and improving access to resources such as credit, business skills, training and market information for female entrepreneurs. The agriculture Gender Statistics Profile looks at the differences in male and female headed households at the national level, majorly basing on UCA 2008/9 carried out in the 80 districts that existed as of July 2007. Other data used are from the UNHSs and the PHC of 2002. Although the UCA covered both the Agricultural Household (Ag HH) and the commercial farms, the results presented here are based on the Ag HHs data only. The focus on gender for national policy analysis, Programme formulation and development has not been adequately supported by gender responsive statistics. Gender Statistics is about identifying, producing, disseminating, and analyzing statistics to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society. Gender differences and how they affect the economic and social development of society are also displayed. This cross-cutting dimension of statistics is compiled, analyzed and presented by sex, reflecting gender issues in society. Inadequate skills to analyses, interpret and package data are the major factors constraining the availability and use of Gender Statistics. Development of Gender Statistics Profiles was intended to improve data presentation and impart skills of interpretation and use of Gender Statistics for policy, planning, budgeting and Programme implementation by Sectors and Local Governments.</p>		
Agricultural Extension in Ethiopia through a Gender and Governance Lens	2009	Ethiopia	<p>Drawing on a household survey collected in eight words in seven Ethiopian regions in 2009, as well as on qualitative fieldwork in four of the eight words, this paper provides analysis of agricultural extension delivery in Ethiopia. While overall extension services are relatively accessible in Ethiopia, there are differences in access between men and women, and particularly stark differences by region. Individual visits by public sector extension agents to</p>	AE	DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.2565.2728

			<p>household farms are by far the most common mode of extension delivery; alternative modes of extension (either in delivery method or type of service provider) play a rather limited role. Using the method widely applied in the “Citizen Report Card” approach, questions to farmers regarding satisfaction with services yielded near 100 percent reporting of satisfaction; however, the study also showed relatively low uptake of extension advice. This suggests the need to revisit or refine the Citizen Report Card method of eliciting satisfaction with services in this type of empirical context. Women’s groups (e.g. the women’s associations at the keeled level in rural areas) may be a promising approach to reach women with extension services; in some of the study sites, they were able to successfully link extension agents with women farmers and circumvent the socially sensitive issue of (male) extension agents providing advice to women one-on-one. However, the use of women’s associations also for other matters, e.g. political mobilization of women, may weaken their promise in expanding access to extension services for women farmers. Finally, making agricultural extension demand driven remains a challenge in Ethiopia. While there is strong political will to expand agricultural extension in Ethiopia, the strong standardization of extension packages arising from a pronounced top-down nature of public service delivery makes it difficult to tailor agricultural extension to farmers’ needs. The incentives of extension agents are set in a way that they try to maximize farmers’ adoption of standardized packages. The packages have become less rigid in recent years, with a menu of options now available to farmers. However, even the more diversified menu cannot substitute for the micro level adaptation, the process that would make new inputs and practices more credible to farmers, and which only extension workers and their farmers can feasibly manage.</p>		
Second National Development Plan (NDPII) 2015/16 – 2019/20	2015	Uganda	<p>Gender equality and empowerment of women: Uganda has made significant progress in strengthening gender equality and women’s empowerment. Notable among these is the formulation of gender responsive regulatory framework including policies and strategies. Further, progress has been registered in the institutionalization of gender planning in all sectors and increased collection of gender disaggregated data and information through research. Some outcomes from these interventions include a critical mass of women in Parliament, gender parity in enrolment of girls at primary level, increased ownership of land by women, improved access to water and sanitation has reduced the time spent by women and children in fetching water. Women, however continue to face constraints related to access to, control over and ownership of businesses and productive resources such as land and credit. The review further indicated that there is limited employment of women in skill-based industries and this constrains further women’s income potential. Women are also marginalized in skills development, access to financial resources, employment in nonagricultural sectors and inheritance rights. Only 27 percent of registered land is owned by women. Although 70 percent of the women are engaged in agriculture, less than 20 percent control outputs from their efforts. Women comprise of the majority of labour force in the Agriculture Sector while men form the majority of the labour force in the Industry and Service Sectors. Female headed households comprise 80.5 percent of the agricultural subsistence workers compared to 67.5 percent of the male headed households. However, plots managed by women produce 17 percent less per acre on average than plots managed by men or jointly by other</p>	ECI	<p>https://www.ugandainvest.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/National-Development-Plan-2015-16-to-2019-20.pdf</p>

			<p>family members. In wage employment, fifty percent of the employed women work in the three of the lowest paying sectors compared to 33 percent of men. Additionally, about 50 percent of women cite getting money as a problem for accessing health care while 41 percent cite distance to health facilities as a challenge for accessing health care. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates indicate higher vulnerability of women and girls arising out of their limited control over decisions for safe sex. Among the age group of 15 to 19 year olds the female prevalence rate has increased from 2.6percent in 2006 to 3percent in 2011 while male prevalence rates in the same age group rose from 0.3percent to 1.7percent in the same age group. Gender Based Violence (GBV) in all its manifestations (physical, sexual, FGM/C, emotional and psychological) remains a critical human right, public health and economic concern with 56 percent of women citing having experienced physical violence by the age of 15 years while 28 percent women aged 15-49 citing having ever experienced sexual violence compared to 9 percent of men in the same age group. Absence of clear indicators for monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming and limited availability of gender disaggregated data for effective programme design has made it difficult to assess impact attributable to gender mainstreaming efforts. Irregular gender audit has grossly limited the tracking of compliance to the regulatory and policy framework by different actors. Significant achievements in improving the status of women and promoting gender equality over the last 10 years among others include: The supportive policy and legal framework (Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, Domestic Violence Act, Uganda Gender Policy, and Draft Gender Based Violence Policy) was put in place to promote the rights of women; ii. Over 5,600 technical staff in MDAs and local governments have been trained in gender planning, analysis and budgeting to ensure equitable participation of men and women in the development process; iii. Gender and equity budgeting as a requirement for sectors and local governments to make the budgeting process and government policies, programmes and projects responsive to gender issues has been introduced; iv. The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) was established to operationalize the Constitutional provision on equal opportunities; v. Gender parity in primary school enrolment was achieved in 2009. vi. Women Councils have been established from grassroots to national level to enhance women's confidence and to provide women at all levels with opportunities to rise into leadership positions. In order to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, Government will ensure a framework for coordinated interventions through a national policy to eliminate gender based violence and strengthen the capacity of women for increased competitive entrepreneurship and provide appropriate technologies to women</p>		
Uganda Vision 2040	2013	Uganda	<p>Over the years, Uganda has made effort to promote Gender equality and empower women to participate as equal partners in development. Uganda's Constitution guarantees equality between women and men before the law. In line with this, a policy of affirmative action was adopted to partly address gender inequalities and promote women empowerment in political, social and economic spheres. The National Gender Policy and National Action plan on women were also formulated to support the implementation of the Constitutional and Policy provisions. In addition, Gender mainstreaming has been high on Government's agenda in a bid to integrate gender issues in development plans and programmes. As a result, positive outcomes have been realized in all spheres at</p>	AE	http://npa.go.ug/wp-content/themes/npatheme/documents/vision2040.pdf

			<p>various levels and these include; increased women participation in governance, with about 33 per cent representation in the national legislature, 28 per cent in the executive and continued women occupation of key positions in the judiciary and public service. Gender gaps in education have also been lowered through Universal Primary and Secondary Education Programmes, with an enrolment rate of 84 per cent for both girls and boys at primary level (MGLSD, 2007). The proportion of the adult literacy rate for women to that of men has also greatly improved. However, the conditions that depict gender inequality are still salient in Uganda's economy and these mainly include: gender disparities in access and control over productive resources like land; limited share of women in wage employment in nonagricultural sectors; sexual and gender-based violence; limited participation in household, community and national decision-making. Considering that women constitute over 51.2 percent of Uganda's population, it will be paramount in the next 30 years to reduce gender inequalities as a prerequisite for accelerating and sustaining socio-economic transformation. Women and men of Uganda will thus be treated as equal partners in development right from the household to the Country level. Over the next 30 years therefore, effort will be made to ensure gender responsive policies, programmes and actions. Because of our history of women being left behind the development process due to socio-cultural factors, deliberate effort will be made to enable women to equally participate in education and skills development, business, agriculture and industry as well as their equal political representation at all levels among other development aspects. Furthermore, because of women's unique biological and gender roles especially of child bearing and rearing, measures, deliberate policies and programmes will be put in place, to facilitate them to equally participate in the development process. Such means will include among others; policies for flexible working conditions to enable families with young children to work from home or have flexible working hours. The challenges faced by women, the minority groups and other marginalized groups in accessing and using land for production will also be addressed through land reforms and domestic relations laws and programmes. This way, women and other marginalized groups will effectively use land to support the agriculture production and productivity goals for the realization of this Vision. The total elimination of harmful and non-progressive socio-cultural practices that affect the health, wellbeing and progress of both men and women will be tackled during the 30 year period to allow and give opportunity to every Ugandan to fulfil their desired potential and live a life of dignity. These include among other; the elimination of practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), Gender based violence, early marriages, child sacrifice, denial of the right to education and participation in employment.</p>		
Empowering Women: Legal Rights and Economic Opportunities in Africa	2013	All	<p>Most assessments of the business climate for women look at regulations, availability of credit, and similar features of the economy. They overlook the areas of the law this book examines: marriage, divorce, inheritance, land rights, and labor. But these are the laws that determine who has control over assets, thereby influencing the types of economic opportunities that are available. Men and women in Sub-Saharan Africa are all too often treated differently in all of these areas almost always to the detriment of women. To expand economic opportunities for women particularly opportunities for entrepreneurship, which is key to economic growth in the region policy makers need to focus on closing</p>	ECI	DOI: 10.1596/978-0-8213-9533-2

			these gaps.		
Mainstreaming gender sensitivity in cash crop market supply chains	2011	Uganda	This paper considers the impact of gender specific constraints on the production and marketing of cash crops. Cash crop production differs from general agricultural production in that it entails engaging in output markets to make sales. This in turn requires reliable access to these markets, and has implications on the necessary scale and quality of production. Assessing the nature of female involvement in cash crop production is important, not just because it differs from the production of other crops, but because cash crop production holds significant potential as a means by which rural households can improve their welfare. Through a combination of review and original data analysis, this paper stresses the point that women are equally productive as men and receive equal prices to men, when they farm with the same resources and sell their crops in the same way. However, our review and analysis shows that women rarely have similar access to assets and markets as men and this has a non-trivial impact on production and marketing of cash crops. These gender inequalities in resources result in different levels of participation, methods of production and modes of marketing cash crops, and bear consequences for women's potential outcome in the cultivation of these high value crops.	AE	http://www.fao.org/3/a-am313e.pdf
The state of food and agriculture 2010-2011: Women in agriculture: closing the gender gap for development	2011	All	The State of Food and Agriculture addresses Women in agriculture: closing the gender gap for development. The agriculture sector is underperforming in many developing countries, and one of the key reasons is that women do not have equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. This report clearly confirms that the Millennium Development Goals on gender equality (MDG 3) and poverty and food security (MDG 1) are mutually reinforcing. We must promote gender equality and empower women in agriculture to win, sustainably, the fight against hunger and extreme poverty. I firmly believe that achieving MDG 3 can help us achieve MDG 1. Women make crucial contributions in agriculture and rural enterprises in all developing country regions, as farmers, workers and entrepreneurs. Their roles vary across regions but, everywhere, women face gender-specific constraints that reduce their productivity and limit their contributions to agricultural production, economic growth and the well-being of their families, communities and countries. Women face a serious gender gap in access to productive resources. Women control less land than men and the land they control is often of poorer quality and their tenure is insecure. Women own fewer of the working animals needed in farming. They also frequently do not control the income from the typically small animals they manage. Women farmers are less likely than men to use modern inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers, pest control measures and mechanical tools. They also use less credit and often do not control the credit they obtain. Finally, women have less education and less access to extension services, which make it more difficult to gain access to and use some of the other resources, such as land, credit and fertilizer. These factors also prevent women from adopting new technologies as readily as men do. The constraints women face are often interrelated and need to be addressed holistically.	AE	ISBN 978-92-5-106768-0
Just die quietly: Domestic violence and women vulnerability to HIV in Uganda	2003	Uganda	He used to force me to have sex with him. He would beat me and slap me when I refused. I never used a condom with him. When I got pregnant I went for a medical check-up. When I gave birth, and the child had passed away, they told me I was HIV-positive. I cried. The doctor told me, "Wipe your tears, the whole	HSD	https://www.hrw.org/report/2003/08/13/just-die-quietly/domestic-violence-and-womens-vulnerability-

			<p>world is sick. "Interview with Harriet Abwoli, Mulago, January 9, 2003. Harriet Abwoli is just one of many women from diverse regions, ethnic groups, religious backgrounds, and economic classes in Uganda, whose experiences tell one story: that domestic violence has played a critical role in rendering them vulnerable to HIV infection. The human disaster of HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome) has devastated the African continent, and disproportionately affects African women, who account for the majority of infected people in the sub-Saharan region. The accounts in this report reveal that Ugandan women are becoming infected with HIV, and will eventually die of AIDS, because the state is failing to protect them from domestic violence. Domestic violence is a global phenomenon, and one of the leading causes of female injuries in almost every country in the world. For many women in Uganda, as in much of the world, domestic violence is not an isolated and aberrant act, but arises from and forms part of the context of their lives. Human Rights Watch interviewed Ugandan women who confront an environment that sustains unequal power relations, contend with persistent societal pressure to tolerate violence, and whose husbands and extended family routinely subject them to coercion and emotional abuse. Many women were victims of marital rape. Women were also powerless to protect themselves from infection and were unable to access HIV/AIDS services because their husbands physically attacked, threatened, and intimidated them, and did so with impunity. Although our interviews made clear that domestic violence was widespread, it is difficult to estimate the levels with accuracy, as government data are scarce. Despite a rhetorical commitment to women's rights, the Ugandan government has failed in any meaningful way to criminalize, condemn, or prosecute violence against women in the home. To date, the Ugandan government has ignored the role of violence, and, in particular, unwanted sexual relations in marriage, in exposing women to HIV infection. Meanwhile, Ugandan women are dying</p>		<p>hiv-uganda</p>
<p>The impact of climate change on coffee in Uganda: Lessons from a case study in the Rwenzori Mountains</p>	<p>2013</p>	<p>Uganda</p>	<p>Coffee is a major cash crop in Uganda accounting for about 20–30% of foreign exchange earnings. Smallholder farmers whose average farm sizes range from 0.5 to 2.5 ha produce 90% of Uganda's coffee. The livelihoods of these smallholder coffee farmers are very vulnerable and studies have shown that climate change can increase this vulnerability even further. This project aims at understanding the potential impact of climate change on coffee-based livelihoods. We focused this study on Arabica coffee (Coffee Arabica), since this requires a rather cool tropical climate that is only found in high altitude areas. In Uganda, Arabica is predominantly found above 1400 m and this altitude threshold would move up hundreds of meters if temperatures rise. First, the suitability for Arabica coffee in Uganda was mapped together with a projection of areas suitable for Arabica in 2030 and 2050. Then, a study of farmers' perceptions was carried out in Kasese (western Uganda) where farmers from two sites were interviewed individually and in groups. The sites were selected based on altitude following the climate analogues principle. The idea of a climate analogue is that you can understand the future climate and adaptation requirements of a site by moving down the slope where temperatures are higher. Travelling down the slope is then like travelling into future climates. The climate change mapping showed that areas suitable for growing Arabica coffee will reduce drastically in the future. Future production losses induced by climate change are estimated to reach tens of millions of US\$ annually. Adaptation</p>	<p>AE</p>	<p>https://www.oxfamblogs.org/eastafrica/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/rr-impact-climate-change-coffee-uganda-030413-en.pdf</p>

			<p>strategies will be necessary if coffee is still to be grown in the areas where suitability has declined. The lower altitude areas (<1300m) appear completely unsuitable in the future under the current practices (i.e., using current varieties and with limited use of water conservation and shade technologies). Farmers in Kasese perceived that droughts were becoming longer, rainfall during the rainy season was becoming more erratic, and that the rains were shorter. This impacted the coffee at flowering stage (i.e., abortion of flowers); at the filling of the berries stage (i.e., poor filling); and therefore negatively impacted coffee yield in general. Furthermore, certain pests and diseases (e.g. leaf miners, coffee berry borers, mealy bugs, and leaf rust) seem to be increasing. Leaf rust also seems to be more present in the lower site, suggesting that its incidence will increase at higher altitudes as climate changes. An adaptation strategy that is already locally used by farmers is adding shade in the coffee systems. Shade can reduce temperatures in the coffee canopy by up to 2°C. Shade trees or shade crops like bananas have benefits both in the long term for farmers as they help to adapt the systems to increasing temperatures. At the same time, they also give short-term benefits to farmers by providing additional food and income. For an adaptation strategy to be adopted by smallholder farmers, such short-term benefits are a prerequisite. However, a downside is that adding shade or shade crops to a coffee system increases competition among the different plants for water, nutrients, and light. This competition needs to be managed by using good agronomic practices (e.g. integration of fertilizers and organic nutrient inputs, soil and water conservation practices) in order to adapt successfully to climate change. We conclude with some considerations and recommendations that could be taken up by the Ugandan coffee sector in order to go some way to adapting coffee production to climate change. Without adaptation, the financial impacts on Uganda's economy as temperatures rise will mount up; and in particular, large numbers of relatively poor smallholder farmers, who very much depend on coffee for their livelihoods, will suffer disproportionate impacts and risk falling further into poverty.</p>		
<p>Gender and the Expansion of Non-traditional Agricultural Exports in Uganda</p>	<p>2000</p>	<p>Uganda</p>	<p>Agricultural policy is at the heart of poverty-focused macroeconomic policy in Uganda. Women are central to agricultural production in the country, and agriculture is critically important to women's well-being. It is therefore crucial that Ugandan agricultural policy become more gender-aware, after having long been gender-blind. The research on which this paper reports sought to contribute to building national capacity for gender analysis in Uganda. The promotion of non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAE), one of the keystones of current macroeconomic policy in Uganda, was the subject of field study. Increasing agricultural production is crucial for the country's development, and NTAE promotion is now considered an important agricultural intensification strategy, given the demonstrated risks of overreliance on world markets for the traditional cash crops coffee, tea and cotton. But the implications of gender structures for the success of the NTAE promotion strategy, and the implications of this policy shift for gender relations and women's well-being, are not well understood. The research thus sought to provide information that would contribute to engendering agricultural policy. It addressed two broad sets of questions concerning the efficiency and equity of the NTAE policy. First, how would current gender relations, including the gender division of labour and control over resources, affect the NTAE promotion strategy? What factors would</p>	<p>AE</p>	<p>http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/832924CAD254DE9880256B67005B75CF/\$file/opb12%20(small).pdf</p>

			<p>be necessary for the desired supply response to policy initiatives to materialize? Second, how would the NTAE strategy, as currently conceived, affect women's wellbeing and their standing in the household and in society? What would be required for the NTAE promotion strategy to not only contribute to aggregate production, but to do so without adversely affecting any groups in society? Besides reviewing the implications of recent data and research for these questions, the project also carried out participatory rural appraisal exercises and conducted two village surveys in order to address them. The paper begins with an overview of the analytical approach of the research and then provides information on the national context in Uganda, including the agricultural sector economic policy, and gender issues and public policy. It goes on to look at the rural sector in Uganda, including gender roles in agriculture. Macroeconomic policy in Uganda is then discussed, as is the potential for and the constraints on an agricultural export-led growth strategy. The findings of the field studies are then described, in particular the factors limiting productivity in the smallholder sector. The paper concludes by describing an ideal NTAE strategy one that would lead to agricultural intensification, with increased inputs (labour and non-labour) resulting in increased outputs. Production for own consumption would either remain at current levels, or the income from marketed crops would be sufficient to allow sufficient purchase of food. At this time, however, rural Uganda is not reflected in this scenario. Constraints on increased productivity exist both in terms of input seasonal labour shortages, lack of access to inputs, lack of credit, lack of knowledge and in terms of incentives lack of confidence in markets and pricing, high marketing margins, large price swings resulting in non-ability to purchase food prior to the harvest season. Omens labour supply is very inelastic, and additional labour burdens on women are likely to be detrimental to the wellbeing of others in household. Thus increased NTAE production, in the absence of additional inputs, must come from crop switching or an increase in men's labour. The field research found some indication that the gender division of labour is less rigid than is often believed, and that men are prepared to participate more fully in all aspects of agricultural production if the incentives to do so are adequate. But will this imply that men will take over women's crops to the detriment of women's position in the household? This remains an open question. Indeed, there is also some indication that women do not welcome the loss of autonomy resulting from more co-operative household production systems. The paper argues, however, that a more equitable distribution of labour burdens within smallholder households certainly has the potential to benefit women. What Uganda is likely to experience is a shift to a more integrated and co-operative household in the smallholder sector. Whether this will imply a loss of women's autonomy, or an increase in women's influence in a larger sphere, will depend on the characteristics of the particular men and women who are members of each household, as well as on the strength of government initiatives to further the educational, legal, and social status of women.</p>		
Investigating the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Uganda	2015	Uganda	<p>Women comprise 50 percent of the agricultural labor force in Sub-Saharan Africa, but manage plots that are reportedly on average 20 to 30 percent less productive. As a source of income inequality and aggregate productivity loss, the country-specific magnitude and drivers of this gender gap are of great interest. Using national data from the Uganda National Panel Survey for 2009/10 and 2010/11, the gap before controlling for endowments was estimated to be 17.5</p>	AE	http://hdl.handle.net/10986/21994

			percent. Panel data methods were combined with an Oaxaca decomposition to investigate the gender differences in resource endowment and return to endowment driving this gap. Although men have greater access to inputs, input use is so low and inverse returns to plot size so strong in Uganda that smaller female-managed plots have a net endowment advantage of 12 percent, revealing a larger unexplained gap of 29.5 percent. Two-fifths of this unexplained gap is attributed to differential returns to the child dependency ratio and one-fifth to differential returns to transport access, implying that greater child care responsibilities and difficulty accessing input and output markets from areas without transport are the largest drivers of the gap. Smaller and less robust drivers include differential uptake of cash crops, and differential uptake and return to improved seeds and pesticides.		
Are Women Less Productive Farmers? How Markets and Risk Affect Fertilizer Use, Productivity, and Measured Gender Effects in Uganda	2015	Uganda	African governments and international development groups see boosting productivity on smallholder farms as key to reducing rural poverty and safeguarding the food security of farming and non-farming households. Prompting smallholder farmers to use more fertilizer has been a key tactic. Closing the productivity gap between male and female farmers has been another avenue toward achieving the same goal. The results in this paper suggest the two are related. Fertilizer use and maize yields among smallholder farmers in Uganda are increased by improved access to markets and extension services, and reduced by ex-ante risk-mitigating production decisions. Standard ordinary least squares regression results indicate that gender matters as well; however, the measured productivity gap between male and female farmers disappears when gender is included in a list of determinants meant to capture the indirect effects of market and extension access.	AE	https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-7241
An Overview Of Women's Transport Issues In Developing Countries, The Challenges In Addressing Gender Dimensions Of Transport In Developing Countries: Lessons From World Bank's Projects	2006	Ethiopia	Women in most developing countries have very limited access to transport services and technology. This imposes severe constraints on their access to health, education and other social facilities and services, making them and their children more vulnerable to serious injury or death as a result of childbirth or another medical emergency. Understanding and responding to women's transport needs is essential for reducing poverty, reflected in the United Nations statement of the Millennium Development Goals. Many governments and development agencies have learnt much from extensive field research and case studies about women's and men's substantially different patterns of mobility need. In recent years, the World Bank has integrated these gender concerns and needs in its policies and has encouraged borrowing countries to address the concerns of women in their national, regional and local level projects and programs. The Bank has developed corresponding guidance for the transport sector and encourages its application as appropriate in all the transport investments which it supports. This paper summarizes examples of good practice and illustrates its application in Ethiopia. However, the World Bank's Transport Sector is concerned that the outcomes for women of the interventions which it supports often continue to fall short of expectations. This paper describes steps which are being taken to improve the effective meeting of gender needs. The paper also highlights the value of participating in a broad network of development specialist groups to share experience of effective good practice and to strengthen the scope for matching specific cultural and institutional conditions.	ECl	https://genderinsite.net/sites/default/files/women-transport-developing-countries.pdf

<p>Deepening the understanding of poverty</p>	<p>2002</p>	<p>Uganda</p>	<p>The Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process (UPPAP) is an initiative of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED). Its overall aim is to bring the voices and perspectives of poor people into policy formulation, planning and implementation by central and local governments. A first participatory poverty assessment (PPA1) was carried out in 1998/99 in 36 research sites in nine districts. Its findings were used to inform policy-making. A second PPA (PPA2) has now been implemented, with two main aims: To deepen the understanding of poverty and poverty trends gained in the first PPA; and To investigate people's experiences with selected government policies. Research was carried out in 60 research sites in 12 districts (Mubende, Wakiso, Rakai, Jinja, Bugiri, Soroti, Moroto, Kitgum, Arua, Bundibugyo, Ntungamo, Masindi). Work was undertaken in three phases, or 'cycles', between November 2001 and May 2002. The research was undertaken by seven partner organisations – NGOs or research institutions – working with local researchers, usually from the district administrations. The overall coordinating and implementing agency was Oxfam GB. In conventional poverty analysis, a poverty line is established based on the level of income or consumption necessary for a minimum acceptable level of nutrition and other necessities of everyday life. People are considered poor if their income falls below this line. Household surveys using questionnaires are used to establish peoples' incomes. In contrast, PPAs, such as those carried out by the UPPAP as well as in other countries, use a variety of participatory methods to consult poor people in an open-ended manner on issues important in their lives. Participants in the research are encouraged to draw diagrams to explain linkages and causal relationships, to use ranking techniques to priorities problems and solutions and to provide testimonies and case histories. In PPA2, participatory techniques were used to consult people on their understanding of the nature and causes of poverty and their priority actions for poverty reduction by government or in communities themselves. PPA2 sought to deepen the understanding of poverty gained in PPA1 by focusing on the views and needs of specific groups. Research, therefore, took place with internally displaced persons, pastoralists, and people in fishing communities, agricultural estate workers and urban residents, as well as in many sites with people dependent on traditional subsistence agriculture. Research was also conducted with specific groups within communities: women, men, young people and the elderly and socio-economic groups, such as the poorer and the better-off. People were also consulted on their experience of the implementation of key Government policies: health, education, water, taxation and governance and accountability. Information relevant to the implementation of Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) was collected. PPA2 was complemented by three other research efforts: a participatory poverty and environment assessment; a study on child poverty; and a Village Census covering 36 of the 60 PPA2 research sites with a broadly similar research agenda to PPA2. This report presents the main findings of PPA2, bringing them together with major findings from the three complementary studies</p>	<p>ECI</p>	<p>https://www.participatorymethods.org/sites/participatorymethods.org/files/deepening%20the%20understanding%20of%20poverty.pdf</p>
<p>Gender and Economic Growth in Uganda Unleashing the Power of Women</p>	<p>2002</p>	<p>Uganda</p>	<p>This assessment considers the relationship between gender and economic growth in Uganda in the context of promoting women's participation in business and entrepreneurship. Men and women both play substantial, albeit different, economic roles in the Ugandan economy. Each contributes about 50 percent of</p>	<p>ECI</p>	<p>DOI: 10.1596/978-0-8213-6384-3</p>

			<p>GDP, and women represent 39 percent of businesses with registered premises (Government of Uganda 2002b). A growing body of microeconomic empirical evidence—and emerging macroeconomic analysis—shows that gender inequality directly and indirectly limits economic growth in Uganda. A recent World Bank study suggests that the country could gain as much as 2 percentage points of GDP growth a year by eliminating gender inequality (World Bank 2005b)? The Government of Uganda’s Poverty Eradication Action Plan 2004 indicates that a one-time benefit of up to 5 percent of GDP could be realized (World Bank 2005a). Labor and time constraints differentially affect women’s and men’s capacity to engage in business activity, with significant consequences for strategic exports. It is important for Uganda to unleash the full productive potential of female as well as male economic actors if it is to achieve high and sustained rates of pro-poor growth. Most female workers in Uganda are either unpaid family farm workers or self-employed in the informal sector. Women account for 80 percent of all unpaid workers. Research suggests that Ugandan women are highly entrepreneurial, contribute significant amounts of labor to the Ugandan economy (much of it unpaid), and are extremely creditworthy. (World Bank 2005b; UPPAP2002; Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2003) What is constraining women from contributing more to private sector-led growth in Uganda</p>		
Millennium Development Goals report for Uganda	2015	Uganda	<p>Uganda has made significant progress in promoting gender equality and empowering women. The target of having the same number of girls as boys in primary school has been achieved, reflecting Government’s continuous efforts to improve access to education. The ratio of girls to boys in primary school now stands at 100%, up from 93.2% in 2000. Significant progress has also been achieved at the secondary and tertiary levels, with the ratio of girls to boys now close to 90% and 80% respectively. However, the target of closing these gender gaps completely by 2015 will not be met. The continued gender disparity in access to secondary and tertiary education is explained by a number of factors. Although learning opportunities are available to both genders, socioeconomic factors and cultural and religious practices still have important impacts on girls’ enrolment, as well as school-specific factors such as sanitary facilities and effective counselling services.²⁹ Public policy has helped to raise the aspirations of parents for their daughters to at least complete primary school, but gender biases persist at the secondary and tertiary education – households sometimes choose to educate boys at the expense of girls, particularly in the relatively poor northern region.³⁰ Gender inequality is still highest within tertiary education. Although there is positive discrimination for women applying for Government sponsorship in public universities, affirmative action has not gone far enough to counteract gender biases entirely. Uganda is one of only eight countries in the world to have more than 30% of the seats in the national parliament held by women. More than one in every three members of parliament (35%) is a woman. This is largely attributed to the quota system that requires every district to have a woman MP – 112 women representatives out of the 130 women MPs are elected in this manner. Women occupy 24% of cabinet positions, including senior ministerial portfolios such as Security, Energy and Minerals, Education, Trade and Industry, and Tourism. The National Gender Policy introduced in 1997 has been successful in raising awareness of gender inequalities at all levels of Government and within society. Nevertheless, gender</p>	HSD	<p>https://ug.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/42/2016/07/UGANDA-MDG_2015-FINAL-REPORT.pdf</p>

			inequality persists and women continue to face discrimination, particularly in access to economic opportunities and ownership of assets.		
Women's entrepreneurship development in Uganda: insights and recommendations	2014	Uganda	<p>Women make up 52.5% of the labour force and are an important pool of potential talent to help Uganda meet its development goals, especially in the area of entrepreneurship and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) growth. However, it is generally known that women face more challenges than men in starting, managing and growing their enterprises as they are more likely to be impeded by a lack of the necessary capacities, skills and resources. They are more disadvantaged than men due to legal impediments, established cultural norms and attitudes about women's roles, less mobility, and the unequal demands of domestic responsibilities on women's time, etc. Although Uganda has made some important advancements in Women's Entrepreneurship Development (WED) since the early 2000s, however the challenges facing women entrepreneurs have not changed much since the ILO's first national WED assessment in Uganda in 2004 (Stevenson and St-Onge, 2005). This report seeks to present a diagnostic of the current state of women's entrepreneurship via the WED framework conditions and propose recommendations to improve the environment for WED in Uganda. Based on an analysis of the relative strengths and weaknesses of the six WED framework conditions, Uganda is strongest on WED framework conditions 4) access to gender-sensitive BDS services and 6) representation of women entrepreneurs and participation in policy dialogue. Its weakest score is on WED framework condition 5) access to markets and technology. However, generally there are significant improvements to be made across the six framework conditions. Over a ten year period, growth in the number of women-owned businesses has outpaced that of male-owned businesses by 1.5 times (236% compared to 153 %.) Even though women own 44% of the businesses establishments, they are mainly engaged in self-employment (86.2% of working women). Dedicated supports are not currently available to help those with growth potential to migrate to employer-businesses. One policy objective should be to identify, support and enable self-employed women with growth potential to achieve scale in their enterprise activity so they can create more employment opportunities for other women (and men). This should be tied into the draft "National Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy", which was found to be gender-neutral (MFPED, 2011) and should thus be further enhanced from a gender perspective in order to strengthen the response to MSMEs operated by women. There are still significant gaps in data both in national statistics and among service providers of financial and non-financial business development services, which are necessary in order to inform policies and programmes in private sector development. Apart from a few initiatives, the main business development service providers are not yet responding to the needs of women entrepreneurs, a group that is found to be under-served for various reasons. In order to fill this gap, efforts and resources will be needed to integrate a gendered perspective into programmes and policies, while also implementing targeted measures, in order to bridge the gaps and accelerate the service to women entrepreneurs. The research finds that cultural norms and attitudes influence, for example, the growth aspirations of women entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship is not considered by all as an acceptable role for women and some practices override legal provisions, for example passing assets such as land onto males and not to females. Also, gendered social roles assigned to</p>	ECI	ISBN: 978-92-2-129324-8

			women, including domestic work and childcare, hamper women entrepreneurs' capacity to spend as much time on their business as men. Further work should be done to promote positive societal attitudes toward women's entrepreneurship, build women's confidence in entrepreneurship and encourage young women to venture into growth sectors, since currently women-owned businesses are concentrated in very few sectors. This diversification will be essential for the growth of their businesses and an increased share of contributions to the economy and society. An intended outcome of this assessment is development of a National Action Plan for WED in Uganda that will contribute to aligning efforts of the government in partnership with NGOs, the private sector, and donors. The report further provides a stronger evidence-base for the lobbying and advocacy efforts of women entrepreneurs' and employers' organizations to the relevant government ministries, departments and agencies; financial institutions; development partners; and the private sector regarding challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and proposals for effective action.		
Uganda Country Gender Assessment	2015	Uganda	Purpose of the Assessment This Country Gender Assessment (CGA) for Uganda is purposed around informing the programming work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as it seeks to implement its Gender Equality Strategy (2014-2017). Specifically, it aims to inform the Country Programme Document (CPD) for Uganda, and the attendant projects that cover broad areas of UNDP's interventions: i) inclusive green growth and natural resource management; ii) climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction; iii) peace, security and system resilience; iv) rule of law and constitutional democracy; and v) governance and institutional effectiveness. This CGA aims to provide useful overarching background material on gender issues in Uganda that are a necessary foundation for undertaking more in-depth gender analysis. It identifies, but does not treat in depth, critical gender issues in the key intervention areas in which UNDP is supporting the implementation of NDP II (2015-2020) and the UNDAF (2016-2020). Methodology An extensive systematic review of both peer reviewed and grey literatures on gender and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa was conducted, for material published over the last 14 years (Annex 1). Grey literature included policy documents, reports from project activities, and communiqués of government agencies. This category of literature was carefully analyzed by triangulation to ensure corroboration of results presented in this CGA. Peer-reviewed literature was systematically selected using search criteria on Web of Science and Google Scholar as an entry point. The search criteria included gender, women's economic empowerment, livelihoods, poverty, economic growth and development and service delivery in the public sector. We reflected on and extracted texts from the documents to stimulate thought and gain relevant insights, while aggregating the information using thematic questions that were derived from the purpose of this CGA. The findings presented are to be validated through a stakeholder workshop, comprising of UNDP staff, national Ministries, departments and Agencies, relevant district local government offices and from selected CSO, UN and development partners around key issues identified.	HSD	https://www.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/UNDPUG2016%20-UNDP%20Uganda%20-%20Country%20Gender%20Assessment.pdf
Millennium Development Goals Report for Uganda	2013	Uganda	The Government has made progress in promoting gender equality and empowering women, most notably in achieving gender parity in primary education. Uganda's affirmative action policies have helped to steadily increase	HSD	https://www.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/UNDPUG-

			<p>the share of women who take part in political decision making at all levels of society. Girls have closed the gap with boys in enrolment in primary education (Table 5), largely on account of Government's introduction of Universal Primary Education in 1997.³⁸ In 2010, for the first time, there were more Ugandan girls enrolled in primary schools than there were boys. In the early 2000s, Uganda appeared on course to achieve gender parity at all levels of education by 2015, boosted by affirmative action policies in the admission procedures of public universities. But more recently the positive trend at the secondary and tertiary levels has slowed, and as of 2012 there were still only 85 and 79 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in secondary and tertiary education respectively. Greater gender equality in the education system has been slow to translate into the economic and social spheres. Gender inequalities are evident in patterns of time use. On average women work seven hours a week less than men in economic activities (working for pay or profit, or contributing to a family business or farm), but significantly more in homecare activities (the collection of firewood and fetching of water, construction of own dwellings and farm building, milling and other food processing for own consumption).³⁹ Women are more likely than men to work in low-value-added primary activities, accounting for 55% of the workforce in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in 2009/10. Of the women working outside of the agricultural sector, 62% are employed in the informal sector compared to 55% of men. Women are at a major disadvantage in the labour market. Men's median wages are around double that of women's regardless of the type of work undertaken.⁴¹ A recent study concluded that while women face elements of gender-based discrimination, the most important obstacles affecting women in the labour market are structural in nature, and that transformation of the Ugandan economy – particularly shifting labour out of agriculture into non-farm activities – will help to significantly reduce gender-based inequalities.⁴² The rapid growth of non-agricultural wage employment over recent years – albeit from a low base – is benefiting women as well as men. Although women account for only around one third of non-agricultural paid employees, this proportion is gradually increasing. The share of women in Parliament increased from 18% in 2000 to 35% in 2012 (Table 5), rising well above the international average (20%). This progress was largely sustained by a quota system whereby each district elects one woman representative – 112 of the current 130 women MPs were elected in this manner. In 2011 a woman was elected Speaker of the Ugandan Parliament for the first time. In the current cabinet, women hold more than a third of senior ministerial portfolios, including finance, health and education.</p>		<p>2013MDGProgress%20Report-Oct%202013.pdf</p>
<p>African Economic Outlook 2014: Global Value Chains and Africa's Industrialization</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>The African Economic Outlook 2014 announces steadily progressing economic and social conditions that bode well for the immediate future. The report analyses Africa's participation in global value chains and shows how the continent is adapting to today's dynamically changing markets. Africa's macroeconomic prospects remain favorable. In 2013, Africa maintained an average growth rate of about 4%. This compares to 3% for the global economy and underscores again the continent's resilience to global and regional headwinds. However, growth performance varied widely across country classifications and regions. Growth in sub-Saharan Africa was 5% in 2013 and is projected to be 5.8% in 2014. Excluding South Africa, the figures are 6.1% and 6.8%, respectively. East and West Africa recorded the fastest growth in 2013,</p>	<p>HSD</p>	<p>DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/aao-2014-en</p>

		<p>above 6%. It is projected that growth for the continent as a whole could return in 2015 to 5%-6%, a level last seen before the onset of the 2009 global recession. With stabilizing energy costs and retreating food prices, the continent's inflation rate decelerated in 2013. Nonetheless, in some countries inflation remained relatively high, due to a weakening of currencies. Monetary policy has eased in many countries in response to lower inflation. However, in some countries where currencies have weakened monetary policy has tightened to stem inflationary pressures. Fiscal policy stances also differed between countries. While many countries pursued prudent fiscal policies in order to reduce budget deficits, in others, fiscal policy remained expansionary to boost growth. Current account deficits have remained elevated in oil importing countries. External financial flows and tax revenues continue to be an important contributor to Africa's development. If the current pace of growth is sustained, foreign direct investment and portfolio investment could soon constitute Africa's main source of financial flows. Foreign direct investment continues to primarily benefit resource rich countries. However, overall, anemic economic growth in advanced countries has continued to affect the flow of direct investment and remittances to Africa, with the share from OECD countries sharply reduced against rising contribution from non-OECD countries. Official development assistance (ODA) has continued to increase despite the reduced fiscal space in advanced countries. But its share in total inflows has significantly declined since 2000 as other financial inflows have increased more. Nonetheless, ODA remains the largest external financial flow to the continent's low-income countries. Tax revenues in Africa continue to increase, yet challenges for tax authorities remain. Tax revenues are a component of government revenues that grow as the country develops. Africa's trade performance has improved in recent years. However, Africa's exports remained dominated by primary commodities, and the observed strong performance was fuelled by rising commodity prices. In particular, trade in agriculture goods and, trade in services have remained below their potential. Progress has been made towards regional integration with intra-African trade growing especially in the manufactures goods. Human development conditions in Africa are improving overall. However, a number of countries continue to lag behind. Poverty is gradually decreasing, while education and health care are advancing. Regrettably, exclusion persists, resulting in unequal access to social and economic opportunities which undermines efforts to improve livelihoods and interferes with human rights. Focusing on equitable economic and social transformation, gender equality, youth empowerment, and environmentally sustainable development can help to address people's vulnerability to economic, social and environmental risks. Strengthening political and economic governance in Africa could significantly contribute to narrowing economic and social inequalities. Since 2010, Africa has witnessed an increasing number of free and fair elections, and the trend is expected to continue. About 600 million Africans are expected to elect their leaders in 2014-15. Despite a bumpy start, Tunisia appears poised to consolidate democratic gains with the enactment of the national constitution in early 2014. However, progress in other North African countries affected by the Arab Spring uprising has been slow. Relative peace in the Horn of Africa has been blighted by reports of civil conflict in South Sudan while the crisis in the Central Africa Republic risks deepening fragility of the region. Tackling these contradictions requires stellar resolve by emphasizing</p>		
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			deeper public sector reforms to improve the management of national resources, especially in resource-rich countries. Furthermore, there is need for scaling up policies to improve the business environment for accelerated private sector investment. This edition is devoted to a special theme on global value chains and Africa's industrialization. Production processes have become increasingly fragmented across the globe as companies seek out competitive locations for their various production tasks. In this new trade reality, developing countries are no longer obliged to create entire industries to participate in competitive markets. They can now access global value chains directly by providing specific skills or products to international production networks. This opens up new and quicker routes for development. Currently, Africa captures a small but growing share of trade in global value chains, with sectors integrating differently. Its share in global trade in value added grew from 1.4% in 1995 to 2.2% in 2011. The challenge for African economies is to ensure that global value chains have a positive impact on socially inclusive development. Africa's participation in global value chains is currently limited to lower value activities although opportunities exist for upgrading to higher ones. African countries can further integrate into global value chains by opening to trade, targeting regional and emerging markets, modernizing infrastructure, promoting local entrepreneurship, and investing in education. Global value chains require additional considerations: each value chain has unique requirements; policies may be suited for integrating into global value chains but not conducive to upgrading; and unnecessary tax incentive systems can result in a loss of revenue. Equitable economic and social transformations and environmental sustainability remain core concerns for Africa to maximize the gains that global value chains can offer.		
Adolescent girls and gender justice: Understanding key capability domains across a variety of socio-cultural settings	2013	Uganda	The current report presents detailed findings from the second year of research. It reveals that norms and practices around marriage and education among adolescent girls in the two study communities are both changing in response to broader socioeconomic and cultural transformations occurring within an overall setting of generalized poverty and 'sticky' – that is, resistant to change. Policy priorities and recommendations arising from the findings suggest coordinated action on a variety of fronts is needed by multiple actors in order to address both the underlying discriminatory social norms and their manifestation in limiting capabilities of adolescent girls.	HSD	https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9180.pdf
Adolescent girls and gender justice: Understanding key capability domains across a variety of socio-cultural settings	2013	Ethiopia, Uganda	This multi-year, multi-country study is exploring the complex ways in which adolescent girls' capabilities are shaped and/or constrained by gender discriminatory social norms, attitudes and practices, and how other overlapping and intersecting experiences of poverty, deprivation and exclusion serve to intensify and perpetuate vulnerabilities. The study is being conducted by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in partnership with national research teams and has been commissioned by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) as part of a flagship programme on Transforming the Lives of Girls and Young Women	HSD	https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8775.pdf
Gender, Time Use, and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa	2006	Uganda, Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia	The papers in this volume examine the links between gender, time use, and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. They contribute to a broader definition of poverty to include "time poverty," and to a broader definition of work to include household work. The papers present a conceptual framework linking both market and household work, review some of the available literature and surveys	ECI	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/473591467990333534/Gender-time-use-and-poverty-in-Sub-Saharan-Africa

			on time use in Africa, and use tools and approaches drawn from analysis of consumption-based poverty to develop the concept of a time poverty line and to examine linkages between time poverty, consumption poverty, and other dimensions of development in Africa such as education and child labor.		
Building Women's Economic and Social Empowerment through Enterprise: An Experimental Assessment of the Women's Income Generating Support (WINGS) Program in Uganda	2013	Uganda	This study investigates an attempt to economically and socially empower some of the poorest and most vulnerable young women in one of the poorest and most fragile places in the world: northern Uganda. Investing in women is said to be a key to development. Educate her, buy her a cow or goat, or help her start a business and great things will follow: sustained increases in income, greater empowerment and social inclusion, health and education for the children, and (especially in war-affected regions) mental health and happiness. This report provides provisional answers to these questions based on data collected from April 2009 to August 2012. The questions will continue to be explored and analyzed in academic papers in future, but the authors attempt to draw out the key findings and policy lessons as close to the end of the intervention and data collection as possible.	ECI	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/927131468316473189/Building-womens-economic-and-social-empowerment-through-enterprise-an-experimental-assessment-of-the-Womens-Income-Generating-Support-WINGS-Program-in-Uganda
<i>On Norms and Agency: Conversations about Gender Equality with Women and Men in 20 Countries</i>	2012	Republic of Sudan, South Sudan	Social norms, gender roles, beliefs about one's own capacity, and assets, as well as communities and countries, determine the opportunities available to women and men, and their ability to take advantage of them. World Development Report 2012 shows significant progress in many areas, but gender disparities still persist. Girls' desire for education, which nurtures their aspirations for greater agency, exceeded that of boys in rural and urban communities. Both young women and men wished for more education and better jobs than are common in their communities and strikingly wanted to marry later, bear children later, and have more autonomy in choosing their partners than traditional community norms dictated. The main pathways for women to gain agency are education, employment, and decreased risk of domestic violence. A safer space encourages women to negotiate for more participation and equality in household discussions and decisions. Women's ability to contribute to family finances and control (even partially) major or minor assets helps them gain more voice at home and in public spheres. Women's aspirations and empowerment to break gender barriers occur regardless of dynamic or poor economies, while men have perceived gain in agency, and their identity as breadwinner, largely depends on economic conditions. When only a few women manage to break with established norms, without a critical mass, traditional norms are not contested and may be reinforced. The process of gender norm change thus appears to be uneven and challenging, lagging behind topical conditions. The easy co-existence of new and old norms means that households in the same community can vary markedly in how much agency women can exercise, and women feel less empowered when opinions and values of families and communities stay with traditional norms	HSD	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/234151468324057689/On-norms-and-agency-conversations-about-gender-equality-with-women-and-men-in-20-countries
Women and trade in Africa : realizing the potential	2013	Djibouti, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti	Regional trade in Africa can play a vital role in diversifying economies and reducing dependence on the export of a few mineral products, in delivering food and energy security, in generating jobs for the increasing numbers of young people, and in alleviating poverty and promoting a shared prosperity. Women play a key role in trade in Africa and will be essential to Africa's success in exploiting its trade potential. In many countries in Africa, the majority of small farmers are women, and they produce crops such as maize, cassava, cotton, and	ECI	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/115591468211805723/Women-and-trade-in-Africa-realizing-the-potential

			<p>rice that have enormous potential for increased trade between African countries and with the global market. Women are also involved in providing services across borders, such as education, health, and professional services, including accountancy and legal services. Hundreds of thousands of women cross borders in Africa every day to deliver goods from areas where they are relatively cheap to areas in which they are in shorter supply. Yet, policy makers typically overlook women's contribution to trade and the challenges they face. This volume brings together a series of chapters that look at the ways that women participate in trade in Africa, the constraints they face, and the impact of those constraints. It seeks to extend the rather small amount of analytical work that has been devoted to this issue and to encourage researchers, especially in Africa, to look more carefully at the specific challenges women face. The chapters look at the conditions and challenges faced by three broad groups: informal cross border traders; women who participate in the production of traded goods and services, ranging from rural farmers of cotton to professional activities such as legal and accountancy services; and women entrepreneurs with dominant ownership of exporting companies. The book highlights the importance of identifying and removing the conditions that prevent women from exploiting the full potential of trading activities. This report is organized as follows: chapter one gives introduction; chapter two presents barriers, risks, and productive potential for small-scale traders in the Great lakes region; chapter three focuses on unshackling women traders: cross-border trade of Era from Cameroon to Nigeria; chapter four focuses on women cross-border traders, challenges, and behavior change communications; chapter five gives the gender dimension of Uganda's cotton sector; chapter six focuses on services trade and gender; chapter seven focuses on gender in the tourism industry: the case of Kenya; chapter eight presents shape up and ship out?: gender constraints to growth and exporting in South Africa; and chapter nine presents trade and gender in Tanzania: what matters-participation or outcomes?.</p>		
Making Care Visible: Women's Unpaid Care Work in Nepal, Nigeria, Uganda, and Kenya	2013	Uganda, Kenya	<p>Collecting data on all women's work, both paid and unpaid, is critical to improving the design of social policies and the allocation of resources to address poverty and inequality. This report documents Action Aid's multi-country programme on women's unpaid care work in Kenya, Nigeria, Nepal and Uganda. The aim of the programme is to promote a collective responsibility for care provision among women and men, the community and the government. The programme was inspired by the efforts of some national governments to measure time use and make visible women's overall workload, including their work in their own households. Action Aid has developed a participatory time diary tool that can be completed by the women and men involved in the programme, and helps generate new thinking about the time spent by different groups on care work. The findings from the diary analysis are documented in this report, along with participants' reflections on the findings, as well as sections on national policy change and financing for public services.</p>	HSD	https://eldis.org/document/A65059
Delivering on a gendered definition of health needs in local government budgeting: experiences and concepts	2009	Uganda	<p>Local governments are granted budgetary power in the Local Governments Act of the Republic of Uganda, which allows for local-level participation and flexibility in the allocation of financial grants channeled annually from central to local governments. The act prescribes a legal mandate to allocate public resources based on local priorities including the health needs of women compared with men. This study investigated the responsiveness of local government budgeting</p>	HSD	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20589113

			to the health needs of women as compared to men.		
The Gender Dimensions of Climatic Impacts in Urban Areas: Evidence and Lessons from Kampala City, Uganda	2012	Uganda	Here have been studies on gender and climate change in Africa, but many of these have focused on rural settings and women in particular. This chapter provides a relational understanding on women's interface relative to men's interface with climatic impacts in Kampala with the aim of drawing lessons that can be applied to local circumstances in different African cities.	AE	https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/S1047-0042(2012)0000012017/full/html
Gender responsiveness in infrastructure provision for African cities: The case of Kampala in Uganda	2014	Uganda	Urban service delivery in cities of Africa is undergoing transformation in the quest to improve access and coverage while reducing the urban infrastructure deficit. This is mainly signaled by the gradual shift to integrated urban planning functions and decision-making spheres within the institutional setup of city authorities. This paper builds on a triangulated study in Kampala city to argue that urban planning functions should not only be integrated but also responsive to gender needs, as an inclusive pathway to sustained provision of infrastructure. The study found out that the utilization of infrastructure and the associated aspects of service delivery are socially preconditioned by socioeconomic preferences that are based on gender differentials in mobility needs. Women preferred infrastructure that offers personal security, flexible mobility, hygiene and physical comfort, whereas men were primarily concerned about alternative travel routes for punctuality, safety while on the road, convenience and quicker connectivity to public utilities. But planning at city level has neither integrated nor transcended the physical, economic and environmental accounts of infrastructure and service provision to include gender responsiveness. This ultimately leads to delivery outcomes that are less aligned to variations in women's compared to men's end-user expectations. The paper concludes with a step-wise framework for conceptualizing how urban planning can be gender responsive together with examples on real-life applications in the context of African cities.	ECI	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287343079_Gender_responsiveness_in_infrastructure_provision_for_African_cities_The_case_of_Kampala_in_Uganda
Securing Africa's land for shared prosperity : a program to scale up reforms and investments	2013	Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Republic of Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia,	This book covers land administration and reform in Sub-Saharan Africa, and is highly relevant to all developing countries around the world. It provides simple, practical steps to turn the hugely controversial subject of "land grabs" into a development opportunity by improving land governance to reduce the risks of dispossessing poor landholders while ensuring mutually beneficial investors' deals. This book shows how Sub-Saharan Africa can leverage its abundant and highly valuable natural resources to eradicate poverty by improving land governance through a ten point program to scale up policy reforms and investments at a cost of USD 4.5 billion. Formidable challenges to implementation are discussed. These include high vulnerability to land grabbing and expropriation with poor compensation, as about 90 percent of rural lands in Sub-Saharan Africa are undocumented, as well as timely opportunities since high commodity prices and investor interest in large scale agriculture have increased land values and returns to investing in land administration. The book argues that success in implementation will require participation of many players including Pan-African organizations, Sub-Saharan Africa governments, the private sector, civil society and development partners. Ultimate success will depend on the political will of Sub-Saharan Africa governments to move forward with comprehensive policy reforms and on concerted support by the international development community.	ECI	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/732661468191967924/Securing-Africas-land-for-shared-prosperity-a-program-to-scale-up-reforms-and-investments

<p>Breaking the Metal Ceiling: Female Entrepreneurs who Succeed in Male-Dominated Sectors in Uganda,</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia</p>	<p>A range of reasons is cited to explain gender differences in business performance in Africa. Within those, the sector of operations is consistently identified as a major issue. This paper uses a mixed methods approach to assess how women entrepreneurs in Uganda start (and strive) operating firms in male-dominated sectors, and what hinders other women from doing so. The study finds that women who cross over into male-dominated sectors make as much as men, and three times more than women who stay in female-dominated sectors. The paper examines a set of factors to explain the differences in sector choices, and finds that there is a problem of information about opportunities in male-dominated industries. The analysis also concludes that psychosocial factors, particularly the influence of male role models and exposure to the sector from family and friends, are critical in helping women circumvent or overcome the norms that undergird occupational segregation.</p>	<p>ECI</p>	<p>http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/753711467997247654/Breaking-the-metal-ceiling-female-entrepreneurs-who-succeed-in-male-dominated-sectors</p>
<p>Africa's demographic transition: dividend or disaster?</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>The demographic dividend describes the interplay between changes in a population's age structure due to the demographic transition and rapid economic growth. Except for a few countries in Southern Africa and some island nations, fertility rates and youth dependency rates in Sub-Saharan Africa are among the highest in the world, exposing the region to higher poverty rates, smaller investments in children, lower labor productivity, high unemployment or underemployment, and the risk of political instability. The rapid expansion of school enrollments in the region makes it likely that the total fertility rate of the school-age cohort will be lower than that of previous cohorts. To realize this potential, strategic planning and preparation are required in each country. The first and perhaps most challenging step are to speed up the fertility decline in countries where it is currently slow or stalled. This report presents a positive agenda for increasing the likelihood of first accelerating the demographic transition and then capturing the potential social and economic benefits to create a demographic dividend in Sub-Saharan Africa. There is a real possibility to realize a rapid demographic transition and a large demographic dividend given the region's rapidly decreasing child mortality, rapidly increasing female school enrollment, increasing demand for family planning, renewed high-level political support for tackling demographic challenges, and rapid economic growth.</p>	<p>ECI</p>	<p>http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/131891468179371220/Africa-s-demographic-transition-dividend-or-disaster</p>
<p>Improving Opportunities for Women in Smallholder-based Supply Chains</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>Uganda, Kenya</p>	<p>This document is the appendix to Improving Opportunities for Women in Smallholder-based Supply Chains: Business case and practical guidance for international food companies. It presents detailed case studies of seven projects and initiatives in Africa that have adopted innovative measures to improve opportunities for women in smallholder-based supply chains. These case studies are intended to provide additional and more detailed examples of the recommended actions contained in Sections 3 through 6 of the guide, thereby helping to provide further practical guidance and inspiration to food companies that wish to take action to support women producers in their supply chains. As part of the guide, Appendix 1 is written for all international food companies that have smallholder producers in their supply chains and that actively engage with these smallholders through either direct sourcing arrangements or other types of smallholder support programs, such as training programs, sustainability certification schemes, and community development projects. Given the level of detail included in this appendix, it will be most useful for corporate social responsibility (CSR) managers, ethical sourcing and ethical trading managers,</p>	<p>HSD</p>	<p>https://agriprofocus.com/upload/Bill_and_Melinda_Gates_GenderValueChain_Part3_Appendix-CaseStudies_HR.compressed1428580016.pdf</p>

			out grower managers, and others who have direct responsibility for implementing some or all of the recommended actions contained in the guide. For further information about why the guide was developed, and the scope and limitations of the guidance that it contains of the guide		
Annual Review of the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality (UNJPGE)	2013	Uganda	The report provides an independent assessment of the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality (UNJPGE). The programme brings together eight (8) participating UN Agencies, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and CSOs. The 5 year joint programme (2010-2014) is implemented in ten districts in Uganda, namely, Gulu, Lira, Nebbi, Masaka, Mbarara, Pallisa, Moroto, Kween, Kaabong, and Kitgum.	HSD	https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/8249
Financial Access and Exclusion in Kenya and Uganda	2011	Kenya, Uganda	This paper uses data from Financial Access Surveys carried out in 2006 in Kenya and Uganda to investigate the socio-economic, demographic and geographical factors influencing access to and exclusion from formal, semi-formal and informal financial services.	ECI	https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2010.492857
Gender and Employment in High- Value Agriculture Industries	2003	Uganda, Kenya	For many developing countries, declining revenues from traditional commodities and the opportunities of a globalized market have led to the adoption of high-value agricultural exports to diversify production and achieve national growth and development. Over the last decade, these exports have generated significant amounts of foreign exchange, contributed to upgrade agricultural production skills, and created substantial opportunities for waged employment and self-employment. In many countries diversification into high-value agricultural exports has become a key means of linking the world's rural poor to global product markets. Women in particular have been able to profit from these new labor market opportunities both as smallholders and as wage employees. The growth in women's participation in these industries raises important questions for international financial institutions such as the World Bank.	ECI	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/231481468739343863/Gender-and-employment-in-high-value-agriculture-industries
Gender and economic growth in Uganda : unleashing the power of women	2006	Uganda	Men and women both play significant, though different, economic roles in Uganda (both contribute around 50% of GDP and women are 39% of business owners). Gender inequality in access to and control of productive assets and resources acts as a brake to women's economic participation and limits economic growth. Labor and time constraints differentially affect women's and men's capacity to engage in business activity, with significant consequences for agricultural productivity in the context of strategic exports. It is therefore important for Uganda to unleash the full productive potential of female as well as male economic actors, if it is to achieve high and sustained rates of pro-poor growth. This book considers the relationship between gender and economic growth in Uganda in the specific context of promoting women's business and entrepreneurship. Building on the findings of the FIAS Uganda Administrative Barriers to Investment Report, 2003, Gender and Economic Growth in Uganda identifies specific legal and administrative barriers to investment that have a gender dimension.	ECI	https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/6210633
The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11: Women in agriculture—closing the gender gap for development	2011	All	This edition of The State of Food and Agriculture addresses Women in agriculture: closing the gender gap for development. The agriculture sector is underperforming in many developing countries, and one of the key reasons is that women do not have equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. This report clearly confirms that the Millennium Development Goals on gender equality (MDG 3) and poverty and food security	AE	http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2050e.pdf

			(MDG 1) are mutually reinforcing. We must promote gender equality and empower women in agriculture to win, sustainably, the fight against hunger and extreme poverty.		
Policies of Gender Equality in Ethiopia: The Transformative Perspective	20-Jun-19	Ethiopia	The article shows that the focus on integrationist paradigm, an approach which focuses on the participation of women in the existing development paradigm, undermined the transformative nature of gender policy because it does not conceptualize gender parity as an end by itself, but as an instrument for economic progress. Consequently, progress towards gender parity remains to be little-by-little despite the strong political commitment to gender equality. The article concludes that the transformative nature of gender policy has been endangered by emphasis on macroeconomic outcomes, macro-level conceptualization of gender issues, and the limited role of civil society in influencing policy decisions.	AE	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01900692.2019.1628060
Assessment of Gender Disparity in Academic Performance Among Undergraduates of College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ambo University, Ethiopia	2019	Ethiopia	Gender disparity in higher educational institutions of Ethiopia has become one of the cross cutting agendas that need special concern. Using T-test, the research indicated that female students has lower entrance grades when they join Ambo University and they also have lower performance in their course of study and only 26.5% of female students graduated.	HSD	ISSN 2224-5766 (Paper) ISSN 2225-0484 (Online) DOI: 10.7176/RHSS Vol.9, No.5, 2019
One-hand clapping: Gender equality and its challenges in pastoralist secondary education in Afar region: A quality concern	2019	Ethiopia	The paper indicated the continuation of gender disparity in education in a study conducted in Afar, Ethiopia. The results showed that the gender parity index for the region for 2016 is 0.52 in favor of boys with previous indices not more than 0.6. The gender parity index set in MDGs to be eliminated for 2015 is far from achievement. Inequality to access to education is found to perpetuate further forms of inequalities like differences in the learning process, academic achievement, and post-schooling opportunities all in favor of boys and men.	HSD	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13691058.2018.1487999?scroll=top&needAccess=true
Assessing Practices of Gender Equality and Women's Leadership in Public Enterprises in Ethiopia: The Case of Ethiopian Airlines in Addis Ababa	2019-	Ethiopia	The research applied qualitative and qualitative methods in collecting data. The finding shows that the number of women on top and middle management level is extremely low. On top of this there is very little gender awareness among staff members. However, the study also shows that there are some efforts demonstrated by the organization to address gender issues. For example, the organization gender and culture team are working to communicate gender issue messages to staff members. ET has also conducted all female flight for the forth times to show its commitment and encourage women employees.	ECI	http://213.55.95.56/handle/123456789/18630
One-Hand Clapping: Gender Equality and Its Challenges in Pastoralist Secondary Education in Afar Region--A Quality Concern	2019	Ethiopia	Ethiopia is the second most populous nation in Africa, possesses the fastest growing economy in the region and is also one of the poorest countries. Women's empowerment is an intrinsic human rights goal that has implications for the health and well-being of women and their children. The major objectives of the Women's Empowerment Program (WEP) in Ethiopia include fostering an environment that calls forth women's leadership and agency at the local level as well as expanding economic opportunities for women in rural households. USAID invests in empowering women and girls in Ethiopia by promoting equal access to education, health, and economic opportunities. Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to build stronger	HSD	https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Beyene_Seles/publication/330440673_Women_Empowerment_Programmes_in_Ethiopia-Extensive_Review/links/5c402dc592851c22a37ae29a/Women-Empowerment-Programmes-in-Ethiopia-Extensive-Review.pdf

			economies, achieve internationally agreed goals of development and would improve the quality of life for women, men, families and communities. The BORGEN Project Girls education in Ethiopia is largely impact on the present poverty, gender-based violence, early marriage, and teenage pregnancy that greatly affect girls' and women's access to, and completion of, education. In Ethiopia, 80 percent of the population resides in rural areas and women provide the majority of the agricultural labor in these communities. There is a joint programme undertaken by six UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNESCO) in order to support national policy and strategy on gender equality and women empowerment at both federal and regional level. To this end, primary and secondary data was collected through document reviews. Finally, constitute some inherent problems and their implementation. The aim of this paper is to assess detailed information regarding women empowerment programmes and how The United Nations and other NGO's are helping to empowering women of Ethiopia.		
Gender-based Violence and Its Associated Effects on Female Students: The Case of Gozamin and Nigus T/Haimanot Secondary Schools in the East Gojjam Administrative Zone, Ethiopia	2019	Ethiopia	This study employed a cross sectional, mixed methods research design. The study was carried out in two secondary schools at Debre Markos town Amhara regional state, Ethiopia, an area in the country where GBV is widely prevalent. To take a representative sample, multistage sampling techniques were employed. The quantitative data was analyzed through descriptive statistics and the qualitative data analyzed through narrative analysis. 21.7% male and 78.3% female students.	HSD	https://vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2168&context=jiwshhttps://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0021909619867110
Irrigation and Equality: An integrative Gender-Analytical Approach to Water Governance with Examples from Ethiopia and Argentina	2019	Ethiopia	This paper proposes the use of an integrative framework for better conceptualization and operationalization of research geared toward understanding irrigation systems, practices and processes, especially as relates to gender equality in water governance. More specifically, it discusses the importance of developing an integrative gender-analytical approach that enables both researchers and practitioners to analyses the complex interactions between technical and social dimensions of water governance, in order to determine how they contribute to, and thus effect, the overall success and sustainability of irrigated agriculture. Consequently, this paper provides a detailed account of the framework's key components; including how it is informed by feminist, ecological and sociological theories. There is also an account of the framework's practical application through a focus on specific outcomes in the dynamic field of water governance. To this end, the paper presents some results derived from an application of the integrative gender-analytical framework on data from a comparative study of small-scale irrigation systems in Ethiopia and Argentina. Ultimately, the goal of this paper is to promote a more nuanced and holistic approach to the study of water governance—one that takes both social and technical dimensions into similar account; particularly, if the aim is to promote broader social equality and the sustainability of irrigation systems.	AE	http://www.water-alternatives.org/index.php/alldoc/articles/vol12/v12issue3/543-a12-2-26/file
Doing research and 'doing gender' in Ethiopia's agricultural research system	2019	Ethiopia	This article presents data from an experimental gender audit that was completed of the national agricultural research system in Ethiopia. The results show how agriculture researchers understand and practice gender in Ethiopia and what the research outputs say about Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research (EIAR)'s ability to incorporate gender across the research process. The article applies gender mainstreaming theory and feminist research methods and		https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09718524.2019.1616361

			methodologies to frame the analysis. This body of scholarship highlights crucial questions that go beyond the counting of male and female participants in research surveys and the recruitment of female informants, a problem at EIAR. The article argues that focusing on gender mainstreaming ignores the power relations that currently maintain the status quo and prevent a substantial approach to 'doing gender' from evolving. In order to improve gender equality in Ethiopia's agriculture sector, EIAR needs to expand the methodologies currently used and include and raise awareness for feminist methods. This study adds to the emerging literature on Ethiopian women studies, gender mainstreaming, institutional reform, and gender research methods.		
Gender equality in science, medicine, and global health: where are we at and why does it matter?	2019	Ethiopia	The purpose of this Review is to provide evidence for why gender equality in science, medicine, and global health matters for health and health-related outcomes. We present a high-level synthesis of global gender data, summaries progress towards gender equality in science, medicine, and global health, review the evidence for why gender equality in these fields' matters in terms of health and social outcomes, and reflect on strategies to promote change. Notwithstanding the evolving landscape of global gender data, the overall pattern of gender equality for women in science, medicine, and global health is one of mixed gains and persistent challenges. Gender equality in science, medicine, and global health has the potential to lead to substantial health, social, and economic gains. Positioned within an evolving landscape of gender activism and evidence, our Review highlights missed and future opportunities, as well as the need to draw upon contemporary social movements to advance the field.	ECI	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673618331350
Gender equality, food security and the sustainable development goals	2018	Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia	This paper examines the potential and limitations of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) in helping to achieve household food security. The potential lies in the attention it pays to women's access to land and natural resources, which can significantly enhance women's ability to produce and procure food. Its limitations lie in a lack of attention to the production constraints that women farmers face; its failure to recognize forests and fisheries as key sources of food; and its lack of clarity on which natural resources women need access to and why. Moreover, other goals which bear on food security as important providers of nutrition, such as SDG 15 as it relates to forests and SDG 14 as it relates to fish resources, make no mention of gender equality, nor does SDG 13 (Climate action) recognize the vulnerabilities of women farmers. A bold interpretation of SDG 5 and establishing synergies with other SDGs could provide ways forward. This includes not only SDGs which recognize the importance of gender equality, such as SDGs 1, 2, and 13 on poverty, hunger, and climate change respectively, but also SDGs 14 and 15 whose silence on gender could prove detrimental not just to attaining food security, but also to furthering their stated objectives of resource conservation.	HSD	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877343517302415
Gender as a Cross-Cutting Issue in Food Security: The NuME Project and Quality Protein Maize in Ethiopia	2016	Ethiopia	Gender research and gender empowerment, particularly through the increased participation of women in extension services and activities, are recommended components in development initiatives toward achieving gender equality, food security, and improved health in rural populations. Gender dynamics have been under-researched in the agricultural technology literature on Sub-Saharan Africa. This article contributes a gender-based analysis of the Nutritious Maize for Ethiopia (NuME) project, an initiative implemented through a partnership among national and international institutes for agriculture and public health. NuME	AE	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wmh3.198%4010.1111/%28ISN%291948-4682.womens-health-in-global-perspective

			<p>promotes production of quality protein maize (QPM), a group of nutritionally improved or biofortified maize varieties, to improve food and nutritional security. Combining baseline data and case studies of project sites, our analysis illuminates opportunities and obstacles to the adoption and impact of QPM. We find that women in the project face barriers toward the adoption and effective utilization of such technologies. These include less contact with agricultural extension, lower awareness of QPM, and less input into decisions on and key aspects of adoption, production, and marketing. Our findings confirm a link between gender inequalities and food insecurity. We conclude with specific policy recommendations and gender empowerment strategies for governments and implementing partners to improve women's access to agricultural technologies and services.</p>		
<p>Agricultural Mechanization: Assessment of Mechanization Impact Experiences on the Rural Population and the Implications for Ethiopian Smallholders Impact Experiences on the Rural Population and the Implications for Ethiopian Smallholders</p>	2016	Ethiopia	<p>Ethiopia is currently at its GTP II program implementation years. In these years, the country is expected to undergo transformation of its economy. The rural Ethiopia is expected to transform itself in many ways including but not limited to demography, farm power, intensification, employment reduction, diversification of livelihoods and most importantly increased productivity. In this aspect, the contribution of appropriate agricultural mechanization cannot be relegated given the research and actual evidences from within and other developing countries. Hence, utilization of appropriate agricultural mechanization is expected to enhance the transformation of rural Ethiopia and lead to a middle income country by 2025. Therefore, this review of literature was undertaken to bring to light the various opportunities of appropriate agricultural mechanization as an input for transformation. It tries to link the different effects of mechanization under a developing economy. Mechanization once implemented with great ambition and ultimate failure has resulted in unfitness to the Ethiopian condition. In addition to land holding and other institutional issues, demography resulted in the idea and conclusion by most Ethiopians that mechanization will not work in Ethiopia at all. The great deviation in assuming the contribution of mechanization to the development process as a whole is intensified by the poor perception of people about it. Most people declare mechanization only refers to tractor and combine harvester. However, mechanization includes the different small and medium agricultural implements used in the production, processing and transporting of agricultural produces. Generally Indian experience shows that mechanization has a positive overall effect on the development of rural areas. With certain opportunity costs especially little displacement of human labor, mechanization having a response coefficient of 0.45 bears an important part of the agricultural production system. However, owing to the land conditions of Ethiopian smallholder what is most important is selective use of mechanization technologies that could increase the technical efficiency of the smallholder through increasing the labor and land productivity. So from the review it is possible to conclude that mechanization of agriculture bears undisputed truth for improving food security, creating employment opportunities, increasing productivity, reducing loss and promoting economic gender empowerment while maintaining environmental degradation to lower levels.</p>	AE	<p>https://www.academia.edu/download/53257421/Mecan-review.pdf</p>
<p>An Assessment of Women Empowerment in Public Institutions: The Case of Benishangul Gumuz Regional Bureaus</p>	2018	Ethiopia	<p>The study deals with the assessment of women empowerment. It was designed to analyze the women participation in making decision, the role of government in empowering women, the influence of socio-cultural factors and the challenges affecting the women in leadership positions. The research design was mixed</p>	ECI	<p>http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijmss&volume=4&issue=6&article=039</p>

			<p>approach. Descriptive survey including both quantitative and qualitative method was employed. The sampling technique was both non-probability and probability incorporating random sampling technique. The study used primary data sources collected through questionnaires from the sample of 145 respondents. Hence, the finding shows that there is less emphasis for women empowerment in the organizations. In addition, the cultural and organizational factors affect women in leadership position. It is also further analyzed that even though women had confident for becoming leaders, there is no concern for mentoring, coaching, and training made by the organizations. It is recommended that all the concerned bodies need to give due attention for empowering women.</p>		
Preliminary gender profiles of Ethiopia	2014	Ethiopia	<p>While global and regional instruments as well as domestic laws and policies for the advancement of women are crucial, their enforcement and implementation is equally important. The outstanding progress made over the year is often comprised by deep rooted prejudices and stereotype coupled with limited capacities at different levels.</p>	HSD	https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Preliminary%20Gender%20Profile%20of%20Ethiopia%20Nov%2017%20final.pdf
IGAD regional Strategy Volume 1	2016	All	<p>The purpose of this strategy, the "IGAD Regional Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020", is to provide a strategic and integrated framework for regional cooperation in the IGAD priority areas of intervention. The IGAD secretariat has facilitated the development of the Strategy as part of its core role. The Strategy is based on best knowledge at time of writing, as well as on previous and existing work, and has been developed in consultation member states, development partners and non-state actors. It is a whole-of-region and multi-stakeholder Strategy intended to provide a focus for regional cooperation and to improve integration and coordination of planning and activities, particularly between sectors and across geographical boundaries. The Strategy is intended to guide existing and forthcoming plans relevant to regional cooperation and to improve integration, and strategies that are region-wide in scope.</p>	ECI	https://igad.int/featured-magazine/1541-igad-strategy-the-framework-volume-one
Gender-based constraints and opportunities to agricultural intensification in Ethiopia: A systematic review	2016	Ethiopia	<p>"We employ a community capital's framework to provide a holistic perspective of the stock and interaction between the capitals required by men and women farmers for effective engagement in agricultural intensification. We reviewed literature which was validated by male and female farmers in four regions of Ethiopia. Ethiopia has relatively equitable land distribution due to the land reform. Although reform has enhanced women's access to land, participation in decision-making and asset control are yet to be achieved. Female-headed household farm sizes are smaller compared to those of male-headed households. On average men possess more livestock species and numbers than women. Therefore, women have limited access to manure for soil fertility management and adoption of the practice. Time use studies show that women work longer hours compared to men, affecting their</p>	HSD	https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/78212

			<p>decisions to adopt time and labour intensive technologies. Due to cultural norms, there are discrepancies in access to information and extension services.</p> <p>Inadequate access to credit lowers women's access to farm inputs, such as seeds, tools and fertilizers to invest in irrigation and land improvements. Women have lower membership to farmer-based organizations compared to men, and lesser for women in male-headed households. When women's membership in informal groups is higher, women can achieve economies of scale in access to markets, build confidence, and leadership. The Ethiopian government has plans to develop the agricultural sector and gender equality is one of the pillar strategies. Policy enforcement, transformation of gender constraining norms, gender capacity development, development of women's social capital, increasing women's access to and control over resources and benefits from their investment will minimize the inequalities."</p>		
Twenty-Year Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) + 20Africa Regional Review Summary Report 1995-2014	2014	Ethiopia	<p>The Beijing +20 review takes place against a backdrop of global and regional normative frameworks and milestones put in place to accelerate the implementation of the commitments to gender equality, equity and empowerment of women, which are central to the BPfA. At the global level, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolutions 1820 and 1888 in 2009 to strengthen the implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which calls on Member States to address the issues of gender, peace and security. At the regional level, the African Union (AU) has a gender policy designed to support the strengthening of national gender policies and to ensure a harmonized delivery framework in order to accelerate the implementation of gender equality commitments.</p>	PS	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing20/14-01546_-_eng.pdf
Analysis of women empowerment in agricultural index: the case of Toke Kutaye District of Oromia, Ethiopia.	2016	Ethiopia	<p>This paper analyzes intra-household gender difference and women empowerment in agricultural index. A combination of multistage and random sampling technique was used. A total of 60 husbands and 60 wives were included in this study, selected from four kebeles proportional to the number of beneficiaries in the kebele. Descriptive statistics, t-test, and women empowerment in agricultural index were used for analysis. There was disparity between women and men; women were less empowered than men. Women's empowerment index in agriculture was 73%. Meanwhile, the overall gender parity index was 68% and the empowerment gap was 32%. Based on results obtained; the study suggests different areas of intervention that could bridge the gap and help for future improvement in reducing major contributors to the disempowerment of women in agricultural extension service and the level of women's empowerment in agriculture.</p>	AE	https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/246398/
Is Gender Mainstreaming Viable? Empirical Analysis of the Practicality of Policies for Agriculture-Based Gendered Development in Ethiopia	2019	Ethiopia	<p>Gender mainstreaming is a global strategy to ensure gender-equality in agriculture and other economic sectors. However, the operationalization of gender mainstreaming is often contested in the global south. Using a concurrent mixed method design, this study investigates if the gender mainstreaming narratives embedded in agricultural extension and food security policies in Ethiopia are practical for improving agriculture-based gendered development</p>	HSD	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12147-019-09238-y

			among smallholder users of climate-smart agricultural technologies. Results demonstrate that women smallholders' needs that are essential to the use of agricultural technologies are overlooked. Despite they are "users" of agricultural technologies; women's access to agricultural inputs and extension services is restricted. There is a lack of synchronized activities and strategies to guide the implementation of gender mainstreaming, as well as separate gender budgets to address gendered agricultural problems. Increasing agricultural production is a national policy goal, although gender equality in production growth is not a key priority in the implementations of agricultural policies. Although improvement in the institutionalization and implementation of the GAD approach for addressing strategic gender needs is a priority in gender mainstreaming, an interchangeable and concurrent institutionalization and implementation of the Women in Development approach for addressing practical gender needs and the Women Culture and Development approach for addressing constraints that emanate from the multiple realities and identities of women are also required. Identifying and addressing the practical gender needs of women and problems that emanate from their multiple identities and realities are essential prerequisites for the practicality of gender mainstreaming for gender equality in agricultural development. Furthermore, there is a need to design and implement locally specific gender-mainstreaming strategies that address the distinct needs of women smallholders, as well as separate gender budgets to reach local contexts.		
Analysis of gender vulnerability to climate-related hazards in a rural area of Ethiopia	2019	Ethiopia	Identifying areas of the world, communities, and women and men that could be damaged by meteorological events (like droughts and floods) has been crucial for vulnerability studies in the last decade. Climate change may differently affect female- and male-headed households, especially in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa, where they react in a different way to the effects of adverse weather events. The aim of this work was to analyse a population's vulnerability and resilience to climate-related hazards, applying a sex-disaggregated, quantitative methodology at household level. This study was realized in three Woredas (Siraro, Shalla, and Shashemene) of the Oromia Region in Ethiopia. The information used for the evaluation included climatic conditions, socio-economic variables and natural resource availability. All data collected were analyzed after disaggregation by sex. Evaluation of the indices shows that the vulnerability of the households is particularly related to the presence of governmental infrastructure, availability of water sources, and external aid. The study reveals that the Woreda of Siraro is the most vulnerable. A better situation appears in the Woredas of Shalla and Shashemene, where women and men have more skills to face vulnerability, as highlighted by the "recovery potential" index. On the other hand, the study points out some differences between women and men. While male-headed households mainly have low vulnerability and high resilience, female-headed households are divided into two main classes: low vulnerability associated with low resilience, and low vulnerability associated with high resilience. When the vulnerability is higher, both women and men show higher resilience.	AE	https://rgs-ibg.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/geoj.12321
Conducting Gender Analysis to Inform National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes	2019	Ethiopia	As countries advance their National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes, they are increasingly focused on issues of effectiveness, aiming to put into practice the principles and approaches that have been highlighted in decisions under the United Nations	AE	http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/napgn-en-2019-

			Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This includes the Paris Agreement, which calls for climate action to be gender-responsive (UNFCCC, 2015), and the Gender Action Plan, which highlights the need to integrate gender considerations in adaptation plans and actions (UNFCCC, 2017). The NAP process, a key mechanism for countries to accelerate climate change adaptation efforts, represents an important opportunity for ensuring that investments in adaptation are effective and sustainable and that they generate equitable benefits for women and men, 1 including the most vulnerable.		conducting-gender-analysis-to-inform-nap-processes.pdf
Climate smart agricultural practices and gender differentiated nutrition outcome: An empirical evidence from Ethiopia	2019	Ethiopia	Since the beginning of the decade, climate resilient green economy strategies have been proposed in many African countries. One of the pillars of the strategies is the adoption and diffusion of various climate smart agricultural practices for improving crop and livestock production and farmer income while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The effects of these innovations on household nutritional security, including gender-differentiated nutritional status, have hardly been analyzed. We examine the determinants of adoption of combinations of multiple climate smart agricultural innovations and their impact on different nutrition outcomes. We find that adoption of climate smart innovations increases dietary diversity and improves calorie and protein availability. These benefits increase with adoption of combinations of innovations, relative to adopting an innovation in isolation. Gender-disaggregation results suggest nutritional outcome differentials between male and female headed households due to both differences in household characteristics, including household resources, and differences in returns to resources. The study provides insight into the interaction between climate change adaptation and nutrition security among male and female headed households, with implication for the Sustainable Development Goals of ending hunger, achieving gender equality, and taking action on climate change.	AE	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X1930124X
Gender and agricultural innovation in Oromia region, Ethiopia: from innovator to tempered radical	2019	Ethiopia	Tempered radicals are change agents who experience the dominant culture as a violation of the integrity and authenticity of their personal values and beliefs. They seek to move forward whilst challenging the status quo. Does the concept provide a useful analytic lens through which the strategies of women and men farmer innovators, who are 'doing things differently' in agriculture, can be interpreted? What are their strategies for turning ambivalence and tension to their advantage? The paper uses research data derived from two wheat-growing communities in Oromia Region, Ethiopia, an area characterized by generally restrictive gendered norms and a technology transfer extension system. The findings demonstrate that women and men innovators actively interrogate and contest gender norms and extension narratives. Whilst both women and men innovators face considerable challenges, women, in particular, are precariously located 'outsiders within,' negotiating carefully between norm and sanction. Although the findings are drawn from a small sample, they have implications for interventions aiming to support agricultural innovation processes which support women's, as well as men's, innovative practice. The framework facilitates a useful understanding of how farmer innovators operate and in particular, significant differences in how women and men interrogate, negotiate and align themselves with competing narratives.	AE	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09718524.2018.1557315
Analysis of Gender and Determinants of Market Supply of Onion in Dugda District,	2018	Ethiopia	This article identified factors affecting onion farmers' volume supply in gender perspective in Dugda district, Ethiopia. The main objective of the research was	AE	ISSN: 2616-3721 (Online); 2616-3713 (Print)

East Shoa, Ethiopia			<p>identifying the determinants factor affecting market supply on both male-headed and female-headed farmers separately helps where to focus to increase production and volume of supply. The estimated volume of production of onion was about 1849.1 tons and 1836.0 tons of onions were sold in the study area in 2015/2016. The data used in this study were collected from 157 male and 54 female headed households that were randomly selected from eight kebeles of the district. The survey was conducted to collect the primary data from sample respondents. Complementary, secondary data were collected from various sources. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statics like t-test and chi-square. Multiple linear regressions were estimated to identify determinants of onion volume supply in male-headed household and female-headed household. The findings revealed that quantity produced, onion farming experience, participation in non-farm activities and level of aspiration determined households market supply of onion in male-headed household. Quantity of onion produced, experience and access to market information determined households market supply of onion in female-headed household. Therefore, Female-headed farmers should increase their bargaining power through an organized central market information system at the district level, accessibility of appropriate data on buyers by providing their names, addresses and prices.</p>		
<p>Development Account Project: Enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for sustainable development Ethiopia Report on the third country mission 8 – 14 February, 2018, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia And Final Report</p>	2018	Ethiopia	<p>The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) third mission to Ethiopia under the Development Account Project: Enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for sustainable development took place on 8 – 14 February, 2018 in accordance with the agreement between UNSD and the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA). The main objectives of the mission were to finalize the assessment of the statistical capacity of the Ethiopian National Statistical System (ETNSS) to compile the global SDG indicators and to assess/provide assistance in the preparation of the national strategic implementation plan to measure the progress toward the SDGs in the country.</p>	HSD	<p>file:///C:/Users/Behailu%20Abebe/Downloads/DA9-report%20on%203rd%20mission%20to%20Ethiopia-%20June%202018.pdf</p>
<p>A literature Review of the Gender Differentiated Impacts of Climate Change on Women's and Men's Assets and Wellbeing in Developing Countries</p>	2012	Ethiopia	<p>Climate change increasingly affects the livelihoods of people, and poor people experience especially negative impacts given their lack of capacity to prepare for and cope with the effects of a changing climate. Among poor people, women and men may experience these impacts differently. This review presents and tests two hypotheses on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men in developing countries. The first hypothesis is that climate-related events affect men's and women's well-being and assets differently. The second hypothesis is that climate-related shocks affect women more negatively than men. With limited evidence from developing countries, this review shows that climate change affects women's and men's assets and well-being differently in six impact areas: (i) impacts related to agricultural production, (ii) food security, (iii) health, (iv) water and energy resources, (v) climate-induced migration and conflict, and (vi) climate related natural disasters. In the literature reviewed, women seem to suffer more negative impacts of climate change in terms of their assets and well-being because of social and cultural norms regarding gender roles and their lack of access to and control of assets, although there are some exceptions. Empirical evidence in this area is limited, patchy, varied, and highly contextual in nature, which makes it difficult to draw</p>	AE	<p>CAPRI Working Paper No. 106. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute. http://dx.doi.org/10.2499/CAPRIWP106.</p>

			strong conclusions. Findings here are indicative of the complexities in the field of gender and climate change, and signal that multidisciplinary research is needed to further enhance the knowledge base on the differential climate impacts on women's and men's assets and well-being in agricultural and rural settings, and to understand what mechanisms work best to help women and men in poor communities become more climate resilient.		
Ethiopia National Human Development Report 2018	2018	Ethiopia	This report explores the relationship between inclusive industrialization and sustainable human development in fostering decent jobs for women and youth, addressing informality and promoting sustainable urbanization. The slow pace of structural transformation could be counteracted by investing in industrial growth. For economic transformation to enhance human development will require the emergence of a modern economy that can generate wealth and by extension fulfill individual and collective needs by expanding human capabilities and extending human freedoms.	ECI	http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/ethiopia_national_human_development_report_2018.pdf
Strategies in increasing women's participation in commodity value chain development: Experiences from IPMS	2011	Ethiopia	Gender roles and relationships play determining roles in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. However, the introduction of new technologies and practices, through improved service provision and market oriented growth often either disregards the gender consequences or many benefits bypass women including business development services such as training and credit. In some cases, due to commercialization women are unable to find their power in or right to control over women's commodities they had before. This has implications not only for equity, but also may be detrimental to the long-term sustainability of commercialization. Considering this Improving Productivity and Market Success (IPMS3) project employed different strategies and approaches across its Pilot Learning Woredas to reach out many women in commodity development as possible. Therefore this paper is presented the different strategies and approaches employed to reach out women in commodity development through increasing women accesses to technologies, resources and; providing the required skill and knowledge to women.	AG	https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/21036/WomenParticipation.pdf?sequence=1
Twenty-Year Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) + 2	2014	Ethiopia	The Beijing +20 review takes place against a backdrop of global and regional normative frameworks and milestones put in place to accelerate the implementation of the commitments to gender equality, equity and empowerment of women, which are central to the BPfA. At the global level, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolutions 1820 and 1888 in 2009 to strengthen the implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which calls on Member States to address the issues of gender, peace and security	HSD	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing20/14-01546_-_eng.pdf
Report on sustainable development goals for the Eastern Africa subregion	2015	Uganda, Kenya	The present report on sustainable development goals (SDGs) for the Eastern Africa subregion is one of five subregional reports prepared within the framework of the Africa Post-2015 and Rio+20 follow-up consultative processes. The subregional reports, together with the Africa regional report, are intended to inform the engagement of African countries in the global SDGs process with a view to ensuring that the goals agreed upon are in line with the region's sustainable development priorities.	ECI	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/eastern_africa_sdg_main_report_englishfin.pdf
A gender assessment of African regional economic communities Database to identify Gaps in capturing the activities of women in informal cross-border trade	2012	Uganda, Kenya	Despite its significant contribution to the economy, ICBT remains largely unrecognized and ignored by policymakers, and is undocumented and grossly underestimated. WICBTs face many challenges, such as lack of services and resources in support of their activities; violence and harassment; stigmatization;	ECI	https://ecastats.uneca.org/acswb/Portals/0/Publications/DSS/Gender%20assessment%20EN.pdf?ver=

			inadequate implementation of regional trading agreements and protocols; conflict; and weak trade-related institutions, among others. There is generally a disconnection between Regional Economic Communities (RECs) trade and gender policies and official trade regimes. The Cross Border Initiative (CBI) does not address ICBT (UNIFEM, 2009). It is important to note that on the ground, RECs have not been collecting information on ICBT in general, let alone on the activities of WICBTs; hence, the non-existence of databases on women in Informal Cross Border Trade WICBT		2014-04-21-121136-580
2016-2020 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Country Strategy Paper	2015	Ethiopia	The country has also continued to post strong and inclusive economic growth. The annual real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate has averaged 10.8% since 2004/05. In addition, the high GDP growth has been relatively inclusive, as it has uplifted about 20 million people out of poverty and facilitated the achievement of most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets.	ECI	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/ETHIOPIA_CS_P_BPPS_EN.pdf
Investing in Gender Equality for Africa's Transformation	2012	Ethiopia	This juncture is critical to realising the Bank's Strategy for 2013–2022 and putting in place the foundations for the wider Africa at 50 vision. Key to achieving the Bank's goals is the mainstreaming of gender through gender	HSD	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/2014-2018_-_Bank_Group_Gender_Strategy.pdf
Overview of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa in 2011	2011	All	Although Africa's economic growth slowed down in 2011, many economies are sustaining solid growth and the continent's economic growth prospects in 2012 remain positive. The economic growth momentum is expected to stem from continued supportive fiscal and monetary policies, expanding domestic demand, better economic management and high commodity prices. However, Africa's economic recovery is expected to take place in an environment of rising inflation, persistent high unemployment and increasing global economic vulnerability.	ECI	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/CoM/cfm2012/com12-overvieweconomic-and-social-conditions-inafrica_en_0.pdf
National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods Ethiopia	2019	Ethiopia	This Country Gender Assessment (CGA) of the agricultural and rural sectors in Ethiopia has been undertaken as part of FAO's efforts to effectively implement its Policy on Gender Equality.	AE	ISBN 978-92-5-131289-6 (FAO)
Preliminary of gender profile of Ethiopia	2014	Ethiopia	While global and regional instruments as well as domestic laws and policies for the advancement of women are crucial, their enforcement and implementation is equally important. The outstanding progress made over the year is often comprised by deep rooted prejudices and stereotype coupled with limited capacities at different levels.	HSD	https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Preliminary%20Gender%20Profile%20of%20Ethiopia%20Nov%2017%20final.pdf
Consolidated Gender Analysis for the Ethiopian Drought Response	2018	Ethiopia	No significant difference has been found on the impact soft drought although agro-pastoral HH are relatively better than than pastoral HH. Although agro-pastoralists are better off than pastoralists, they have still been severely affected by the drought in the areas studied. A reduction in income from livestock products particularly affects women, who are traditionally engaged in selling milk products to buy food for household consumption. Female petty traders have also been affected, since women are unable to sustain their businesses because of their responsibility for managing their households The drought has affected men, women, girls and boys in various ways, but the most food insecure groups currently appear to be infants, elderly people and pregnant and lactating women.	AE	
Resilience and Risk in Pastoralist Areas:	2016	Ethiopia	As the findings show, there is no single "magic arrow" or technology for	AE	

Recent Trends in Diversified and Alternative Livelihoods: East Africa Resilience Learning Project			enhancing resilience in drylands. Rather, there are multiple, incremental options, including livelihood diversification, that, when adapted to local contexts and circumstances, can increase probabilities for improved livelihoods and resilience.		
IGAD the State of Region Report	2016	All	The major social development indicators and gender equality indicators in the economic, social and political realms of the IGAD region show significant improvements. The overall proportion of the region's population living below the poverty line has declined. Nevertheless, with such positive mega trends, there are also negative developments, that might portend a more negative scenario in the region. With an increasingly highly connected, conversant, mobile anodal but unemployed young population, social unrest could unfortunately outpace reform. The shortage of fresh water, gaps between supply and demand for food, energy and electricity, and a widening income gap, as well as associated social unrest may increase vulnerabilities of communities to extremist ideologies, international crime and transnational threats.	HSD	ISBN: 978-87-999030-1-
The 2017 Voluntary National Reviews on SDGs of Ethiopia: Government Commitments, National Ownership and Performance Trends	2017	Ethiopia	Agricultural extension services coverage of women and quality of services have not been satisfactory; Supply of farm and agricultural inputs were unsatisfactory; failure to respect the rights of female-headed households to the use of land resources have been observed; shortage of loan services in particular to poor women have been experienced. Male-biased attitudinal behaviors and practices exist in every section of the society which needs to be addressed	ECI	https://www.et.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/2017/The%202017%20VNRs%20on%20SDGs_Ethiopia%20(Eng)%20Web%20version%20.pdf
Julie Arostegui (2013) Gender, conflict, and peace-building: how conflict can catalyze positive change for women, Gender & Development, 21:3, 533-549	2013	All	Although modern-day armed conflict is horrific for women, recent conflict and post conflict periods have provided women with new platforms and opportunities to bring about change. The roles of women alter and expand during conflict as they participate in the struggles and take on more economic responsibilities and duties as heads of households. The trauma of the conflict experience also provides an opportunity for women to come together with a common agenda. In some contexts, these changes have led women to become activists, advocating for peace and long-term transformation in their societies. This article explores how women have seized on the opportunities available to them to drive this advocacy forward: including the establishment of an international framework on women, peace, and security that includes United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and other international agreements and commitments to involving women in post-conflict peace-building. The article is based on on the-ground research and capacity-building activities carried out in the Great Lakes Region of Africa on the integration of international standards on gender equality and women's rights into post-conflict legal systems	PS	https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.846624
Opportunities for Gender Justice and Reconciliation in South Sudan	2013	South Sudan	This Policy Brief explores the nexus of gender justice and reconciliation in South Sudan. It addresses women's historical engagement in reconciliation processes in South Sudan at the grassroots and national levels and highlights their achievements to date. It then discusses the challenges to inclusion South Sudanese women face, as well as current opportunities to achieve true reconciliation by actualizing gender justice and equality – particularly through effective integration of women into the peace and reconciliation process. The Policy Brief concludes with a set of recommendations to civil society, community leaders, and the government	PS	https://www.africaportal.org/publications/opportunities-for-gender-justice-and-reconciliation-in-south-sudan/
Summit Kane, Matilda Rial, Anthony Matere, Marjolein Dieleman, Jacqueline E.W.	2016	South Sudan	In South Sudan, women disproportionately bear the burden of morbidity and mortality related to sexual and reproductive health, with a maternal mortality	HSD	https://doi.org/10.3402/gha.v9.33047

<p>Broerse & Maryse Kok (2016) Gender relations and women's reproductive health in South Sudan, <i>Global Health Action</i>, 9:1, 33047</p>			<p>ratio of 789 deaths per 100,000 live births. Design: A qualitative study was conducted to analyze how gendered social relations among the Fertit people affect women's ability to exercise control over their reproductive lives and thereby their sexual and reproductive health. Transcripts of 5 focus group discussions and 44 semi-structured interviews conducted with purposefully selected community members and health personnel were analyzed using Connell's relational theory of gender. Results: Women across all age groups report that they have little choice but to meet the childbearing demands of husbands and their families. Women, both young and old, and also elders, are frustrated about how men and society are letting them down and how they are left to bear the reproductive burden. The poverty and chronic insecurity in South Sudan mean that many men have few sources of pride and achievement; conformity and complicity with the hegemonic practices accord both security and a sense of belonging and privilege to men, often at the expense of women's reproductive health.</p>		
<p>Nada Mustafa Ali, <i>Gender and Statebuilding in South Sudan</i></p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>South Sudan</p>	<p>This report asserts that equality between women and men and among women—as well as women's security, economic empowerment, and meaningful participation—should be central benchmarks to state building in South Sudan, not only as a matter of principle, but also as a means to overturn years of conflict and marginalization. Gender equality is essential to building a strong and equitable economy and to ensuring a functional state that maximizes the full potential of all South Sudanese.</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>https://www.peacewomen.org/assets/file/SecurityCouncilMonitor/Missions/SouthSudan/special_report_usip_december_2011.pdf</p>
<p>Nyathon James Hoth Mai, <i>The Role of Women in Peace-Building in South Sudan</i></p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>South Sudan</p>	<p>Grounded in the prevalent under-representation of women in peace building processes, this brief explores why women's role in peace building is critical more generally and particularly in South Sudan. Second, the brief examines the opportunities the recent Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCISS) offers women in the upcoming peace building efforts. Third, it assesses the challenges that hinder the effective participation of women in peace building. Lastly, it proposes recommendations that may help address this persistent underutilization of women's vast skills to support durable peace in South Sudan. The paper argues that women's role in peace building is essential. This is because 1) South Sudanese women have played instrumental roles in resolving past conflicts, which give them experiences and skills that are crucial in the current peace building process, 2) women's activities in peace building support healing and reconciliation efforts for women are known for bridging conflicts related divides, 3) war impacts on women quite differently, and as such, their needs and peace-building priorities are different from those of men, and 4) it is a constitutional right and an international obligation that women participate in peace-building activities.</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>https://suddinstitute.org/assets/Publications/572b7eb2dd52b_TheRoleOfWomenInPeaceBuildingIn_Full.pdf</p>
<p>Ngatho Mugo , Anthony B. Zwi, Jessica R. Botfield, and Caitlyn Steine, <i>Maternal and Child Health in South Sudan: Priorities for the Post-2015 Agenda</i></p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>South Sudan</p>	<p>The Republic of South Sudan continues to face considerable challenges in meeting maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) care needs and improving health outcomes. Ongoing instability and population displacement undermine scope for development, and damaged infrastructure, low coverage of health services, and limited government capacity and a human resource base have resulted in a fragmented health system. Despite considerable attention, effort and support, the issues and challenges facing South Sudan remain deep and sustained, and urban–rural disparities are considerable. There is a need to maintain investments in MNCH care and to support developing systems,</p>	<p>HSD</p>	<p>https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2158244015581190</p>

			institutions, and programs. This review of the literature offers a commentary and appraisal of the current MNCH situation in South Sudan. It explores the barriers and challenges of promoting MNCH gains, and identifies priorities that will contribute to addressing the Millennium Development Goals and the emerging health priorities for the post-2015 development agenda.		
Eleanor Gordon , Anthony Cleland Welch and Emmicki Roos, Security Sector Reform and the Paradoxical Tension between Local Ownership and Gender Equality	2015	South Sudan	Security Sector Reform (SSR) is an increasingly significant feature of peacebuilding efforts (UN 2013 and 2008; Sedra 2010) in recognition of the importance of effective and accountable security sector institutions to sustainable peace, as well as regional stability and international security (UN 2008; OECD 2007). This article examines examples of SSR in South Sudan and other conflict-affected environments to analyse the tension or conflict that can exist between local ownership and gender equality. What happens when gender discrimination and patriarchal values characterise the local environment and 'locals' do not value gender equality? It is argued that the tension between local ownership and gender equality is deceptive, serving merely to protect the power of dominant groups, disempower the marginalised, to disguise the power relations at play in post-conflict environments and avoid addressing the security needs of those who are often at most risk.	PS	http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/sta.gj
Apuk Ayuel Mayen, Women in Peace Making Processes in South Sudan	2013	South Sudan and Rep. of Sudan	This brief examines the challenges to the participation of South Sudanese women in formal peace making processes, in particular the prevailing exclusion of women and the gender perspective from the post-independence negotiations process. Moreover, it identifies opportunities for governmental redress at the current juncture of the implementation of the 9 Agreements signed in September 2012 between the Republics of South Sudan and Sudan. Equitable participation of women in the public sphere is a constitutional right supported by a mandated 25% quota as a measure of redress of gender inequities based on history, customs and traditions. Although, commitment to increasing the participation of women in the public sector is the official policy of the Government of South Sudan, there has been negligible progress to date, at all levels. Moreover, women's participation in peace making processes is an area of chief deficiency. The post-independence process modeling the CPA process has been exclusive in disposition and composition, immensely deficient in the participation of women.	PS	https://www.suddinstitute.org/assets/Publications/572b7eb54faab_WomenInPeaceMakingProcessesInSouthSudan_Full.pdf
Rita Martin, Women Count: A project of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders	2014	All		PS	https://gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/ICR_2014_SouthSudan-7.27.15_0.pdf
Sumit Kane, Matilda Rial, Anthony Matere, Marjolein Dieleman, Jacqueline E.W. Broerse & Maryse Kok. Gender relations and women's reproductive health in South Sudan	2016	South Sudan	In South Sudan, women disproportionately bear the burden of morbidity and mortality related to sexual and reproductive health, with a maternal mortality ratio of 789 deaths per 100,000 live births.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.3402/gha.v9.33047
Jennifer Scott, Sarah Averbach, Anna Merport Modest, Michele R Hacker, Sarah Cornish , Danielle Spencer, Maureen Murphy and Parveen Parmar. An assessment of gender inequitable norms and gender-based violence in South Sudan: a community-	2013	South Sudan	Following decades of conflict, South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in 2011. Prolonged conflict, which included gender-based violence (GBV), exacerbated gender disparities. This study aimed to assess attitudes towards gender inequitable norms related to GBV and to estimate the frequency of GBV in sampled communities of South Sudan.	HSD	https://conflictandhealth.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/1752-1505-7-4

based participatory research approach					
Jane Kani Edward, A Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in South Sudan	2014	South Sudan	This study seeks to examine how structural factors, customary laws and traditional practices, and economic hardships shape women's status and hinder their effective participation in leadership positions in South Sudan. By doing so, the study identifies some of the socio-cultural, economic, legal, educational and political conditions, which lead to gender inequality in South Sudan. It proposes strategies for addressing gender disparities in many aspects of South Sudanese society for the betterment of women's condition, and achievement of gender equality in South Sudan.	ECI	https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2014.928347
Jennifer Scott, Michele Hacker, Sarah Averbach, Anna M. Modest, Sarah Cornish, Danielle Spencer, Maureen Murphy, and Parveen Parmar. Influences of sex, age, and education on attitudes toward gender inequitable norms and practices in South Sudan	2014	South Sudan	Prolonged conflict in South Sudan exacerbated gender disparities and inequities. This study assessed differences in attitudes towards gender inequitable norms and practices by sex, age and education to inform programming. Applying community-based participatory research methodology, 680 adult respondents, selected by quota sampling, were interviewed in seven South Sudanese communities from 2009 to 2011. The verbally administered survey assessed attitudes using the Gender Equitable Men scale. Data were stratified by sex, age and education. Of 680 respondents, 352 were female, 326 were male and two did not report their sex. Th	HSD	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4176771/
Lynn Lawry, Covadonga Canteli, Tahina Rabenzanahary, Wartini Pramana. A mixed methods assessment of barriers to maternal, newborn and child health in Gogrial West, South Sudan	2017	South Sudan	Health conditions for mothers, newborns, and children in South Sudan are among the worst worldwide. South Sudan has the highest rate of maternal mortality in the world and despite alarming statistics, few women and children in South Sudan have access to needed healthcare, especially in rural areas. The purpose of this study was to understand the barriers to maternal, newborn and child health in Gogrial West, Warrap State, South Sudan, one of the most underdeveloped states.	HSD	https://reproductive-health-journal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12978-016-0269-y#Sec22
Sumit Kane, Matilda Rial, Maryse Kok, Anthony Matere, Marjolein Dieleman, and Jacqueline E. W. Broerse. Too afraid to go: fears of dignity violations as reasons for non-use of maternal health services in South Sudan	2018	South Sudan	South Sudan has one of the worst health and maternal health situations in the world. Across South Sudan, while maternal health services at the primary care level are not well developed, even where they exist, many women do not use them. Developing location specific understanding of what hinders women from using services is key to developing and implementing locally appropriate public health interventions.	HSD	https://reproductive-health-journal.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s12978-018-0487-6
Sumit Kane, Maryse Kok, Matilda Rial, Anthony Matere, Marjolein Dieleman, and Jacqueline EW Broerse. Social norms and family planning decisions in South Sudan	2016	South Sudan	With a maternal mortality ratio of 789 per 100,000 live births, and a contraceptive prevalence rate of 4.7%, South Sudan has one of the worst reproductive health situations in the world. Understanding the social norms around sexuality and reproduction, across different ethnic groups, is key to developing and implementing locally appropriate public health responses.	HSD	https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s12889-016-3839-6
Valérie Bérenger and Audrey Verdier-Chouchane. Child Labour and Schooling in South Sudan and Sudan Is There a Gender Preference?	2015	South Sudan and Rep. of Sudan	Based on the 2009 household surveys conducted in Sudan and South Sudan, the objective of this article is to analyse gender inequality for the young population aged 10 to 14 who should be at school. Although education is free in both countries, children's enrolment at school is low especially for girls, many of them stay home performing domestic chores or have an economic activity particularly in rural areas. The bivariate probit model highlights the key role of the household head's education, gender and poverty status in determining children's schooling. Drawn on Pal (2004) who extended the Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition, we confirm that children's activity in Sudan and South Sudan is strongly determined by the fact of being a girl or a boy. The article also provides some policy recommendations to address the issues of low school attendance and high gender inequality.	HSD	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/WPS_No_230_Child_Labour_and_Schooling_in_South_Sudan_and_Sudan.pdf

<p>Marisa O. Ensor. Displaced Girlhood: Gendered Dimensions of Coping and Social Change among Conflict-Affected South Sudanese Youth</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>South Sudan</p>	<p>As wartime inhabitants, female children have often been presented as paradigmatic non-agents, victims of a toxic mixture of violent circumstances and oppressive cultural practices. Child- and gender-sensitive approaches, on the other hand, have embraced a more balanced recognition of displaced girls' active, if often constrained, efforts to cope with adverse circumstances. In South Sudan, a young country mired in unresolved conflict and forced displacement, girls must navigate multiple and complex challenges. Drawing on fieldwork conducted among South Sudanese refugees in Uganda and returnees in South Sudan, I examine ways in which gender shapes local realities of conflict, displacement, return, and reintegration, focusing on the often-overlooked experiences of girls and female youth. Study findings evidence displaced girls' remarkable determination and resourcefulness as they struggle to overcome a persistently turbulent climate of social instability, deprivation, and conflict</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>https://refuge.journals.yorku.ca/index.php/refuge/article/view/38599</p>
<p>United Nations Africa Human Development Report : Accelerating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Gender inequality is costing sub-Saharan Africa on average \$US95 billion a year, peaking at US\$105 billion in 2014– or six percent of the region's GDP – jeopardising the continent's efforts for inclusive human development and economic growth, according to the Africa Human Development Report 2016. The report analyses the political, economic and social drivers that hamper African women's advancement and proposes policies and concrete actions to close the gender gap. These include addressing the contradiction between legal provisions and practice in gender laws; breaking down harmful social norms and transforming discriminatory institutional settings; and securing women's economic, social and political participation. Deeply-rooted structural obstacles such as unequal distribution of resources, power and wealth, combined with social institutions and norms that sustain inequality are holding African women, and the rest of the continent, back. The report estimates that a 1 percent increase in gender inequality reduces a country's human development index by 0.75 percent.</p>	<p>HSD</p>	<p>https://dspace.library.uu.nl/handle/1874/347133</p>
<p>Sophie Read-Hamilton & Mendy Marsh: The Communities Care programme: changing social norms to end violence against women and girls in conflict-affected communities</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>While significant progress has been made in recent years in responding to violence against women and girls in humanitarian contexts, timely and quality care and support to survivors still remains a challenge. Little is known about effective prevention. Few interventions have targeted underlying drivers of violence against women and girls (VAWG), which include social norms. In response to the urgent need to increase access to services for survivors, as well as the imperative to develop and test effective strategies to actually prevent VAWG in conflict-affected communities, UNICEF has developed the Communities Care: Transforming Lives and Preventing Violence programme. An innovative and holistic initiative currently being piloted in internally displaced camps and communities in Somalia and South Sudan, the Communities Care programme is premised on the idea that while armed conflict causes horrendous suffering, the changes created to community structure, economic roles, and social dynamics offer an opportunity to promote social norms that uphold women and girls' equality, safety, and dignity. While the pilot phase is ongoing throughout 2016, indications to date are positive. The preliminary analyses of data suggest promising trends, with the intervention communities having significantly greater improvement than the control communities on some of the dimensions of social norms measured. Communities Care programme is also promoting community actions against violence in pilot sites. Evidence and lessons from Communities Care will contribute to the refinement of efforts to</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2016.1195579</p>

			prevent and respond to VAWG in conflict-affected settings around the world.		
Ingrid Kircher: Challenges to security, livelihoods, and gender justice in South Sudan: The situation of Dinka agro-pastoralist communities in Lakes and Warrap States	2013	South Sudan	In South Sudan, widespread euphoria following independence in July 2011 has given way to disappointment that expected peace dividends have not materialise. Many South Sudanese are experiencing insecurity, a lack of access to basic services, and increasing inequalities. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in remote border areas are particularly affected by insecurity and by a lack of social services, and women are particularly marginalised. This report is the result of Oxfam research to enable the needs and views of conflict-affected communities, in relation to security and livelihoods, to be voice, heard, and addressed. It focuses on the security concerns expressed by the communities themselves: conflict within and between communities, cattle raiding, and violence against women.	PS	https://books.google.gm/books?hl=en&lr=&id=FQnSAQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA3&dq=%22gender+equality%22+agricultural+water+resource+management+in+South+Sudan&ots=kmQRNo7reE&sig=HkAQRpvTWQ3MxUsTYc0GFFCcPNQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
Derek W. Willis , Nick Hamon:Eliminating malaria by 2040 among agricultural households in Africa: potential impact on health, labor productivity, education and gender equality	2018	All	Ambitious goals have been set to eradicate malaria by the year 2040. Given the high poverty levels and the intense levels of malaria transmission in sub-Saharan Africa, suppressing malaria in rural agricultural communities in these regions will be one of the greatest challenges to achieving malaria eradication. This study has two objectives. The first is to estimate how eradicating malaria by 2040 would affect agricultural households in sub-Saharan Africa. The second is to identify where additional research is needed to develop better estimates of how eradicating malaria by 2040 would affect those households.	HSD	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6266653/pdf/gatesopenres-2-13966.pdf
Nhial Tiitmamer, Augustino Ting Mayai, Nyathon Hoth Mai: Land Tenure in South Sudan: Does it Promote Climate Change Resilience?	2017	South Sudan	Land tenure systems have implications for food security, access to water, natural resources, pastures and settlement during droughts and flood disasters. Although the South Sudanese Land Act 2009 recognizes both formal and customary land tenure systems, little is known in practice about the extent to which these systems promote climate change resilience in the country. Land was a key driver of the war between Khartoum and Southern Sudan. The Khartoum government had placed the land and its resources under the state's control, while the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), which represented the South during the war, argued that the "land belongs to the community" and that the government could only regulate its usage and management.	AE	https://www.suddinstitute.org/assets/Publications/58b66aacb8b3b_LandTenureInSouthSudanDoesItPromote_Full.pdf
Nyathon Hoth Mai, Jok Madut Jok, Nhial Tiitmamer: Climate Change and Gender in South Sudan	2018	South Sudan	Climate change poses global risks (World Economic Forum, 2016, IPCC, 2014). These risks adversely affect women in developing countries because of their little capacity to adapt (Brody et al, 2008). Previous studies show that women are more vulnerable to climate change than men for a variety of reasons, including illiteracy, low socioeconomic skills, inadequate access to assets, and social isolation, among others (Ahmad and Fajber, 2009; Archer 2003; UNISDR, 2008; Neumayer and Plumper, 2007). Thus, if empowered, women can contribute significantly to climate change adaptation and mitigation.	AE	https://www.africaportal.org/publications/climate-change-and-gender-south-sudan/
Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources of South Sudan:Gender Mainstreaming in Water Harvesting in South Sudan	2015	South Sudan	Resource-based conflicts over access to traditional grazing lands and water rights in South Sudan form a fundamental challenge to peace and stability in the country. To tackle the causes of conflict, the Government of South Sudan and the international community have been investing in livestock water provision over the last several years. Unfortunately the building of water harvesting structures has so far focused mainly on the technical aspects, with less attention to social dynamics and peace-building, with impacts on the sustainability of the interventions. In order to understand water harvesting	AE	http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/17758/gender_mainstreaming_water_South_Sudan.pdf?sequence=1

			interventions in the context of livelihoods improvement, conflict resolution and policy discourse in South Sudan, FAO in collaboration with UNEP have embarked on a joint project - "Assessment of water harvesting structures for sustainable livelihoods and peace building in South Sudan", financed from the Peace Building Fund (PBF) for South Sudan.		
Mariam Jooma: Feeding the peace: Challenges facing human security in post-Garang South Sudan	2005	South Sudan	It wasn't long ago that throngs of well-wishers from south Sudan descended upon Khartoum to greet John Garang De Mabior, the former rebel leader and longtime Achilles' heel of the National Congress Party (NCP) government, on the occasion of his inauguration as vice-president of Sudan. The symbolism of former enemies sharing a common political stage spoke of a society not only war-fatigued but expectant of the dividends of peace. Observers described the mood as a "rare moment of hope" for the deeply fractured country. As this situation report was being written, news of the sudden death of the new vice-president made the headlines. This event immediately called into question the durability of the most recent peace agreement, and the way forward for the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), particularly in the light of the immediate violence that erupted in Khartoum and Juba resulting in the death of some 130 people. Since then, analysts have put forward numerous scenarios regarding the implications of John Garang's death for peace in Sudan.	PS	https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/AF440165F47C3D06C125706600442F2F-iss-sdn-23aug.pdf
Michael Brophy: Progress to universal primary education in southern Sudan: a short country case study	2003	South Sudan	Over the past decade there has been significant progress in the development of education in rebel-held areas of southern Sudan with most of this work being carried out at the local community level. Support from the international community for education has been very limited. Despite the fact that progress has been made, it would be unrealistic, however, to suggest that southern Sudan will meet EFA objectives by 2015. The education system in Southern Sudan has always been under resourced. Immediately prior to the current civil war there was a shortage of qualified teachers and a lack of school equipment and textbooks. (House of Nationalities 2002). Between 1985 and 1990 the breakdown in education accelerated as teachers and pupils were recruited into the different armies and militias.	HSD	http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.543.206&rep=rep1&type=pdf
UN Women Africa Report	2011	South Sudan	South Sudan gained independence from Sudan on 9 July 2011. The fifty-year long war between North and South Sudan bred a culture of violence that still pervades. Even after the independence of South Sudan, the new nation has been confronted by internal conflicts that continue to create a humanitarian crisis with displacement of populations and reversal of development gains. These conflicts disproportionately affect women and girls who suffer hideous consequences of the violence, abuse, deprivation and loss of livelihoods. The responsibility for family wellbeing in these difficult circumstances places a phenomenal burden on women.	ECI	https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/eastern-and-southern-africa/south-sudan
UNDP South Sudan - Stories	2019	South Sudan	Laura Poni Hatim, social worker at the Special Protection Unit of the State Ministry of Education, Gender and Social Welfare office in Yambio. Laura Poni Hatim is a married mother of five children, two boys and three girls. She is a social worker at the Special Protection Unit of the State Ministry of Education, Gender and Social Welfare office in Yambio. Every morning she leaves her children with their grandmother and walks 45 minutes to reach her office where she is completely dedicated to supporting and assisting victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).	PS	https://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home/stories/supporting-survivors-of-sgbv-in-south-sudan/
UN Women Africa Report	2019	South Sudan	Sudan is still in a transition period with the secession of South Sudan in July	PS	https://africa.unwomen.org

			2011 and the subsequent loss of about 75% of the country's oil resources. The economy is expected to recover gradually with revival of the agriculture industry, increases in oil production and gold mining. However, soaring inflation, a high fiscal deficit and sanctions could reduce Sudan's potential for socio-economic development. Nearly half (46.5%) of the population of Sudan falls below the poverty line. The 2013 Human Development Report shows Sudan with a low Human Development Index (HDI) ranking of 171 out of 183 countries despite its much higher ranking National Income (GNI). In addition, Sudan ranks 129 among 148 countries on the Gender Inequality Index in the report.		g/en/where-we-are/eastern-and-southern-africa/sudan
UNDP Report - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy	2017	South Sudan	UNDP and the United Nations in its entirety consistently prioritize gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) in all endeavors. Since the adoption of CEDAW in 1979, the Beijing +20 platform for action in 1995, and the implementation of the third MDG (Millennium Development Goal) "Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women," UNDP has contributed to bridging the global gender gap, by empowering women and promoting gender equality. Although the progress made in the area of women's rights is worthy of celebration, the journey has not been without challenges, and there are still many obstacles to realizing gender equality – in a global sense, in the African region and within South Sudan. Moving ahead, as UNDP transitions from the MDGs to the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) there remains much to be done to improve the status of GEWE. The fifth SDG: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, demonstrates the importance of gender equality in development that is sustainable. Gender is a theme under the agenda of several of the 17 SDGs, and is at the forefront of the Post 2015 Development Agenda.	HSD	https://www.undp.org/content/dam/southsudan/library/Fact%20Sheets/GEWE_S.pdf
Millicent Odeny: Improving Access to Land and strengthening Women's land rights in Africa.	2013	All	The need to improve access to land and strengthen women's land rights in Africa has elicited a lot of discussion with women's rights activists arguing for increased access and control over land and other productive resources. The paper examines inter-relations between women's land rights and socio-economic development, peace and security and environmental sustainability in Africa. It goes on to highlight the impacts of the discrimination against women with regard to access, control and ownership of land and identifies promising practices related to strengthening women's land rights with possible benchmarks and indicators to track progress made in strengthening women's land rights in the context of the implementation of the AU Declaration on land. It concludes by providing concrete recommendations on how to further promote dialogue, advocacy, partnerships and capacity development in support of women's land rights in Africa.	AE	https://web.law.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/microsites/gender-sexuality/odeny_improving_access_to_land_in_africa.pdf
Nuha Mohamed Elamin Ahmed: Fighting Poverty in Sudan	2015	South Sudan and Rep. of Sudan	Sudan has had one of the highest growth rates amongst Sub-Saharan African countries and a rapidly rising per capita income, with per capita GDP of US\$1,500. Nonetheless, the country's human development outcomes remain weak. Sudan ranks 154 out of 169 countries in UNDP's 2010 Human Development Index, especially relative to the fact that income per capita GDP exceeded \$1,500 or roughly 25 percent higher than the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) average. In 2009, Sudan was the third largest producer of crude oil in SSA, behind Nigeria and Angola, although Sudan's production was only about 30 percent of Angola's. Despite the rising per capita income, the incidence of poverty is high, with 46.5 percent of the population is below the poverty line. There is also significant variation in the incidence of poverty between urban and	PS	http://iariw.org/egypt2015/nuha-ahmed.pdf

			rural areas as well as between states in the Federation. The incidence of poverty in Khartoum state is 26.0 percent and 69.4 percent in North Darfur.		
Jane Kani Edward: Reconfiguring the South Sudanese Women's Movement	2019	South Sudan	This article examines multiple aspects that prompted the emergence and development of the women's movement in South Sudan. It intends to outline challenges and opportunities for the women's movement over the years. Indeed, there are numerous sociocultural, economic, political, and structural aspects that impinge on women's collective actions and mobilization. Nevertheless, this article focuses on how the efforts of the women's movement strived to articulate and promote critical issues related to women and gender in South Sudan that are partly constrained by three interrelated factors: its close association with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (splm), persistent civil wars and political instability, and donor agencies' influence on its agenda and activities. The paper argues that, without any tangible changes in these dynamics, the women's movement in South Sudan will not be able to simultaneously and effectively tackle practical and strategic gender concerns and interests and achieve gender equality in South Sudan.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1163/15692086-12341345
James MacKinnon and Barbara MacLaren: Human Resources for Health Challenges in Fragile States	2012	South Sudan	Health indicators in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS) paint a dire picture for their residents, with no quick-fix solution easily identified. Greater financial and human resources are needed to fill gaps, but training new nurses, doctors, midwives and allied health professionals takes time that many fragile states simply cannot afford. Emigration of health professionals from FCAS can create a negative feedback loop for health outcomes and highlights the important challenges surrounding sustainable human resources for health (HRH) in fragile states. To shed light on one aspect of the dynamics of creating robust health systems in FCAS, this report looks at the severity of the health workforce crisis in three FCAS: Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Zimbabwe. The objectives of this report are to: • Identify key health and human resource indicators in the three countries and situate them in the regional context; • Identify key training issues with regard to human resources for health; and • Identify policies in human resources for health and determine their implementation status. This research will inform a scoping study on diaspora engagement in fragile states being developed in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The study will examine the impact of African diaspora health professionals in short and medium-term placements and test the skills circulation theory in fragile states. This project will build on past North-South Institute work on the implications of the brain drain on the status of health in Southern Africa, as well as numerous policy briefs on gender equity, migration and trade.	HSD	http://www.nsi-ins.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/2012-Human-Resources-for-Health-Challenges-in-Fragile-States.pdf
Desmond Brown and Robert Dбие: Women's Empowerment and Development in South Sudan	2019	All	The new South Sudan gov't has little infrastructure. Although the nation has large deposits of petroleum, iron ore, silver, cooper, aluminium, coal, uranium, chromium ore, copper, zinc...only less than 150 miles of paved roads are available. Electricity is mostly produced by generators while indoor plumbing and tap water are reported to be very scarce. As a result of the civil war, South Sudan mostly depends on imports of goods, services, and capital, mainly from Uganda, Kenya and Sudan. Most of its citizens in the rural areas are repo	ECI	https://books.google.gm/books?hl=en&lr=&id=wzaEDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA303&dq=gender+equality+tourism+in+South+Sudan&ots=sy5EwhxiND&sig=ECp0-tkBkTaXooLjrQPGG5K85RM&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=gender%20equality%20

					20tourism%20in%20South%20Sudan&f=false
Nada Mustafa Ali: Women and HIV/AIDS in South Sudan	2011	South Sudan	Thirty years into the AIDS pandemic there is a strong consensus that it is impossible to conquer HIV without understanding and responding to the gender inequalities and the abuses of women's rights that both drive the pandemic and diminish the capacities of governments, communities and individuals to mitigate its effects. This is especially true in sub-Saharan Africa and in post - conflict settings.	HSD	https://books.google.gm/books?hl=en&lr=&id=20CUs8wFEtUC&oi=fnd&pg=PA111&dq=gender+equality+women+empowerment+HIV/AIDS+in+South+Sudan&ots=ySd9_3BR-f&sig=H9ssIbKIYL_5d5KbDYwmDYqohdl&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=gender%20equality%20women%20empowerment%20tourism%20in%20South%20Sudan&f=false
V. Nelson, J. Morton, L. Forsythe, A. Martin and M. Hartog: Achieving Dryland Women's Empowerment: Environmental Resilience and Social Transformation Imperatives	2015	All	Dryland peoples face significant challenges from environmental, demographic and socio-economic trends, and the added threat of climate change. These challenges are exacerbated by the generic and multi-faceted marginalization of drylands areas resulting from persistent myths and misconceptions and a history of highly inappropriate policies, under-investment, poverty, social exclusion and environmental degradation. In this context, women face particular kinds of discrimination and experience worse outcomes on core development indicators than national averages. Resilience is a key concept, adopted by research communities and by many international agencies and donors, that encourages thinking on how drylands and the people who live there can, in the short term, be more able to recover from shocks, and in the long term be transformed for the better. There are major opportunities to strengthen the resilience of dryland environments, but also, critically to achieve more change in the social sphere to transform gender relations and empower women. The growing recognition of the value of dryland livelihood systems, particularly those that are pastoralist and highly adapted to the structural variability of rangeland ecologies, and of pastoralist knowledge, underpins the chance to strengthen the environmental resilience of the drylands. Future dryland policies and programmes should be appropriately designed and implemented based upon this new understanding of dryland dynamics, which involves the co-evolution of social and environmental systems. Greater understanding of social change drivers, both in the wider context and within development interventions are needed, with respect to gender relations. To support women's empowerment and dryland development requires gender justice, i.e. measures to ensure the recognition of women's rights, equal representation for women and redistribution of resources for more equitable development. Firstly, to ensure full recognition of women's rights means achieving widespread acceptance that women are equal members of dryland communities and that as citizens they should have equal rights to participate in decision making from the community to national levels. They should receive high-quality basic government services, and have equitable access to appropriate resources, networks and markets. The value of women's indigenous and local knowledge should also be fully acknowledged by policy-makers. Action is required where customary norms are	AE	https://gala.gre.ac.uk/id/eprint/14518/1/14518_FOR_SYTHER_Achieving_Dryland_Women's_Empowerment_2015.pdf

			less positive for women, especially specific practices which undermine women's health, wellbeing and dignity, but also where women are not recognized as value chain actors, or able to influence household decision making, or access education and health services. To enable women to realize their human rights requires conscientization of both women and men. The value of adaptive pastoral livelihood systems, particularly the element of mobility, should also be recognized. All policies and programmes should be cognizant of women frequently having more limited influence in decision making, higher work burdens, and less secure rights to resources, and should seek to change this for the benefit of women themselves, their households and their communities.		
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Report: Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty in South Sudan	2013	South Sudan	On 9 July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan became the world's newest and Africa's 55th nation. In a January 2011 referendum on independence, 99 per cent of voters in the south of Sudan had favoured separation from the north. Even before independence, the authorities in the south were carrying out development activities, which began after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the north and south in 2005. Despite some achievements, many daunting challenges remain. The 21-year Sudanese civil war took an enormous human toll and left South Sudan impoverished. More than half the population lives below the international poverty line. Most of the poor are in rural areas, where 84 per cent of the population lives. (The Government of South Sudan states that the total population is close to 9 million.) The relationship between the Government of South Sudan in Juba and the Government of Sudan in Khartoum remains tense due to sporadic military clashes. And several key issues – including the sharing of oil proceeds, border demarcation, cross-border trade and citizenship – have yet to be resolved between the two states.	PS	https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/39150184/south_sudan.pdf/d247b0b7-fc4f-4e2c-a636-8ac91e66bfb
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Report: Linking rural women with finance, technology and markets	2014	Rep.of Sudan	Although rural people face some of the highest poverty rates in Sudan, they also contribute to much of the country's growth. Agriculture generates about one third of Sudan's GDP, employing about three quarters of the labour force in rural areas. Even so, harvests are often low and unreliable, as farmers often lack the knowledge and technology to respond to changing weather patterns and weakened soil. Sudan's population will soon reach 40 million. Almost half of the population live below the national poverty line, a rate that reaches 58 per cent in rural areas. In addition to environmental risks, farmers are also constrained by poor access to markets and financial services. Since 1979, IFAD has worked with the Government of Sudan to develop structural reforms that tackle the roots of poverty. IFAD has continued to support rural people in Sudan through investment projects focusing on sustainable resource management, value-chain development and support to farmer organizations. In addition, IFAD has facilitated smallholder farmer access to finance through rural development programmes such as the Seed Development Project (SDP) in Kordofan, the Supporting Small-scale Traditional Rainfed Producers in Sinnar State (SUSTAIN) and rural finance programmes such as the Agricultural Bank of Sudan Microfinance Initiative (ABSUMI).	ECl	https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/40928822
UN Women Report:PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S WOMEN 2019–2020 - FAMILIES IN A CHANGING WORLD	2019	All	The world is rapidly changing. Families, and the role of women and girls within them, are also changing. Today, there is no 'standard' family form, nor has there ever been. In order for laws and policies to support families and meet the needs of all their members, they must evolve and adapt. Progress of the World's Women assesses the scale and scope of transformations in family life, and their	HSD	https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2019/progres

			implications for gender equality and women's empowerment. Drawing on the best available data from around the world, this Report proposes a comprehensive agenda for key policy actors – including gender equality advocates, national governments and international agencies – to make human rights a reality for all women and girls, no matter what kind of family they live in. Today there are many indications that women are increasingly able to exercise agency and voice within their families. These include the rising age of marriage; greater social and legal recognition of a diversity of partnership forms; declines in birth rates as women are better able to choose whether and when to have children, and how many; and women's increased economic autonomy. These transformations are both causes and consequences of largescale demographic changes, dramatic shifts in women and girls' access to education and employment, ideational and normative changes, and legal reform, often driven and inspired by women's activism.		s-of-the-worlds-women-2019-2020-en.pdf?la=en&vs=3512
Joint Agency Consolidated Gender Analysis (Oxfam and EU): South Sudan Gender Analysis: A snapshot situation analysis of the differential impact of the humanitarian crisis on women, girls, men and boys in South Sudan	2016	South Sudan	The continuing conflict which began in December 2013 is having a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of millions of South Sudanese women, men, boys and girls. Conflict has displaced populations, reduced food production and disrupted livelihoods and markets, making South Sudan one of the most food-insecure countries in the world. Women and men of all ages are suffering from the effects of conflict, including abuses and loss of control over, and access to, vital resources. In recognition that conflict can further aggravate existing vulnerabilities, exacerbate poverty and reinforce gender gaps, Oxfam conducted a gender analysis field study in May–June 2016 as part of the ECHO-ERC project 'Institutionalizing Gender in Emergencies: Bridging Policy and Practice'. This study was conceptualized on the basis of a gap analysis of previous work done on gender in South Sudan. Whereas other studies explored specific issues pertaining to gender in the country context, this study aims to audit and understand the overall perceptions of communities and aid workers on the performance of the humanitarian aid effort in gender mainstreaming in five different locations across the country. It highlights differential gender needs that are, or are not, being addressed, and the reasons for the perceptions that communities and aid workers have, as well as differential coping strategies and changing gender dynamics. It suggests, where possible, opportunities for improved and engendered programming by humanitarian donors, UN agencies, Cluster organizations, INGOs and NNGOs, as well as national and local authorities. It also aims to inform long-term modes of engendering programming needs in the protracted conflict	PS	https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/south-sudan-gender-analysis-a-snapshot-situation-analysis-of-the-differential-i-620207
UNICEF Report: Basic Education and Gender Equality	2013	All	Education is a major priority for children in the new nation of South Sudan. Despite education indicators being among the worst in the world, demand for education is high, which is demonstrated through the increases in school enrolment over the past few years. It is estimated that two million primary school aged children, mostly from rural areas, are not in school, while the few schools that do exist are not conducive to learning. Low rates of primary school completion and high gender, geographic and wealth disparities pose enormous challenges to the development of South Sudan.	HSD	https://womenindisplacement.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/Basic%20Education%20and%20Gender%20Equality.pdf
Republic of the Sudan Ministry of welfare and social security General Directorate for Women & Family Affairs: National Report	2014	Rep.of Sudan	Sudan has long been party to the Beijing plan of action throughout the decades. In 1995 the world's women, including the delegation from Sudan, met in Beijing, produced a document for governments to adopt. This was a milestone for	ECI	https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/page_attachments/su

Beijing +20			advancing women's rights and equality. Twelve critical thematic areas of concern were identified as important to address challenges that deter participation of women in both public and private life. The twelve areas of concern are: 1) Poverty 2) Education and training 3) Health 4) Violence against women 5) Armed conflict 6) The economy 7) Power and decision-making 8) Institutional mechanisms 9) Human rights 10) Media 11) The environment 12) Girl Child		dan.pdf
Mediel Hove and Enock Ndawana: Women's Rights in Jeopardy: The Case of War-Torn South Sudan	2017	South Sudan	This study asserts that women's rights are far from being recognized in South Sudan despite its efforts to include the rights of women in the Transitional Constitution after its attainment of independence from Sudan in 2011. While the article acknowledges the traditional modernization theory and cultural sovereignty theory, it engages international human rights standards as its conceptual framework. Using documentary research methodology involving analysis of primary and secondary sources, the manuscript established that a plural justice system involving incompatible customary and civil law failed to defend women's rights in the country. This was worsened by the country's descent into a civil war a few years after independence. Again, the fact that South Sudan has effectively been without a functioning permanent constitution and is one of the main challenges facing the country did not help the situation either. However, South Sudan still has opportunities to advance the promotion of women's rights if, among other things, the ongoing civil war ends and the guidelines of its Transitional Constitution are to be effectively enshrined in a new constitution of the country with a view of implementing them.	PS	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2158244017737355
Katie Zaroni (2017) Kenyan girls as agents of peace: Enhancing the capacity of future women peace builders. Research in Comparative and International Education,12(1), 110-126.	2017	Kenya	The role of women in peace building efforts has been recognized through various international instruments that have advanced the ability of women to access the peace table. In order for women to act as leaders, they must possess the capacity to disrupt structural, cultural, and direct forms of violence, engage in peacemaking activities, and employ prevention strategies for sustainable peace to be secured. This paper draws on qualitative research on a leadership program called Women of Integrity, Strength, and Hope (WISH) offered at the Daraja Academy, an all-girls boarding school in Kenya. The case study is situated within the larger global context of the women's peace movement galvanized by the United Nations to highlight the potential role women may offer as peace builders. The WISH program engages Kenyan girls through critical peace education pedagogy to enhance capabilities required for future female architects of sustainable peace in Kenya and in the world.	PS	https://doi.org/10.1177/1745499917696410
Elaine Unterhalter & Amy North (2011) Responding to the gender and education Millennium Development Goals in South Africa and Kenya: reflections on education rights, gender equality, capabilities and global justice, Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education, 41:4, 495-511, DOI: 10.1080/03057925.2011.581516	2011	Kenya	This paper explores understandings of gender equality and education and the nature of global goal and target setting, drawing on empirical data collected in central and local government departments in Kenya and South Africa reflecting on their implementation of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1, concerned with poverty, MDG 2, concerned with education, and MDG 3, concerned with gender equality. The study raises questions about the ownership of the MDGs and the reasons for the kinds of changes in meaning about gender and rights made by differently situated officials.	HSD	https://doi.org/10.1080/03057925.2011.581516
How does microcredit lead to empowerment? A case study of the Vinya Wa Aka group in Kenya. Journal of	2016	Kenya	Empowerment, as a vehicle for poverty reduction, is becoming a critical component of international development. This involves shifting the development paradigm from the predominant 'top-down' (deficit) approach towards a	ECI	https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.3130

International Development, 28(5), 715-732. Kulb, C., Hennink, M., Kiiti, N., & Mutinda, J. (2016)			'bottom-up' (asset-based) approach, thereby building capacity from existing community resources. Qualitative in-depth interviews were used to examine the process of women's empowerment through a community microcredit group, which utilizes an asset-based approach to development. Women experienced three distinct phases of empowerment: 'enlightenment,' 'group movement,' and 'empowerment'. This case study provides empirical data on the process of women's empowerment through microcredit while underscoring the strengths of asset-based approaches towards sustainable community development.		
Kavita Singh, Winnie Luseno & Erica Haney (2013) Gender equality and education: Increasing the uptake of HIV testing among married women in Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe, AIDS Care, 25:11, 1452-1461, DOI: 10.1080/09540121.2013.774311	2013	Kenya	Gender equality and education are being promoted as strategies to combat the HIV epidemic in Africa, but few studies have looked at the role of gender equality and education in the uptake of a vital service – HIV testing. This study looks at the associations between education (a key input needed for gender equality) and key gender equality measures (financial decision making and attitudes toward violence) with ever tested for HIV and tested for HIV in the past year. The study focused on currently married women ages between 15–24 and 25–34 in three countries – Kenya, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The data came from the Demographic and Health Surveys. Logistic regression was used to study the role of gender equality and education on the HIV testing outcomes after controlling for both social and biological factors. Results indicated that education had a consistent positive relationship with testing for both age groups, and the associations were always significant for young women aged 15–24 years ($p < 0.01$). The belief that gender-based violence is unacceptable was positively associated with testing for women aged 25–34 in all the three countries, although the associations were only significant in Kenya (among women reporting ever being tested: OR 1.58, $p < 0.00$; among women reporting being tested in the past year: OR 1.34, $p < 0.05$) and Zambia (among women reporting ever being tested: OR 1.24, $p < 0.10$; among women reporting being tested in the past year: OR 1.29, $p < 0.05$). High financial decision making was associated with testing for women aged 25–34 in Zimbabwe only (among women reporting ever being tested: OR 1.66, $p < 0.01$). Overall, the findings indicate that the education and the promotion of gender equality are important strategies for increasing uptake of a vital HIV service, and thus are important tools for protecting girls and young women against HIV.	HSD	doi.org/10.1080/09540121.2013.774311
Asaki, Becca & Hayes, Shannon. (2011). Leaders, not clients: Grassroots women's groups transforming social protection. Gender & Development. 19. 241-253. 10.1080/13552074.2011.592634.	2011	Kenya	Grassroots women in poor communities are creating their own innovative social protection mechanisms, and often moving beyond this to foster economic growth and prosperity. In this article, we propose an expansion of common understandings of social protection to include these activities initiated by citizens themselves. In this article, we describe strategies being led by grassroots women's community-based organisations in Kenya, Brazil and Peru, where women's self-help groups, networks, federations, and supporting NGOs, have been leading and Organising livelihoods, health and food security initiatives for the benefit of their members and communities. Many of the objectives of social protection can best be met by creating a social protection framework that recognises and builds on grassroots women's own initiatives. This would reposition poor women in the social protection debate: recasting them from 'beneficiaries', to become active agents of change, and formal partners with government and development agencies.	ECI	https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2011.592634
Susan Njogu et al., Women Empowerment	2017	Kenya	Rural women play a critical role in the rural economies of both developed and	AE	https://escipub.com/ijsr-

<p>for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Voices From Kenyaction. International Journal of Social Research, 2017; 1:1. DOI:10.28933/ijsr-2017-11-0301</p>			<p>developing countries. In most parts of the developing world they participate in crop production and livestock care, provide food, water and fuel for their families, and engage in off-farm activities to diversify their families' livelihoods. In addition, they carry out vital reproductive functions in caring for children, older persons and the sick. To understand the situation of rural women, it is necessary to examine the full diversity of their experiences in the context of the changing rural economy, including their position within household and community structures. A multi-stage sampling method was employed to select 136 respondents. Primary data was collected through the use of questionnaires and interview schedule and were subjected to both descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean farming experience was 11.4years, while mean farm size was 1.4ha. The main source of agricultural information was radio. Regression analysis showed that level of education, age and marital status were significantly related with level of participation. The findings conclude that women voices and level of participation is influenced by level of education, marital status and age. Therefore, the study recommends that women participation in sustainable livelihoods can only be achieved by empowering them with training and access to land in order to raise their voices in agricultural sector.</p>		<p>2017-11-0301/</p>
<p>Kombo and Kimani (2010), Gender and poverty reduction: A Kenyan context , Educational Research and Reviews Vol. 5 (01), pp. 024-030,</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Poverty is a dehumanizing condition for every one. It erodes human rights of the affected whether women or men. Poverty subjects an individual to a state of powerlessness, hopelessness, and lack of self-esteem, confidence, and integrity, leading to a situation of multidimensional vulnerability. Poverty has a gender dimension since women and men experience and react differently to its impact. It cuts across age, ethnicity and gender. Unless there are realistic and workable interventions to redress the situation, there develops a vicious circle of poverty where it is inherited from one generation to the other in households, communities and the nation. As many people in Kenya are poor with the women bearing the blunt of it, reducing its impact as well as breaking its vicious circle requires a concerted effort and a gender perspective in all the interventive strategies. Commitment of Kenya Government to eradicate poverty is manifest in its current development strategies, as demonstrated with the efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, especially No. 1, on the eradication of poverty to less than 30% of the Kenyans by 2015 and the Kenya Vision 2030. However, the reality on the ground indicates that despite these intentions, the increase on the number of the poor both in rural and urban Kenya has been worrying. This creates a need to intensify poverty reduction efforts in planning and programming, especially as regards to human resource development, health, employment, physical infrastructures, agriculture, rural development, trade, public safety, law and order, all of which are instrumental in scaling up the development process and poverty eradication. Moreover sustainable poverty reduction strategies must engage both women and men as actors and beneficiaries.</p>	<p>ECI</p>	<p>http://www.academicjournals.org/ERR2 ISSN 1990-3839</p>
<p>Meredith Preston McGhie and E. Njoki Wamai (2011); Beyond the numbers, Women's Participation in the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Geneva, Switzerland</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>Kenya</p>	<p>This publication therefore seeks, through an examination of the Kenya dialogue, to reflect on the Kenyan example and unpack the more generalised focus on women's participation in such a formal process. It aims to understand the structural and political dynamics that impact on how women participate in processes. It also considers what this means for women's participation in, and for addressing women's and gender issues in, the substance of peace talks.</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>https://www.africaportal.org/publications/beyond-the-numbers-womens-participation-in-the-kenya-national-dialogue-and-reconciliation/</p>

			Through this, the publication will review the mandate, process and structure of the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation, and how these factors influenced women's participation. It will look at the participation of women in the room, and of women in civil society who were working on the margins of the mediation process.		
Mwaniki, Bernard., Kibui, Agnes W., Athiemoolam, Logamurthie(2014). Gender equity in education development in Kenya and the new constitution for vision 2030. International journal of scientific research and innovative technology, 1 (2), pp. 21-34	2014	Kenya	Gender equity is the impartial treatment of women and men so as to ensure equal enjoyment of privileges and rights allotted to members of either gender. In Kenyan society, this has been a controversial subject since the country earned its independence. The subject is continually quelled by challenges and hindrances that not only make it difficult for the nation to make greater strides on its way to achieve gender equity but also continue to restrict the country's development whether in the political, social or economic spheres as envisioned in the country's economic growth blueprint dubbed Kenya Vision 2030. These challenges include traditional and cultural practices, rapid population growth, religion, poverty, disease and so on. Despite the aforementioned challenges, the country has still made enormous progress in trying to achieve gender equity in all sectors including education development and this is due to various efforts made by all stakeholders towards addressing the many gender issues and concerns experienced in the country. Among the progressive initiatives in this regard is the promulgation of the country's new constitution whose set of laws are aligned towards promoting gender equity and the incorporation of the country's economic growth strategic plan Vision 2030 which recognizes the achievement of gender equity and equality as an important component to driving economic development.	HSD	http://www.ijssrit.com/uploaded_all_files/2955893551_v2.pdf
Kenya and East Africa gender equality & female empowerment, USAID 2018	2018	Kenya	Kenya is a large and diversified economy with a population of nearly 50 million people (50.1 percent female). A leader in mobile-money with a vibrant mobile telecommunications industry, the country has a young, ambitious and well-educated workforce eager to contribute to the development of the country. The Global Gender Gap Report 2017 ranks Kenya 76 out of 144 globally with significant inequalities between males and females in education attainment, health outcomes, representation in parliament and participation in the labor market. Moreover, gender-based violence is pervasive with almost half (45 percent) of women aged 15-49 having experienced either physical or sexual violence at some point in their life (Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2014). Changes to societal attitudes and cultural beliefs around gender roles, norms and female empowerment at the community and household levels have been slow especially due to systemic gender barriers fueled by deeply held and persistent stereotypes. Limited access to land and credit constrains the full participation of women in the economy, particularly as producers and business owners. Despite the introduction of the gender equality requirements into property and inheritance laws, there is still a significant gender gap in access to land. Access to formal sources of credit is also limited, and is more pronounced for women. Unpaid care and domestic work burdens limit women's contributions in and benefit from productive activities, constrains their mobility, and limits their access to market resources.	ECI	https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/GEFE_Fact_Sheet_Sept_2018.pdf
Maru and Chemjo (2013), Microfinance Interventions and Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs Rural Constituencies in Kenya	2013	Kenya	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) provide its members with financial and social intermediation services to help improve their businesses. Despite a multitude of studies devoted to the topic, the effect of microfinance intervention on the	ECI	ISSN 2222-1697

<p>, Research Journal of Finance and Accounting , Vol.4, No.9, 2013</p>			<p>empowerment of women entrepreneurs in rural constituencies remains largely unexplored in Kenya. This paper seeks to bridge the gap by establishing the effect of microfinance interventions on empowerment of women entrepreneurs in Mogotio Constituency in Kenya. It focused on three specific objectives to: determine the effect of micro credit on empowerment of women entrepreneurs, examine the effect of micro savings on empowerment of women entrepreneurs and, finally establish the effect of training on empowerment of women entrepreneurs. The paper adopts a causal survey research design through which 80 members of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in the study area were selected and data collected from them using a structured questionnaire. Linear multiple regression was used to determine the MFI intervention constructs that affected micro finance intervention. SPSS was used to generate the frequency distribution. Results show that except for microfinance saving, other MFI interventions such as microfinance credit and microfinance training significantly and positively affect empowerment of women entrepreneurs. The study makes policy recommendations to guide development of microfinance interventions that are beneficial to the clients and other stakeholders of the MFI institutions.</p>		
<p>Frosina and Mwaura (2016), An assessment of gender mainstreaming in STI and the knowledge society in Kenya, Africa Center for Technology Studies</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Kenya</p>	<p>This report is an in-depth case study that seeks to examine the extent to which Kenyan women participate in the knowledge society and the socio-economic factors that affect their inclusion. Following the 'gender equality - knowledge society' framework developed by GenderInSITE, this report examines and analyses the conditions that facilitate participation of women in the knowledge society including international, regional, and national policy frameworks for gender and equality; social, economic, and health status; women's access to resources; women's agency; women's opportunities and capabilities with reference to access to education; and the degree to which they participate in the knowledge society. The Kenya case study will join a number of other case studies from around the world, providing a comparative analysis of female inclusion in the global knowledge economy. Recognizing that gender mainstreaming in the knowledge society is a direct result of enabling policies; equality in social, health, and economic status; and equality in accessing an education, employment, and resources, this report examines the extent to which these enabling factors are present in Kenya. This report will do this by analysing the national policy environment starting with an examination of the 2010 Kenyan Constitution, Vision 2030 national development plan, and specific gender policies. We will then examine how gender perspectives enshrined in global policies are incorporated into national policies of education, health, energy, transport, and employment among other sectors. We do this by examining Kenya's degree of ratification of international treaties and agreements relating to gender, and the extent to which the government adheres to and domesticates the agreements through national level laws, policies, and strategies. The report then analyses the indicators of the social status of Kenyan women and reviews how government policies work towards increasing equality and eliminating gender based discrimination. Recognizing that a woman's ability to enter and productively contribute to the workforce is highly dependent upon her health, the third section will analyze the status of women's health in Kenya. This analysis will look at the accessibility and affordability of health care, disease prevalence, and reproductive and sexual health. The report will then turn to the economic status of women analysing their participation in the active labour force and their</p>	<p>ECI</p>	<p>https://owsd.net/sites/default/files/National%20Assessment%20on%20Gender%20and%20STI%20-%20Kenya.pdf</p>

			income earning potential. We analyze the position of women in national decision-making roles, and then turn to an examination of their inclusion in the knowledge economy. We draw our conclusion and recommendations with regards to the role of government and other stakeholders in creating an enabling environment that encourages the inclusion of women in the knowledge society, and outline concrete steps that should be taken to ensure further inclusion and equality.		
Obonyo, Charles O & Asweto, Collins & Ouma, James & JR, Aluoch. (2014). Women Empowerment and Skilled Attendance/Facility Delivery in a Rural Community of Western Kenya. IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences. 3. 48-53. 10.9790/1959-03224853.	2014	Kenya	It is estimated that over 500,000 women die annually due to maternity complications, majority occur in the developing countries. In Kenya, maternal mortality ratio still remains high despite increased maternal health intervention efforts. Many developing countries have expanded their primary health facilities to improve access to maternal health services. However, disparity in use of health services is not very well understood. To determine relationship between women's empowerment and utilization of delivery care services, a survey of 403 mothers was conducted in Madiany division of Rarieda district, Kenya. About half the women had skilled delivery and health facility delivery. Predictors of skilled delivery and health facility delivery were education, autonomy, knowledge on pregnancy and delivery risks, occupation, parity, cost and travelling time. In order to move towards achieving MDG 5 we recommend empowering women by better education and income, and raising women's awareness on pregnancy danger signs by comprehensive health education.	HSD	DOI: 10.9790/1959-03224853
Gender Inequality, Poverty and Human Development in Kenya: Main Indicators, Trends and Limitations*	2003	Kenya	Indicators of gender inequality, poverty and human development in Kenya are examined. Significant and rising incidence of absolute poverty occurs in Kenya and women are more likely to be in poverty than men. Female/male ratios in Kenyan decision-making institutions are highly skewed against women and they experience unfavorable enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. The share of income earned by women is much lower than men's share. General Kenyan indicators highlight declining GDP per capita, increased poverty rates especially for women, reduced life expectancy, a narrowing of the difference in female/male life expectancy rates, increased child mortality rates and an increase in the female child mortality rates. This deterioration results in an increased socio-economic burden on women, not adequately captured in the HPI, HDI, GDI and GEM. This paper advocates the use of household level gender disaggregated data because much gender inequality occurs in and emanates from the household level where culture plays a very important role in allocation of resources and decision-making. Because most human development indicators are aggregates or averages, they can be misleading. They need to be supplemented by distributional and disaggregated data as demonstrated in the Kenyan case. The importance is emphasised of studying coping mechanisms of household/families for dealing with economic hardship and other misfortunes, such AIDS.	HSD	ISSN: 1442-8563
HELEN ELSEY et al (2005), Bypassing districts? Implications of sector-wide approaches and decentralization for integrating gender equity in Uganda and Kenya, Oxford University Press in association with The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	2005	Kenya	While the concept of gender mainstreaming has gained acceptance among many national and international development organizations, many obstacles are faced in translating the concept into tangible improvements in the health and well-being of women and men. This paper presents two qualitative case studies, one from Kenya and one from Uganda, of experiences of mainstreaming gender at district level; experiences which are set against the context of decentralization and sector wide approaches (SWAPs). The conceptual framework of social	HSD	doi:10.1093/heapol/czi017

doi:10.1093/heapol/czi017			movement theory, as used by HafnerBurton and Pollack, is drawn upon to analyze the findings of both case studies. This paper has been written in conjunction with a paper by Theobald et al. which explores gender mainstreaming at national level.		
Irandu and Shah(2014), The Role of Ecotourism in Promoting Women Empowerment and Community Development: Some Reflections From Kenya, Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management, ISSN 2328-2169 June 2014, Vol. 2, No. 6, 245-259	2014	Kenya	Threats posed by climate change have necessitated the search for alternative income-earning opportunities that are sustainable in most rural areas of developing countries. Climate change is likely to impact more negatively on women than men. Therefore, there is a need for diversifying rural livelihoods to reduce poverty and improve social welfare. This paper examines the ways in which ecotourism empowers women participants in rural areas of Kenya by offering them alternative and sustainable livelihoods. The authors argue that the creation of income-generating activities for women through ecotourism would help alleviate poverty, improve the status of women, and promote sustainable development of the local communities. The methodology used for collecting data in this paper was primarily qualitative in nature consisting of field observations by the authors and case studies of ecotourism projects initiated and managed by women throughout the country. The study adopts a multiple case study research design by examining the impacts of several ecotourism projects in different parts of the country, some owned by women and others by members of the local communities. Secondary methods included literature search and review. Available literature concerning concept of ecotourism, principles and practices, and research findings in other parts of the world was analyzed and put in the context of the Kenyan situation. Information from secondary sources provided insights on how ecotourism ventures in other parts of the world have positively or negatively impacted women. Such literature provided lessons on how to manage ecotourism projects properly in order to empower women and promote community development in Kenya. While available literature review shows positive impacts of ecotourism on women and local communities in Kenya, not all ecotourism projects provide social empowerment to the community. Some communities do not appear to get any tangible social benefits from ecotourism projects. The study concludes by recommending that the initiation, planning, and implementation of ecotourism projects should be carefully done to benefit women and local communities.	AE	doi: 10.17265/2328-2169/2014.06.002
Ogot M and Mungai E.(2012) ,Gender, Culture and Entrepreneurship in Kenya, International Business Research, Vol. 5, No. 5; May 2012	2012	Kenya	This study looked into how different cultural factors affect gender involvement in entrepreneurship in a multi-ethnic country, Kenya. A majority of previous similar studies have been done in Western, developed societies where national cultures have evolved and have dominated the literature on the 'cultural perspective' on gender and entrepreneurship. In the majority of sub-Saharan countries, ethnic cultures play a more dominant role in moulding the values and perceptions of its citizens than national cultures. The differential rate of gender involvement was compared among four Kenyan ethnic groups namely Luo, Kikuyu, Kalenjin and Kamba. A significant outcome of the study, is that there were neither significant gender differences on community perception of entrepreneurship nor the extent on the presence (or absence) of personality traits associated with entrepreneurship. From the study, it appears that for the communities studied, ethnic cultural influences play a larger role in women's propensities towards entrepreneurship and their view of their community perception towards the same, than does gender. This is pronounced even when men and women from the same communities are compared along the same dimensions.	ECl	http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ibr.v5n5p175

<p>Edith Mukudi Omwami (2015) Intergenerational comparison of education attainment and implications for empowerment of women in rural Kenya, Gender, Place & Culture, 22:8, 1106-1123,</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Kenya</p>	<p>An intergenerational comparison of education attainment and empowerment across two generations of Kenyan rural women population was undertaken. The study employed a longitudinal analysis of quantitative data derived from the Demographic and Health Survey databases. The survey captures relevant demographic background on the two generations of women. The study undertakes to compare the education attainment and empowerment outcome measures of socioeconomic status, household size, and fertility rates between the two cohorts of women. It also contrasts the experience of the women who accessed education in the era characterized by the welfare state (1989 cohort) with those who came of age in the austerity years of neoliberalism (2008/2009 cohort). The research established that the majority of women in both cohorts had limited access to education. However, women who accessed more education were more likely to show characteristics of empowered individuals – they had smaller households, fewer children, and were relatively wealthier. The results demonstrate that meaningful empowerment through education can only be realized if more women access levels of education beyond the basic education focus that is dominant in international development discourse</p>	<p>HSD</p>	<p>DOI: 10.1080/0966369X.2014.939152</p>
<p>Njenga P, Mugo F and Romanus Opiyo (2012), Youth and Women Empowerment through Agriculture in Kenya. VSO Jitolee</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Kenya</p>	<p>This reports contains the findings of a study on Youth, Women and Agriculture conducted in the months of January- March 2012. The study was carried out within the framework of the VSO's Jitolee mandate of empowering the Youth and Women for self reliance through enterprise creation. VSO's interest in agriculture as a platform for youth and women economic advancement nests well within Kenya's macro economic framework Vision 2030 whose main thrust is to transform Kenya into a middle income country by the year 2030. Vision 2030 positions the agricultural sector as a key driver for delivering the 10 per cent annual economic growth rate envisaged under the economic pillar of Vision 2030. The sector has set itself a goal of achieving an average growth rate of 7 per cent by 2015. A key thrust of the current agricultural development strategy is to increase productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural commodities and enterprises. A new business approach is needed to agricultural development. The youth and women - two demographic groups whose full potential has not been fully exploited - can be key drivers of this change.</p>	<p>AE</p>	<p>https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/ad59/77429ee9968428eae1dccfa2cd4ba2ef87ca.pdf</p>
<p>HIV and AIDS in Kenya (2018)</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>Kenya</p>	<p>In 2016, women accounted for 910,000 of the 1.6 million people living with HIV in Kenya. As in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, women in Kenya face discrimination in terms of access to education, employment and healthcare. As a result, men often dominate sexual relationships, with women not always able to practice safer sex even when they know the risks. For example, in 2014, 35% of adult women (aged 15-49) who were or had been married had experienced spousal violence and 14% had experienced sexual violence. Targets set for the next strategic period aim to reduce new infections in women by 50% and eliminate unmet family planning needs among this group. They also aim to reduce gender-based violence by 50%</p>	<p>HSD</p>	<p>https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub-saharan-africa/kenya</p>
<p>Women rights by Oxfam</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Women's limited participation in the social, economic and political processes in Kenya is majorly a factor of the historical patriarchal nature of the society. They are therefore faced with both systemic and cultural challenges in their bid to contribute to the County or National development agenda. Discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes continue to be entertained in both formal and</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>https://kenya.oxfam.org/what-we-do/womens-rights</p>

			informal institutions thereby hindering progress towards gender equality. A case in point is in the unequal participation and representation of women in political process, which has been informed by biased customs and stereotypes. Women's enjoyment of economic rights is also limited by the unequal distribution of resources, and limited access to factors of production, such as land and financial capital. There has been a positive shift in the social norms and practices that used to limit women's access to education and their enjoyment of the right to employment and adequate standards of living. The challenge arises when the educated girls become women, and their ambitions of participating in leadership positions are blocked despite the fact that they are qualified. Social norms that condone violence against women and girls also prevent them from equal participation and full enjoyment of life.		
Susan Njogu et al., WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS: VOICES FROM KENYA. International Journal of Social Research, 2017; 1:1.	2017	Kenya	Rural women play a critical role in the rural economies of both developed and developing countries. In most parts of the developing world they participate in crop production and livestock care, provide food, water and fuel for their families, and engage in off-farm activities to diversify their families' livelihoods. In addition, they carry out vital reproductive functions in caring for children, older persons and the sick. To understand the situation of rural women, it is necessary to examine the full diversity of their experiences in the context of the changing rural economy, including their position within household and community structures. A multi-stage sampling method was employed to select 136 respondents. Primary data was collected through the use of questionnaires and interview schedule and were subjected to both descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean farming experience was 11.4years, while mean farm size was 1.4ha. The main source of agricultural information was radio. Regression analysis showed that level of education, age and marital status were significantly related with level of participation. The findings conclude that women voices and level of participation is influenced by level of education, marital status and age. Therefore, the study recommends that women participation in sustainable livelihoods can only be achieved by empowering them with training and access to land in order to raise their voices in agricultural sector.	AE	ISSN:2576-5531
Gender equality challenges in Kenya and Africa , Key note address by commissioner Winfred Lichuma EBS, Chairperson National Gender And Equality Commission Kenyaduring the event: Gender Equality: International Challenges And Strategies For Success organized by Australian Federal Police at the Australian High Commission in London offices on 28th June 2017	2017	Kenya	The address traces the history of the rights of women from independence to the promulgation of the 2010 constitution. It then goes further ahead to state the advances made in different areas, including three of the IGAD priorities.	PS	https://www.ngeckenya.org/Downloads/Gender Equality in Kenya post 2010 Constitution.pdf
KenyaGovernment(2016) , National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and Related Resolutions (2016-2018)	2016	Kenya	Since the adoption of the resolution (United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace, and security)in October 2000, member states have undertaken the development of National Action Plans for its implementation. The Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) has therefore been developed in fulfillment of the country's commitment to implement Resolution 1325 and related resolutions. The plan, aptly titled 'Kuhusisha Wanawake ni Kudumisha Amani' ('to involve women is to sustain peace') takes into account	HSD	http://peacewomen.org/action-plan/national-action-plan-kenya

			the changing nature of insecurity and incorporates a human security approach whose focus is on the protection of individual citizens. The KNAP further recognizes that security threats include social, economic, and environmental factors, and notes that women's vulnerability is exacerbated by unequal access to resources, services, and opportunities		
Republic Of Kenya (2018) , Submission By Kenya To SBI 48On Gender And Climate Change	2018	Kenya	Kenya recognizes that access to the means of implementation is key to tackling climate change challenges, which unequally impacts on the livelihoods of men and women. The most affected are women, children, elderly and the disabled persons who have less access to financial independence and opportunities and reintegration in society after climate disasters.Capacity building is important to empowering women and the vulnerable strata of the society to build their own resilience, and enable them contribute to national resilience building and achievement as per Kenya's Vision 2030. A clear and robust monitoring and evaluation (including use of sex disaggregated data) of the milestones to the achievement of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), and appropriate adjustments to reach the goal is essential to achieve the goals set out in the GAP	AE	https://unfccc.int/.../bonn-climate-change-conference-april-2018/sessions/sbi-48
Walingo Mary (2009), Role of Livestock Projects In Empowering Women Smallholder Farmers For Sustainable Food Security In Rural Kenya, AJFANO online, Volume 9, No. 7	2009	Kenya	Women are a major human resource and assure adequate nutrition, health and cognitive development of their households and children in their formative years. However, women are over-represented among the poor, suffer heavy workloads and have little control over resources for family care.Poverty and food insecurity are enhanced by lack of access to, and control over assets, and lack of access to institutions that provide opportunities and buffer from shocks and crises. The need to improve household food security and empower women in households has seen the implementation of agricultural projects, particularly livestock projects that target women smallholder farmers.These projects are used as one of the major strategies to expand agricultural output in rural areas. Livestock contributes a higher share of income to rural households, improves food security and possibly enhances women's participation in civic activities. Livestock development projects seek to empower women through increased household incomes, improve household incomes of women and nutritional status of women and other members of the households. This paper sought to establish a link between participation in livestock projects, socio-economic status and nutritional status of index women.A crosssectional survey with a case-control model was conducted to establish the link between participation in a livestock project. Socio-economic and nutritional status of women from beneficiary and non-beneficiary households of livestock projects in Vihiga District, Kenya was assessed using both the Body Mass and the Brokas Index.. A total of 300 beneficiary and non-beneficiary women were interviewed and their heights and weights measured during the study. Results revealed better incomes, education levels and nutritional status among the beneficiary women. Development projects can attain their objectives when there is deliberate effort to ensure that the project goals are understood by all stakeholders, to create commitment to resource re-direction and embrace the purpose of the project. There has to be proper understanding of the familial and community cultures and practices if the course of women is to be addressed profitably, with full support of their husbands and the entire household for the success of the project	AE	http://www.bioline.org.br/pdf?nd09077
Women in Peace and Transition Processes. Kenya (2008-2013) , Inclusive Peace and	2016	Kenya	Kenyan women's groups played an active role in resolving post-election violence and implementing the peace agreements. This was the result of the historical	PS	https://www.inclusivepeace.org/sites/default/files/IP

Transition Initiative (2016)			presence of strong female personalities in key peace and human rights organizations in Kenya, as well as their previous experiences in peace processes—not only in Kenya, but also around the region. These precedents prepared the ground for women’s interventions in the process to resolve conflicts that erupted after contested presidential elections in 2007. The role of women’s groups in this peace process was characterized by early action and the creation of a women’s coalition across the conflict divide.		TI-Case-Study-Women-Kenya-2008-2013.pdf
Agala Seth (2015) , Hear How Kenya’s Largest Tea Producer is Empowering Women Tea Workers , Ethical Tea Partnership	2015	Kenya	Pearls of feminine laughter can be heard echoing in the valleys of the lush green tea bushes in the tea-growing areas in Kenya. Women hard at work, bracing the biting morning chill that has their bones rattling but their spirits unwavering to complete the tea-plucking task before the sunrays become unbearably hot. With their baskets securely latched on their backs, the women move swiftly from one bush to the next quickly plucking the two leaves and bud as they tell stories. A few men can be heard occasionally responding, followed by hearty laughs. Such scenes are common in all the seven tea-growing regions in Kenya. However, despite women’s active participation in the tea growing business, men who are traditionally revered as the head of the family, are wholly tasked with the responsibility of making major decisions that affect the tea estate his family owns. They decide how and where the money from wages and cash crops from the farm are spent. Occasionally, some men collect the tea earnings and spend it on things that don’t entirely benefit his family - potentially exposing them to untold economic sufferings. It is this inequality that prompted Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) Holdings and ETP to embark on a one day training targeting more than 1,000 factory managers, supervisors, and general workers on social, gender, and contractual issues. KTDA is Kenya’s leading tea producer by volume and export value. The Agency is responsible for over 560,000 small-scale farmers spread out in tea growing areas throughout Kenya. Through its KTDA Management Service (KTDA MS) subsidiary, it currently manages 66 Tea Factories and two Tea Estates, Kagochi and Kangaita. The desired outcome of the training was for the trained personnel to pass on their knowledge to farmers, workers, and community members. Each forum sensitised participants on the need for men and women to be treated equally both at home and in the work place without any discrimination. This is not just a Kenyan constitution requirement but also a basic human right. Following this training, Gender Committees were formed in all the factories in which the training took place. These committees meet once every four months to discuss gender related issues. If deemed necessary the issues are further escalated to management and factory boards as policies. The precedence given to gender equality is highlighted by the fact that during general meetings, workers remind management to say something on gender if it’s omitted from the agenda. In my role I have observed how gender issues are now openly discussed. Women workers who have previously been passive especially in the presence of male colleagues now have the courage to speak freely and openly about their concerns and ask management to address specific gender issues that touch on their wellbeing. They even felt motivated enough to share with other members in the community through churches, social groups, and other forums. A participant of the training told me, “I have not been discussing or sharing with my wife information regarding the earnings obtained from tea although she is the one who works on the farm. From today, I shall not only share this information with	ECI	http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/hear-kenyas-largest-tea-producer-empowering-womens-lives/

			her, but I will also give her the money she needs to cover her basic needs". After these trainings, both men and women are more enlightened of each others' contribution that is necessary for the whole society to move forward."		
Gender Mapping and Capacity Assessment of UGIs In Kenya Government Ministries by Ministry of Gender Sports, Culture and Social Services In Partnership with the World Bank	2012	Kenya	The Women's Bureau, which is in the process of changing its identity to the Gender. Division, is still caught in a rut of the WID (Women In Development) approach. As is articulated above, the GAD approach analyses the needs of both men and women and develop intervention strategies to address the imbalance. Being seen and perceived in their approach to activity implementation as awomen movement has not helped matters very much in its effort to mainstream gender. The resistance to embrace its activities can be seen in both men and women in the Ministries as a "Beijing affair" (women only) which has no development value to the Ministries core functions. Some women observed that their roles and responsibilities in their particular Ministry is based on their professional qualification and achievements rather than on their gender. So identifying with a Women Bureau and its activities is to plead for preferential treatment at the work place. The character of the Women Bureau that they see is reflective in the WID perspective just as the name suggests and not the GAD approach that is desirable and all inclusive.	ECI	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/139461468272082569/pdf/393420KE0Gender0mapping01PUBLIC1.pdf
Holtzman, J. (2001). The Food of Elders, the "Ration" of Women: Brewing, Gender, and Domestic Processes among the Samburu of Northern Kenya. American Anthropologist,103(4), 1041-1058.	2001	Kenya	In recent years, many Samburu women have begun to brew beer and liquor for sale to elders—including their own husbands. Drawing on "cooperative conflict" approaches to domestic processes, the essay examines brewing in reference to the economic and cultural position of men and women within Samburu households and society at large. Focusing in particular on the issues posed to each gender by the differential control of key resources by the other—food by women and cash by men—the essay views brewing as a negotiated structure through which men and women address the particular gender-based problems they encounter in daily life. [gender, family, brewing, Africa]	PS	http://www.jstor.org/stable/684128
Scanlan SJ (2010), Gender, development, and HIV/AIDS: Implications for child mortality in less industrialized countries. International Journal of Comparative Sociology. 51(3): 211-232.	2010	Kenya	This article examines child well-being in less industrialized societies through a gender and development perspective. Using a quantitative, cross-national analysis of data from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) among other sources, I find that child HIV/AIDS infections and adult female prevalence of the disease increase child mortality while female empowerment and gender equality decrease its prevalence. In addition, an interaction between female empowerment and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the adult population also reduces child mortality, revealing the significance of gender for where the disease is more concentrated. Findings are net of controls for economic development, population pressure, democratization, economic globalization, child health, child hunger, and region. The global realities of HIV/AIDS reveal the need for increasingly undertaking cross-national analysis of the disease and issues of gender, development, and women's contributions to human security.	HSD	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0020715210363458
Oino, Auya, and Luvega (2014) ,Women Groups: A Pathway to Rural Development in Nyamusi Division, Nyamira County, Kenya , International Journal of Innovation and Scientific Research ISSN 2351-8014 Vol. 7 No. 2 Aug. 2014, pp. 111-120	2014	Kenya	Despite their fundamental socio-economic responsibilities, rural women still have less access to knowledge, assets, services and participation in decision-making. These inequalities affect their ability to carry out critical roles in their communities leading to rural poverty. In Kenya, women groups form the majority of local initiatives. Although women groups are the solution to the local problems, there is little support they receive from the government and other development stakeholders, hence their inability to address rural problems.	ECI	http://www.ijisr-issr-journals.org/ ISSN 2351-8014

			Besides, there are limited studies particularly in Kenya on women groups' contribution to rural development. This paper is a portion of the outcome of an empirical descriptive study conducted in Nyamusi Division in Nyamira County by the authors. The sample was drawn from ten registered women groups and fifteen informal women groups in the study area. The unit of analysis was a women group. This paper critically examines the relationship that exist between rural community-based approaches (in this case-women groups) and rural development. It also looks at the barriers that hamper women's development efforts in community interventions. This paper concludes that if given opportunity, women have the potential to change their own socio-economic status as well as that of the communities in which they live in for the reason that women groups act as an effective instrument for rural development. Once women groups have sufficient solidarity, experience and unity of purpose in their undertakings, rural development is achieved. This paper recommends policy frameworks that not only promote community-based approaches for rural development, but also encourage sustainability and equal participation of all genders in development.		
Mbote P. (2009), What Would it Take to Realise the Promises? Protecting Women's Rights in the Kenya National Land Policy of 2009 , Feminist Africa Issue 12, 2009. Land, Labour and Gendered Livelihoods	2009	Kenya	The difficulties of implementation of gains and their sustainability is a theme taken up in Patricia Kameri-Mbote's analysis of the recently passed Kenya National Land Policy. As she notes, this policy, with its strong equity principles, makes detailed provisions for tackling gender inequalities through the reform of existing legislation and the enactment of new laws to promote women's rights to land and related resources. It promotes gender equity in inheritance and in market transactions in land through provisions such as the co-ownership of matrimonial property and seeks to protect the rights of women before, during and on the dissolution of marriage or the death of a spouse. Kameri-Mbote argues that if the provisions of the National Land Policy are implemented, it would reduce gender inequalities in access to, control and ownership of land and enable women to leverage their labour investment in land and other reproductive duties in their families. However, the history of land struggles in Kenya and elsewhere and the opposition to the policy from the Kenya Large Landowners' Association suggests that implementation will be an uphill task requiring pressure from the women's movement. Recognition	AE	http://www.agi.ac.za/sites/default/files/image_tool/images/429/feminist_africa_journals/archive/12/fa12_standpoint_kameri-mbote.pdf
NordströmP. (2013), Gender and Reconciliation in the New Kenya Equality at the Heart, Policy Brief Number3 , July 2013	2013	Kenya	Five years ago, Kenya suffered some of its darkest days following a disputed general election in December 2007 and the subsequent eruption of violence along ethnic lines. In order to attain sustainable peace and reconciliation, it is critical that Kenya address all underlying tensions that have historically spurred violence. Important progress has been made. The enactment of a progressive Constitution in August 2010 was a milestone in the modern history of Kenya. In May 2013, the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) concluded its work conducted over four years by publishing its report on gross violations of human rights and historical injustices in Kenya from 12 December 1963 to 28 February 2008. The Constitution has reinforced the power of the people over its elected leaders. A constitutionally protected Bill of Rights with far-reaching safeguards for human rights (including political, economic and social rights) shields the Kenyan people from abuse, discrimination and marginalisation. The Constitution (2010) gives equal rights to all Kenyans, including those who have previously suffered marginalisation and discrimination. It identifies women as a marginalised group and includes provisions for affirmative action to strengthen	PS	https://fba.se/globalassets/gender-and-reconciliation-in-the-new-kenya-policy-brief.pdf

			<p>their position in society. Similarly, the recently published report by the TJRC has dedicated a separate volume (IIC) to 'the and international law because of a history of discrimination and oppression'.¹ Among the groups targeted by Volume IIC of the TJRC report are women. At the heart of the effort to build a peaceful Kenya is promoting reconciliation – a crucial aspect of which is gender equality. This Policy Brief argues the interdependence of reconciliation and gender equality, as well as the need to mainstream a gender perspective in the reconciliation process in Kenya. Mainstreaming a gender perspective includes incorporating strategies to ensure a focus on gender and women's issues in all dimensions of design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programmes.² The Policy Brief argues that gender equality is an essential aspect of reconciliation – and therefore that mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policy areas is instrumental to a successful reconciliation process. The Brief looks specifically at the case of Kenya, analysing – from a gender perspective – the ongoing efforts at promoting reconciliation in the country. The analysis takes into account the role of women in Kenyan society, and the country's guiding political and legal frameworks</p>		
Murray S. and Achieng A (2011), Gender Based Violence Assessment Hagadera Refugee Camp Dadaab, Kenya, International Rescue Committee	2011	Kenya	<p>The scale of the refugees fleeing across the Kenyan border continues to overwhelm the available resources in the area; in 2007, Kenya closed the border with Somalia yet thousands continue to pour across it clandestinely. Hagadera Refugee Camp has a population of approximately 115,1141 refugees escalating from 93,5862 since September 2010. Overcrowding has led to a great strain on camp resources and systems with growing insecurity, a lack of shelter and limited services. War and displacement heighten women and girl's vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV), in particular sexual violence, as physical and social systems for protection break down and norms regulating social behavior are weakened. Women and girls are at risk of GBV during forced migration and within camp settings, with newly arrived females and female headed households particularly vulnerable. In the camps GBV can take many forms including rape, domestic abuse, early and forced marriage, forced divorce, female genital mutilation (FGM), socio-economic abuse and the denial of a woman's right to make choices about her reproductive health. Since the IRC began GBV programming in September 2010, there has been a notable increase in the number of survivors accessing GBV services, with an average increase of over 50% between September 2010 and March 2011 from baseline. However, reporting of GBV remains limited, in particular sexual violence, widespread practices such as blaming the survivor, shame, stigma, fear of reprisals and threats of rejection by families and the community are powerful deterrents to reporting. This leads to a situation where the majority of survivors do not receive appropriate care with potentially life-threatening consequences. A lack of knowledge among refugees about the consequences of GBV also limits reporting and utilization of appropriate and timely health care</p>	PS	http://cpaor.net/sites/default/files/cp/Kenya-GBV-Assessment-IRC-2011-ENG.pdf
Ministry of Health (2015), Gender and Malaria in Kenya, Malaria Control Unit, Kenya	2015	Kenya	<p>This gender and malaria review focuses on the monitoring and evaluation aspects of various documents, strategic plans, and current practices in the path toward a malaria-free Kenya. It was completed by a MEASURE Evaluation Gender Specialist through a combination of remote record review, in-country stakeholder meetings, and document reviews.</p>	HSD	https://www.measureevaluation.org/pima/malaria/gender-and-malaria-in-kenya
Safely Engaged: Addressing Gender-Based	2019	Kenya	<p>The Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA) programme is a lobby and advocacy</p>	PS	https://covaw.or.ke/wp-

Violence And Economic Exclusion Of Girls And Young Women Kenya: Public And Private Sector Practices (2019), Report by - COVAW and Girls and Advocacy Alliance			programme jointly supported by three Netherlands based organisations, namely Plan Netherlands, Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH-NL) and Defence for Children-ECPAT with funding from and in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Government (Dialogue and Dissent - Strategic Partnerships framework). The programme aims at ending gender-based violence and improving economic empowerment of girls and young women in 10 Asian and African countries. In East Africa, three countries namely Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia are participating in the programme, with the aim of engaging Africa regional bodies such as the African Union (AU) and East African Community (EAC). In Kenya, the GAA programme is implemented in partnership with COVAW, NIGEE, and WEL.		content/uploads/2019/04/GAA-PS-Kenya-Research-Report-April-2019.pdf
NEMA Gender mainstreaming policy (2013)	2013	Kenya	The policy is intended to guide environmental management planning and coordination, human resource development, research and education as well as public participation by ensuring that all these aspects aimed at managing in a sustainable way the environment and natural resources are gender-sensitive and that the knowledge, experience and skills of both men and women are integrated into the planning and implementation processes	AE	http://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/NIE%20Docs/Gender%20policy.pdf
Gender and Environment (2011), Fast Facts United Nations Development Programme	2011	Kenya	Dependent as they are on the environment to feed their families and eke out a living, the world's poorest people suffer the most from changes in climate and the degradation of natural resources. The world's poorest inhabitants – six out of ten of whom are female – are therefore most severely affected by increasingly longer droughts, more severe storms and flooding, species depletion, soil degradation, deforestation, and other negative alterations to the natural environment. While changes in the environment affect everyone, they affect men and women differently. Women's and girls' traditional responsibilities as food growers, water and fuel gatherers, and caregivers connect them intimately to available natural resources and the climate, making them more vulnerable to environmental hardships.	AE	https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/fast-facts/english/FF-Gender-Environment.pdf
Muigua K (2015 and 2018), Attaining Gender Equity for Inclusive Development in Kenya , Journal of cmsd Vol 2(2)	2018	Kenya	This paper critically examines the concept of gender equity and the role it plays in achievement of inclusive development in Kenya. Gender equity is an ideal that is yet to be realized. The author argues that the country's efforts towards achieving sustainable development require the concerted efforts of both men and women. This is because the two groups have different but complementary needs that inclusive national development must address. If this is to be achieved effectively, then there is need for evaluating the role of gender equity in the development discourse. This discussion makes a case for enhanced role of gender equity for the realisation of meaningful and participatory national development through proposing ways of promoting empowering both gender for the same.	ECI	http://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Attaining-Gender-Equity-for-Inclusive-Development-in-Kenya-20th-May-2015.pdf and https://profile.s.uonbi.ac.ke/kariuki_muigua/files/attaining_gender_equity_for_inclusive_development_in_kenya.pdf
Munyao W.L. (2013), Gender Issues Affecting the Girl Child in Kenya, International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, Vol. 3 No. 4 [Special Issue – February 2013]	2013	Kenya	This paper examines the experiences of Kenyan children with a special emphasis to the girl child The paper brings out some major gender concern that affect the girl child in Kenya. The main question of this paper is how can the girl child in Kenya escape the effect of the gender issues that tend to affect the girl Child's present and later stage of adulthood. The paper found out that Kenya girl Child is adversely affected by gender issues ranging from female genital mutilation, early marriage, girl child drops out of school since most parents prefer educating the boy child rather the girl child when faced with financial constraints , sexual abuse and gender based labor division which affect the girl	HSD	http://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_3_No_4_Special_Issue_February_2013/13.pdf

			child school performance since the girls fail to competitively do their school given home work .		
World Food Programme and Government of Kenya (2017), Gender Analysis study Capacity Strengthening Interventions In Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu & Wajir Counties	2017	Kenya	This study summarizes an analysis conducted from September to November 2016 into gender dynamics in the four arid counties targeted by the World Food Programme (WFP) for capacity strengthening support in Kenya: Baringo and Samburu in the Rift Valley region and, Wajir and Marsabit in the northern region. These counties entered into a partnership with WFP Kenya under their County Cooperation Programmes (CCPs) in 2015. This is a multi-year programme entitled "Enhancing Complementarity and Strengthening Capacity for Sustainable Resilience Building in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands". The CCPs aim at enhancing the capacity of county governments as first responders to emergencies. This is done by strengthening county policy frameworks for emergency preparedness and response; improving disaster management units; and designing emergency response and safety net programmes run by counties.	AE	https://www.genderinkenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/GoKWFP-Gender-Analysis-Study_2017_LR.pdf
SOFA Team and DossC (2011), The Role of Women in Agriculture .ESA Working Paper No. 11-02March 2011	2011	Kenya	Agriculture can be an important engine of growth and poverty reduction. But the sector is underperforming in many countries in part because women, who are often a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy, face constraints that reduce their productivity. In this paper we draw on the available empirical evidence to study in which areas and to what degree women participate in agriculture. Aggregate data shows that women comprise about 43 percent of the agricultural labour force globally and in developing countries. But this figure masks considerable variation across regions and within countries according to age and social class. Time use surveys, which are more comprehensive but typically not nationally representative, add further insight into the substantial heterogeneity among countries and within countries in women's contribution to agriculture. They show that female time-use in agriculture varies also by crop, production cycle, age and ethnic group. A few time-use surveys have data by activity and these show that in general weeding and harvesting were predominantly female activities. Overall the labour burden of rural women exceeds that of men, and includes a higher proportion of unpaid household responsibilities related to preparing food and collecting fuel and water. The contribution of women to agricultural and food production is significant but it is impossible to verify empirically the share produced by women. Women's participation in rural labour markets varies considerably across regions, but invariably women are over represented in unpaid, seasonal and part-time work, and the available evidence suggests that women are often paid less than men, for the same work. Available data on rural and agricultural feminization shows that this is not a general trend but mainly a sub-Saharan Africa phenomena, as well as observed in some sectors such as unskilled labour in the fruit, vegetable and cut-flower export sector. This paper re-affirms that women make essential contributions to agriculture and rural enterprises across the developing world. But there is much diversity in women's roles and over-generalization undermines policy relevance and planning. The context is important and policies must be based on sound data and gender analysis	AE	http://www.fao.org/3/am307e/am307e00.pdf
Working Paper No. 35/Gender Inequality, Poverty and Human Development in Kenya/Main Indicators, Trends and Limitations/2003	2003	Kenya	Examined the indicators of gender inequality, poverty and human development in Kenya. Women more likely to be in poverty , Female/male ratios in Kenyan decision-making institutions are highly skewed against women , this paper advocates the use of household level gender disaggregated data.	HSD	ISSN 1442-8563

KNBS/Women and Men in Kenya/2017	2017	Kenya	Kenya's economy is growing. Poverty is declining and devolution is bringing government closer to Kenyan citizens. Benefit of growth not shared equally among men and women. Roles given to women inhibit their participation and Women under represented in decision making and do not take part in the processes	HSD	https://www.knbs.or.ke/download/women-men-kenya-facts-figures-2017/
Chinwe Ifejika Speranza (2011), Promoting Gender Equality In Responses to Climate Change, The Case of Kenya, Discussion Paper 5/2011 Bonn: German Development Institute	2011	Kenya	The paper discusses how Kenyan policies and organisations address gender equality in climate change-related responses. The political support for gender issues is reflected in presidential directives on various actions for achieving gender equality such as the establishment of gender desk officers and ensuring 30 per cent female representation in government. Despite the well-advanced gender mainstreaming policy in Kenya, few policies focus on climate change and even fewer on its inter-linkages with gender. At the field level, encrusted traditions, inadequately trained staff, limited financial resources, and limited awareness of the inter-linkages between gender and climate change remain major challenges to promoting gender equality in the work of government organisations. The paper thus proposes measures for addressing these challenges and strengthening gender equality in responses to climate change.	AE	https://www.die-gdi.de/discussion-paper/article/promoting-gender-equality-in-responses-to-climate-change-the-case-of-kenya/
La pratique des mutilations génitales féminines à Djibouti : une « affaire de femmes » entre les mains des hommes.	2011	Djibouti	« Éliminer l'écart existant entre les sexes... en matière de genre. » p.10	HSD	http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/dji166445.pdf
Acteurs et rhétoriques autour d'une mutation sociale : Pratiques de l'infibulation et de l'excision à Djibouti.	2009	Djibouti	Les Mutilations Génitales Féminines (MGF) à Djibouti sont communément considérées comme une « affaire de femmes ». Elles relèguent ainsi dans la sphère féminine, à la fois la pratique des MGF et la lutte contre cette pratique. Les acteurs scientifiques, politiques et institutionnels (Ministères de la Promotion de la Femme, de la Santé, des Affaires religieuses, UNICEF, UNFPA) à l'initiative du mouvement anti-MGF ont repris à leur compte, telle une évidence, cette assertion.	HSD	https://www.cairn.info/revue-autrepart-2009-4-page-13.htm#
Rapport annuel 2014 du programme conjoint UNFPA-UNICEF sur les mutilations genitales feminines/ l'excision.	2010	Djibouti	Les réflexions et les analyses présentées dans cet article sont le produit d'une recherche conduite en 2006-2007 à la demande du Ministère djiboutien de la santé. [...] Il s'agissait d'identifier les différents acteurs impliqués dans le processus de décision, de comprendre leurs motivations, leurs changements de comportements ou d'attitudes.	HSD	HAL Id: hal-00840324 https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00840324
Rapport sur l'Évaluation de la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie Nationale pour l'Abandon Totale à Toutes Formes d'Excision	2015	Djibouti	En septembre 2015, un programme international ambitieux en faveur du développement, fondé sur 17 objectifs mondiaux, a été adopté à l'unanimité par les 193 États membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Dans le cadre des objectifs de développement durable (ODD) sur l'égalité des sexes et de sa cible 5.3, les États membres s'engagent spécifiquement à mettre fin aux mutilations génitales féminines (MGF). Ce résultat couronne des années d'efforts menés par le Programme conjoint UNFPA-UNICEF sur les mutilations génitales féminines/excision : accélérer le changement, en partenariat avec une large coalition de gouvernements, d'organisations de la société civile, de militants et de défenseurs des droits des femmes et des filles.	HSD	https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/UNFPA_UNICEF_FGM_14_Report_FR_PDA_WEB.pdf
Djibouti Country Implementation profile	2015	Djibouti	Le Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme avec l'appui technique et financier de l'UNICEF projette d'évaluer la mise en œuvre de la stratégie et de mesurer l'atteinte des objectifs fixés. Notamment pour : - Voir quels ont été les résultats et objectifs qui ont été atteints et ceux qui n'ont pas été atteints et les raisons pour lesquelles les objectifs n'ont pas été atteints - Tirer des leçons de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie de 2007 à 2011 - Formuler des recommandations pour	HSD	https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Final5_report_Evaluation_MGF_Djibouti_2015-001.pdf

			l'élaboration d'une nouvelle stratégie holistique relative aux normes sociales pour 2014-2018.		
Djibouti Support for Women and Youth Entrepreneurship	2012	Djibouti	-Population Dynamics and Household Structure -Urbanization and Environment -Sexual and Reproductive Health -Maternal and Child Health -Education -GE and EW -Poverty and Economic Development -Migration	HSD	https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/FINAL_Djibouti.pdf
Women's economic empowerment	2018	Djibouti	Awakening and Activation phase – Building capacity of women and young entrepreneurs Dynamization and Stimulation phase – Improving access to services, finance, and competitive value chains for women and young entrepreneurs	ECI	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/654131524315527206/pdf/Project-Information-Document-Integrated-Safeguards-Data-Sheet-Djibouti-Support-for-Women-and-Youth-Entrepreneurship-P165558.pdf
Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update	2016	Djibouti	Women's economic empowerment is the process of achieving women's equal access to and control over economic resources, and ensuring they can use them to exert increased control over other areas of their lives (Taylor and Pereznieta, 2014). Its achievement is now a global policy priority in light of its potential contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as evidenced by the convening of a dedicated High-Level Panel by the UN Secretary-General to bolster progress in this area. This	ECI	https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10683.pdf
Djibouti, "Gender Justice & The Law"	2018	Djibouti	This briefing note is organized into ten sections. The first section presents information on the country coverage and methodology of the 2018 Statistical Update. The next five sections provide information about key indicators of human development including the Human Development Index (HDI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Gender Inequality Index (GII) and a section with five dashboards.	ECI	http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/DJI.pdf
Empowering women living with HIV in Djibouti to live dignified lives	2018	Djibouti	The Ministry of Women and Family is responsible for policy on women's empowerment and develops proposals for new laws and regulations on the rights of women and girls. The government collaborates with the National Union of Djiboutian Women (UNFD) in advocacy efforts to combat gender-based violence (GBV) and provides counselling services to assist survivors of GBV. The Ministry and the UNFD, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, have also established a national protocol on GBV with the key relevant national institutions. The objective is to install focal points in these institutions to raise awareness of GBV.	HSD	https://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/dam/rbas/doc/Gender%20Justice/English/Full%20reports/Djibouti%20Country%20Assessment%20-%20English-min.pdf
Evaluation des besoins en information agricole dans les Etats du Groupe Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique (ACP) : Etude sur Togo	2019	Djibouti	The programme has improved the quality of life of many Djiboutian women, allowing them to regain dignity and ensure their financial security. It empowers women and girls to protect themselves from HIV, make decisions about their health, live free from violence and be financially independent. Building on the belief that empowering women living with HIV and their households to be financially independent strengthens adherence to treatment and leads to more fulfilling and dignified lives, the programme contributes to the World Food	PS	https://www.unaids.org/en/keywords/djibouti

			Programme's broader strategic contribution towards ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.		
2008 Djibouti: Appreciation de l'institutionnalisation du genre dans les programmes du snu a Djibouti	2008	Djibouti	Les Objectifs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD) et le Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information (SMSI) de Tunis en 2005 ont souligné l'importance de l'accès à des informations pertinentes et le potentiel des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) pour les personnes impliquées dans le secteur rural. En effet l'amélioration de l'accès à l'information agricole contribue à réduire la pauvreté et à renforcer la sécurité alimentaire dans les pays en développement. C'est dans cette optique que le Centre Technique Agricole (CTA) a pris l'initiative d'entreprendre une étude visant à évaluer les besoins en information agricole dans les états africains de l'Est du groupe Afrique, Caraïbes, et Pacifique (ACP) au regard des produits et services du CTA.	AE	https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/58350/081218_Djibouti_Report_final.pdf?sequence=1
Etude De L'Evolution De La Situation De La Femme A Djibouti De Etude 2000 A 2015	2008	Djibouti	Mais il faut noter que ces dix dernières années, l'avancement des femmes a bénéficié d'un élan politique certain avec la création en 1999 d'un Ministère délégué auprès du Premier Ministre en charge de la Promotion de la Femme, du Bien-être Familial et des Affaires Sociales et son élévation en ministère plein en 2008, l'adoption en 2002 d'un Code de la famille (en faveur de la sauvegarde de l'unité, de l'entente de la famille et de la protection des enfants), et d'une Stratégie Nationale d'Intégration de la Femme dans le Développement, ainsi que la loi instituant le système de quota dans les fonctions électives et dans l'administration de l'Etat(représentation proportionnelle de l'un ou de l'autre sexe d'au moins 10%) pour impulser la participation des femmes aux instances de décision.	HSD	https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Gender_Evaluation_Djibouti_2008.pdf
Profil de la pauvreté à Djibouti	2017	Djibouti	L'étude faisant l'objet de ce rapport est destinée à faire le point sur l'évolution de la situation de la femme en République de Djibouti entre 2000 et 2015 suite à la mise en œuvre, par le Gouvernement, les Partenaires et la Société civile, d'importantes initiatives politiques, économiques et sociales pour la promotion de la femme et l'égalité du genre. L'étude met donc à la disposition de tous les acteurs, mobilisés pour le développement de la femme, des informations analytiques sur son statut actuel en vue de meilleures identification, planification et programmations des actions à entreprendre pour l'atteinte effective des objectifs fixés.	HSD	https://human-village.org/IMG/pdf/femmesdjibouti_2012.pdf
Rapport National D'Evaluation Quinquennal Sur La Mise En (Euvre Du Programme D'Action De Beijing (1995) Et Des Textes Issus De La Vingt Troisieme Session Extraordinaire De L'Assemblée Generale (2000)	2002	Djibouti	La présente étude est financée par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) et le Système des Nations Unies(SNU) à Djibouti, dans le cadre de leur appui à la réflexion nationale en cours sur la stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté. Elle propose une analyse des données de l'Enquête Djiboutienne auprès des Ménages (EDAM-IS2), qui est une enquête exploratoire sur la pauvreté réalisée en 2002, par la Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes de Population (DISEP), sous financement de la Banque Mondiale, le PNUD, le FNUAP, la Mission de coopération française et le Gouvernement djiboutien.	HSD	http://www.ministere-finances.dj/statistiques/AS/Stat/Edam/PROFIL.pdf
Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2014	All	Ce présent rapport d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du programme de Beijing, passe au crible l'analyse générale des réalisations et des obstacles rencontrés depuis 1995, les progrès accomplis depuis 2009 dans la mise en œuvre des domaines critiques du programme d'action, des données statistiques ainsi que les priorités qui se dessinent à court, moyen et long terme.Même si, jusqu'à ce jour les efforts engagés pour réduire les inégalités entre les sexes ont porté leur fruit,le chemin qui reste à parcourir pour parvenir à une égalité effective entre les hommes et les femmes ainsi que l'autonomisation économique des femmes	ECI	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing20/NationalReviews/djibouti_beijing_review_report.pdf

			demeure long et parsemé d'embûches sociales, culturelles et traditionnelles.		
Vulnerability, Risk Reduction, and Adaptation to Climate Change Djibouti	2015	Djibouti	In 2015, Governments will assemble in New York, USA to review progress made in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), twenty years after its adoption. In this context, Africa, supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), is reviewing its performance in delivering the outcomes agreed upon at the Fourth World Conference on Women held in 1995 in Beijing, China as well as in subsequent reviews including the landmark Eighth Africa Regional Conference on Women (Beijing +15), held in 2009 – in the Gambia.	HSD	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing20/14-01546_-_eng.pdf
"Emergency Preparedness and Response Disaster Risk Management	2011	Djibouti	The Committee welcomes the submission by the State party of its combined initial, second and third periodic report, which was detailed and generally followed the Committee's guidelines for the preparation of reports, although it lacked some specific sexdisaggregated data and was overdue.	HSD	https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/co/CEDAW-C-DJI-CO-1-3.pdf
Rapport Alternatif de l'Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur l'Élimination de toutes les Formes de Discrimination à l'Égard des Femmes (CEDEF)	2013	Djibouti	À la lumière de l'observation générale no 31 (2004) du Comité sur la nature de l'obligation juridique générale imposée aux États parties au Pacte, l'État partie devrait veiller à donner pleinement effet, dans l'ordre juridique interne, à tous les droits protégés par le Pacte. Il devrait prendre les mesures voulues pour sensibiliser les juges, les avocats et les procureurs au Pacte, de sorte que les dispositions de cet instrument soient prises en compte devant et par les tribunaux nationaux.	ECI	https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/789276?ln=en
Women, Peace and Security in the Horn of Africa	2011	Djibouti	The vast majority of Djibouti's rural population is highly susceptible to climatic uncertainty – they live in deserts or marginal and infertile areas, often with highly erodible soils, poor ground cover and limited water supplies, where food security is a serious concern. Djibouti imports nearly all of the cereals consumed in the country, and food aid represents almost 10% of total imports.	AE	https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/climate-change-country-profile-2011-djibouti.pdf
Gender violence in Africa: African Women's response	2016	Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia	The initial aim of the project was to improve management of disasters and promote prevention and mitigation of climatic hazards including droughts and floods in Djibouti[...] The project initial aim was also to strengthen the drought early warning system in Djibouti, drought being the most frequent disaster and most impacting in the rural areas of Djibouti.	AE	https://www.undp.org/content/dam/djibouti/docs/PrevCrisse/UNDP_DJ_PrevCrisse_DRM.pdf
Gender and Development in the Middle East and NorthAfrica Women in the Public Sphere	1999	All	L'engagement envers cette question s'est notamment illustré à travers la création d'un Ministère en charge de la Promotion de la Femme qui a pour principale mission de défendre les intérêts de la femme, de lui permettre d'occuper d'importantes fonctions électives et décisionnelles, de la responsabiliser et l'associer dans tous les domaines de la vie afin qu'elle prenne activement part au processus de développement, aux efforts de réforme et de transformation pour l'instauration d'un Etat moderne de droit.	HSD	https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/DJI/INT_CEDAW_NGO_DJI_49_8565_E.pdf
Rapport final	2004	Djibouti	This report summarizes the findings from a wider assessment that was originally prepared to support the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation (Kvinna till Kvinna) in exploring programmatic options in the Horn of Africa region.	PS	http://www.peaceagency.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/AP_WPS-in-Horn-of-Africa-Assessment_ExSum_FINAL.pdf
Djibouti - Gender equality	2007	Djibouti	December Green carefully begins this book by saying that she does not see African women as victims or suggest because she is focusing on Africa that Africa has worse violence against women than other parts of the world,. She proceeds to document violence and ways that women are resisting.	HSD	https://www.jstor.org/stable/20836570?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3A7e0d9ee8ee769934ef

					0930beee71ea26&seq=1#page_scan_tab_contentsGender
DJIBOUTI Scorecard on Gender-based violence	2017	Djibouti	Today, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is contemplating a new development model that will stimulate economic growth and provide adequate jobs for its growing and increasingly better educated labor force. This model rests on finding new sources of competitiveness to fuel a diversified, export-oriented, and private sector-driven economy. To continue, this growth must rely on human resources rather than on the natural resources relied on in the past. Women remain a huge, untapped reservoir of human potential for countries in the region.	HSD	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/976361468756608654/pdf/281150PAPER0Gender010Development0in0MNA.pdf
Djibouti, Reporting for First Time to Women's Anti-Discrimination Committee, Boasts Progress in Health, Education, Women's Participation in Politics	2011	Djibouti	Les principaux objectifs sont d'avoir des indicateurs sur l'éducation, l'environnement social, sur l'état de santé et de nutrition, et sur la morbidité et la mortalité infanto juvénile. Aussi, elle permet d'actualiser les principaux indicateurs de santé reproductive y compris les méthodes contraceptives, les IST/SIDA, la mortalité maternelle et les conditions générales de vie des femmes, ainsi que l'accès des femmes aux prestations de santé. Ces indicateurs, qui seront mis à la disposition des décideurs politiques tant au niveau du Ministère de la santé qu'au niveau des autres membres du gouvernement, des ONG et des organismes internationaux, et ce pour une prise de décision adéquate dans le but d'aboutir à un meilleur état de santé de la population.	HSD	https://www.who.int/fctc/reporting/party_reports/djibouti_annex1_mics_report_2006_fr.pdf
Education in Djibouti	2011	Djibouti	The indicator is defined as the ratio of the gross enrollment rate of girls to boys in primary and secondary education levels in both public and private schools. Women have an enormous impact on the well-being of their families and societies, but their potential is sometimes not realized because of discriminatory social norms, incentives, and legal institutions.	ECI	https://tradingeconomics.com/djibouti/gender-equality-wb-data.html
Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI/ Djibouti)	2013	Djibouti	A GBV protocol including FGM response was developed with the support of UNFPA.	HSD	https://arabstates.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/UNFPA%20-%20Djibouti%20WEB.pdf
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): Legal Prohibitions Worldwide	2019	Djibouti	[...]Djibouti had elaborated a national policy for the promotion of women, children and vulnerable people. The country – which had seen virtually no political participation by women over the course of its history – had elected seven female Parliamentarians in 2003. A temporary quota had been implemented requiring 20 per cent presence of women in high-ranking posts, she said, and three ministerial posts were now held by women. Last month, the country also welcomed its first-ever female ambassador. [...]	ECI	https://www.un.org/press/en/2011/wom1874.doc.htm
Africa for Women's Rights (n.d.), Djibouti	2008	All	The government of Djibouti recognizes education as essential for growth and human development. As a result, the government has placed education at the center of its development policies. In 2000, an education reform was initiated with the goal of improving access, quality, and relevance.	ECI	https://www.globalpartnership.org/country/djibouti
CEDAW (2010), Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Combined initial, second and third periodic reports of	2010	Djibouti	Djibouti ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in December 1998, with no reservations (UNICEF, 2011). The Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes (The National Union of Djiboutian Women), a non-governmental organization (NGO) was founded after the country gained independence in 1977.	HSD	https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/DJ.pdf

States parties Djibouti					
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Combined initial, second and third periodic reports of States parties Djibouti	2009	Djibouti	Short-term complications include severe pain and risk of hemorrhage that can lead to shock and death. In addition, there is a very high risk for local and systemic infections, with documented reports of abscesses, ulcers, delayed healing, septicemia, tetanus, and gangrene.	HSD	https://reproductiverights.org/document/female-genital-mutilation-fgm-legal-prohibitions-worldwide
World factbook: Djibouti	2019	Djibouti	The Coalition of the Campaign acknowledges the recent adoption of several policies aimed at improving respect for women's rights, including: –The creation of a Ministry for the promotion of women, family and social affairs in 2008	ECI	http://www.africa4womensrights.org/public/Dossier_of_Claims/Djibouti-UK.pdf
Country Profile: Djibouti	2018	Djibouti	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ("the Convention") was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1979. It entered into force on 3 September 1981, whereupon it became law, requiring all signatory States to make a firm commitment to action.	HSD	http://www.bayefsky.com/reports/djibouti_cedaw_c_dji_1_3.pdf
Women at the heart of the HIV response for children	2018	Djibouti	data	ECI	https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/dj.html
MENA Investing in children and youth today to secure a prosperous region tomorrow GENERATION 2030	2019	Djibouti	data	HSD	https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/dj.html
Rapport d'Examen National Approfondi Etabli à l'occasion du 25ème anniversaire de la quatrième Conférence mondiale de Beijing sur les Femmes Et les 5 ans du Programme de développement durable des Nations Unies à l'horizon 2030	2019	Djibouti	Women make up the majority (60 per cent) of people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa – home to 7 out of every 10 people living with HIV in the world – and they account for 34 per cent of people living with HIV in Europe and Central Asia. Without any intervention, these women will be at higher risk of mortality and more likely to pass on the infection to their infants.	HSD	https://www.unicef.org/media/40941/file/Women:%20At%20the%20Heart%20of%20the%20HIV%20Response%20for%20Children.pdf
Relations entre commerce et genre : analyse du COMESA	2017	Djibouti	The purpose of this report is to provide an in-depth analysis of demographic projections for children, adolescents and youth in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region,5 highlighting the significant changes and exploring their implications for policy-making and programming in the areas of health, protection, education, transition to employment, civic engagement and the empowerment of girls and women in the region.	ECI	https://www.unicef.org/media/56646/file/MENA%20generation%202030.pdf
Rapport OMD 2010- Djibouti	2010	Djibouti	Report	ECI	https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing25/rapport_final_beijing_25_vf_djibouti.pdf
Assessment of the fisheries resource base and its contribution for food security and development of management plans for Baro-Akobo-Sobat River Basin, Wabe-Shebelle River Basin, and River Omo and Lake Turkana in IGAD region	2019	Ethiopia, South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia	The Baseline Study Report covers three transboundary river basins and includes lists and photographic records of field sites and places visited, resource persons interviewed and tools/instruments used in the study. Results of fish Catch Assessment Surveys and other ecological and socio-economic assessments are provided. Based on the data collected and analysed, a discussion of the findings was made and recommendations toward fisheries resources management plans for the three basins were generated. The report shows the current status, trends and drivers of the fisheries of the three transboundary river basins; assessment	AE	Unpublished Report

			and evaluation of the existing and potential contribution of the respective fisheries to the livelihoods of the attendant Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and wetlands communities in the three basins. Specifically, the report shows the information/primary data on the fisheries resource base, habitat and climate change, socio-economics, and fisheries contribution to livelihoods of the wetlands and ASALs communities; fisheries gender status, roles and power relations for the three respective transboundary fisheries with emphasis on causes of gender inequalities for each of the three river basins.		
Fostering Resilience, Regional Integration and Peace for Sustainable Development	2015	All	This report presents baseline studies on gender and sustainable development in IGAD key priority sectors	HSD	https://igad.int > documents > 8-igad-rs-framework-final-v11 > file
Formulation of IGAD Regional Strategy and Medium-Term Implementation Plan 2016-2020: Baseline Studies at the National Level for IGAD Priority Sectors: State of Gender Affairs Report in Ethiopia	2014	Ethiopia	This baseline report covers in-depth status review of gender affairs in Ethiopia highlighting on commitments in policy frameworks and mechanisms that have been put in place to live up to the commitments as well as outcomes by way of key achievements, lessons learnt and challenges.	HSD	Unpublished Report
Formulation of IGAD Regional Strategy and Medium-Term Implementation Plan 2016-2020 Baseline Studies at the National Level for IGAD Priority Sectors: State of Gender Affairs Report in Kenya	2014	Kenya	This report presents the summary of the baseline data collection exercise and the structure of the report as follows: chapter one presents the background to the study, objectives, scope, methodology and limitations; chapter two presents the country's contextual analysis; chapter three presents the findings of the baseline study and discussions modelled on IGAD's main development pillars: Agriculture and Environment; Peace and Security, and Economic Cooperation and Social Development. Chapter four comprises conclusions and recommendations.	HSD	Unpublished Report
State of Gender Affairs Report in Somalia Formulation of IGAD Regional Strategy and Medium-Term implementation Plan 2016-2020: Base line Studies at the National Level for IGAD Priority Sectors	2014	Somalia	This would entail in-depth status review of Gender Affairs in Somalia focusing on strategies/policies and programmes designed to address gender issues, relevant institutional structures and mechanisms, capacity of human and financial resources, development cooperation and partnerships, key achievements, lessons learnt, challenges and opportunities for the future.	HSD	Unpublished Report
State of the Sector for South Sudan: Baseline Studies at the National Level for Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	2014	South Sudan	The baseline studies at the National level for Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) priority sectors is undertaken for the formulation of IGAD Regional Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016 -2020 – Gender Affairs sector.	HSD	Unpublished Report
Formulation of IGAD Regional Strategy and Medium-Term Implementation Plan 2016-2020: Baseline Studies at the National Level for IGAD Priority Sectors State of Gender Affairs Report in Sudan	2014	Sudan	This report presents the findings of a baseline study on gender affairs in Sudan, as one of IGAD's member countries, for developing IGAD's gender strategies for the period 2016-2020. The study focused on existing, new and emerging development challenges and opportunities that are facing gender related issues in Sudan. The review involved in-depth study of the strategies, policies and programmes that were designed to address gender, including relevant institutional structures and mechanisms, capacity of human and financial resources, development cooperation and partnerships, key achievements, lessons learnt, challenges, and opportunities for the future. Analysis of existing documents was main source of data. The consultant visited different line ministries and relevant international and national agency to trace the documents related to gender in Sudan (the job was very difficult because most of the reports were on "women" rather than on "gender"). The report result is organised according to IGAD pillars.	HSD	Unpublished Report
Formulation of IGAD Regional Strategy and	2014	Uganda	The objective of the study was to document existing, new and emerging	HSD	Unpublished Report

<p>Medium-Term Implementation Plan 2016-2020: Baseline Studies at the National Level for IGAD Priority Sectors State of Gender Affairs in Uganda</p>			<p>development opportunities and challenges on gender affairs within Uganda that will inform the process of formulating the IGAD Regional Strategy and Medium-Term Implementation Plan 2016-2020 IGAD. This report covers in-depth status review of Gender Affairs in Uganda highlighting strategies/policies and programmes, institutional structures and mechanisms, capacity, human and financial resources, development cooperation and partnerships, key achievements, lessons learnt, challenges and opportunities for the future</p>		
<p>Determinants of Modern Contraceptive Utilization among Women of the Reproductive Age Group in Dawuro Zone, SNNPR, Southern Ethiopia</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Ethiopia</p>	<p>The aim of this study was to assess factors influencing the utilization of modern contraceptives among women in the reproductive age group in Loma and Mareka district of Dawuro Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia. Methods: Institution based un-matched case-control study was employed from March 1-30, 2016; in which six health facilities were selected from the existing nine health facilities in the district using the random sampling method. The target population was women in the reproductive age group (15- 49 years). Two hundred and eighty five registered modern contraceptive users (cases) from the selected six health facilities and the same number of women not using modern contraceptives (controls), visiting the same health facilities for reasons other than family planning service were included in the study by simple random sampling technique. Data analysis was done by using statistical package for social science (SPSS) software version 20.0. The study was approved by the institutional research and ethics committee of Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia. Results: Five hundred seventy women were involved in the study making the response rate 100%. Utilization of modern contraceptives among women in the reproductive age group was 32% among cases and 28% among controls in the study area. Among the variables analyzed, respondents' educational status, number of living children in the household, desire for more children and discussion with husband on importance of contraceptive use were the socio demographic variables that showed significant difference between the two study groups ($p < 0.05$).</p>	<p>HSD</p>	<p>ISSN 2222-4807</p>

ANNEX 3: CONCEPT NOTE ON ACTIONS FOR THE ACADEMIA

Despite the fact that it has been over four decades, since the tipping point for promoting gender equality and women empowerment in the IGAD region, when the Third World Conference on Women took place between 15 and 26 July 1985 in Nairobi-Kenya, the most influential gender literature on the IGAD region comes from outside Africa. Current ‘theories for research on gender equality’ are predominantly shaped by perspectives from the global north and parts of the global south, especially India and South-east Asia, as shown in table 4 below. The results from the review demonstrated the overwhelming dominance of global north-driven authorship, not just on GEWE in Africa, but also on the IGAD region – and importantly, the influence of global north and south authorship in shaping the most influential research on the countries in the IGAD region.

Table 4: Differences in authorship from north and south, and citations from north and south, organized by geographical location of the research			
Metric	Papers on GEWE globally	Papers on GEWE in IGAD Region	Papers on GEWE in Africa
Average authorship from the global north (%)	84.2	25.3	74.1
First author based in global north (%)	96.1	39.0	69.0
First author based in global south (%)	54.0	36.0	42.4
Joint north–south first authorship (%)	44.2	11.0	48.0
Average citations in web of science	222.0	144.2	105.7
Source: Analysis based on web of science records between 1998 and 2019. This search was conducted between 20 th October and 10 th November 2019.			

For instance, **Ester Boserup's** book on women's role in economic development (published in 1970 and re-produced in 2007), still has a mark on policies and development activities that are promoted by WID, GAD and gender mainstreaming approaches for planning (Turner and Fischer-Kowalski, 2010; Okali, 2011; Wilson, 2015), especially in the intervention areas of agriculture, food security, health and social development¹. The other example is **Naila Kabeer** of the London School of Economics and Political Science, whose book: *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought* (1994), has and still continues to have a profound influence on the design of social protection policies and programmes for women in dryland areas, water and sanitation, the informal sector, access to micro-finance and most recently the narrative on **“leaving no one behind: the challenge of intersecting inequalities”**², under global Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Human Development Index (HDI) and **Gender Inequality Index (GII)** adopted and reported on annually by UNDP³, as well as the Africa Gender Equality Index that informs the Economic Outlook reports by the African Development Bank (ADB)⁴, all emanated from work by **Armatya Sen** (a Professor at Harvard University) in the field of gender and development economics. Sen's work on capabilities and development as freedom (Hicks, 2002; Munsaka, 2012), led to formulation of the **Human Development Report**, published annually by UNDP, with rankings for IGAD countries on economic and social gender indicators that influence policy, research and programming decisions in the region. However, some of the work on gender analysis and planning is closely related to **Sara Lilogwe's research** (a gender expert from Lusaka, Zambia), who conceptualised five progressive levels of equality, arranged in hierarchical order (Davis, 2019), with each higher level denoting a higher level of empowerment (control, participation, conscientisation, access and welfare)⁵. Nonetheless, the vast majority (98.5%) of the publications reviewed have their foundations in discourses from outside Africa. Although there is need to acknowledge that some aspects of gender equality are universal, the available evidence on the uniqueness of gender issues in the IGAD region is largely in form of case studies, with minimal effort to build theories and conceptual frameworks that speak to the contextual features of Africa, and that can have a profound influence on policy and programming decisions at regional and global scales.

Therefore the key question is that how can the academia and the entire research community in the IGAD region collectively engage with the structural issues in knowledge production and transfer. This Compendium offers some suggestions. First, the top-cited (most influential) research journals need to pay systematic attention to increasing the share of empirical research rooted in, and emanating from Africa. In the collective experience as authors and editors of several of these journals, empirical research from Africa is often dismissed from top-tier journals – because of a focus on a single case study, if they rely on home-grown concepts and theories, which may not conform to mainstream dominant theoretical framings of feminist and or gender discourses, or sometimes due to issues of language proficiency. Journal calls for submission should encourage authors from regions that represent particular

¹ <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/148819/1/863101828.pdf>

² <https://www.facebook.com/Tropeninstituut/videos/live-streamed-lecture-by-prof-naila-kabeer-on-gender-intersecting-inequalities-a/1756423001083309/>

³ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

⁴ https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/AEO_2017_Report_Full_English.pdf

⁵ <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/413476574.pdf>

knowledge gaps to send in their work, even if such work is focused on specific cities, as long as it can speak to less-studied regions, under-represented GEWE issues or alternative home-grown conceptual framings on GEWE. Special issues and conference panels can provide additional avenues to encourage such submissions.

Getting the right mix of journal editorship including editorial board composition is critical for such initiatives to succeed. An examination of the editorial boards of the 44 journals publishing the top 96 most-cited papers in our analysis, which influence journal direction, aims and scope, reveal that they are dominated by scholars from institutions of the global north (who many also be of African descent). In conjunction with the very important issue of gender disparity, which is gaining much needed attention in academia, journals need to ensure editorial boards are well represented by researchers from Africa, including from diverse cultural and non-English-speaking backgrounds. It is important to ensure such representation is not merely token, and scholars from Africa are actively recruited to take positions of influence in these journals, to overcome this power imbalance, and to deal with inadvertent bias. The current scenario of research funding for GEWE also needs change, because it is dominated by funding from the global north, and largely favors a north-led gender agenda. Most calls for international or multilateral collaborative research on GEWE are based on a funding model where scientists receive funding from their respective countries. While important in promoting international collaborations, this process has flaws in design. International research grant calls should bypass such limitations, enabling African researchers to access funds on an equal footing with researchers from the north. Many current research agendas are also biased towards a northern focus, for example, on climate change – while this issue is undeniably important and would impact Africa disproportionately, it should not mask uniquely local African issues of deprived social conditions, infrastructure deficiencies and changing ecosystems, which also exacerbate manifestations of climate change. Representations on committees for research grants can also amplify the African-focused research needs. Agendas for research and calls for funding should be set by groups that shift balance, seeking out and involving a majority of opinions from Africa.