

GENDER AND RESILIENCE KNOWLEDGE SHARE FAIR

Gender Transformative Approach
to Mitigating Climate Risks in
Karamoja and Mandera Clusters

**REPORT OF THE 5th IGAD GENDER AND
RESILIENCE KNOWLEDGE SHARE FAIR**

31 August to 1 September 2022, Mombasa, Kenya





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List of acronyms

CBDFU	Cross-border Development Facilitation Unit
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
PIA	Priority Intervention Area
GRWG	Gender and Resilience Working Group
GALS	Gender Action Learning Systems
GRKSF	Gender Resilience Knowledge Share Fair
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PCU	Platform Coordination Unit



INTRODUCTION

The 5th Gender and Resilience Knowledge Share Fair Opening

Ms. Jackeline Makokha (picture above), who is the Director of Gender in the Ministry of Public service and Gender senior citizens of Affairs and special programs of Kenya, officially opened the knowledge share fair, which was attended by representatives of cross-border government ministry offices, civil society organisations, and technical staff from the IGAD Secretariat, focal ministries implementing IDDRSI, and other relevant ministries and local ministry offices.

“Share fairs provide an opportunity to address the impacts of climate change that are still continue to affect our region severely and which requires our collective innovative efforts to tackle and build resilience across the borders and specially ensuring both man and women are participating in the process of making decision that affect the livelihood of the communities” Ms. Jakeline Said.

She also added, as Africans we have a special opportunity to influence policies, discuss and bring out the key issues of climate change and make a policy decision on the forthcoming 27th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 27) which will take place in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt this year.

In his remarks, Dr. Tesfaye Beshah, IDDRSI Regional Programming Coordinator, stated Gender mainstreaming has been embraced internationally as a strategy toward realising gender equality, involving the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and programmes and projects to combat discrimination and injustice between women and men.

He emphasized the role that women play in their communities, even in the face of their vulnerability to recurrent climatic shocks and stresses.

“The infusion of ideas and principles of gender equality and equity in our day-to-day lives to ensure the optimum balance of roles and responsibilities is the desired dream of every society” he said.

The remarks by the UN WOMEN, was transmitted by Ms. Joselyn Bigirwa on behalf of UN WOMEN ESARO. The remarks specified, that scarcity of water across Karamoja region, necessitates women to walk longer distances increasing their exposure to risks such as sexual exploitation and abuse as was witnessed during COVID 19 while taking time away from income generating activities. In addition to that Impact of the Russia Ukraine war and resultant skyrocketing commodity prices has impacted household food security as well as livelihood opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

The remarks also highlighted on the Karamoja Cluster, which is a home to 13 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities with a combined population of more than 1,464,000 people, protracted resource-based conflicts, and chronic food insecurity have impacted women and girls. The UN WOMEN office has developed essential tools and guidance notes in an easy-to-use format targeting mainstreaming gender during implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR.

The remark added gender disparities in ownership and access to resources such as land, credit and technology, coupled with sociocultural barriers, impoverish women and increase their exposure to climatic risk. Additionally, existing negative social norms and cultural practices against women further deepen the vulnerability of women and girls in times of crisis.

The IGAD Head of Mission to Kenya, did the remarks on behalf of the IGAD Executive Secretary, his excellency Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu, reminded, the relevance of the this year share fair theme, which is critically important to support our region to rethink, Identify, and learn appropriate, and tailored transformative gender approaches in the context of the current devastating drought, COVID 19, conflict and migration. She emphasised that currently the IGAD estimates that 8.1 million people are food insecure in ASLA area of Ethiopia, 3.5 million in Kenya, 7.7 million in Somalia, 8.9 million in South Sudan, 10.6 million in Sudan, and 1.6 million in Uganda, where girls and women and other social groups are more severely impacted by the drought.



Update from the GRWG and the Regional Agenda on Gender

After the opening remark, Ms. Amina Farah, Programme Manager, Gender Affairs Department presented an update from the Gender and Resilience Working Group (GRWG) and the Regional Agenda on Gender. She highlighted on IGAD's gender agenda as one of the key cooperate priority area in the IGAD Regional Strategy (2021-2025). The IGAD Gender Policy Framework 2012-2020, the IGAD Gender Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020, Gender Mainstreaming Tools for different divisions 2017 were highlighted a core operational framework in place for promoting gender mainstreaming and women empowerment. She noted that Gender Focal Persons (GFP) had been identified in all IGAD divisions and specialized institutions in this effort. She also reported on the ongoing review of the gender strategy to align with the IGAD strategy 2021-2025.

She reported on the progress made in the Member States which included; establishment of a functional Gender and Resilience Working Group (GRWG) and trainings of Member State Gender Focal Persons.



SESSION 1

SUCCESS STORIES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LAST GRKSF

Twenty one posters on initiatives highlighting success stories, challenges and lessons learnt were presented. The posters captured various resilience building initiatives implemented at both national and cluster level (Mandera and Karamoja). A wide range of initiatives including; land rehabilitation, goat breeding, afforestation (greening), food-based irrigation, group land ownership by women, Gender Based Violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and human trafficking were presented. The participants were divided in groups according to countries. Start poster stations were determined but all participants were given an opportunity to listen to all presentations in a rotational manner. The presenter and IGAD staff were present at each of poster sites to give a brief summary of the poster presentation and respond to questions and take note of questions or comments respectively. Every poster presentation lasted 10 minutes. The participants were allowed to give reflections from the poster presentation session and any questions raised were addressed by the respective presenters. The sessions were moderated by Mrs. Doreen Nanyonga and Dr. Dominic Kathiya.

Table1: Table showing the title of the posters and country where the intervention is being implemented. A representative from each country presented the posters during the session.

S/NO	Poster Title	Country /Cluster	Thematic focus area
1	Tree planting and provision of after care service	Mandera county, Kenya	Afforestation
2	Women Empowerment through livestock production	Kwale county, Kenya	Livestock production
3	Merti-KORBESA water supply project	Isiolo county, Kenya	Water supply
4	Social protection against effects of climate change	Mersabit county, Kenya	Hunger safety net
5	Addressing issues of trafficking in persons/out migration	Napaka District, Uganda	Migration, child trafficking
6	Advocacy on women's involvement and participation in the implementation of the MOU	Karamoja cluster	Policy advocacy
7	Fodder Bank development: community drought resilience strategy	South Omo zone, Ethiopia	Agriculture
8	Expanding the range land to achieve growth enhancing fruit production in the cluster	Dassenech Wereda, South Omo, Ethiopia	Agriculture
9	Technical and business skills for women to enhance their employment and entrepreneurship capacity	Dassenech Wereda, South Omo, Ethiopia	Agriculture
10	Mitigation and adaptation measures against COVID-19	National level, Ethiopia	Health / COVID 19
11	Cross border conflict and drought Resilience	South Sudan, Karamoja cluster	Climate change adaptation
12	Flood-Based Irrigation System in Kaongu	Turkana county, Kenya/Mandera cluster	Agriculture/ irrigation
13	Mitigation against gender based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse	Turkana county, Kenya/Mandera cluster	Gender based violence
14	Improving household income through fodder development by women in pastoral communities	Dassenech Wereda, South Omo, Ethiopia	Agriculture
15	Camel cross breeding - livelihood resilience for women through asset building	South Omo, Ethiopia	Livestock Production
16	Cultivating water melons intervention	North Kordofan, Sudan	Agriculture
17	Regional Pastoral livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP)	Karamoja, Uganda	Livestock production and pottery
18	Uganda women entrepreneurship programme - Beneficiaries livelihood project	All district of Uganda	entrepreneurship
19	Somalia Gender and Resilience project	Somalia	Agriculture
20	Mainstreaming climate change and gender into local development plan	Mandera country, Kenya	Agriculture
21	Building of resilience of smallholder and market actors in Terekeka county	Central equatorial, South Sudan	Energy Conservation
22	Appui reinforcement des capacités des coopératives féminines	Djibouti	Agriculture and Bee Keeping

Table1



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH AFFORESTATION IN MANDERA TOWN



Tree planting and provision of after care services

Problem Description

Mandera County is water scarce, sanitation poor and has a poverty index of 85.8%. Recurrent drought, floods, conflicts and famine exist. Over 60% of the population is pastoralists. About 25% of population is Agro-pastoralists. The rest are engaged in Trade or employment. The economic backbone of Mandera County is livestock rearing which is affected greatly by the prolonged drought as a result of climate change. Many locals have lost their livestock and were forced to look for alternative means of survival including charcoal burning resulting in environmental degradation.

In the pastoral community settings male and female roles are distinct and defined. The female members of the community are mainly charged with the responsibility of fetching water for the household use, looking after children and livestock at home. The male counterparts are the main breadwinners, provide security and make key decisions on running of the family affairs. The loss of livelihood results in many socio-economic issues including increased level of divorce where children are neglected and families are abandoned. The loss of livelihood has more effect on women, youth, children and female headed households.



Gender mainstreaming action

Implementation of Afforestation project dubbed 'Greening Mandera Town' which involve planting of trees along the main roads, public institutions and other public places and provision of after care services for the trees in Mandera Town, Mandera County. The program is meant to address both environmental and social challenges facing residents of Mandera town.

- The project was implemented in two phases. Phase I of the program was started in 2016 while phase II in 2018. The watering and maintenance of the trees is still ongoing.
- The county government engaged about 1,300 workers mainly women (widows and female household heads) and youth on casual basis to provide after-care services such as watering, protection and maintenance of the trees. The casual workers are paid monthly wages by the county government.

Results

- The program has achieved the intended purpose of uplifting the welfare of the locals by providing steady source of income for the casual workers
- During the COVID-19 pandemic; a period that was characterized by job losses and harsh economic conditions, beneficiaries were able to put food on the table, pay school and madrasa (Dugs) fees and start up small business such as selling vegetables while many engaged in table Banking.
- It also helped male youth to shun crime and drug abuse.
- The trees provide shade for the locals against extreme heat of the sun and improve aesthetic beauty of the town. Through the project the community has recognized the role women can play in development projects.
- The program further motivated other community members to take individual initiatives of planting trees within their individual plots. Ultimately, it became evident that the business of caring for the trees was no longer only for the mother but a family affair. Children helped their mothers' water the trees after school and in some cases the fathers also joined in watering trees.

Lessons Learnt

- Such projects are extremely important in addressing environmental degradation while equally contributing to social development of the society.
- Involving women and youth in such programs can help bridge the existing gaps in gender inequality

Challenges

- The main challenge was high water demand since the trees are watered twice a day – morning and evening. To address this challenge, the county government constructed several water storage tanks at intervals of 500M apart and hired water boozers for provision of water. The program is expensive but worth the investment.
- High temperatures leading to loss of up to 15% of planted seedlings
- Animals feeding on the trees

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the actions

- Similar program has already been started in Elwak town under Elwak Municipality
- The county is further planning to implement similar programs in other sub-county headquarters.

Enhancing Stabilization and Resilience of Communities Affected by Violent Conflicts and Disasters in the Coastal Region of Kenya

Women Empowerment Through Livestock Production

Problem Description

Livestock production is considered one of the male-dominated livelihood activities in most arid and semi-arid parts of Kenya. Due to limited access to information regarding livestock production, women's access to land, water and credit facilities, negative aspects of traditions, minority view of women, livestock production has been a challenge for women in coastal Kenya. To reduce women's vulnerability and strengthen their resilience towards disasters and conflicts, UNDP through NDMO implemented the enhancing stabilization and resilience of communities affected by violent conflicts and disasters project. Through the project, women in coastal Kenya were able to access a platform where they could be mentored and capacity built on key livestock activities that would ensure they are socio-economically empowered.

Gender mainstreaming action

Fikira Moyo Women's Group, situated in Samburu, Kwana County (Kwana sub-county), comprises of 25 women on household. Five out of the 25 households are female-headed. Initially before the start of the project, the women in the male-headed households would depend 100% on their husbands for basic needs including food, shelter, dignity, etc. and school fees. Some of the men due to frequent drought and high crop prices in the area were not able to sustain their households and sometimes the households could go without the basic needs. Thus the women formed Fikira Moyo women's group. The group started with skills training to ensure the women are able to get loans more easily.

In 2016, through the Enhancing stabilization and resilience of communities affected by violent conflicts and disasters project, the group was supported with a startup capital of 10 shillings. The group was trained on livestock production and entrepreneurial business skills by the Kenya County Livestock Department and Trade Department respectively. NDMO and the various county departments conducted the day to day monitoring of the group activities. This ensuring success of the group activities would be good to indicate the number of people/household members that have benefited from this project.

Results

- The members have used proceeds from the group project to purchase 6 acres of land (women owning property).
- The women were able to access a grant of KShs 5,000 from the group's proceeds. To establish individual businesses making them self-reliant, with each of the women having an individual business. To expand their businesses beyond the land covered by the grant, the group members applied for loans from the group. And this has had very positive testimonies used to this open successful small shops and other businesses.
- In addition, group members access loans to pay school fees for their children (recently 4 members accessed a loan of KShs 10,000 each to pay fees for their children).
- Women have been able to improve their standards of living through contribution of permanent houses. To realize this, each member received a grant of KShs 10,000 each to build their own house.
- Due to group success, the group has attracted other donors including the World Bank that has supported the group with a grant of KShs 774,000 to expand livestock trading business and undertake environmental conservation in the area. The group received the funding with KShs 226,000 to undertake the activities.
- The group members have been contacted by the County Government of Kwana to mentor other groups on management of Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA).
- The women have empowered their husbands and children to establish their own groups through mentoring and benchmarking from the women group.
- The group currently has KShs 700,000 in their account.

Lessons learnt

- Entrepreneurial/business skills training to community groups are key success factors for livestock projects.
- Partnerships with relevant county departments ensures sustainability.
- Working with already established groups reduces the risk of experiencing group dynamics that would lead to collapse of group activities.

Challenges encountered during implementation

- Most of the older women in the group were illiterate. Younger women were incorporated into the group to assist in keeping records.
- The funding was project based but after the project there was no funding for monitoring and control and also for expansion of group activities.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

- UNDP and NDMO has started replicating the success of the group to other ASAL counties in the coastal counties, more so Kilifi and Tana River Counties.

Partners

From the People of Japan, UNDP, NDMO, and the Government of Kenya.

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MERTI-KORBESA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT - ISOLO COUNTY, KENYA

Building community resilience to drought through enhanced access to water

Problem Description

Korbasa and Merti are two of the 25 wards in Isio County Sub-County in Kenya. The area is categorized as very arid and with high water scarcity. The locations depended on water trucking for long time with the Government and non-State actors spending more than KSh 20 million on water trucking every year and KSh 20 million during severe droughts.

Before the project, the only source of water for the local community was seasonal Ewaso Nyiro River, which was initially too far away. However, the distance to the river increased to up to 10km for residents in the farthest areas in the river catchment area.

In most seasonal communities, the responsibility of drawing water for both domestic needs and the crop watering and work animals left behind other needs is left to women. Women in Korbasa and Merti areas locations would spend more than an hour searching for water, taking time away from other economic activities.

Results

The project has resulted immediate outcomes as follows:

- Washington water trucking:** Korbasa and Merti areas locations were not targeted for water trucking in the 2021/2022 financial year due to the availability of water as a result of the project.
- Reduced trucking distance and time:** It now takes women and girls less than 30 minutes to draw water from Korbasa and Merti areas locations compared to the previous 12-20 kilometers six-hour return journey.
- Reduced livestock mortality:** Communities reported that this was heavily available source of water for their livestock during the drought stage, thus it has contributed to reduced livestock mortality.
- Education:** The water is supporting the implementation of the school meals programme in the schools connected to the pipeline. The project has also supported implementation of the Competency-Based Curriculum in the schools i.e. support to kitchen gardens and 4 to 6 clubs.
- Health:** The provision of health services has improved in that 4 dispensaries served as a result of a steady supply of water. This is especially so for women who can now access dignified maternity services.

Lessons learnt

- Previously a number of stakeholders had separately attempted to support water access for the communities with varied degrees of success. To ensure sustainability, this time around, the following approach was used based on lessons learnt:
- NDMA initiated a partnership which allowed different entities picked up different project components.
- Partners and support leaders learned and addressed challenges encountered during previous projects such as poor project design and ownership, project delay, lack of coordination among stakeholders and with inadequate community mobilization.
- The project partners complemented each other's effort building on existing infrastructure from the previous attempts.

Challenges encountered

- Some challenges include:
- The project was implemented at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic that resulted in 8 months delay in commencement as movements were restricted.
- A partner failed to honour its obligation of paying of water. This forced NDMO to seek other partners to ensure the project was completed as anticipated.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

The project has attracted other stakeholders in the county. It has been selected by the County Government of Isio County as a pilot in strengthening the water governance structure in Isio County. The management committee of the 11 members are women who benefit from training and institutionalization of the management model to ensure sustainability. CRS-Naari has also committed to undertake the pending construction of the 3km pipeline to Bili settlement.

In the EU-funded Building Drought Resilience in Isio County through Sustainable Livelihoods (DRIC) project is replicating the model and in the process of drilling a borehole in Merti to supply water to Lelake, about 15km away.

Partners

NDMA, EU, Government of Kenya, and Korbasa and Merti Area Community.

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Hunger Safety Net Programme

Social Protection against effects of climate change

Problem Description

Incidence of poverty in Kenya's ASAL stand at over 70% and yet the ASALs are the most affected by climate change as a result of climate change. Traditionally, humanitarian effort has been relief food. This is not only inapplicable, and often associated with long queues, but also assumes that people in crisis only need food. To address this, the Government initiated HSNP to provide cash transfers which not only address medium-term resilience but also more urgent humanitarian effort in a manner that did not inhibit the recipient's self-reliance. With cash transfers, a recipient chooses the time and amount from which to receive the money, hence no queues for food. The recipient is also able to purchase other essential items in order to food intake relief which is constrained to food items only.

In Northern Kenya, there is a clear division of labour. Women are in charge of household chores and perform much of the unpaid work while men are mainly responsible for income generation and decision-making. Conversely, women are the ones who are mostly relied upon to put food on the table. When a family goes hungry, the burden is therefore more likely to be on women.

Results

HSNP is now in its Third phase. At the end of phase 2, an independent evaluation established that:

- HSNP has enabled some households to set up new business ventures and it has increased the profitability of businesses in the local economy. There are considerable differences in the kinds of businesses undertaken by men and women. Business started by women are often located on selling food items, such as milk, sugar, beans and vegetables. While for male businesses there tends to be greater diversity of business types, such as including boda-boda (motorcycle) services, welding businesses, hardware shops, and livestock trading.
- HSNP has supported households to increase their resilience to negative shocks, such as drought.
- The programme generates a considerable positive spill-over effect that serves to increase overall income in the local economy. The provision of routine cash transfers to 100,000 beneficiaries every year, plus periodic emergency payments to additional households, represents a significant injection of cash into the local economy. This leads to a significant multiplier effect to HSNP of between KSh1.83 and KSh1.38. In cash terms, KES 464 million transferred to households each routine pay cycle translates to an estimated KSh1.83 and KSh1.38 multiplier effect.
- HSNP effectively fulfils its function as a safety net, supporting vulnerable households to improve their wellbeing and alleviate the worst effects of poverty.

Lessons learnt

- An HSNP recipient receiving her stipend from an Equity Bank Agent.
- Having both routine beneficiaries and cash beneficiaries ensures flexibility in planning and expenditure.
- Registering and ranking of all members of the community, irrespective of whether they are beneficiaries or not ensures that there is a reliable database for other humanitarian actions.

Challenges encountered during implementation

- Some men feeling threatened that women were becoming financially empowered and felt that they would be automatic recipients of the cash.
- Exchange rate fluctuations are at times erratic thereby undermining the regularity and predictability of payments.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

- During the first phase, the Government has expanded the programme to Isio, Tana River, Samburu and Garissa counties where a further 20,000 households will be introduced as routine beneficiaries and 250,000 for emergency scale-up.

Partners

Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office, THE WORLD BANK, NDMO, and National Safety Net Programme.

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ADDRESSING ISSUES OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSON / OUT MIGRATION IN NAKAPAK DISTRICT

Problem Description

Out Migration in Nakapak started in 1979 during outflow of 18 Arns, where the Mathoko Street into Moroto border area, and economic gains, which they later used to finance the return. In the recent times, out-migration has been associated with push and pull factors. PUSH FACTORS - search for safety, casual labour in the border area, and return to the border area. PULL FACTORS - better socio-economic amenities in other areas, available and casual labour opportunities in border, availability of mobile communication facilities that facilitates peer influence and mobile money transactions. Previous inter-district and international borders between Nakapak and other districts and Boundary Commission facilitates human trafficking by middlemen and women have been excluded from the area.

Results

- Transport (Lumumba) was provided to CBS department, probation and Social Welfare office through UNICEF support to carry out surveillance, tracking and rescue children.
- Community sensitization & dialogue involving parents and other duty bearers.
- Formation of school management committees on children's rights and responsibilities to minimize school dropout.
- Go back to school campaign.
- Back home and stay home campaigns.
- Interventions within and outside the district, rescues from the streets, rehabilitation, tracking, resettlement.
- Livelihood support to returnees, mostly for the initial one to two months and thereafter support on their own.

Lessons learnt

- Provision of a comprehensive package of government socio-economic interventions.
- Moral change is key.
- Enforcement of law and order and police policies and related ordinance is key in addition to supportive financial and logistical resources.
- Educational scholarship programme for the children from vulnerable household is a major factor in enhancing protection and livelihood, hence can mitigate school drop-out and migration.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Govt & Partners should set up a scholarship scheme for returnees and vulnerable children.
- Need for coordinated and comprehensive policies and related ordinance is key in addition to supportive financial and logistical resources.
- There is need to explore emergency fund for response.
- Devolved Govt & County Government should work in close follow-up with office of Solicitor General & M&G providing ordinances submitted to legal review.
- Village leaders (LCs) to be supported to register and monitor all children in their villages and report the missing children.
- There is need to scale up surveillance and checks at the international borders.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

District Local Govt Law Commission to fast track and follow up with office of Solicitor General & M&G the pending ordinances submitted for legal review.

Partners

Government of Uganda (GoU).

Child registration & Resettlement (2021)

Districts	Registration			Resettlement		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Abim	2	1	3	2	1	3
Kotido	1	1	2	1	1	2
Nakapiripit	2	0	2	1	0	1
Nakap	205	39	244	205	39	244
Total	210	41	251	210	41	251

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Empowering Women to Participate in Engendered Policy Advocacy in the Karamoja Cluster



Advocacy on Women's Involvement and Participation in the Implementation of the MoU

Describe the problem

EASSI together with women leaders from Karamoja, West Pokot and Turkana reviewed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), that was signed in September 2019, on ensuring the Cross Border Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-economic Transformation. The MoU was not identifying issues of women in relation to cross border collaboration, and gaps on women's involvement and participation in the implementation process were identified.



A participant from Turkana sharing her insights on the gaps identified during the MoU review training in Moroto, Uganda.

Gender mainstreaming action

Who, what, where, when and how?

EASSI with support from GIZ trained a total of 30 women leaders from Karamoja in the districts of Moroto, Napak, Nakapiripiti, and Amudat in Uganda, and West Pokot and Turkana in Kenya. 5 women leaders were selected from each district and county and they were trained on Leadership and Advocacy, reviewed the MoU where they identified gender issues that deterred women's involvement in the implementation. Following the strategic engagement, the women took it upon themselves to advocate and lobby the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the MoU from Uganda, West Pokot and Turkana, for a dialogue to discuss the level of MoU implementation, and how women could work together to achieve the objectives



Ateker Women Leaders from Karamoja in Uganda and West Pokot in Kenya meeting with the County Governor of West Pokot to discuss how women can be involved in MoU implementation.

Beneficiaries

Ateker Women Peace Forum Members from Karamoja, West Pokot, Turkana, and the youth

Results

- Stakeholders from Karamoja and Turkana were able to share on the level of MoU implementation and committed to work closely with the women peace forum to achieve MoU objectives.
- Discussion with the Minister for Karamoja Affairs led to peace dialogues in all districts in Karamoja organized by the Minister.
- 5 women peace leaders from all the districts of Karamoja were each gifted with 16 goats to improve on their livelihood, and in addition, 2 leaders from every district were gifted 40 iron sheets in recognition of the role they play in peace building in their communities.



Ateker women from Karamoja and Turkana meeting with the Chief Advisor to the Governor and leadership in Turkana, Lodwar in Kenya.

Lessons learnt

- Commitment, consistency and hard work is very paramount when engaging duty bearers.
- It is important to work together as a team, network and lobby – that is why the Ateker women leaders were able to engage the duty bears to share on how women can take part in the implementation of the MoU.
- Engaging County Governors from Kenya and the district leadership in Moroto, Uganda to dialogue enabled women to directly acquire information about the level of MoU implementation but to also share insights on working together as a team to achieve.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

- Support / empower women to economically engage in cross border trade so as to improve their livelihoods.
- Lobby more funds aiming at long term projects to involve women in engendered policy advocacy across the border of Karamoja, West Pokot and Turkana.
- Conduct cross border sensitization dialogues on peaceful co-existence on resource-sharing with women taking the lead.

When and where do you plan to implement these plans

This project will be implemented in the Karamoja Cluster, West Pokot, and Turkana.

Partners



Implemented by
giz



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Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP) Fodder Bank Development: Community Drought Resilience Strategy

Problem Description

The impact of climate change on pastoralist communities can be felt directly in terms of loss of herd, water scarcity, and encroachment of arable lands to grazing areas. The recurrent drought across southern nations and people regions affected heavy loss of livestock and resulted in human suffering. In both of these, Nyangatom and Dassanech communities are among the hardest hit by the drought.



Photo: Aya kabbale fodder development site

Gender mainstreaming action

- World Bank financed pastoralist community resilience program was designed to address the issue of drought resilience and mitigate the problem by providing the community with the capacity to perform multifactorial activities across the area. Fodder production is among these activities to address the scarcity of grass for the livestock. The project was successfully implemented through the formation of a youth and community association responsible for managing the farm system.



Photo: Youth and community members harvesting fodder

Beneficiaries

- 3 Community associations which are comprised of 152 male and 80 female members.

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Results

- Employment of youth to perform essential tasks that impact the lives of the community.
- Accessibility of fodder for the livestock during the period of natural and man-made shock.
- The community members under the association were able to save money earned from the sales of fodder.
- Improved livelihood of the participating community through the money obtained from the sale of fodder.
- The community developed a better understanding of an alternative way of livestock production through fodder development by irrigation.



Photo: irrigated fodder system for the fodder

Lessons learnt

- Using a limited amount of resources, water-dressed areas can produce enough pasture that can be used as a mitigation mechanism during drought periods. However, the experience in the two communities can only be replicated if the irrigation system excludes diesel which is unfavorable for the community.
- The use of indigenous knowledge on the different types of grass can be used to scale up the new system introduced.
- If properly managed irrigated fodder production can be used as a source of income for the pastoralist community. However, since fuel cost is high, the Dassanech and Nyangatom communities must find an alternative way of supplying energy for pumping water.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

The success of these activities has been replicated by different stakeholders, NGOs, other government projects. The other phase of the world bank project called Livestock Resilience project introduced and adapted the experience from RPLRP and scaled it to other parts of the region as good practice to mitigate drought. The holistic vision of addressing the barrier between Ethiopia and Kenya has shown interest to adopt the system through a borehole and water supply system for the production of fodder for the Turkana and Nyangatom community.

Partners

- Federal ministry of agriculture
- World sector offices,
- Private investors.




Omo-Delta Project Expanding the range land to achieve growth Enhancing Fruit Production in the cluster

The Challenge

Agro-pastoralist and Pastoralist drop out of the S. Omo zone (cluster 1) were affected by drought, river flood, conflict and animal diseases for several years and had huge number of their livestock. To reduce effects of drought, the Vita/RTI program has planned fruit production activities to directly benefit the identified HHs.



Photo: Fruit producer cooperative in Dassanech district

Gender mainstreaming action

- Omo Delta project Vita/RTI in collaboration with cooperative and Agricultural office Dassanech woreda implemented an intervention on enhancing fruit production in cluster through promoting gender equality and equal opportunities with agro-pastoralist between the period of September 2019 and May 2021. The fruit producers were supported through provision of fruit seedlings/plant, farm tools, packaging, transportation materials and irrigation water pump.
- The project used participatory resilience based programming approach. The project promoted diversified livelihood income sources that aimed at ensuring sustainable fruit production.



Photo: Fruit producer cooperative in Dassanech district

Beneficiaries

- Local Agro-pastoralists (2000+) living in kebeles of Dassanech woreda.

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Results

- The level of household income has improved from 3000 birr to increased by 15,000 birr
- Diversified the livelihoods of 50 women-headed HH and 120 men-headed households.
- Drop out agro-pastoralist/pastoralist have become economically empowered
- Resilience capacity of agro-pastoralist is improved



Photo: Fruit producer cooperative in Dassanech district

Lessons learnt

- A project focused on gender equality and equal job opportunities and skills development, through improved livelihood interventions will bring a life income improvement.
- Gender inclusive in diversified livelihood
- Diversified sources of livelihood activities will better enhance life asset building efforts.



Photo: Fruit producer cooperative in Dassanech district

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

- The project has handed over the intervention to the concerned office of the woreda thereby they have planned to adapt, scale up and replicate these good practices to the rest of other kebeles of districts in the zone.

Partners

- Vita/RTI
- VW Germany
- Mercy Corps
- Epiara
- CIFA and Tulipado












Omo Delta Project Technical and business skills for women to enhance their employment and entrepreneurship capacity

The Challenge

The women in the area have faced challenges. Women lack access to and control over resources. Hence economic empowerment and skill building among women is critical for building their resilience. Under the program Vita/RTI organized Designated group mill group, Epiara group mill group, Dashed poultry group, Akabash Training group, Babur and Trade group and Fajiga and Trade group supported with capacity building on basic business management skill, working capital and facilitating market linkage among the cross-border community. The groups were also supported in income diversification such as poultry, dairy, farming and growing maize. In addition, support on business plan development and assessment of profitable income sources was provided.



Photo: Grind mill business cooperative in Dassanech District.

Project description

- The main intervention was strengthening women focused cross border and internal business opportunities and Household asset building initiatives for poor pastoralists by Omo Delta project Vita/RTI implemented with collaboration of the Cooperative and Livestock and Agricultural offices of Dassanech woreda (Designated Epiara Akabash, Dashed, Fajiga and Babur kebeles).
- Omo Delta project Vita/RTI implemented in collaboration with Cooperative and Livestock and Agricultural offices of Dassanech woreda implemented an intervention between Sep 2019 and May 2021 using participatory resilience-based approach.



Photo: Grind mill business cooperative in Dassanech District.

Beneficiaries

- Local 200 women pastoralists of Dassanech woreda (I think the total beneficiaries are 200 women)

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Results

- The level of household income and creating gender based economic empowerment improved where 20000 have got income by 15000 birr who have engaged in diversified livelihood sources with increased resilience of 50 women-headed and 120 men-headed households.
- Increased economic empowerment in the area.
- Gender inclusivity in decision making and elected women at leader position ensured and improved (women were at the leadership role).



Photo: Grind mill business cooperative in Dassanech District.

Lessons learnt

- A project focused on women engagement, through a diversified livelihood schemes with the skill development, will enhance their income.
- Women inclusive decision on their assets.
- Pastoralist women improving the way of life.
- Empowered women on economic assets, leadership skills and decision making will eventually break cultural traditional changes of people proved that women could build ownership of assets and could make decisions in the community.



Photo: Grind mill business cooperative in Dassanech District.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

The project has handed over the livelihood activities to SDNPA south omo zone Dassanech woreda thereby they have and a plan to adapt, scale up and replicate these good practices from these as kebeles of Designated Epiara Akabash, Dashed, Fajiga and Babur kebeles to the rest 23 kebeles of the district.

Partners

- Vita/RTI
- VW Germany
- Mercy Corps
- Epiara
- CIFA and Tulipado




MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MEASURES AGAINST COVID 19

The Challenge

- Depletion of asset at community/HH level due to drought during the C-19 pandemic, that disproportionately affected women and children.
- Recurrent natural disasters continue to threaten the full realization of human rights, especially the rights to life and dignity. Further exacerbated incidents of Gender Based Violence.
- Climate change and environmental disaster continued to negatively affect women's access to water, energy and agriculture.
- Absence of strong vertical coordination between regional Zonal and woreda level.

Activities (gender mainstreamed) undertaken to mitigate/adapt the effects of drought during C-19

- The Multi protection Team task forces consisting of men and women members established at national level and strengthened to address the asset resource depletion from various partners.
- Awareness creation programs using electronic and print media.
- Partnering House for quarantine purpose, providing material support for rehabilitation centers and emergency response service.
- The C-19 response initiatives include:
- Food support
- Material support: a material support on evictions and reduction of rents by half.
- Adoptive family support: payment while on leave from their public works obligations partly targets female-headed households.
- PSPP which partly targets female-headed households, focuses the provision of community-based childcare services and working time for women with children.
- Provide services on quarantine that takes into account a range of gendered needs: lactating and pregnant women, menstruation, care of children.



Photo: Activities (gender mainstreamed) undertaken to mitigate/adapt the effects of drought during C-19

Beneficiaries

- Migrant returnees in temporary shelters
- Vulnerable population groups such as the poor, informal sector workers and female-headed households as key populations to receive social protection in the early C-19 response of 2020.



Photo: Activities (gender mainstreamed) undertaken to mitigate/adapt the effects of drought during C-19

Results

- Provision of food and non-food items for underprivileged women and girls groups
- Social resilience strategies have been effective in assisting disadvantaged people to resist risks and shocks including in dealing with the pandemic, droughts, floods, and other calamities.

Lessons learnt

- Significance of the involvement of different stakeholders in building capacity for mitigation and adaptation measures in a community response.
- The community involvement supporting their regions activities.
- The response including in the women policy sector the issue of Gender mainstreaming for responding emergency and shock.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

- Expanding One Stop Centers and rehabilitation services to mitigate effects of drought and the C-19 shock (could be one plan).
- The 10 years development plan has gender and social inclusion as one of the key strategic pillars particularly women and girls in building resilience to a wide range of shocks and crises, including conflict, climate change, disasters, and epidemics.
- Project Developed aims for building the adaptive capacity and empowering women and girls to reduce their vulnerability to climate shocks and sustainably improve resilient food production systems and income.
- Strengthen multi sectoral coordination from regional to woreda level to address people with special need.

Partners

- Different partners/stakeholders discharged their responsibility according to their mandate and comparative advantages like UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, GIZ, NCA, SAVE.









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CROSS-BORDER CONFLICT & DROUGHT RESILIENCE



Describe the problem

Prolonged drought and crop failure resulted to cattle theft, starvation in human and animals and this increased malnutrition rate among children, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and Animals and exposed young girls to early/forced marriages.



Gender mainstreaming action

- Who, what, where, when and how?
- Mother to mother support groups capacity building.
- AIDO provided youth & human rights training kits
- The project was implemented in Kapoeta East County.
- Youth & human rights training was conducted with more emphasis on gender mainstreaming (Early/forced marriage).

Beneficiaries

- 413 pastoralist men
- 766 young lactating mothers diversified livelihoods sources
- 520 Local youth between the age of 16-32 years

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Results

- 1699 men, women and youth acquired knowledge on climate change adaptation & mitigation, youth & human rights and small scale farming.
- The beneficiaries used knowledge to generate income.
- Youth/human rights importance was realized among the community.
- Early/forced marriage reduced.

Lessons learnt and challenges

- The community and the government strongly accepted and owned the project and that helped our mobilization and lobbying easy during implementation.

Challenges:

- Border encroachment tension causes insecurity and cattle rustling is rampant.
- More youth are unemployed.
- Covid-19 pandemic prevalence.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

ATEKER FOUNDATION SOUTH SUDAN and State ministry of gender and child welfare intends to continue to collaboratively engage with various development partners and stakeholders in mobilizing the required financial and technical expertise to explore more to the gaps existing in greater Kapoeta, support Community peace building, FSL, Protection & GBV mainstreaming, HIV&AIDS & Covid-19 awareness. This will not only result in replicating and expanding the geographical scope but as well as deepening the project impact on the target communities in Greater Kapoeta and surrounding counties.

Partners

- These interventions were made possible with the generous support of **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)** and **AIDO**. On the other hand, ATEKER FOUNDATION SOUTH SUDAN and State ministry of gender and child welfare collaboratively worked hand-in-hand on the implementation of the project activities. These coordinated and well-thought out strategies resulted in the attainment of the project outcomes amplifying its impact on the target communities.
- Furthermore, the excellent relations established between ATEKER FOUNDATION SOUTH SUDAN and the local authorities as well community leaders has created a strong sense of project ownership and enhanced sustainability



ATEKER FOUNDATION
SOUTH SUDAN CHAPTER



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
actalliance






DROUGHT RESILIENCE PROGRAM II (DRPII) FLOOD-BASED IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN KAKONGU

Describe the problem

Karungu region recently witnessed prolonged drought that left the pastoralist communities standing while their herds of livestock perished. As part of building community resilience and diversifying livelihoods, IGAD, UNICEF and the Directorate of Agriculture in Turkana County implemented a technology on Flood Based Irrigation in Kakongu along the Turkana-Pokot corridor. During the rainy season (Oct to April), often rains are scarce, flood-based irrigation is an opportunity that can be tapped to ensure food security for the beneficiary community.

Results

- Food Security: 100 litres from Kakongu are able to harvest maize and green grams from the farm.
- Infrastructure: Structures constructed to harness water from upstream to irrigate 100 Acres of land of the Kakongu farm.
- Empowerment: Farmers are further expanding the farm to the initial 100 Acres, adopting Flood technology.
- Enhanced Management Capabilities: A Committee of 15 Members (8 Males and 7 Females) trained on Group Dynamics, Consultation Development, Market Access and linked to various agro-vet stores in Lokichilil and Lokichilil. This committee will manage the farm, solve conflicts within the farmers.
- Peaceful Coexistence: The project contributed to peace among the Pokot and Turkana as it was a battle field earlier between Turkana and West Pokot Communities.

Harvesting July 2020



Photo: Kakongu Community members harvest maize and green grams

Gender mainstreaming action

- Who, what, when, where and how?
- The Flood Based Irrigation Project had a multi-sectoral approach to address the food insecurity in Turkana County and diversity livelihoods. The initiative between 2020-2021 brought together APAD, IGAD/DFP and the Directorate of Agriculture while technical personnel received training on the technology from Masaka University in Ethiopia. The project that involved 100 households (47 female-led HH, youth and men) received training and other support to produce food on 100 acres of land.



Beneficiaries

100 HH (including 47 Female Headed Households)
100/200/300/400/500/600/700/800/900/1000/1100/1200/1300/1400/1500/1600/1700/1800/1900/2000/2100/2200/2300/2400/2500/2600/2700/2800/2900/3000/3100/3200/3300/3400/3500/3600/3700/3800/3900/4000/4100/4200/4300/4400/4500/4600/4700/4800/4900/5000/5100/5200/5300/5400/5500/5600/5700/5800/5900/6000/6100/6200/6300/6400/6500/6600/6700/6800/6900/7000/7100/7200/7300/7400/7500/7600/7700/7800/7900/8000/8100/8200/8300/8400/8500/8600/8700/8800/8900/9000/9100/9200/9300/9400/9500/9600/9700/9800/9900/10000/10100/10200/10300/10400/10500/10600/10700/10800/10900/11000/11100/11200/11300/11400/11500/11600/11700/11800/11900/12000/12100/12200/12300/12400/12500/12600/12700/12800/12900/13000/13100/13200/13300/13400/13500/13600/13700/13800/13900/14000/14100/14200/14300/14400/14500/14600/14700/14800/14900/15000/15100/15200/15300/15400/15500/15600/15700/15800/15900/16000/16100/16200/16300/16400/16500/16600/16700/16800/16900/17000/17100/17200/17300/17400/17500/17600/17700/17800/17900/18000/18100/18200/18300/18400/18500/18600/18700/18800/18900/19000/19100/19200/19300/19400/19500/19600/19700/19800/19900/20000/20100/20200/20300/20400/20500/20600/20700/20800/20900/21000/21100/21200/21300/21400/21500/21600/21700/21800/21900/22000/22100/22200/22300/22400/22500/22600/22700/22800/22900/23000/23100/23200/23300/23400/23500/23600/23700/23800/23900/24000/24100/24200/24300/24400/24500/24600/24700/24800/24900/25000/25100/25200/25300/25400/25500/25600/25700/25800/25900/26000/26100/26200/26300/26400/26500/26600/26700/26800/26900/27000/27100/27200/27300/27400/27500/27600/27700/27800/27900/28000/28100/28200/28300/28400/28500/28600/28700/28800/28900/29000/29100/29200/29300/29400/29500/29600/29700/29800/29900/30000/30100/30200/30300/30400/30500/30600/30700/30800/30900/31000/31100/31200/31300/31400/31500/31600/31700/31800/31900/32000/32100/32200/32300/32400/32500/32600/32700/32800/32900/33000/33100/33200/33300/33400/33500/33600/33700/33800/33900/34000/34100/34200/34300/34400/34500/34600/34700/34800/34900/35000/35100/35200/35300/35400/35500/35600/35700/35800/35900/36000/36100/36200/36300/36400/36500/36600/36700/36800/36900/37000/37100/37200/37300/37400/37500/37600/37700/37800/37900/38000/38100/38200/38300/38400/38500/38600/38700/38800/38900/39000/39100/39200/39300/39400/39500/39600/39700/39800/39900/40000/40100/40200/40300/40400/40500/40600/40700/40800/40900/41000/41100/41200/41300/41400/41500/41600/41700/41800/41900/42000/42100/42200/42300/42400/42500/42600/42700/42800/42900/43000/43100/43200/43300/43400/43500/43600/43700/43800/43900/44000/44100/44200/44300/44400/44500/44600/44700/44800/44900/45000/45100/45200/45300/45400/45500/45600/45700/45800/45900/46000/46100/46200/46300/46400/46500/46600/46700/46800/46900/47000/47100/47200/47300/47400/47500/47600/47700/47800/47900/48000/48100/48200/48300/48400/48500/48600/48700/48800/48900/49000/49100/49200/49300/49400/49500/49600/49700/49800/49900/50000/50100/50200/50300/50400/50500/50600/50700/50800/50900/51000/51100/51200/51300/51400/51500/51600/51700/51800/51900/52000/52100/52200/52300/52400/52500/52600/52700/52800/52900/53000/53100/53200/53300/53400/53500/53600/53700/53800/53900/54000/54100/54200/54300/54400/54500/54600/54700/54800/54900/55000/55100/55200/55300/55400/55500/55600/55700/55800/55900/56000/56100/56200/56300/56400/56500/56600/56700/56800/56900/57000/57100/57200/57300/57400/57500/57600/57700/57800/57900/58000/58100/58200/58300/58400/58500/58600/58700/58800/58900/59000/59100/59200/59300/59400/59500/59600/59700/59800/59900/60000/60100/60200/60300/60400/60500/60600/60700/60800/60900/61000/61100/61200/61300/61400/61500/61600/61700/61800/61900/62000/62100/62200/62300/62400/62500/62600/62700/62800/62900/63000/63100/63200/63300/63400/63500/63600/63700/63800/63900/64000/64100/64200/64300/64400/64500/64600/64700/64800/64900/65000/65100/65200/65300/65400/65500/65600/65700/65800/65900/66000/66100/66200/66300/66400/66500/66600/66700/66800/66900/67000/67100/67200/67300/67400/67500/67600/67700/67800/67900/68000/68100/68200/68300/68400/68500/68600/68700/68800/68900/69000/69100/69200/69300/69400/69500/69600/69700/69800/69900/70000/70100/70200/70300/70400/70500/70600/70700/70800/70900/71000/71100/71200/71300/71400/71500/71600/71700/71800/71900/72000/72100/72200/72300/72400/72500/72600/72700/72800/72900/73000/73100/73200/73300/73400/73500/73600/73700/73800/73900/74000/74100/74200/74300/74400/74500/74600/74700/74800/74900/75000/75100/75200/75300/75400/75500/75600/75700/75800/75900/76000/76100/76200/76300/76400/76500/76600/76700/76800/76900/77000/77100/77200/77300/77400/77500/77600/77700/77800/77900/78000/78100/78200/78300/78400/78500/78600/78700/78800/78900/79000/79100/79200/79300/79400/79500/79600/79700/79800/79900/80000/80100/80200/80300/80400/80500/80600/80700/80800/80900/81000/81100/81200/81300/81400/81500/81600/81700/81800/81900/82000/82100/82200/82300/82400/82500/82600/82700/82800/82900/83000/83100/83200/83300/83400/83500/83600/83700/83800/83900/84000/84100/84200/84300/84400/84500/84600/84700/84800/84900/85000/85100/85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Ministry of Agriculture and Forest Enable Youth Program.

Project of Cultivating Water Melons
intervention Cultivating Water Melons
Financed by: Farmer's Commercial Bank (FCB)



Description of the project

- This Project about Cultivating Water Melons in Bara– North Kordofan- Sudan . more profitable & comfortable in addition to the uses of water melons fruit which are most favorable for people. Besides its healthy advantages such as protecting from Cancer and Justification of Blood Pressure. I rent one acre of agricultural land furthermore the production of one acre about 8-10 tons
- Depending on many other circumstances so as to get multiple quantities of production. We called this type of watermelons Chromosome

The Challenges

- Lack of women's access to land ownership
- Pollutions
- Women are not participating in watermelon production
- Problem in market linkage and transportation
- Lack of job opportunities for women, men boys and girls
- Lack of access to sufficient water in addition to irrigation management problems and pest control
- Lack of fuel this will create a problem for the farmers and the cost of irrigation Pumps maintenance..
- The society didn't support the cultivating women according to their opinions about this with reference to the men's failure in water melons cultivating.
- Actually men refused women and girls going to the farms.
- Conflict between farmers & Shepherds because shepherds pasture around the field which will be destroyed.
- The long distance between the area and the center. The working women were coming to the field too late.
- Marketing and transportation according problems.
- Insects fighting & prevent it, besides using donkey cart so as to reach to the field.

Gender mainstreaming action

Adoption of gender mainstreaming has been done in many activities during EYSP implementation –from and intakes till the provision of Bank financing From the starting of the program 2017 till now in all EYSP activities during implementation process.

When & where: The target are from young graduates, selection graduates & intakes process "50% are females" in the 5 states "Khartoum, Gezira, River Nile, Gedarf & Kassala", in this model of intervention is implemented by the women farmers who are the community leader in the targeted areas

How: The key intervention that was adopted during Program implementation in all activities All females given the same chances in Training-theatrical & Practical-in different YABICs at states levels same opportunities in provision of finance.

Which approach was used?

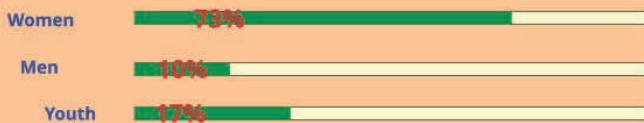
Gender awareness & training program conducted for all intakes batches of graduates from different universities & high institutions in field of Gender concepts & definitions, gender mainstreaming, Gender advocacy Workshop was conducted for EYSP staff in the same field, this interventions was done by the leader of the area

Beneficiaries: beneficiaries (73% women, 10%men, 17% youth)

In this intervention, which is success story the project location was Bara aquifer, Kordofan- Sudan

Beneficiaries

:Beneficiaries (73% women, 10%men, 17% youth)



Partners

Ministry of Agriculture
Enable Youth Program
African Development Bank

Results

- There is qualitative results of this intervention were many changes happened according to the area's society (Project area) one of them is work chances for all in the society (men- women- youth)
- Expectation in future is that lack of youth contribution in farming system disappeared in the area thus most of the area people without job. They were just needed support technically gaining the financial support from the immigrants sons.
- The cost of this Project about (800,000) SDG. The percentage of the project profits 90% as an income weight for one agricultural Cycle. The duration of this Cycle about 3 months.
- The project participated in animal feed, this leads to milk availability for Children and pregnant Women.
- Agri-entrepreneurs (constitute 74.7% of the total target) 53% were females. The project supported the community with animal feed technologies which led to availability of milk



Gender mainstreaming interventions reflected in Entrepreneurship success

Lessons learnt and challenges

- Gender mainstreaming interventions reflected in Entrepreneurship success.
- The greatest insights I can share with others that I advice the others to work in agricultural job.
- The greatest insights I can share with others that I advice the others to work in agricultural job. Because of the availability of fertile lands and more profit business
- The women needed to be organized in groups or associations to facilitate their work and to find more funds and grant from the organizations and the civil societies.
- Distribution of chances in agricultural services between men and women farmer will enhance the equality between women and men
- The women can be arranged in agricultural work-team group and they were demanded the support from the organizations of the civil society.
- The greatest insights I can share with others that I advice the others to work in agricultural job. Because of the availability of fertile lands and more profit business
- The women needed to be organized in groups or associations to facilitate their work and to find more funds and grant from the organizations and the civil societies.
- Distribution of chances in introduction of the agricultural services between men and women farmer will enhance the equality between women and men

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

- For expand the benefits of the project, Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action
- 1. An Agricultural Guidance through paper sheets & Field Training When and where do you plan to implement these plans.

Partners

The partners of the EYSP are:

Ministries of Agric & Forestry, and Animal Resources, Universities and Research centers, Banks -7- and insurance companies, Private sectors and Training centers.





Program for Enhanced Resilience and Livelihoods Security (PERLS)

Building of Resilience of Smallholder & Market Actors in Terekeka County



Challenge to address

Overgrazing and increase in demand for firewood and charcoal has accelerated deforestation in Terekeka county in Central Equatoria State. In most communities, women and girls are responsible for collecting firewood and water for home use. Travelling long distance in search of firewood, drinking water and food stuff from the forest, exposed them to Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).



Overgrazing, Land Degradation, High Demand for Fuelwood (Firewood and Charcoal), and Food stuff collection from the forest.
Photo in Gowr Payam, Terekeka County in Dec. 2020

Gender mainstreaming action

- Ser-Num Community Development Initiative (SNCI) implemented in Gwor, Tindilo and Tali payams in Terekeka county in 2020-2021.
- Funded by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- One of the interventions was training on Energy conservation and practical demonstration on the construction of fuel saving stoves and their use.
- This reduced the care burden on the side of women and girls and time taken collecting firewood.



Training on Environmental Hazards in Terekeka

Beneficiaries of the project

- In total, 240 men, 660 Women and 300 Youth benefited from this training.

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Results

- 660 women, 360 men and 300 youth were able to acquire knowledge on energy conservation technology and techniques in Terekeka County.
- 24 Community Workers able to use the skills for income generating activities.
- 90 women and 64 men had acquired knowledge of climate stability.
- Change of social norms where men were involved in the construction of stoves which was seen as women's role.
- Gender was mainstreamed in Energy Conservation Activities
- This reduced the care burden on the side of women and girls and time taken collecting firewood.
- Reduced cases of SGBV.
- Reduced firewood collection.
- Reduced deforestation and land degradation.



Training Community on the construction of Energy Saving Stoves, 2021.

Lessons learnt and challenges

- Increased mobilization and lobbying for funds to enable implementation of projects.
- Gender was mainstreamed in Energy Conservation Activities.
- **CHALLENGES:**
- Insecurity caused by protracted political and inter-communal violent conflicts.
- Community massive internal and cross-border displacement.
- Cattle rustling/ theft/ raiding that is fuelled by the circulation of small arms and light weapons.
- Youth unemployment.
- The prevalence of COVID-19 Pandemic.

Plans to adapt, scale or replicate the action

SNCI plans to implement the following:

- Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods (to replicate).
- Education and Literacy.
- Good Governance.
- Protection and Gender Mainstreaming (to replicate).
- Community Peace Building (to replicate).
- Awareness on HIV/ AIDS and COVID-19 Pandemic Control

Partners

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA).
- Government of South Sudan.



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Norwegian People's Aid



Ministère de la Femme et de la Famille Protection – Équité – Autonomie



Appui et renforcement des capacités des coopératives féminines

Les défis

- Taux de pauvreté extrême très élevé au niveau des régions (55%)
- Population très vulnérable face aux aléas climatique (ex : sécheresse, criquet pèlerins etc.,)
- Taux de chômage très élevé des femmes (62%)



Intrants octroyés, et confitures après encadrement du processus de fabrication à Assamo

- Transformation de 125 associations féminines en coopératives
- Création de 10 coopératives agro-pastorale féminines
- Formation de plus de 500 femmes dans la gestion, marketing et la vente des produits agricoles, artisanales, avicoles
- 10 coopératives féminines ont reçu des matériels pour relancer leurs activités
- les femmes ont reçu des formations pratiques sur le suivi sanitaire des bétails et des poules
- Les coopératives agro-alimentaires et artisanales ont été formées par des experts internationaux pour parfaire et diversifier leurs produits

Bénéficiaire

1000 femmes issues des régions de l'Intérieur

Résultats

- Nette amélioration des conditions de vie des bénéficiaires
- Les femmes sont plus représentées dans les entités de décisions locales
- Augmentation du nombre des coopératives féminines



Les femmes de la coopérative d'Ali -Addé préparant le sol

Leçons apprises

- Mettre l'accent sur la sensibilisation et la formation des bénéficiaires sur les avantages de se regrouper en coopérative
- Prévoir un plan d'accompagnement et de suivi des coopératives pour assurer leur bon fonctionnement

Plans d'adaptation, ou de reproduction de l'action

Vu le succès de ces coopératives, le Ministère est en train de travailler sur le développement des chaînes de valeurs à travers la création des unités de production du fromage à Dougoum et du confiture made in Djibouti à Assamo. Egalement, des propositions pour élargir et créer d'autre coopérative féminine sont en train d'être étudiées avec l'appui des partenaires potentiels.

Partners

- UE, PNUD, USAID, BAD



Ministère de la Femme
et de la Famille
Protection Équité Autonomie

Reflection on the Poster Session: Voices of the participants



Mr. Issa Mohamed Abdirahman, CEO, Voice of Peace for All in the Horn of Africa (VOPA), commented that, most of the posters presented during the sessions are almost sharing the same context and problems with to our area (Mandera), he said, 'One of the key subject he learned is that how gender issues are being mainstreamed in a program and projects'.

He added, he was especially very impressed how women are empowered to lead and participate in agriculture by using drip irrigation techniques and the way how they are marketing their agriculture products. 'The other posters, which I was impressed with is that how the Karamoja community is mainstreaming gender into their projects and programs to systematically address specially the issues of deforestations as this was one of the key challenges in the area,' he said.



Ms. Kamaan Pheobe, Advisor to the Turkana County Governor on Partnerships, Gender and Children's Affairs added her voice to the posters sessions by saying she grasped a lot of good knowledge as the posters are more focused on economic empowerments for women which was trying to address the gaps and economic vulnerability vis-à-vis women's dependents on men.

Ms Kamaan added, it is very important to involve everybody (women, man girls and boys) when we are trying to address the issues of gender inequality and women empowerment. Climate change risks are a reality that we all are living with. If we are to address some of this risks, we need to work through empowering the vulnerable populations where women fall into this category and we need to acknowledge the importance of each actor as they are playing different roles in the community. In addition, we need to appreciate and learn the lessons learnt along the process and improve on the challenges that have been highlighted by different poster presenters, she stressed.



Photos 1-4: Country representatives presenting their posters during the session.





SESSION 2

CONVERSATION ON IMPORTANCE OF ADDRESSING THE NEXUS BETWEEN GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY

Following to the posters session, Ms. Awotash Alemu, moderated a conversation with Mr. Mubarek Mabuya, Manager for Cooperation and Partnership, IGAD, Ms. Shiela Kawamara, Executive Director of EASSI and Ms. Amina Farah, Programme Manager for the Gender Affairs Department in IGAD.

The linkage between gender, climate and security?

The Executive Director of EASSI, started clarifying the questions asked by the moderator by the expression, **Woman is the story of life**. She said, 'when you are looking at the life of a pastoralist women in these cross-border areas, it's a story of energy, resilience and survival'. Throughout their life, the survival is within a very harsh and semi-arid environment, where by the women are the providers of food, nutrition, health, and overall care of the family. All in all, it is about them surviving and living in this harsh condition. Therefore, when that climate, condition is again more distrusted, we are going to end up with conflicts, threat to people life and security. Displacements brought about by climate change can cause loss of lives and livelihoods and insecurity because these communities depend on natural resources entirely. Either for their animals or for their survivals.

'The impacts of climate change is the impact on seasonality,' said Mr. Mubarak Mubuya, to further explain the subject. He added, the rainfalls can no longer come on the seasons as we expect. This is quite often resulted drought and you will be forced to look out the mitigation measure like irrigation. For example, when Ethiopia dose irrigation on the side of Omo River, the water resource that goes to Lake Turkana decreases. The people living on the side of Ethiopia, Dasenach wereda, will be affected, as one of their key livelihood is depends on fishing, whereas the community living on the side of Kenya, Turkana are mainly depends on their livestock.

Because of the climate shocks and changes, the two communities can easily go to conflicts due to resources scarcity, as the community in Turkana will migrate to look for water, fish and pasture to the side of Ethiopia and vis versa.

The nexus between gender, climate change and security

Mabuya further explained, boys and girls thought what they should do and not do, what they can own and not own and where they can go and cannot go. These social constructions determine a lot, in terms of the outcome. Gender norms and power influences how climate change impacts on women and man.

“Climate change and conflict are the amplifiers of preexisting gender and inequalities between women and man which are a result of how we have been socialized”, he said.

The government and other actors (local and central), are putting in place relevant interventions to try to address the effects and impact of climate change. If we assume the impacts are the same, it means our responses will be ineffective.

He also pointed out, during the drought time, transhumance communities will migrate and move from one place to another looking for water and pasture. During the movement, the men leave behind the women, girls, and children at home and resulting in vulnerability to various sexual violence. Therefore, understanding these issues will help us to develop appropriate, effective, and targeted interventions and safeguards like gender-based violence.

He further added, knowing this kind of knowledge will help us to design appropriate and predictive knowledge, insight and responsive actions. It is also important to enhancing resilience because you have to design strategies that builds the resilience of women which is different from strategies that are design to build the resilience of man.

He highlighted when we are delivering weather and climate-related information, it will inform the medium that we use in terms of delivering the weather and climate information. It will as well inform the time, agent and language to be used when delivering this kind of information.

He concluded his explanation by giving a highlight on the normative standards and laws that are available e.g the UN framework on convention on climate change, security council resolutions, Beijing declarations , The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, better known as the Maputo Protocol, is an international human rights instrument established by the African Union that went into effect in 2005, Which speaks to the women and environment and help us address similar issues.

What should be done to address the identified issues?

Ms. Amina Farah highlighted, the role and responsibility of men, women, boys, and girls within the society and issues related to climate and peace, and security. She said, ‘climate is a long-term issue and therefore our focus should be the coping mechanism to climate challenges’. “If we are able to develop a structure that caters to bounce back from calamity and national disaster in such a way that minimal impact and the likelihood of insecurity is minimal”, she said.

Ms. Farah, said, **“The first things that should come is collection of sex disaggregated data”**. She further pointed out that , there is no evidence or facts to know who has been affected by this impact and to what extent. Without getting detail information about the affected community by climate it will be very difficult to address the real problem on the ground.

She added, once the sex disaggregated data is available it will be easy to conduct gender analysis. Gender analysis is basically to help us to identify what are the discriminations that are there against the different groups and what are the enablers of this discrimination. The role of women in community.

Ms. Farah explained, if there are no women there is no life. Every man that is chauvinistic and does not grant women access, mostly is not a malicious one it is because he does not have the capacity to understand some of these things because of the way they have been socialized for a long very time. If we work towards combating these social norms in such a way that it is within the context of the African communities and not something that has been dictated and given to us, that is the place to start.

She noted, once we have a gender analysis, we are better suited to know what the gaps are and needs of these communities and how we can best address the issues. Then the next step would be adapting best practices what has worked and what has not worked and address the gaps. E.g., index-based livestock insurance, was one of the best examples of good practices which were very successful.



Learning Points from the Panel Discussion



- ✓ Woman is the story of life. Story of women is a story of energy, resilience and survival.
- ✓ Women are the providers of food, nutrition, health, taking care of the family.
- ✓ Climate change directly amplifies the risk of conflict and peace and security.
- ✓ Climate change and conflict are the amplifiers of preexisting gender and inequalities between women and man which are a result of how we have been socialized.
- ✓ There are many normative standards and laws that are available and laws that are available which speaks to the women and environment and help to address gender related issues.
- ✓ Gender-disaggregated data are essential to assess the effects of policy measures on women and men.
- ✓ Without data, we cannot have facts to know who has been affected and to what extent.
- ✓ If sex disaggregated data is available it will be easy to conduct gender analysis.
- ✓ Once we have a gender analysis, we are better suited to know what the gaps are and needs of these communities and how can we best address the issues



SESSION 3

MINI-WORKSHOP ON INTRODUCTION TO GENDER ACTION LEARNING SYSTEM

Mrs. Joselyn Bigirwa, Gender and Land Expert (pictured above) who moderated the mini workshop on Gender Action Learning System (GALS), explained and clarified the importance of addressing Gender injustices and the connection between Gender mainstreaming and the Gender Transformative approach. In her presentation, she added promotion of women's human rights as stated in UN CEDAW enables both women and men to move forward in a just society.



Mr. John Bosco Okaya, Agriculture Expert/GALS Champion, facilitating the GALS min workshop

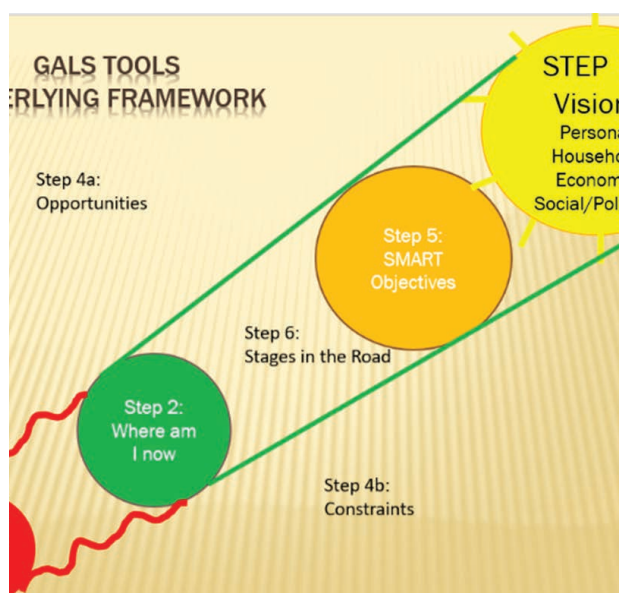
Highlights of the concept presented



Mr. John Bosco Okaya, who is an agriculture Expert/ GALS Champion, started the GALS workshop by telling fascinating story about his family. He educated the participants how the application of GALS tools and methodology on his family saved his marriage from divorce. He witnessed that after he had practiced the GALS methodology in his home, his marriage life became healthier and he started living a happier life.

He further explained, his closest friends and neighbors start adapting the GALS methodology in their respective houses, after perceiving how GALS tools transform Mr. Bosco's personal life.

So what is GALS mean? Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is a household methodology with an emphasis on men and women and their visions for change. It is a community led and uses both written and visual diagramming. It is a mass movement built through peer learning, borrowing from other transformative methodologies.



GALS focuses first on the individual, giving them the skills to reflect on their personal situation and see women as intelligent actors and men as potential partners in pursuit of justice who also need support in order to go against established attitudes and patterns of behavior.

After the introduction of the GALS concept to the participants, the facilitator alienated the participants in to two groups based on respective cluster namely Manderu and Karamoja cluster to practice how GALS methodology can be applied in their cluster by following a very simple 3 steps namely:

STEP 1: VISION: WHERE DO I WANT TO GO?

STEP 2: WHERE AM I NOW?

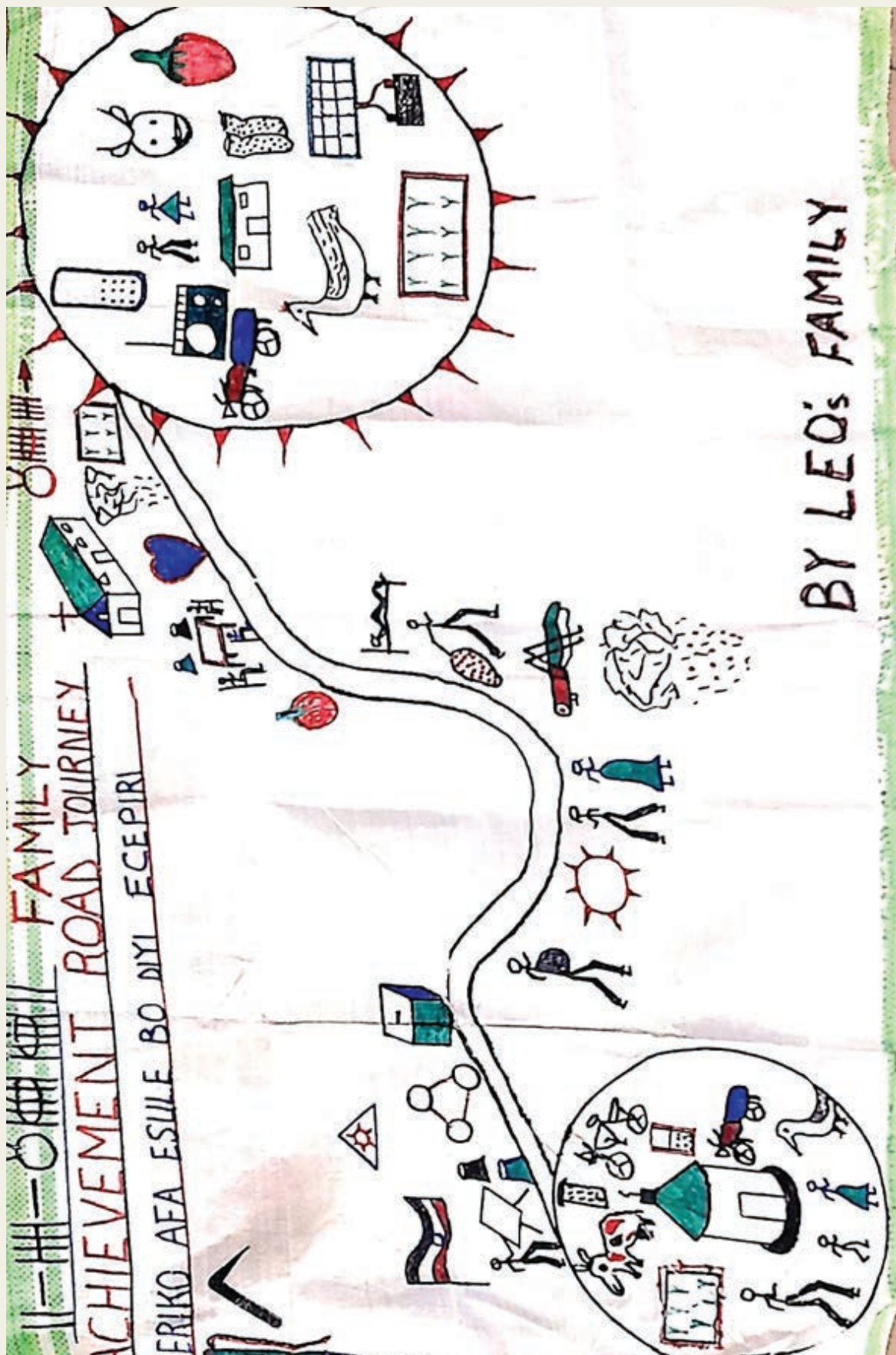
STEP 3: WHERE DID I START?

The mini training workshop on GALS allowed participants how man and women share different roles and responsibility when they live together and achieving the same goal / objective.

Even though the short training demonstrated only one method / tool of application of GALS, there are other form of GALS tools

Trees
Circle mapping
Road journey

GALS is a complementary methodology. If it is used stand-alone, it requires complementary programme to address issues of asset-poor.









A Voice from the participants on GALS



Mrs. Grace Dorong, who is working as a Director in Root of Generations (ROG) in South Sudan, provided her voice on the poster presentation. She said she got a very good new knowledge on Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) which was very new word before coming to this knowledge share fair. She said, 'the GALS training gave her a lot of new information and knowledge that she did not know before.' Whatever we do in the community sometimes we do tend to incorporate what the GALS introduce to us. The impression she had about it is that it has tapped the real sense of what we need to do in the community and how we need to do it and she thanks the facilitator for the fascinating session.

The new knowledge she acquired was about the transformative approach to gender mainstreaming, she noted.

She pointed out that, when we are addressing the issues, we need to address them holistically by addressing the root cause, not on the leaf. Meaning from the community level to and upwards. The concept will help us on programming and mainstreaming the gender issues in to the day-to-day activities as the concept can be implemented in the organization, project and programs.



Mr. Sileshi Taddese, who is working as an Executive- women Right protection and Response, in the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ethiopia, commented, when he compared from the previous KM Share fair which was organized by IGAD, the current one is more practical.

Mr. Tadesse added, the GALS tool, could help us to ensure the gender equality in engaging the communities aspiration.

He said, 'the challenges of women could be address through multi sectoral approaches and comprehensive strategy to address the vulnerability of women, girls and boys.'

A story of Male Champions

In a 12 min short video story, Mr. Diodone Komakech, a member of CEFORD, Nebi District, explained, that he is living his life with his wife, three children, and his mother. Before he was introduced to the GALS tool, he used to work alone, now thanks to the GALS tools, the family start working together and realized many positive changes happening in his family's life.

Mr. Joshua Aijuka, who is a program manager of sustainable Farming Systems -PELUM Uganda, speaks that with a close collaboration with Oxfam, under the right to food project, the integration of GALS was effective as it uses a very simple tools that can be implemented by Farmers.

The full video can be accessed with the following link



Gender and Resilience Knowledge Share Fair
Innovative Approach to Mitigating Climate Risks in Karimaji and Mandera Districts
Partage des Connaissances sur le Genre et la Résilience
Approche innovante pour atténuer les risques climatiques dans les districts de Karimaji et Mandera





SESSION 4

PANEL DISCUSSION ON GENDER DISAGGREGATED DATA ON DROUGHT AND USING EVIDENCE IN POLICY AND PRACTICE: LESSONS FROM IDDRSI

Highlights of the discussion

The second panel discussion was on the issues around gender disaggregated data for evidence-based policy and practices and the lessons extracted from the IDDRSI initiative.

Mr. Abubaker Ntambi, Head of Monitoring and Evaluation under the Planning, Coordination and Partnership (PCPD) Division, moderated a panel discussion with four experts on the area of resilience, data and policy: Mr. Tonny Ameny, Assistant Commissioner Karamoja Affairs, Uganda, Capt. Mr. Augustine Lokwang, Chief Officer (CO), Turkana, Kenya. Dr. Tesfaye Beshah, Regional Programing Coordinator, IGAD – IDDRSI PCU, and Mr. Assefa Gutema, Livelihood and Gender Specialist, MOA, Ethiopia.

The Moderator asked the first question to Dr. Tesfaye Beshah, to explain what IGAD's role has been toward the utilization of evidence in policy and practice and what lessons can we draw from IGAD's experiences.



The role of IGAD toward utilizing evidence in policy and practice

Dr. Beshah, explained, by emphasizing his experience on the IDDRSI initiative. He said, 'IGAD is a policy and knowledge-based organization'. It is as well a center and regional hub for eight countries on all policy matters. IGAD developed a number of policies and strategies which is cascaded from continental to regional. Among them IDDRSI is touches and focus on policy and practices. He elaborated on the IDDRSI initiative by explaining the eight priority intervention areas (PIA).

He added, IGAD in terms of measuring policies areas under theses PIA's, IGAD put in place a result-based monitoring and evaluation system, and this has been translated into action.

He pointed out, that the scope of the implementation of policies and strategies through programs and projects, within the IGAD region, goes from the nation, sub-nation, and cross-border areas. Since 2018 with the support from GIZ and EU, IGAD developed a bottom-up resilience programming document which we conducted and write with the communities and local government together. In terms of data, information, and M&E, IGAD through IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit (PCU) and IGAD Division mainly the PCPD, that is anchoring the M&E Working group, Cross border Working Group, the Platform Coordination and General Assembly (GA), and regional projects (e.g. RPLRP and DRSLP), grasped a vast number of experiences (data, information, and knowledge) that has resulted to the birth of other new projects (BREFONS). Therefore, there is evidence that you can tell from your point of reflection.



The Importance of Gender Disaggregated data for drought resilience policy and programming

Mr. Assefa Gutema, Livelihood and Gender Specialist, MOA, Ethiopia elaborated on the importance of data. He said, 'data is very critical to build resilience and programming. Particularly to improve people life'. He further explained, for example if we do have a baseline information, on the basis of that we will strive to improve the quality of life of different category of people in an equitable manner. In addition, it will help us make informed discussions and follow a strategic approach and directions. With data, you can be able to effectively monitor the effectiveness of programs and projects and do appropriate gender-related action. It can also help to mobilize more resources, to address the gaps in gender inequalities and empowerment.

Capt. Mr. Augustine Lokwang, Chief Officer (CO), Turkana, Kenya, elaborated, the country government of Turkana is a key stakeholder in IGAD-related programs and through its various sectors has a mechanism of implementing and generating data. This data will not only fed in to the IGAD process and national Government programs but also to fed into our internal programming princess and mechanisms. In that regards we close work with partners and civil society.

On essential process that the county government undertake is the county integrated development planning process which is tide into the county budgeting process and sectoral planning and implementation, he added. In all this data is a centrally and critical when budget is to be drawn, priorities have to be identified.



Mechanism and system used to generate evidence

Mr. Tonny Amenya, Assistant Commissioner Karamoja Affairs, Uganda, briefed, the ministry of Karamoja Affairs is part of the office prime minister office. The overall mandate is to coordinate the government business at a legislative level and other programs with other ministry offices and agencies within the country. In addition, the Karamoja Affairs, is responsible for implementing affirmative action programs. As a country, the office developed the Ugandan national social protection policy that guides support to vulnerable categories like women, children and elderly communities during hunger (drought) situations.

Together with a development partner (USAID), we established a Karamoja Resilience Unit (KRU), that does a lot of research and acting as a data hub, he added.

'The key pillar that the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs emphasize as part of enhancing resilience is the issue of changing the people's mindset,' he said. Cultural social norms and gender inequality/discrimination related issues are coming under people's mindset. Mr. Amenya, pointed out that for sustainable and long-term change, the participation of women on programming and food security very important as woman can play a very pivotal role.

He pointed out, that the harmonization of program Indicators across the region is critical and IGAD is making a progress in terms of developing a catalog of indicators that can be used as a reference.'

'To achieve this IGAD is currently discussing with countries in developing and implementing country programming papers (CPPs), based on the SDG and Agenda 2063 and other regional level sectoral and thematic areas,' he said.

Dr. Beshah. finally concluded the conversation by stating the IGAD's vision, which is to develop indicator catalogs and make them open to be used by various partners as a guide. This exercise will help to address the gap in reporting, he said. He also pointed out that, the challenges of data sharing is there, currently, and IGAD is working on addressing the issues by developing a data sharing mechanism/framework for Water, Health, weather, and migration data, he added in his concluding remark.



Key Learning Points from the Panel Discussion



- ☒ Gender disaggregated data is critical for planning programming and evidence-based discussion-making process.
- ☒ Harmonization of M&E Indicators across the region is also one of the key areas that needs to be supported.
- ☒ Working on people's mindset to will directly support on enhancing the resilience of the community.
- ☒ Data is a central and critical when budget is to be drawn, priorities have to be identified.
- ☒ Data sharing mechanism needs to be put in place for countries to share on data. IGAD have to take a lead on supporting the countries.
- ☒ Involvement of Women In program interventions is also very important



SESSION 5

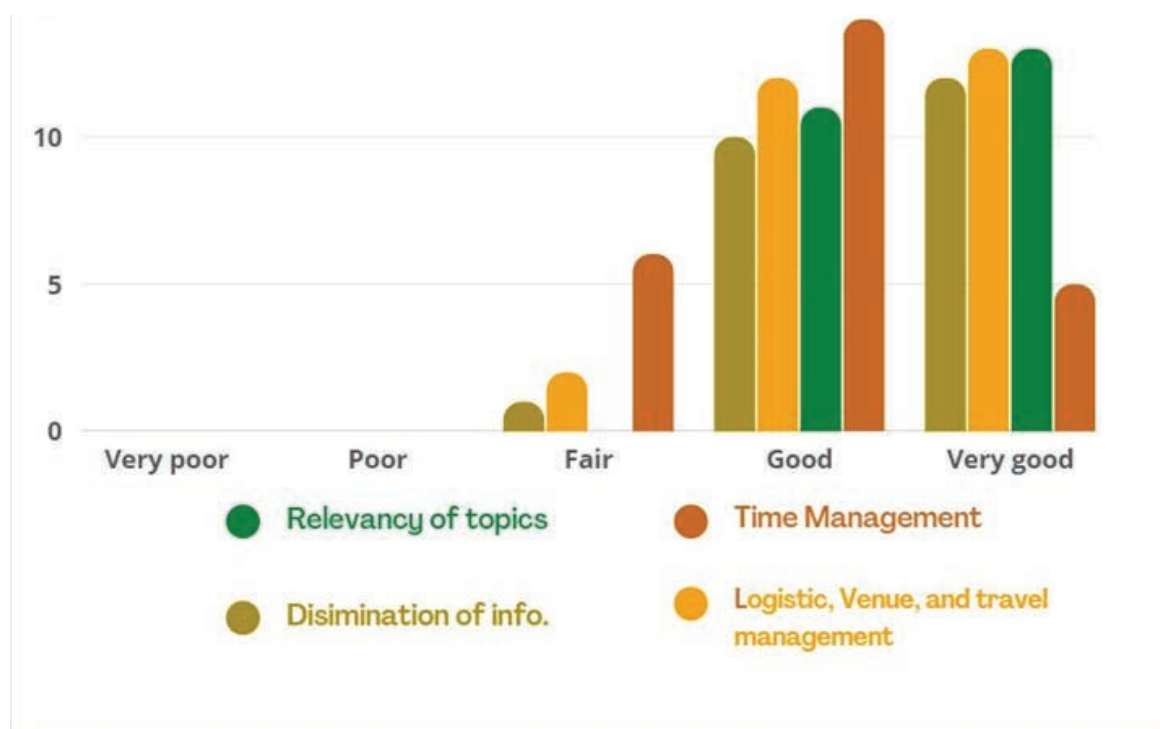
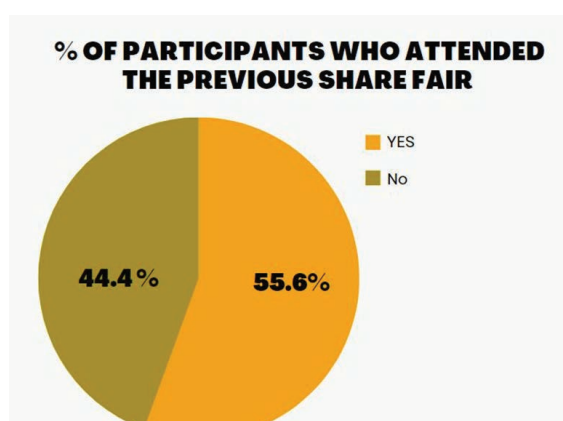
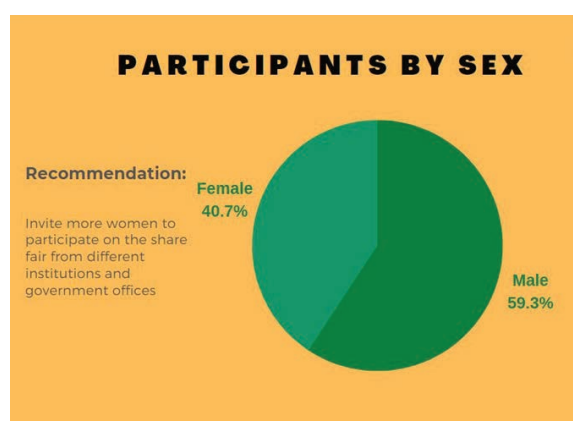
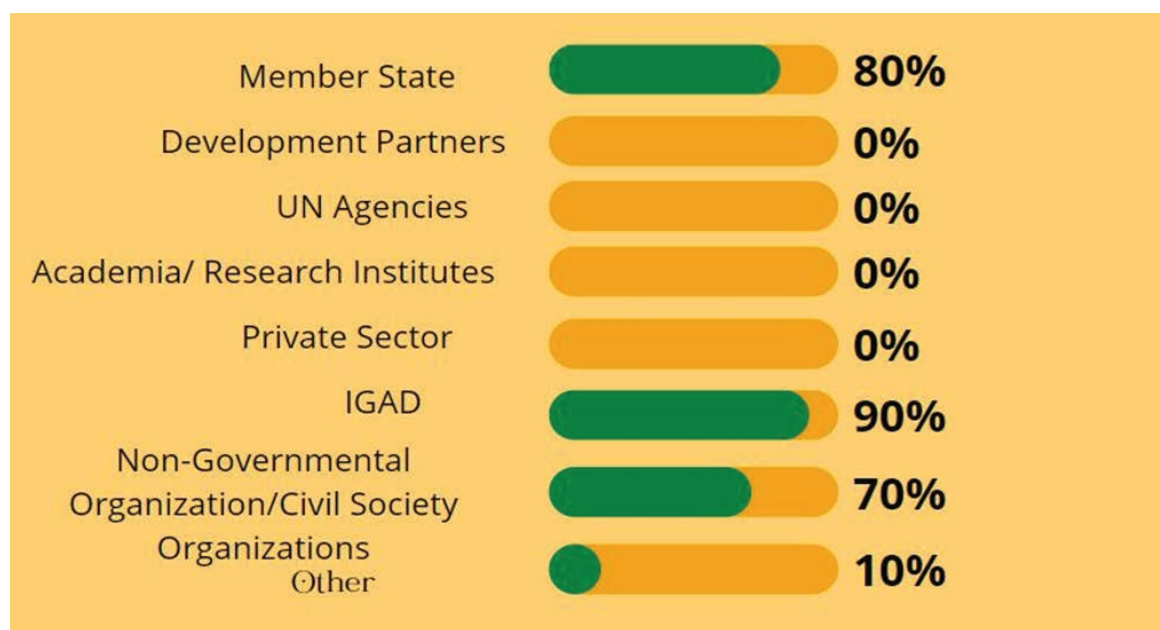
WAY FORWARD / ACTION POINTS

Key emerging issues related to gender and resilience

The following key emerging issues and recommendation were suggested by the participants before concluding the 5th Gender and Resilience Knowledge Share Fair.

EMERGING ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Women's involvement in decision-making promotes gender equity.	
Perspective for gender inequality programming addressing only women needs to be revisited	Inclusive programs should be promoted. Male partners are change agents.
M&E tools to effectively monitor gender and resilience activities are lacking or deficient at both the national and regional levels	IGAD to coordinate the development of practical easy to use M&E tools for harmonization
There are a lot of good initiatives in countries not documented	Support mapping of best practices across thematic areas and document region-wide knowledge hub
There is limited knowledge on gender and gender mainstreaming	Invest in gender transformative capacity enhancement and establish mechanisms to track progress.
There is a lack of sex-disaggregated data which greatly affects documenting and defining differences in the magnitude of impact.	Continue advocating for the collection of data disaggregated by sex
Promote gender transformative approach in the region	Train and implement GALS
Fewer participants which allowed interaction	Smaller group share fairs are prepared biannually
GBV common problem aggravated by drought	Develop or promote GBV protocol and policy
Illiteracy and limited capacity in communities perpetuate gender inequality	Establish comprehensive programs for mind-set change for sustainability
Conduct gender audit of the IDDRSI program for gender benefits to date	Conduct, revised a gender audit on the ID-DRSI program
Cultural and traditions greatly affect the success of gender initiatives	Build capacity for GALS approach
Poster presentation	Cascade to the cluster level

Event analytics and participants feedback



Suggested improvements

- 1) Increase the number of training days
- 2) Include field training as an essential part of share fairs
- 3) Conduct knowledge sharing share fairs within the clusters
- 4) Improve time management
- 5) Prepare share fairs in a spacious venue to allow the display of posters and viewing without crowding and noise
- 6) Implement Gender Action Learning (GALS) methodology in the clusters for total transformation.







Gender and Resilience Knowledge
Gender Transformative Approach to Mitigating Climate

Foire de Partage des Connaissances
Approche transformatrice en matière de genre pour atténuer les risques



Knowledge Share Fair

Risks in Karamoja and Mandera Clusters

sur le Genre et la Résilience

des Climatiques dans les clusters de Karamoja et Mandera



