



Annex_6_a. Gender Assessment Kenya

**TWENDE* Towards Ending Drought Emergencies:
Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-
Arid Rangelands**

2018

*Twende is Swahili for "let's go". Ending Drought Emergencies is Kenya's flagship policy for the arid and semi-arid lands

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	II
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IV
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 GENDER ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT	1
1.1.1 Access.....	1
1.1.2 Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perception	1
1.1.3 Practices and participation	1
1.1.4 Time and Space	1
1.1.5 Legal rights and status.....	2
1.1.6 Power and Decision Making	2
2 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	4
3 BACKGROUND	5
3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE DRYLANDS OF KENYA AND PROJECT AREA	5
4 EXISTING GENDER INEQUALITIES FACING WOMEN IN DRYLANDS	6
4.1 GENDER INEQUALITIES FACING WOMEN IN DRYLANDS	6
4.1.1 Access to productive assets.....	6
4.1.2 Women land ownership.....	6
4.1.3 Social stipulations regarding land inheritance.....	6
4.1.4 Access to credit by Women as compared to Men	6
4.1.5 Time and space	6
4.1.6 Power and decision to spend income.....	7
4.1.7 Female headed households face greater inequalities.....	7
5 GENDER CHALLENGES FACING WOMEN IN DRYLANDS	8
5.1 UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AND ACCESS TO SERVICES	8
5.2 UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE RIGHTS.....	8
5.3 UNEVEN LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS TO RELATED PRODUCTS.....	8
5.4 UNEVEN ACCESS TO HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES.....	9
5.5 UNEVEN ACCESS TO CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSES AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MEASURES	9
5.6 UNEVEN ACCESS TO ANIMAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES	9
5.7 UNEVEN ACCESS TO MARKETS AND PRODUCER GROUPS	9
5.8 LACK OF RECOGNITION OF WOMEN’S ROLES, KNOWLEDGE AND BARRIERS TO GENDER ROLES	10
5.9 EDUCATION AS A LONG-TERM DRIVER OF LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION	10
5.10 NEGLECT OF DRYLAND WOMEN’S TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE	10
6 ACTION TO ADDRESS GENDER INEQUALITIES AND CHALLENGES	11
6.1 IMPROVING DRYLAND WOMEN’S ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES TO UNDERPIN DRYLAND RESILIENCE	11
6.2 IMPROVING GENDER-EQUITABLE SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES FOR DRYLANDS RESILIENCE.....	11
6.3 IMPROVING WOMEN’S ACCESS TO RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE PRODUCTS	11
6.4 IMPROVING WOMEN’S ACCESS TO ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES.....	12
6.5 IMPROVING WOMEN’S ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK MARKETS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	12
6.6 IMPROVING DRYLAND WOMEN’S ACCESS TO MARKETS FOR CROPS AND PROCESSING	12
6.7 IMPROVING SUPPORT FOR WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS AND THEIR ABILITY TO CAPTURE VALUE	12

6.8	IMPROVING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF GENDER RELATIONS TO INFORM POLICY AND PROGRAMMING THROUGH THE DEVOLUTION STRUCTURE-COUNTY GOVERNMENTS	12
6.9	CAPACITY STRENGTHENING ACTIONS THROUGH CSOs	12
7	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT AREA	14
7.1	MOYALE-WAJIR NORTH BANISA HILLS LANDSCAPE SITE	14
7.1.1	<i>Sabarwawa Landscape</i>	19
7.1.2	<i>Mid Tana River Landscape Site</i>	23
8	GENDER ISSUES IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	33
8.1	MOYALE-WAJIR NORTH BANISA HILLS LANDSCAPE SITE	33
8.2	SABARWAWA LANDSCAPE SITE	33
8.3	MID TANA RIVER LANDSCAPE SITE	34
8.4	CHYULU HILLS LANDSCAPE SITE	36
9	GENDER ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT AREA.....	37
9.1	METHODOLOGY FOR ACTIVITY SCHEDULES.....	37
9.2	MOYALE-WAJIR NORTH BANISA HILLS LANDSCAPE SITE-MARSABIT AND MANDERA COUNTIES	38
9.2.1	<i>Activity Schedules</i>	38
9.2.2	<i>Methodology: Access and Control Profiles</i>	41
9.2.3	<i>Access and Control Profiles</i>	42
9.2.4	<i>Opportunities and Constraints</i>	45
9.3	MID TANA RIVER LANDSCAPE SITE	46
9.3.1	<i>Activity Schedules</i>	46
9.3.3	<i>Access and Control Profiles</i>	50
9.3.4	<i>Opportunities and Constraints</i>	52
9.4	CHYULU HILLS LANDSCAPE SITE	55
9.4.1	<i>Activity Schedules</i>	56
9.4.2	<i>Access and Control Profiles</i>	57
9.4.3	<i>Opportunities and Constraints</i>	58
10	SUMMARY OF GENDER DOMAINS RELATIONSHIPS ACROSS THE FOUR (4) PRIORITY LANDSCAPES	59
11	LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK PROTECTING WOMEN AND PROTECTING GENDER EQUALITY.....	60
11.1	LEGAL FRAMEWORK PROTECTING WOMEN GENDER EQUALITY	60
11.2	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION	61
12	RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES DEPENDENT ON DRYLANDS ECOSYSTEMS WHICH ARE VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE	63
13	RESILIENCE AS DEMONSTRATED IN THE PROJECT AREA	65
13.1.1	<i>Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site</i>	65
13.1.2	<i>Sabarwawa Land Scape Site</i>	65
13.1.3	<i>Mid Tana River Landscape Site</i>	66
13.1.4	<i>Chyulu Hills Landscape Site</i>	68
14	RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE FINANCING.....	69
1.	<i>Impacts of County level funds on building dryland resilience</i>	69
2.	<i>Building dryland resilience at County level through climate funds</i>	69
15	GENDER ISSUES IN RESPONSE TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DRYLANDS.....	71
16	GENERAL FINDINGS	72

17	SPECIFIC FINDINGS IN LINE WITH GENDER ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK	74
18	PROJECT SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS	76
18.1	SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.....	76
19	GENDER ACTION PLAN	77
20	ANNEX 1. GENDER RESPONSIVENESS ACTION TOOL (GREAT) FOR TWENDE IMPLEMENTATION.....	82
21	REFERENCES	88

List of Tables

Table 1: Type of documents reviewed and their importance	3
Table 2: Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site	15
Table 3: Sabarwawa Landscape Site	20
Table 4: Mid Tana River Landscape Site	24
Table 5: Chyulu Hills Landscape Site	30
Table 6: Gender Inequalities in Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site	33
Table 7: Gender Inequalities in Sabarwawa Landscape Site	34
Table 8: Gender Inequalities in Mid Tana River Landscape Site	35
Table 9: Gender Inequalities in Chyulu Hills Landscape Site	36
Table 10: Activity schedules for Marsabit County	39
Table 11: Activity schedules for Mandera County	40
Table 12: Access and Control Profiles for Marsabit County	43
Table 13: Access and Control Profiles for Mandera County	44
Table 14: Opportunities and Constraints for Marsabit County	45
Table 15: Opportunities and Constraints for Mandera County	46
Table 16: Activity Schedules for Tharaka Nithi	47
Table 17: Activity schedule for Kitui County	48
Table 18: Activity schedule for Tana River County	49
Table 19: Access and Control Profiles for Tharaka Nithi	50
Table 20: Access and Control Profiles for Kitui County	51
Table 21: Access and Control Profiles for Tana River County	52
Table 22: Opportunities and Constraints in Tharaka Nithi County	53
Table 23: Opportunities and Constraints in Kitui County	54
Table 24: Opportunities and Constraints in Tana River County	54
Table 25: Activity Schedules for Taita Taveta County	56
Table 26: Access and Control Profiles for Taita Taveta	57
Table 27: Access and Control Profiles for Taita Taveta	58
Table 28: Gender domains relationships across landscapes	59
Table 29: Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site	65
Table 30: Sabarwawa Landscape Site	65
Table 31: Mid Tana River Landscape Site	66
Table 32: Chyullu Hills landscape Site	68

List of Figures

Figure 3:1 Priority Landscapes	5
Figure 0:2 Challenges facing women in drylands	8

Abbreviations

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
C&E	Climate and Energy Advisory Ltd
CAHWs	Community-based Animal Health Workers
CCVI	Climate Change Variability Index
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GII	Gender Inequality Index
HARITA	Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation Program
IFW	Insurance for Work
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
GCF	Green Climate Fund
HIV/ AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HDI	Human Development Index
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IUCN – ESARO	IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
KEWOPA	Kenya Women Parliamentarians Association
KEWOSA	Kenya Women Senators Association
KNHRC	Kenya National Human rights Commission
MoALF - SDL	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, State Department of Livestock
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIG	Special Interest Groups

UNCCD United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP United Nations Development Program
UNEP United Nations Environment Program
WEF Women Enterprise Fund
WISP World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism
YDI Youth Development Index
YEDF Youth Enterprise Development Fund

Executive Summary

The Gender analysis in this report was carried out for the initially identified four project landscapes namely Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills; Sabarwawa; Mid Tana River; and Chyulu Hills. These landscapes were reduced after further consultations and the Moyale- Banisa Hills landscape dropped and two other landscapes were combined. The project will therefore focus on two landscapes namely 1) the Mid Tana River and Sabarwawa landscapes located in the arid zone and the 2) Chyulu Hills landscape located in the semi-arid zone. Much of the analysis in this report refers to the original 4 landscapes but the analysis in the report to the project proposal as now described remains relevant.

Gender analysis is a systematic analytical process used to identify, understand, and describe gender differences and the relevance of gender roles and power dynamics in a project or programme. This analysis employed the Six Domains of Gender Analysis Framework Approach, namely: access; knowledge, beliefs and perceptions; practices and participation; time and space; legal rights and status; power and decision making. The Harvard Gender Analysis Framework was also used to explain how men, women, boys and girls spend a typical 24-hour day, while the Rani Parker's Gender Analysis Matrix was used to gather insight into power relations and interests based on gender roles. Specific activities undertaken included a desk review of relevant literature, and stakeholder consultations. Ethical considerations were applied during the exercise. Overall, the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated information is critical in order to understand gender differences and meet the different needs of men and women.

Women in drylands face numerous gender inequalities, that include restricted access to productive assets; minimal land ownership; reduced access to credit as compared to men; glaring differences in workload difference between men and women, and lack of power and decision to spend income. Further, female-headed households face greater inequalities, with most being facing acute poverty. Additional challenges faced by women in drylands include uneven access to health, education and social protection services; uneven access to climate change responses and disaster risk reduction; uneven access to markets and producer groups; lack of recognition of women's roles, knowledge and representation; and neglect of dryland women's traditional knowledge. Specific actions that may be taken to address the gender inequalities and challenges include education as a long-term driver of livelihood diversification; improvement in women's access to health services; gender equitable social protection services; improved access to risk management and insurance products; improved access to markets for crops and processing; and capacity strengthening through CSOs.

The socio-economic background of the project area was explored, with key socio-economic indicators presented, namely: population size and composition; population type; population growth rate; literacy; housing; land and land use; land tenure system; self-help, women and youth groups; crops produced; livestock bred; fishing activities; industry; cultural practices; poverty; Human Development Index (HDI); and Youth Development Index (YDI). The purpose of presenting the socio-economic background of the project area is to enable an appreciation of the socio-cultural fabric that community members live, and the effects of this on their livelihoods and day-to-day activities.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII), which reflects gender-based disadvantage in the areas of reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market, was used to demonstrate gender issues in the project area. Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651. Almost all the Counties in the project area demonstrated higher gender inequality than the national average, except Isiolo, Meru, Tharaka Nithi and Kitui Counties. Most of the high GIIs were attributed to socio-cultural factors. GII scores were not available for Makueni, Kajiado and Taita Taveta Counties.

In most of the project area, women are involved in most household chores and activities, while men primarily take care of mature livestock and participate in leadership-related activities. Girls support their mothers and female relatives in household chores and activities, while boys similarly support their fathers and male relatives in taking care of livestock. With regard to access and control of productive resources, women in the project area have access to resources that include land, water, livestock (milking), crops, shelter, farming tools and some economic resources. However, these same resources are controlled by men.

Despite the above situation, women in Kenya are valued and protected through the legal and administrative framework, such as the Constitution, and Kenya's ratification of international instruments that promote gender equity and equality. Various institutions have also been established by the Government of Kenya to promote gender equality and equity, as well as empowerment of both men and women in the development process. These include the Directorate of Gender in the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNHRC) and the Anti-Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Board. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector and religious organizations are also responsible for both implementation and act as accountability bodies.

Within the project area, resilience is demonstrated through traditional early warning systems, county information sharing forums, reforestation, promotion of rainwater harvesting, use of drought-resistant seed varieties for food, destocking, and awareness and education, among other measures. Pre-established county level funds could prove to be versatile mechanisms through which to channel dryland projects funding to support community driven development and resilience building priorities. Arrangements that increase women's and men's authority over resources should be promoted, and indigenous knowledge valued.

Men control access to most productive assets in Kenya, with dryland communities in Kenya sharing a patriarchal culture. For dryland conservation, activities should include both local men and women as key stakeholders. Access to credit and markets has been identified as a key constraint in improving economic productivity, therefore improving women's access to credit and opening up markets for products is an important area of focus. Any conservation activity that might result in girls having to go farther to fetch water or firewood or that would increase the workload of women and girls in a household may negatively impact on the schooling of girls. For this project working with women in polygynous unions may require first working with the husbands to gain agreement on any proposed activities. The project should target men as "key change agents".

The gender analysis report generated a Gender Action Plan in section 19. This provides entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the activity areas of the Twende project. The plan will be refined in the inception phase of the project to more effectively support youth programming and at that point will become a Gender and Youth Action plan in the inception phase of the project. To avoid developing an unwieldy system three or four of the most critical gender responsive indicators identified here will be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan to be developed at the start of implementation, where baseline data will be incorporated. All data collected during implementation of the project will be gender disaggregated and subjected to the requisite data quality assessment process.

A gender task group will be established early in the project drawn from the different institutions of the project. IUCN will lead that task group that will be responsible for implementing the GAP. Specific support will be provided by IUCN's Global Gender Office to the gender task group.

1 Introduction

The goal of the proposed project is to contribute to ending recurring national drought emergencies in Kenya. This will be achieved, in part, by building the resilience of communities and ecosystems to future climate shocks and stresses, taking into consideration the unique conditions, challenges and opportunities of dry rangelands. These include: climate uncertainty, ecological fragility, seasonal and annual water deficits, historical marginalization, low human capital, large-scale commons, new (but rapidly developing) devolved public structures, and strong cultural grass-roots natural resource management institutions and practices.

1.1 Gender Analysis in the Context of the Proposed Project

Gender analysis is a systematic analytical process used to identify, understand, and describe gender differences and the relevance of gender roles and power dynamics in a project or programme. This involves examining the differential impacts of development policies and programs on women and men, and may include the collection of sex-disaggregated or gender-sensitive data. Secondly, it examines the different roles, rights, and opportunities of men and women and relations between them (USAID, 2011).

This analysis will employ the Six Domains of Gender Analysis Framework Approach namely: **Access, Knowledge, beliefs and perceptions, Practices and participation, time and space, legal rights and status, power and decision making.**

1.1.1 Access

This domain as used in this gender analysis looks at a person's or community's ability to use the necessary resources to be a fully active and productive member of the society-socially, economically, and politically. It will look at access to resources, income, services, employment, information, and benefits.

1.1.2 Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perception

This domain will look at knowledge that men and women possess; the beliefs that shape gender identities and behavior, and the different perceptions that guide people's understanding of their lives, depending upon their gender identity.

1.1.3 Practices and participation

This domain will look at peoples' behaviors and actions in terms of what they actually do and how this varies by gender roles and responsibilities. The questions include not only current patterns of action, but also the ways in which men and women may engage differently in development activities. Some of these types of action include attendance at meetings and training courses, and accepting or seeking out services. Their participation can be both active and passive.

1.1.4 Time and Space

This domain looks at and recognizes gender differences in the availability and allocation of time and the locations in which time is spent. It will analyse the division of both productive and reproductive labor, identification of how time is spent during the day (weekly, monthly or yearly, and in different seasons); and determines how men and women each contribute to the welfare of the family, community, and society. The overall objective of this domain is to determine how men and women spend their time and what implications their time commitments have on their availability for program activities.

1.1.5 Legal rights and status

This domain will assess how people are regarded and treated by customary legal codes, formal legal codes, and judicial systems. The domain encompasses legal documentation such as identification cards, voter registration, and property titles. Additionally, the domain includes the right to inheritance, right to title deeds, employment, atonement of wrongs, and legal representation.

1.1.6 Power and Decision Making

This domain pertains to the ability of people to decide, influence, control, and enforce personal and governmental power. It will assess community's capacity to make decisions freely, and to exercise power over one's body, within an individual's household, community, municipality, and state. This domain also details the capacity of adults to make household and individual economic decisions including the use of household and individual economic resources, income, and their choice of employment.

2 METHODOLOGY

Gender analysis requires the collecting and analysing sex-disaggregated information in order to understand gender differences. Gender analysis explores gender differences so policies, programs and projects can identify and meet the different needs of men and women. It also facilitates the strategic use of the distinct knowledge and skills women and men possess¹.

A gender analysis was proposed and carried out in order to:

- Design and implement the project in a way that will close gender inequality gaps so that both women and men benefit from development and are equitably empowered.
- Understand how gender roles, responsibilities and inequalities affect the project's effectiveness and the sustainability of its results.

The analysis adopted the gender analysis framework approach elaborated in the previous chapter. Three (3) key steps were employed at different stages of the process namely:

- **Preparing for the gender study-** This involved developing the scope of work and work plan, assembling the team, clarifying stakeholder expectations, acquiring necessary resources, conducting a desk review and selecting appropriate tools and methodologies.
- **Clarifying client expectations-** This involved taking time to understand the client and proposal needs for this study and expectations. Initial interviews were organised with IUCN senior technical team(s) and directors. These interviews were arranged at the beginning and throughout the study period to clarify any outstanding issues and incorporate input from the client team(s).
- Overall this provided us with an opportunity to make sure you we are clear on required deliverables and timeframes.
- **Preparation of scope of work and scheduling of timelines-** Once the team was clear on priorities and expectations, a schedule of timelines and intended deliverables was developed jointly with IUCN and a basis for regular communication and follow-up established on both sides. Regular check-ins were done both by phone, email and face to face conversations.
- **Conducting a desk review-** This involved reviewing current literature to understand the target population and the context in which the project proposal is operating. The Desk review helped to gather sex-disaggregated, qualitative and quantitative background information for the four (4) priority landscapes and counties as base information to complement the results and findings of later participatory processes and rather avoid repeating what is already known. Some of the desk review documents included: statistics reports from government departments and

¹ *GENDER Analysis, Assessment and Audit Manual & Toolkit For use by ACDI/VOCA staff and consultants in completing gender studies*

ministries, population dynamic studies from county integrated development plans (CIDPs), demographic and health surveys), government policy documents, third-party gender studies, qualitative reports and quantitative surveys from the World Bank, United Nations, and IUCN dryland resource organisational documents.

Table 1: Type of documents reviewed and their importance

Type of Study	What type of docs were reviewed	How the documents helped
Gender analysis study	Program, project or organizational documents: work plans, program description, baseline study report, barrier analysis report, monitoring and evaluation plan and other start-up reports	Understanding project context and whether/how gender considerations have been integrated into planning
	Quantitative data: demographic and health surveys, and data from the World Bank, UN and government	Quantitative, contextual information on gender dynamics within the country
	Third-party gender studies: gender analyses, assessments or research papers.	Qualitative, contextual information on gender dynamics within the counties and priority landscapes

Conducting field work- Fieldwork is one of the most significant stages of a gender study². Several field work methodologies were used in our gender study namely: focus groups discussions, informant Interviews and quantitative surveys. These tools helped to gain information on specific topics and themes.

Triangulation was also done to ensure cross-checking information from three or more different perspectives to ensure information for accuracy. A number of quantitative tools were employed in the study:

- 1) **Focus group discussions-** This involved gathering small groups of participants and community members together to discuss ideas, beliefs, perceptions and experiences. The focus groups provided information relating to **activity schedules, access and control of resources and opportunities and constraints** related to gender issues in the different counties. The focus groups were conducted using different groups from numerous regions, a wide age-range, with Men-only, with women-only, and in mixed groups of men and women together. However, some topics could only be discussed with separate groups of women and men. This ensured that groups of the “voiceless” heard. Most communities interviewed have a dominant patriarchal society and mixing them with women would suppress full participation and airing of views.
- 2) **Informant interviews-** Informant interviews were carried out with various groups across selected counties and priority landscapes. These were semi-structured. They allowed the interviewer to ask additional follow-up questions as respondents participated in the discussion. It allowed the interviewer to remain focused on the objectives of the interview and to use the interview time efficiently, while allowing questions to be asked about unforeseen issues and topics that arose in the discussion. A core set of semi-structured interview questions was developed in advance. The questions were open-ended and allowed interviewees the opportunity to answer at their own pace thus helping to control, probe, direct and gather information as accurately.

² *GENDER Analysis, Assessment and Audit Manual & Toolkit For use by ACDI/VOCA staff and consultants in completing gender studies*

- 3) **Stakeholder consultations-** This involved organising workshop stakeholder meetings with key persons and professionals at all the targeted thirteen counties plus IUCN and other government representatives. The meetings discussed and came up with key priority areas for intervention. Stakeholder consultation and meeting reports were developed and shared with IUCN and partners.
- 4) **Note-taking and recording-**All fieldwork was properly documented and recorded to assist in analysing data and meeting gender study deliverables. The study used assistant note takers to sit in on fieldwork sessions.
- 5) **Constraints analysis-** The analysis served to identify gender-based constraints and opportunities that have the potential to either impede or facilitate (also referred to as gender determinants of health) achievement of project objectives. For example, in many places, women are constrained in receiving skilled care in delivery because they do not have power to make autonomous or joint decisions about their health care. The constraints analysis begins with a process to uncover gender-based constraints by identifying the condition of inequality. The second step was to identify the gender-based factors that contribute to the condition of inequality. The constraint was articulated by linking the constraining factors to the outcome

2.1 Ethical considerations

A number of ethical considerations were outlined and considered when conducting the gender study:

- Respect for Informants- The project team and interviewers demonstrated respect for participants by gaining informed consent from them before beginning fieldwork.
 - Minimising harm- Project team made sure that participants are protected and adhered to confidentiality in the reporting and sharing of data.
 - Maximising benefits- The project team asked participants to discuss attitudes, beliefs and experiences as important processes of self-reflection and empowerment.
 - Managing expectations- During the gender study, it was prudent to manage expectations of participants by giving realistic estimates of what participants should expect and when resources will be implemented.
- 1) **Analysing and validating gender field data-** Data analysis was carried out using activity schedules, access and control tables, constraints and opportunities tables to clearly bring out the differentiated gender roles. Symbols were used to fill out activity chart and to visualize data and compare the different groups' responses from the same county and landscape priority site.
 - 2) **Developing findings & recommendations-** The gender analysis identified actions that are most important to highlight as priority recommendations. Overall, findings were general whilst recommendations should be specific, action-oriented and realistic. Recommendations focused less on what to do, and more on how to do it. In devising our recommendations, the gender analysis actioned the following:
 - Developed a Logical Results framework and associated indicators that could be incorporated into program/project planning and activity design. A logical framework was developed with clear gender-focussed SMART indicators for the different outcomes, outputs and project activities
 - Identified supportive strategies and resources by county governments, national government, IUCN and other partners.
 - Developed specific activities related to gender equality and equity that should be incorporated within the program/project's current activities to achieve greater equality and empowerment for women.

3 Background

The project is proposed to be located in eleven of Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) counties: *Garissa, Tana River, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Kajiado, Kitui, Makueni, Tharaka- Nithi, Meru and Taita Taveta*. The focus of the project will be on 2 large scale drought reserves that cut across county boundaries to coordinate movement of livestock across different counties. The priority landscapes are:

1. **Mid Tana river/ Sabarwawa**
2. **Chyulu Hills**

The project will use an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach with emphasis on integration of restoration and sustainable land management options between natural resource sectors - rangelands, agriculture, forests, and water - as well as mainstreaming rangeland and forest concerns into other sectors. The program will provide science and policy guidance and dialogue mechanisms to the latter sectors to mitigate the impact of large infrastructure on dry rangeland social and ecological systems. The project area is shown in the map below.

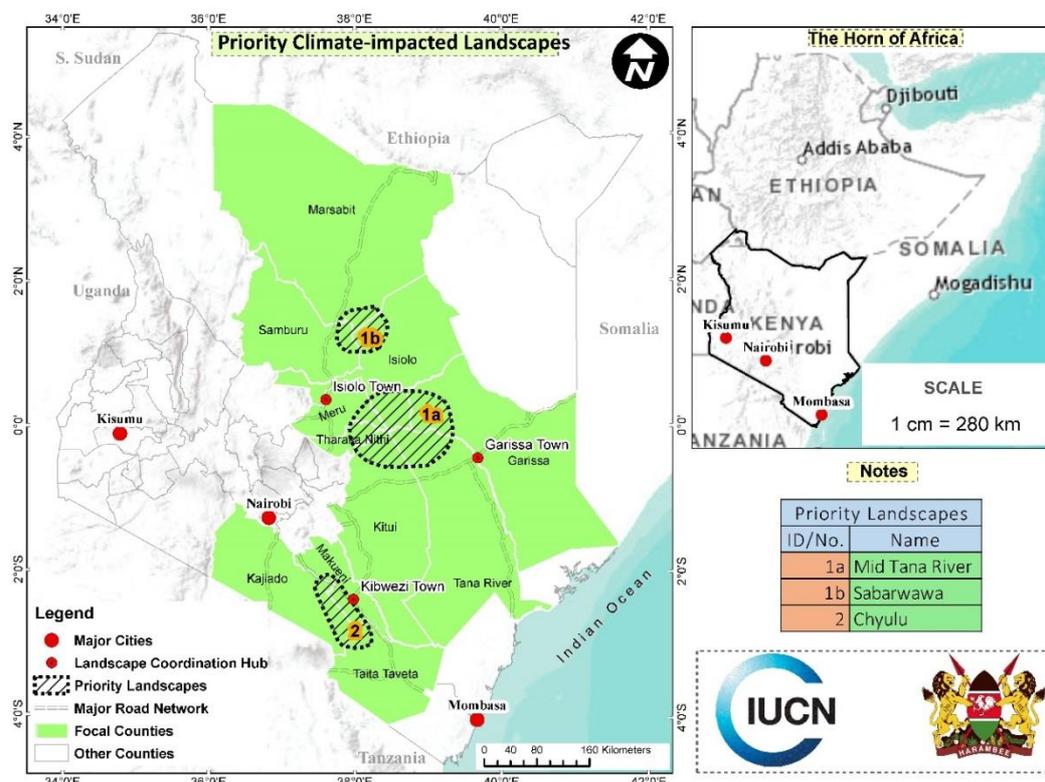


Figure 3:1 Priority Landscapes

3.1 Description of the Drylands of Kenya and Project Area

Drylands – commonly referred to Arid and Semi-arid regions (ASALs) - in Kenya make up to 80% of the country's total land surface and are mainly found in the Northern, Eastern and Rift Valley regions. This region supports approximately 36% of Kenya's population with pastoralists and rangeland users dominating the region. The drylands also support nearly 75% of wildlife population and consequently account for around 80% of the country's eco-tourism interests. However, despite the significant resource base, people of the drylands regions are relatively poorer with fewer social services and less infrastructure. Drought is common in these regions and its prolonged nature has been attributed to climate change. Livestock production accounts for 24% of agricultural outputs in Kenya with over 70% of the countries livestock coming from the ASALs region. Despite this, drylands receive insufficient investments; in terms of policy, financing, incentives and under-recognition of their potential value in poverty reduction and national development.

4 Existing Gender Inequalities facing women in drylands

4.1 Gender Inequalities facing women in drylands

4.1.1 Access to productive assets

Men control access to most productive assets in Kenya (World Bank 2003). The main ethnic groups in Kenya have a patriarchal culture in which men own either formally or informally the key productive assets such as land, livestock and businesses. A woman, for example, may milk the family cow and sell the milk products, but she could not sell the cow itself because it is “owned” by her husband.

4.1.2 Women land ownership

Only 3% of the land is owned by women (CEDAW 2011) in Kenya. With land being the primary asset in Kenya and 70% of livelihoods in agriculture and rigid inheritance traditions, means that men own almost all land in Kenya. In 2010, it became legal for women to have their name on a land deed, but women’s access to land is still controlled by men.

4.1.3 Social stipulations regarding land inheritance

In Kenya, social stipulations prohibit a woman inheriting land (CEDAW 2011). While women can legally inherit land under the 2010 constitution, in practice it is forbidden and rare. Among Kenya’s 47 counties, majority of people view women inheriting property as socially unacceptable. The general argument is that women inheriting land is that she will have access to land in her place of marriage and that for her to inherit land in her place of birth it means she has access to double portions. This is perceived to be unfair to her male siblings. This assumes a woman will marry (5% of Kenyan women never do), will not be widowed or divorced (10% of Kenyan women are) and that access and ownership are equal (which they clearly are not) (CEDAW 2011).

4.1.4 Access to credit by Women as compared to Men

Women have less access to credit than men (CEDAW 2011). This is because women rarely have land deeds, meaning they often lack collateral for a formal loan. Access to banking has improved markedly in recent years, and all the major commercial banks in Kenya now have at least one financial credit or mortgage product targeting women. The government has initiated several programs to provide women with credit. The traditional ‘merry-go-rounds’ remain a primary form of credit access for women in most remote areas of Kenya. It works by women group members pooling resources, with each member consecutively being able to borrow the pooled balance.

4.1.5 Time and space

One of the greatest gender difference in Kenya is in the workload difference between of men and women. Data from the agriculture sector shows that women do 80% of the food production, 50% of cash crop production, 80% of the food storage and transport from farm to the home, 90% of weeding, and 60% of the harvesting and marketing of crops (AfDB 2007). Women have simultaneous and competing demands for productive (market) and reproductive (household) labor time. Time poverty and income poverty often reinforce each other. This means any activity that adds to a women’s time burden may negatively impact other areas of her life. Avoiding such activities, reducing them to a minimum, or mitigating them with offsets should be the hierarchy. Understanding season calendars and daily time use are critical for designing local activities and avoid deepening the time poverty of women.

4.1.6 Power and decision to spend income

42% of women who earn cash income say they mainly decide how to spend it (DHS 2010). Many women can decide on their own how to spend money they earn, but for almost half the women who earn cash income (49%), their spending decisions are made jointly with the husband. For 9% of women with cash income, the husband mainly decides how to spend it. In light of this aspect, women in Kenya invest more of their cash income in family needs and children's education than men do.

4.1.7 Female headed households face greater inequalities

In Kenya, 29% of households are female-headed (DHS 2010). Poverty among female headed households is particularly acute compared to male headed households. This is because they face greater time and mobility constraints than do male heads or other women. The majority of female-headed households in Kenya are below the poverty line. Including female-headed households in this project can help ensure project benefits are distributed to both poor and better off households.

5 Gender Challenges facing women in drylands

Women living in drylands face a myriad of challenges in drylands namely: Unequal distribution of resources and access to services, uneven distribution of land and natural resource rights, uneven livestock ownership and access to related livestock products, uneven access to health, education and social protection, uneven access to animal health care services and uneven access to markets and neglect of women’s traditional knowledge. These challenges are expounded in more detail below:



Figure 5:2 Challenges facing women in drylands

Source: UNCCD (Achieving dryland women empowerment, 2015)

5.1 Unequal distribution of resources and access to services

With rising uncertainty caused by climate and other rural stressors, households need resources to cope and adapt to shocks and stresses. Women in drylands tend to have less access to these necessary resources for adaptation i.e land for cultivation, crops and livestock.

5.2 Uneven distribution of land and natural resource rights

Land rights are important for the resilience of women and their related communities. Women tend to have access to and control of smaller parcels of land compared to their male counterparts. Most women have access rights to land but do not have absolute control rights over land. In drylands, natural resource and land resource rights can be as important as women’s livelihoods.

5.3 Uneven livestock ownership and access to related products

In drylands, livestock ownership and access to associated products is very important for ensuring survival, resilience and livelihoods of women. Livestock ownership is gendered in nature in the drylands. Women and girls face an increase in work burden when men have to graze livestock in more distant communal areas or are forced to find other employment (formal or informal) to feed the family. While access to livestock for pastoralist women may be more restricted than that of men, compared to other natural resources, they do have livestock rights – often for smaller stock – and rights over associated products such as milk and hides. A key opportunity that exists here is that women are also livestock managers (Kipuri and Ridgewell, 2008).

5.4 Uneven access to health, education and social protection services

A key challenge facing drylands is ineffective delivery of both curative and preventative health services to dryland communities especially women. This is compounded by the fact that pastoralist women face particular challenges due to their tasks in collecting water and firewood, cooking using smoky fuels, which can cause stress to the body (Flintan, 2008). The designs of current education systems are inappropriate for nomadic groups and schools are not sufficiently secure and decent (see Reidy, 2012). Women and girls experience long daily activity schedules, biased access and control of resources making learning and education difficult. Social protection programmes in dryland zones need to accommodate the diverse livelihood strategies of pastoralists, especially with respect to non-mobility of women and them taking care of elderly ones at household level (Morton and Kerven, 2013).

5.5 Uneven access to climate change responses and disaster risk reduction measures

Pastoralists and other dryland communities use limited seasonal forecast information for understanding climate scenarios for agricultural development, in coordinating input and credit supply, food crisis management, trade and agricultural insurance (Dasgupta et al, 2014). It is important to design gender-specific climate services in drylands. Gender specific climate services targeting women farmers require a forecast of rainfall cessation, not onset, and that the choice of communication channels must relate to socio-cultural realities. Overall, location- and gender-specific needs should inform the design of new climate services in order to increase resilience (CGIAR CCA FS, 2015).

5.6 Uneven access to animal health care services

Animal health services are mainly received by men when receiving training and replacement stock. Most times information is shared through male dominated committees or livestock producer groups. There is limited sharing of animal health services information with their wives. There is need for women focussed training on small ruminant and poultry targeting women, training of female veterinarians to take care of young livestock and increased levels of literacy through adult education for women to participate in animal health services at the household level.

5.7 Uneven access to markets and producer groups

Dryland women tend to have more limited access to markets than their male counterparts. This is mainly because of: limited access to productive assets, such as livestock and land; low literacy levels; lack of expertise in running small businesses; lack of access to credit because of a lack of collateral; limited experience in capturing value in value chains; limited access to markets; a lack of time for income-generating activities; limited self-confidence; lack of access to family and community decision making, including in development projects (Rota et al, 2012). Specifically, dryland women have limited access to markets for animals and products due to numerous obstacles namely:

- A relative lack of market contacts and information
- Limited participation in livestock cooperatives reducing their influence
- Limited access to mobile phones which are essential for livestock trading
- Higher illiteracy levels, lack of experience and limited financial skills
- Lower prices offered by traders who know they have fewer options due to their limited mobility; Limited access to credit
- Need to have a husband's permission to make livestock sales
- A portion of the income being retained by male relatives when they sell a woman's animal or products
- Milk checks by private sector dairy collection plants usually consult heads of household
- Government regulations on informal milk sales and other foods of animal origin Miller,

2011).

5.8 Lack of recognition of women's roles, knowledge and barriers to Gender roles

Traditional gender norms often mean that women have heavier workloads, as well as the resultant unequal access to and control of resources. In most dryland communities, there is a lack of recognition of women as rights holders and members of a community group, who are entitled to land and natural resource rights and decision-making powers. There are also other specific barriers which women face, such as sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices (Miller, 2011).

5.9 Education as a long-term driver of livelihood diversification

Dryland girls and women tend to have much less access to education. For pastoralists, especially girls, a combination of adult education, community and locally relevant broadcast programmes and participatory face-to-face teaching targeting the household is needed (Karli and Dyer, 2009).

5.10 Neglect of dryland women's traditional knowledge

In general, pastoralists of both sexes have extensive knowledge of livestock and production i.e. tending animals, e.g. milking or caring for sick animals (Flintan, 2008). In the past, women's traditional knowledge was often overlooked in analysing agricultural and livestock-related indigenous knowledge. While recognition of the gendered nature of indigenous knowledge and women's knowledge has grown in recent years, further recognition is still needed. Currently, most institutions do not accord much value to women's traditional knowledge and role in dryland resilience (Miller, 2011).

6 Action to address Gender Inequalities and Challenges

1. It is important for the project to include and target female headed households so as to ensure project benefits are distributed to both poor and better off households. Providing offsets greater than the opportunity costs of a new activity is critical for female-headed households
2. Improving drinking water quality and quantity may have direct benefits to women and girls.
3. Sensitivity to the traditional divisions of labor may help dryland initiatives to be more socially acceptable by both men and women.
4. It is fundamentally critical to understand season calendars and daily time use for designing local activities that will not deepen the time poverty of women within a project.
5. Activities which include the use of productive resources like land or livestock should include men and women in decision making so as to better understand and improve access and control between men and women of resources.
6. The male dominance of land ownership will continue for some time hence it is important to include both local men and women as key stakeholders even though women may have no legal title to the land in question.
7. It is important to improve women's access to agricultural inputs and integrate access to credit elements in dry land projects so as to improve women's economic productivity.
8. Providing support for the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Development's program to eliminate female genital cutting may be an option that would improve the health of girls locally and through this project

6.1 Improving dryland women's access to health services to underpin dryland resilience

Improving health services for women in dryland zones can improve household resilience due to their critical role as caregivers and reproduction. There is also need for inclusion of on nutrition education in pastoral women's health and indeed that of the wider family as women tend to pay greater attention to assuring family needs are met; also important is a package of interventions aimed at improving the livelihood systems of the household (Flintan, 2008).

6.2 Improving gender-equitable social protection services for drylands resilience

There is need to understand the gendered nature of the risks women and men face, and how gender dynamics shape responses while improving their opportunities through training and increasing their access to financial resources, such as micro-credit and micro-finance (World Bank, 2012).

Social protection schemes have shown great promise in supporting vulnerable groups in dryland areas especially women. For example, the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) of the Ethiopian government funded by the World Bank is a promising example of a large-scale safety net programme, which has strengthened household and environmental resilience in a gender-equitable manner.

6.3 Improving women's access to risk management and insurance products

A key avenue for improving women's resilience to climate variability and shocks is through investment in their access to and uptake of risk management and insurance products. For example, the Horn of

Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation (HARITA) Programme in Tigray state, northern Ethiopia, strengthens poor farmers' and herders' resilience by increasing their capacity to manage weather- and livestock-related risks through improved resource management, insurance, and micro-credit (World Bank, 2012).

6.4 Improving Women's access to animal health services

Improving animal health is important for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. In improving women access to animal health services there is need to ensure that more female Community based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) are trained. Promising examples exist of collaboration between human and veterinary medicine which to reach women in remote locations including pastoralists.

6.5 Improving women's access to livestock markets and development

Dryland women's empowerment can be supported by linking women to markets for livestock-related products to promote social and economic empowerment. In pastoralist societies, although livestock assets are not equitably distributed, compared to other productive resources, women do own and have rights to livestock and associated products. Taking advantage of this critical right would go a long way to engendering access to livestock markets (Miller, 2011). Further, this can be strengthened through creation of women agricultural and market groups that enhance leadership and market skills (Miller, 2011).

6.6 Improving dryland women's access to markets for crops and processing

Promoting income generation for pastoralist women through value addition of dryland crops and processing can increase their socio-economic position in the household and sometimes in the wider community (IFAD, 2009). Investment in women producers makes commercial sense for companies that operate at both the low-value, high volume end of the market (Chan, 2011).

6.7 Improving support for women's participation in alternative livelihoods and their ability to capture value

Investment is also needed to improve women's participation in alternative livelihoods, to ensure that their rights and interests are recognized. For example, there is significant potential for enhancing the collection and marketing of natural products from dryland areas i.e. gum arabica. This needs to have good quality support to enable women's inclusion and their ability to benefit, without their rights being neglected (Morton and Keven, 2013)

6.8 Improving our understanding of gender relations to inform policy and programming through the devolution structure-county governments

There is increasing support for gender equality around the world, but also investment and political will is important, and understanding how change might happen or could be facilitated is important. Through the county governments and devolution process, dryland counties have unique opportunity to facilitate women's empowerment through affirmative action at the county, sub-county and ward levels.

6.9 Capacity strengthening actions through CSOs

Capacity strengthening actions are required to strengthen the resilience of drylands and to empower women.

- CSOs to support gender justice involving whole communities, men, and local leaders, to challenge discriminatory social norms and harmful practices.
- CSOs, academic institutions and the media to increase awareness of gender, pastoralist, and environmental sustainability issues in the drylands.
- This awareness raising should seek to counter the negative stereotypes of dryland areas to culturally revalue them and women's knowledge and equal rights in particular

7 Socio-economic Background of the Project Area

The Gender analysis in this report was carried out for the initially identified four project landscapes namely Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills; Sabarwawa; Mid Tana River; and Chyulu Hills. These landscapes were reduced after further consultations and the Moyale- Banisa Hills landscape dropped and two other landscapes were combined. The project will therefore focus on two landscapes namely 1) the Mid Tana River and Sabarwawa landscapes located in the arid zone and the 2) Chyulu Hills landscape located in the semi-arid zone. Much of the analysis in this report refers to the original 4 landscapes but the analysis in the report to the project proposal as now described remains relevant.

The purpose of presenting the socio-economic background of the project area is to enable an appreciation of the socio-cultural fabric that community members live, and the effects of this on their livelihoods and day-to-day activities.

7.1 Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site

The above landscape site occurs in three (3) Counties, namely: Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera. The key socio-economic indicators for each County are presented below:

- Population size and composition
- Population type
- Population growth rate
- Literacy
- Housing
- Land and land use
- Land tenure system
- Self-help, women and youth groups
- Crops produced
- Livestock bred
- Fishing activities
- Industry
- Cultural practices
- Poverty
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Youth Development Index (YDI)

Table 2: Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site

No.	Pattern	Counties		
		Marsabit	Wajir	Mandera
1	Population Size & Composition	316,206 people for year 2012:164,105 male & 152,101 female (2009 Population & Housing Census)	727,965 people: 55% male & 45% female (2009 Population & Housing Census)	1,025, 756 people for 55% male & 45% Female (2009 population & housing Census)
2	Population Type	Over 67.8% of population is below 24 years. This is an indicator of a growing population. The county expects greater pressure on resources in future if the trend continues	84.2% of population is below 29 years (youthful population)	67 % of the age cohort 0– 19 years of the total population is composed of infants and the school going-age.
3	Population Growth Rate	2.75% per annum	3.22% per annum	2.67%
4	Literacy	Literacy 4.1%: Male-4.9% and Female-3.4%	Literacy 4.5%: Male-7.4% and Female-1.5%.	Literacy 4.8%: Male-7.2% and Female-2.4%.
6.	Health Issues	Sanitation-Pit latrine coverage accounts for 34.3% of population Morbidity- Most prevalent disease is Malaria/fever accounting for 44.8% of the population. Average morbidity for the county is 21.4 percent Immunization coverage is 63.6 % Contraceptive acceptance is low at 8.3 per cent due to cultural and religious beliefs. HIV prevalence is at 1.8%	The most prevalent disease is Malaria at 54.8%. The morbidity rate is 16.3% with men and women accounting for 14.4 per cent and 18.3 per cent respectively. Only 48% of the children aged 12-23 months received vaccinations. Access to family planning very low with only 4% of married women using modern methods	Sanitation-the main types of toilet facilities in the county are pit latrines (38.9%), uncovered pit latrines (34.8%). Two most prevalent diseases are Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), Malaria. Vaccination coverage is very low at 7.6%. Only 4% of married women use modern methods of family planning

No.	Pattern	Counties		
		Marsabit	Wajir	Mandera
7.	Food security/ Nutritional security	Chronic malnutrition is prevalent with 31% of the children under five years malnourished while 40 % per cent are stunted.	The nutrition status is poor, 35% of children under age five in the county are stunted. 35 per cent is high and there is need for deliberate efforts to reduce this figure.	Chronic malnutrition is prevalent with 31.8% of children (6-59 months) being chronically undernourished,
8	Land and Land Use	Most of the land in the county is owned communally. Less than 1% of land is registered in the county. Agriculture and rural development contributes to approximately 60 % of the county's economy.	Entire categorized as Trust Land apart from a small percentage of the total area occupied by townships.	Land is communally owned in the county. The main challenge in the county is land degradation resulting in some areas rendered unsuitable for crop production. The available land for agriculture has not been fully exploited due to resource constraints.
9	Land Tenure System	Most land owned communally or by group ranches. Women have less control over land resources	Most land owned communally or by group ranches. Women have less control over land resources	Most land owned communally. Women have less control over land resources.
10	Self Help, Women & Youth Groups	480 self-help groups, 310 women groups & 504 youth groups in the County. Activities include goat keeping, bee keeping, poultry-rearing & small micro enterprises.	A total of 70 SHGs, 50 (CBOs), 700 women groups, 900 youth groups and 146 Farmers groups. Youth groups are involved in small businesses in towns and are mostly funded by Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF). Women are engaged in selling groceries and food kiosks	There are 940 SHGs groups, 577 women groups, 39 groups for Persons with Disabilities, 143 CBO's and 645 youth groups. They are involved in farm produce marketing, Jua Kali, Building and construction and consumer business.

No.	Pattern	Counties		
		Marsabit	Wajir	Mandera
11	Crops produced	Vegetables & fruits, maize, teff, beans & millet. Crop trees include oranges, avocados, mangoes & miraa.	Practised in depressions & along drainage lines. More reliance on livestock products (milk & meat).	Maize, sorghum, cowpeas, simsim, vegetables (Sukuma wiki, cow peas, onions, spinach, tomatoes, capsicum) and fruits (mangoes, bananas, water melons)
12	Housing	Most (91.3%) of houses have earth floors & a majority (37.5% are roofed with 'makuti' (palm leaves).	75.9% of houses are grass straw walled, 91.5% have earth floors & 86.2% are grass thatched. (Collapsible mobile Somali Herio (made of grass/palm mats and withies)	Mainly traditional huts ('manyatta') used by 73.8% of households, while walls are mainly grass/ straw and mud/ wood. {Collapsible mobile Somali Herio (made of grass/palm mats and withies)}
13	Livestock bred	Cattle, goats, sheep, camels, donkeys & chicken + bee keeping.	Cattle (Borana & dairy crosses), sheep (mainly Toggenberg), camels & donkeys. Poultry keeping in Wajir Town.	Goats (galla breeds), cattle (boran breeds), camels (Somali breeds), sheep (Somali black head breeds), donkeys (Somali breeds) and chicken (indigenous breeds).
14	Fishing activities	Mainly in Lake Turkana, for tilapia, labeo and Nile Perch.	Fish farming is restricted to artificial ponds from seasonal rivers and boreholes with majority of fish being Tilapia	River Daua covers around 150Km along the border. Mud fish is mostly reared in River Daua
15	Industry	Mining of blue quartz and mica is done at South Horr in Laisamis Constituency. County has high potential for manufacturing blue quartz and exploration of petroleum.	There exists small scale industries in lime production, gums & resins, juice production and hides & skins tannery. The gum and resin factory were built in Wajir East. County has high potential for limestone manufacture.	There are small scale Jua Kali enterprises. These include welding and fabrication of, motor vehicle repair, carpentry and handcrafts, tailoring. and clothing, Bakery, watch and shoe repair.

No.	Pattern	Counties		
		Marsabit	Wajir	Mandera
16	Cultural Practices	Include Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages & cattle rustling. The boy child is preferred to the girl child with the latter in most cases being considered as a source of wealth.	Early and forced marriages of girls, as well as FGM have led to low development.	Women and girls are subjected to cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation and child marriage.
17	Poverty	92% of persons in County experience absolute poverty, 83% experience food poverty, & 68% hard core poverty. Caused by emphasis of livestock as wealth, poor road network, persistent drought, environmental degradation, insecurity, over- dependence on foreign aid, & HIV/ AIDS.	84% of the population live under absolute poverty. This is caused by unreliable rainfall, high levels of illiteracy, poor crop and animal husbandry practices, poor infrastructure, inaccessibility to credit facilities, poor marketing systems, natural disasters, wildlife menace & environmental degradation.	Poverty levels are high.
18	Human Development Index (HDI)	0.438 (national average is 0.520)	0.421 (national average is 0.520)	0.420 (national average is 0.520)
19	Youth Development Index (YDI)	0.3969 (national average 0.5817)	0.8951 (Based on 2009 provincial average figures) National average 0.5817	0.8951 (Based on 2009 provincial average figures) National average 0.5817

7.1.1 Sabarwawa Landscape

The above landscape site occurs in three (3) Counties, namely: Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit.

The key socio-economic indicators presented below include the following:

- Population size and composition
- Population type
- Population growth rate
- Literacy
- Housing
- Land and land use
- Land tenure system
- Self-help, women and youth groups
- Crops produced
- Livestock bred
- Fishing activities
- Industry
- Cultural practices
- Poverty
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Youth Development Index (YDI)

Table 3: Sabarwawa Landscape Site

No	Patterns	Counties		
		Isiolo	Samburu	Marsabit
1	Population Size & Composition	143,294: 73,694 male & 69,600 female (2009 Population & Housing Census)	223,947 people: 112,007 male & 111,940 female (2009 Population & Housing Census)	316,206 people for year 2012: 164,105 male & 152,101 female (2009 Population & Housing Census)
2	Population type	Majority of population is the young population (0-14) account for 44.4 percent of the population. While the aged 65 and above account for 3.6 percent. Both groups add up 48%.	Youthful (over 80% below 35 years of age)	Over 67.8% of population is below 24 years. This is an indicator of a growing population. The county expects greater pressure on resources in future if the trend continues
3	Population Growth Rate	3.6%	4.45% per annum	2.67%
4	Literacy	Literacy 35.5%: Male-35.9% and F-35.1% (national average-71.4%)	Literacy 12.5%: Male- 12.8% and Female-12.2%	Literacy 4.1%: Male-4.9% and Female-3.4%
5	Housing	Most houses constructed of mud, grass & wood ('manyatta'). Permanent housing structures only found in Isiolo town & other urban centres.	Towns of Maralal, Wamba & Baragoi have decent housing, with rest of County dotted with manyattas. Individual settlements are poorly planned and informal settlements are emerging.	Mud/ wood walled houses = 34.2%; grass straw type = 22.8%. Other materials include stone walls, brick/ block, mud/ cement, wood only, corrugated iron sheets, tin and others. Most (91.3%) of houses have earth floors & a majority (37.5% are roofed with 'makuti' (palm leaves).
6.	Health Issues	Sanitation- Open defecation by adults and disposal of children faeces in the open is still rampant. The two most prevalent diseases are: malaria & diarrhoea, stomach. 90% of the children in the county have been immunized. 73% of the deliver at home.	Sanitation in the county is poor due to low latrine coverage. The two most prevalent diseases in the county are respiratory diseases (35.7 percent), malaria (28.9 %).	Sanitation-Pit latrine coverage accounts for 34.3% of population Morbidity- Most prevalent disease is Malaria/fever accounting for 44.8% of the population. Average morbidity for the county is 21.4% Immunization coverage is 63.6 % Contraceptive acceptance is low at 8.3 per cent due to cultural and religious beliefs. HIV prevalence is at 1.8%

No	Patterns	Counties		
		Isiolo	Samburu	Marsabit
7	Food security/ Nutritional security	Frequent famines and poor nutrition contributes to the high levels of wasting and stunting. Prevalence of stunting is 18.6%.	Proportion of children at risk to malnutrition which stands at 17.8 percent. More than one in three children (42 percent) in the County is stunted or too short for their age compared to 35 percent nationally	Chronic malnutrition is prevalent with 31% of the children under five years malnourished while 40 % per cent are stunted.
8	Land and Land Use	80% of the land is used as grazing land by the pastoralists. In some areas, agro-pastoralism is practised with the inhabitants engaging in both livestock and crop farming. Women have less control over land resources.	Categories of land ownership: trust, communal, government & private. Bulk of land not registered. Primary land use is pastoralism and wildlife conservation. Gazetted forests occupy 15% of land area. Women have less control over land resources	Most of the land in the county is owned communally. Less than 1% of land is registered in the county. Agriculture and rural development contributes to approximately 60 % of the county's economy. Women have less control over land resources.
9	Land Tenure system	80% of land communally owned, under trusteeship of County government, while 10% of land under Government ownership & remaining 10% under private ownership.	Most land owned communally or by group ranches.	Most land owned communally or by group ranches.
10	Self Help, Women & Youth Groups	60 active women self- help groups, 345 CBOs, & 280 youth groups	600 registered women groups, 900 youth groups & 130 CBOs in County	480 self-help groups, 310 women groups & 504 youth groups in the County. Activities include goat keeping, bee keeping, poultry- rearing & small micro enterprises.
11	Crops produced	Maize, beans, cowpeas, onions, mangoes, pawpaws & other horticultural crops	Maize, beans, wheat, barley and millet	Vegetables & fruits, maize, teff, beans & millet. Crop trees include oranges, avocados, mangoes & miraa.

No	Patterns	Counties		
		Isiolo	Samburu	Marsabit
12	Livestock bred	Cows (Zebu and Boran), goats (galla, small East African, Saanen, Toggenburg, Swiss Alpine), sheep (black head Persian), camels (Somali, Turkana & Rendille).	Indigenous cows (Zebu & Boran), goats (Small E.A, crosses of Toggenburg, Gerryman-alpine & Gala), sheep (Borpers & Red Maasai), camels (Somali, Rendille and Turkana) and donkeys.	Cattle, goats, sheep, camels, donkeys & chicken + bee keeping.
13	Fishing activities	Caroes, tilapia, barbus & labeo.	Less than 10 individual fish farmers in Kirisia Division. Main fish species: Tilapia.	Mainly in Lake Turkana, for tilapia, labeo and Nile Perch
14	Industry	No manufacturing establishments/ industries.	No manufacturing industries.	Mining of blue quamline and mica is done at South Horr in Laisamis Constituency. County has high potential for manufacturing blue quamline and exploration of petroleum.
15	Cultural practices	Women perform all domestic chores & take care of children, cattle rustling, and cattle raiding is common. FGM is common.	Include Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages, moranism & cattle rustling.	Include Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages & cattle rustling. The boy child is preferred to the girl child with the latter in most cases being considered as a source of wealth.
16	Poverty	71% of county population live below the poverty line	80% of County population live below the poverty line. Caused by: cross border insecurity, low enrolment in schools, unpredictable weather patterns, poor infrastructure & retrogressive cultural practices.	92% of persons in County experience absolute poverty, 83% experience food poverty, & 68% hard core poverty. Caused by emphasis of livestock as wealth, poor road network, persistent drought, environmental degradation, insecurity, over-dependence on foreign aid, & HIV/ AIDS.
17	Human Development Index (HDI)	0.438 (national average is 0.520)	0.430 (NA is 0.520)	0.438 (national average(NA) is 0.520)
18	Youth Development Index (YDI)	0.3969 (national average 0.5817)	No data	0.3969 (national average 0.5817)

7.1.2 Mid Tana River Landscape Site

The above landscape site occurs in six Counties, namely: Isiolo, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Kitui, Garissa and Tana River.

The key socio-economic indicators presented below include the following:

- Population size and composition
- Population growth rate
- Literacy
- Housing
- Land and land use
- Land tenure system
- Self-help, women and youth groups
- Crops produced
- Livestock bred
- Fishing activities
- Industry
- Cultural practices
- Poverty
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Youth Development Index (YDI)

Table 4: Mid Tana River Landscape Site

No.	Socio-economic Category	Counties					
		Isiolo	Meru	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa	Tana River
1	Population Size & Composition	143,294: 73,694 male & 69,600 female (2009 Population & Housing Census)	1,356,301: 670,656 male & 685,645 female (2009 Population & Housing Census)	399, 735 in 2012 (195,256 males and 204,479 females)	1,012,709 (531,427 female & 481,282 male (2009 Population & Housing Census)	699,534: 375,985 male & 323,549 females (2012 est).	261,348: 130,875 female & 130,473 male (2012 est).
2	Population type	Majority of population is the young population (0-14) account for 44.4 percent of the population. While the aged 65 and above account for 3.6 percent. Both groups add up 48%.	The youthful population accounts for 68% of the total population.	About 72.5 % of the population is below 35 years meaning that the youth were the majority of the population	The county has a high population of children, population between the ages of 0-14 years is 238,928 male and 232,820 females which represented 46.6% of the total population	Majority of the age group is between the age group (6-13) which represents 49% of population	The age group 15-30 years constitutes 58% of the potential labour force
3	Population Growth Rate	3.6%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	3.96%	3.4%
4	Literacy	Literacy%: Male-51.6% and F-33.2%) national average-71.4%	53% (40% male & 60% female) literacy percentage	17% of population cannot read, & 13.2% cannot write. 16.9% cannot read or write. Literacy%:M-37.8% & F-48%.	77.3% of population can read and write Literacy%: M-40.4%, F-61.4%	39.7% of population can read, while 57.9% cannot read and write. 8.1% of women literate & 20.2% of men literate. Literacy%: M-20.2%, F-8.1%	33.7% of population able to read and write. Literacy%: M-60.5%, F-36.0%

No.	Socio-economic Category	Counties					
		Isiolo	Meru	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa	Tana River
5	Housing	Most houses constructed of mud, grass & wood ('manyatta'). Permanent housing structures only found in Isiolo town & other urban centres.	97.5% roofs of corrugated iron sheets. Housing inadequate, unaffordable & indecent.	Rural areas: mud-walled or wooden with earth or cement floors. Urban areas: stone houses with corrugated iron sheet roofs.	76.4% corrugated iron sheets roofs, 66.3% earth floors, & 64% brick/ block walls.	Majority of population live in 'manyattas'.	
6	Land and Land Use	80% of the land is used as grazing land by the pastoralists. In some areas, agro-pastoralism is practised with the inhabitants engaging in both livestock and crop	Land use mainly for agricultural activities for both crops farming and livestock-keeping. Other uses include cultural and forestry conservation.	Land use mainly for agricultural activities for both crops farming and livestock-keeping. Other uses include cultural and forestry conservation.	Consists of the Tsavo East National Park, arable agricultural land (over 46%), & non-arable land.	Predominantly nomadic pastoralism, with farming activities along River Tana.	Largely non-arable.
7	Land Tenure System	80% of land communally owned, under trusteeship of County government, while 10% of land under Government ownership & remaining 10% under private ownership. Women have less control over land resources	Most land is individually owned through Land titles. Over 50% of owners have title deeds. Women have less control over land resources.	There is a critical squatter problem due to boundary disputes and conflict over grazing land and land ownership. Women have less control over land resources	83% of inhabitants lack title deeds. Women have less control over land resources	Less than 1% of population have title deeds. Women have less control over land resources	90% of land is either Trust Land or Government Land. Women have less control over land resources

No.	Socio-economic Category	Counties					
		Isiolo	Meru	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa	Tana River
8	Self Help, Women & Youth Groups	60 active women self-help groups, 345 CBOs, & 280 youth groups.	1,841 women groups, & 1,200 youth groups.	Over 500 registered and active self-help groups.	161 women groups & 312 youth groups.	98 youth groups and 59 active women groups have been registered in the county. Activities groups undertake include, bee-keeping, small scale, farming and small-scale business.	405 self-help groups, 340 women groups and about 385 youth groups. Groups require equipping with entrepreneurial skills.
9	Crops Produced	Maize, beans, cowpeas, onions, mangoes, pawpaws & other horticultural crops.	Miraa is the major agricultural cash crop. Other crops include mangoes, citrus, coffee, maize, beans, bananas, pigeon peas & horticultural crops.	Maize, beans, cowpeas, sorghum, green grams, millet, black beans. Cash crops include tea and coffee	Cereals, maize, millet, sorghum, legumes, green grams, beans, cowpeas, pigeon peas, cassava & sweet potatoes. Cotton and sisal industrial crops & horticultural crops such as mangoes, pawpaws, water melons, tomatoes,	Watermelons, mangoes, vegetables, tomatoes, pawpaws, bananas, cowpeas, simsim, maize, beans & green	Mangoes, maize, cowpeas, bananas and green grams.
10	Livestock bred	Cows (Zebu and Boran), goats (galla, small East African, Saanen, Toggenburg, Swiss Alpine), sheep (black head Persian), camels (Somali, Turkana & Rendille).	Goats, cattle, sheep, pigs, rabbits & poultry.	Cows (Friesian, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Zebu), sheep, goats and chicken.	Cows (Ayrshire, Friesian, Guernsey, Jersey, Zebu), goats (Toggenburg), indigenous chicken, bee keeping, rabbits, and pigs.	Cattle (Boran), goats (Galla), sheep (black headed Persian) and camel (dromedary one humped)	Cattle (Orma-boran), donkey, camel, sheep (black head Persian), goat (Galla) and poultry (indigenous chicken and ducks).

No.	Socio-economic Category	Counties					
		Isiolo	Meru	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa	Tana River
11	Fishing activities	Caroes, tilapia, barbus & labeo.	Tilapia, mud fish and trout (fish ponds)	Catfish, eel, trout & tilapia (fish ponds).	Tilapia, cat fish, carp, black bass, eel, Barbus and mud fish.	Mud fish, cat fish, bone fish, tilapia & eel (small scale along River Tana, in fish ponds).	Tuna, catfish, rabbit fish, tilapia and Synodontis.
12	Industry	No manufacturing establishments/ industries.	Numerous factories which add value to agricultural products.	Agricultural processing, especially tea and coffee	9 established industries	Single industry – Maua Milling	Single mango and honey processing factory.
13	Cultural Practices	Women perform all domestic chores & take care of children, cattle rustling, and cattle raiding is common. FGM is common.	FGM is still practiced in some areas. Child labour is high at 35% and is mostly engaged in miraa production and supply chain system.	Miraa chewing is a common cultural tradition used in dowry celebration. FGM is still practiced in some areas.	Most land owned by men, which disadvantages women and youth.	FGM is still dominant. Early and forced marriages of girl child and FGM.	Early and forced marriages of girl child and FGM.
14.	Health Issues	Sanitation- Open defecation by adults and disposal of children faeces in the open is still rampant. The two most prevalent diseases are: malaria & diarrhoea, stomach. 90% of the children in the county have been immunized. 73% of the deliver at home.	Sanitation-80.4% of population uses pit latrines. The major diseases affecting the county populace are malaria, skin diseases. The prevalence rate of malaria stands at 15% while HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 6.3 per cent. Immunization coverage is 98%	Over 87.7% of the county population uses pit latrines. The two most morbidity diseases in order of prevalence are: Malaria (33.8 %t), headaches (13.1%), Respiratory tract infections (9.5%). Immunization coverage is 76%.	Sanitation- latrine coverage is at 55.1%. The 2 most common diseases causing morbidity are malaria/fever estimated at 49.1%, diarrhoea 3.4%. HIV/AIDS prevalence is at 6.1%. The immunization for Kitui County is generally low at 69.9%.	Sanitation-46.6% of the population uses pit latrines. 50.63 % use other means of sanitation such as bushes (ODF). The most prevalent disease is Malaria, with a prevalence of 46.6%. Vaccination coverage is 62%.	Sanitation level is at 48 per cent. Three most prevalent diseases are respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, malaria. Average immunization coverage of 76 % below WHO 90% standard. Uptake of FP services is 34.3 per cent.

No.	Socio-economic Category	Counties					
		Isiolo	Meru	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa	Tana River
15.	Food security / Nutritional security	Frequent famines and poor nutrition contributes to the high levels of wasting and stunting. Prevalence of stunting is 18.6%.	Cases of malnutrition are minimal because majority of the areas in the county are food secure.	Over 70% of children of children are food & nutritionally secure.	Nutrition status remains poor as a result of frequent droughts resulting to food insecurity. Wasting rates among children <5 years are at 4.6%, Stunting at 38.2% way above the national average of 26%.	The prevalence underweight children is 26% while stunting is 38.6 %. There is high Food insecurity in the region with a majority of the population relying on relief food.	Malnutrition rate of 0-59 months children is at 12.4%

7.1.2.1 Chyulu Hills Landscape Site

The above landscape site occurs in three Counties, namely: Makueni, Kajiado, and Taita Taveta.

The key socio-economic indicators presented below include the following:

- Population size and composition
- Population growth rate
- Literacy
- Housing
- Land and land use
- Land tenure system
- Self-help, women and youth groups
- Crops produced
- Livestock bred
- Fishing activities
- Industry
- Poverty
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Youth Development Index (YDI)

Table 5: Chyulu Hills Landscape Site

No	ocio-economic Category	Counties		
		Makueni	Kajiado	Taita Taveta
1	Population Size & Composition	884,253: 430,567 male & 453,686 female (2009 Population & Housing Census)	687,312: 345,146 male & 342,166 female (2009 Population & Housing Census)	284,657: 145,334 male & 139,323 female
2	Population type	Age group (15-64) years accounts for 51.1 per cent of the total population and is the productive work force.	The county productive population age group (15-64) years accounts for 56.1 percent of the total population. Male are more (50.06 percent) compared to females (49.94 percent).	Age group (15-64) years accounts for 50% of the total population and is the productive work force.
3	Population Growth Rate	1.4%	5.5%	1.6%
4	Literacy	69.2% literacy rate: Male-75.2% and Female-63.2%	65.2% literacy rate: Male-48.1% and Female-52.3%	79.1% of population aged 15 years and above can read and write. Literacy rate 84.1%: Male-88.3% and Female-80.1%
5	Housing	72.6% of houses are brick/ blocks walled, 53.5% have earth floors, and 86.6% are roofed with corrugated iron sheets.	Urban areas have both high-end settlements and sprawling slums; peri urban areas have mainly permanent and semi-permanent houses; rural areas have semi-permanent houses and <i>manvattas</i> .	51.1% of houses have brick/ block walls, 64.7% have earth floors, and 80.2% of houses are roofed using corrugated iron sheets.
6	Land and Land Use	74% of total land area is arable, 21.9% is non-arable, and 7.4% is urban area.	Land used mainly for livestock rearing and crop growing. Industrial and commercial use is gaining momentum.	Only 12% of the land is arable.
7	Land Tenure System	19.8% of land owners have title deeds. Women have less control over land resources.	Most land in the rural areas is without title deeds, compared to the urban and peri-urban areas. Women have less control over land resources.	35% of land owners have title deeds. A large proportion of the land is communally owned. Women have less control over land resources

No	Socio-economic Category	Counties		
		Makueni	Kajiado	Taita Taveta
8	Self Help, Women & Youth Groups	444 youth groups and 811 registered women groups.	Over 400 active women groups.	1,328 registered women groups, 1,534 youth groups and 4,597 self-help groups.
9	Crops Produced	Maize, green grams, pigeon peas and sorghum. Fruits include mangoes, pawpaw and oranges. Cotton is also grown.	Maize, beans, potatoes, vegetables, onions, tomatoes.	Maize, beans, green grams, sorghum, cowpeas, pigeon peas, cassava and sweet potatoes.
10	Livestock bred	Dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goat, donkeys chicken, pigs, and bees.	Sheep, goats, beef and dairy cattle, commercial chicken, indigenous chicken, donkeys, pigs and camel.	Beef cattle, dairy cows, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, pigs, poultry (chicken and guinea fowl), rabbits, and bee keeping.
11	Fishing activities	Tilapia fish (through fish farming)	Tilapia, catfish, common cat (<i>cyprinus corpio</i>) and mosquito fish (<i>gandusia affinis</i>).	Tilapia, claria, eel, crayfish, and sardines.
12	Industry	One upcoming fruit processing plant at Wote town, as well as a ginnery for cotton processing. There are also light industries, especially in the 'jua kali' sector.	County is home to TATA Chemicals which is a heavy industry. There are also numerous medium and light industries, such as steel fabrication and glass-making.	Five (5) industries that range from small to medium scale in nature: sisal fibre production, & milk cooling plants
13	Poverty	64.3%	Human Poverty Index of 27%. More than 47% of the population live below the poverty line.	Absolute poverty level of 57.2%
14	Human Development Index (HDI)	0.480 (national average is 0.52)	0.59 (national average is 0.52)	0.54(national average is 0.52)

No	Socio-economic Category	Counties		
		Makueni	Kajiado	Taita Taveta
15	Youth Development Index (YDI)	(0.5837) Based on 2009 provincial average figures) National average 0.5817	0.6931 (Based on 2009 provincial average figures) National average 0.5817)	0.5530 (Based on 2009 provincial average figures) National average 0.5817
16	Health Issues	80 per cent of the households have access to pit latrines. Town lack sewerage facilities and the sanitation condition is worsened by water shortage. Malaria is the most common disease in the County with a prevalence rate of 51.1% followed by flu 12.7%. Immunization rate is 62.26% while contraceptive acceptance rate is 30.75%.	Sanitation-50% of HHs in the county practice open defecation. The two most common causes of morbidity in order of prevalence are: upper respiratory tract conditions (29.7%), skin diseases (8.4%). Immunization in the county stand at 67.2%. Only 36.7% of women of child bearing age in the county use family planning methods.	Sanitation- 86% of the total households in the County have access to toilet facilities. The two most prevalent diseases in the County are Malaria (38.7%), Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) (34.1%). Only 68.1% of the infants are fully immunized. The percentage of women using modern methods standing at 29.7%
17	Food security/Nutritional security	The county is classified under Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2). Approximately 20 percent of the households had a borderline or poor food consumption score. The number of children under-five years who were underweight increased to 5.16%	Underweight (weight for age) is reported at 22.7% while stunted (height for age) is estimated to be 29.5%. malnourished persons are offered relief foods and supplements to improve their health.	The percentage of children under 5 years classified as malnourished is 34.0%, 11.2% and 28.5% as per height for age stunting, weight for height wasting, and weight for age underweight respectively.

8 Gender issues in the project area

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index also demonstrates the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0 – when women and men fare equally, and 1 – where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651 (draft 7th Human Development Report). This is however, not equal everywhere, as there are regional disparities with Counties located in arid and semi-arid lands, having high Gender Inequality Indices.

The assessment of the gender inequality index was done for the initially identified four project landscapes namely Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills; Sabarwawa; Mid Tana River; and Chyulu Hills. The target landscapes were however scaled down after further consultations and the Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills landscape dropped. The project will therefore focus two landscapes namely the Mid Tana River (including Sabarwawa) landscapes located in the arid zone and the Chyulu Hills landscape located in the semi-arid zone.

8.1 Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site

The Counties represented in this landscape site also have a higher GII than the national level, with Marsabit having the highest GII of 0,732. The high GIIs witnessed in this landscape site are attributed mainly to socio-cultural factors.

Table 6: Gender Inequalities in Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site

Marsabit	Wajir	Mandera
<p>GII of 0.732.</p> <p>Women are adversely affected by such factors as traditional & social practices (early marriage, sexual violence, FGM), as well as poverty and insecurity, among other challenges.</p>	<p>GII of 0.693.</p> <p>Women in the county are more vulnerable to poverty than men as they spend most of their time searching for water and firewood. Women also do not own or control assets like livestock and rarely take part in decision making.</p> <p>Boys benefit more from formal education as young girls remain at home to help in household chores and herding. Whilst HHs headed by single or divorced mothers have fewer economic resources, land and capital. Women also do not enjoy equal rights to inheritance of assets like land, and are thus denied economic power.</p>	<p>GII of 0.686</p> <p>The basic gender concerns in the County related to limited access to economic assets and negative cultural practices that hinder females from fully participating in the development activities and decision making.</p> <p>Women in the county are more vulnerable to poverty than men as they spend most of their time searching for water and firewood. Women also do not own or control assets like livestock and rarely take part in decision making.</p>

8.2 Sabarwawa Landscape Site

Marsabit and Samburu Counties have a higher GII than the national level, while Isiolo is only slightly lower than the national level of 0.651. Socio-cultural factors are the primary cause of the GIIs witnessed in this landscape site.

Table 7: Gender Inequalities in Sabarwawa Landscape Site

Marsabit	Samburu	Isiolo
<p>GII of 0.732.</p> <p>Women are adversely affected by such factors as traditional & social practices (early marriage, sexual violence, FGM), as well as poverty and insecurity, among other challenges.</p>	<p>GII of 0.693.</p> <p>Women are adversely affected by such factors as traditional & social practices (early marriage, sexual violence, FGM), as well as poverty and insecurity, among other challenges.</p> <p>Women also do not enjoy equal rights to inheritance of assets like land, and are thus denied economic power.</p>	<p>GII of 0.640</p> <p>Women in the county are more vulnerable to poverty than men as they spend most of their time searching for water and firewood. Women also do not own or control assets like livestock and rarely take part in decision making.</p> <p>Boys benefit more from formal education as young girls remain at home to help in household chores and herding.</p>

8.3 Mid Tana River Landscape Site

Isiolo, Meru, Tharaka Nithi and Kitui Counties have GIIs that are lower than the national level, with Kitui having the lowest GII among the earlier mentioned three counties. Conversely, Tana River County has the highest GII. Similar to the other landscape sites, the GIIs may be attributed primarily to socio-cultural practices that result in men benefitting disproportionately from a patriarchal system.

Table 8: Gender Inequalities in Mid Tana River Landscape Site

Counties					
Isiolo	Meru	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa	Tana River
<p>GII of 0.640.</p> <p>Women in the county are more vulnerable to poverty than men as they spend most of their time searching for water and firewood. Women also do not own or control assets like livestock and rarely take part in decision making. Boys benefit more from formal education as young girls remain at home to help in household chores and herding.</p>	<p>GII 0.640</p> <p>Highly patriarchal system that defines the spaces for women as being at home, tending to chores and raising children. Serious under-representation of women in governance and decision-making structures with less than 1/3 of county</p> <p>Positions held by women. Inherent belief by women that they should be dominated by their men.</p>	<p>GII 0.580</p> <p>Gender inequality is experienced during property inheritance, production and control of proceeds from production, meaningful engagement in all aspects of development, and human rights issues.</p>	<p>GII 0.59</p> <p>Land ownership structure is skewed towards men, with most of land being owned and controlled by men.</p> <p>Gender inequality is experienced through lack of access to formal employment opportunities, credit and financial services, land ownership, education and health facilities. Additional challenges include sexual harassment, gender-based violence, harmful cultural practices, stigma and discrimination.</p>	<p>GII 0.65</p> <p>Gender concerns in the County are related to access to economic assets and cultural practices that act against the female population. Men take the leading role in making most of the major decisions in terms of development activities.</p> <p>Women do not enjoy equal rights to inheritance of assets like land, which could enhance their development.</p>	<p>GII 0.69</p> <p>Gender concerns also relate to access to economic assets, and cultural practices that marginalize women from fully participating in development.</p>

8.4 Chyulu Hills Landscape Site

GII scores were not available for the counties in this landscape site. However, information obtained indicated that women are still disadvantaged such that they hold low positions in the family and society, with little hope of ownership of productive resources.

Table 9: Gender Inequalities in Chyulu Hills Landscape Site

Counties		
Makueni	Kajiado	Taita Taveta
<p>About 80% of small-scale farming and livestock rearing activities are managed and carried out by women. However, women hold a low position in the family set up and in the community, where they do not have control of product assets such as land and capital. The male child is also given preference over the girl child in, for example, access to education. Early marriages also severely and adversely affect the girl child.</p>	<p>Gender Development Index (GDI) adjusts the HDI for disparities between men and women. GDI in the county has been estimated at 0.415, compared to the national level estimated at 0.492 in 2009.</p> <p>The County is affected due to negative cultural practices and beliefs (men own land and livestock), which impact on women development.</p>	<p>75% of agricultural labour consists of women (mostly rural) yet they only control and have access to 40% of the accruing benefits. In leadership, women hold fewer positions in decision-making due to cultural barriers. With regard to reproductive health rights, women have little say on the number of children they should bear, leading to negative impacts on women health. Measures include improved education for girls, family planning for women, agricultural mechanization, output, training of women on appropriate farming technologies, awareness creation and implementation of one third gender rule as required by the constitution.</p>

9 Gender Assessment of Project Area

A gender assessment was carried out through the Harvard Gender Analysis Framework and Rani Parker's Gender Analysis Matrix. With the understanding that women and men are affected by development activities differently, the Harvard Gender Analysis Framework uses Activity Profiles/Schedules, and Access and Control Profiles. The use of Activity Schedules helps to explain how men, women, boys and girls in the project target areas spend a typical day from the time they wake up until they go to bed (24-hour day). Access and Control Profiles, on the other hand, are used to analyse current and potential impacts of development interventions on women and men, at the level of individuals, households and the community, against categories such as labour, time, resources and culture. The Access and Control Profiles are insightful in determining power relations and interests based on gender roles.

The Gender analysis in this report was carried out for the initially identified four project landscapes namely Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills; Sabarwawa; Mid Tana River; and Chyulu Hills. These landscapes were reduced to two landscapes namely 1) the Mid Tana River and Sabarwawa landscapes and the 2) Chyulu Hills landscape. Much of the analysis in this report refers to the original 4 landscapes but the analysis in the report to the project proposal as now described remains relevant.

9.1 Methodology for Activity Schedules

Step 1: Identification of Seasons

1. Identifying the busiest and the quietest time of the year in terms of women's workload.
2. Preparing a daily activity chart for the busiest season and a separate one for the quietest season.
3. Making an assumption about the type of household (e.g. marital status, number of adults and children) that will be represented by the information.

Step 2: Preparation of Busiest Schedule: Women describe their own activities

1. Asking the group at what time they wake up each morning during the busiest time of the year and complete the time column (in hours).
2. Asking the group to describe their day, starting from when they wake up and concluding when they go to bed. Recording all the activities they undertake against an approximate timing.

Step 3: Preparation of Busiest Schedule: Women describe men's activities

1. Continuing with the busiest season, repeat step 2 but focusing on the opposite sex with women describing the daily activities of the male members in their households.

Step 4: Preparation of Quietest Schedule

1. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the quietest time of the year.

Step 5: Analysis

1. Concluding the exercise by asking the group to calculate (with reference to the information collected) the number of hours worked by women and men during the busiest and quietest times of the year, and their respective hours of rest during the day.
2. Reflecting on the findings

9.2 Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site-Marsabit and Mandera Counties

Presented below are the Activity Schedules for Marsabit and Mandera Counties. In Marsabit County, Women are involved in most household chores and activities, while boys participate in crop cultivation, rearing of young livestock and shoats. Customary law, cultural attitudes and rigidity to gender roles overburden women. Men primarily take care of mature livestock and ensure herds they seek for suitable grazing and watering points even if it means moving away with their livestock for several months and hundreds of kilometers. The boy child is preferred to the girl child with the latter in most cases being considered as a source of wealth (CIDP Marsabit, 2013). There is low enrolment and high drop-out rates in schools for girls, leading to limited opportunities for the girl child to acquire the necessary skills and training. Most Girls in Marsabit county spend their time sourcing for fuel wood, fetching water, child care for younger siblings, sourcing for food and food preparation.

In Mandera County, men, women, boys and girls participate in all economic activities, and most household activities. Boys and girls do not participate in community meetings, while all except girls take a household leadership role (men, women and boys). Girls do not participate in household leadership roles as shown in the activity schedule below. The basic gender concerns in Mandera county relate to limited access to economic assets and negative cultural practices that hinder females from fully participating in the development activities and decision making.

9.2.1 Activity Schedules

MARSABIT COUNTY

In Marsabit county, Men spend most of their daily time carrying out activities related to: land clearing, crop cultivation, Livestock management, trade and other informal sector activities. Women support the Men in land clearing however most of their daily time is spent on family care related activities. Girls in Marsabit are exempted from most tasks except child care, collecting firewood, water supply and food preparation. Long distances travelled by Girls in search of fuelwood and water can expose them to Gender based violence and also make them miss school and education or end performing poorly if enrolled.

Table 10: Activity schedules for Marsabit County

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Men (M)	Women (W)	Boys (B)	Girls (G)	Time spent daily (hours)
Land clearing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			5 (M-2 hrs, W-3 hrs)
Crop cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		7 (M-3 hrs, B-4 hrs)
Livestock care	<input type="checkbox"/>				11 (M-11 hrs)
Trade/ commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>				11 (M-11 hrs)
Formal sector employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			8 (M-5 hrs, W-3 hrs)
Informal sector activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			7 (M-3 hrs, W-4 hrs)
Other					
HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	Men (M)	Women (W)	Boys (B)	Girls (G)	Time spent daily (hours)
Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		2 (M-1.5 hrs, B-0.5 hrs)
Maintenance & repair of house		<input type="checkbox"/>			4 (W-4 hrs)
Family care		<input type="checkbox"/>			11 (W-11 hrs)
Child care		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	8 (W-8 hrs)
Hygiene		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 (W-1 hr, G-1 hr)
Health-related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Collecting fuel wood		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	8 (W-3 hrs, G-5 hrs)
Assuring water supply		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	8 (W- 3hrs, G- 5hrs)
Buying/ sourcing of food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			4 (M-1 hrs, W-3 hrs)
Food preparation		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Assistance to disadvantaged persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 (M-1hr,W-3, B-1hrs)
Cultural/ religious ceremonies (births, marriages & burials)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 (M-2hrs, W-2hrs, B-2hrs, G-2hrs)
Community meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			3 (M-2hrs, W-1hr)
Other (political involvement)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 (M-3hrs, W-1hr, B-1hr, G-1hr)

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		24 (M-12hrs, W-6hrs B-6hrs)
Maintenance & repair of house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 (M-2hrs, W-2hrs, B-2hrs, G-2hrs)
Family care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24 (M-4hrs, W-12hrs, B-2hrs, G-6hrs)
Child care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18 (M-1hrs, W-10hrs, B-1hrs, G-4hrs)
Hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (M-1hr, W-6hrs-B-1hr, G-4hrs)
Health-related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 (M-2hr, W-6hrs, B-1hr G-1hr)
Collecting fuel wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 (M-1hr, W-2, B-1, G-2hrs)
Assuring water supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 (M-1, W-1, B-1 G-1hr)
Buying/ sourcing of food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (M-2, W-6hrs, B-1hr, G-3hrs)
Food preparation		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	5 (W-3, G-2)

MANDERA COUNTY

In Mandera county, most economic activities are shared among the Men, Women, Boys and Girls. There is distribution of labour and responsibilities among family members. With this kind of responsibility sharing Women have time to take up leadership roles in groups, start small businesses and cultivate in their farms. Girls and Boys have more spare time to attend school since they are not overburdened with household work.

Table 11: Activity schedules for Mandera County

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Land clearing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 (M-3hr, W-1hr, G-1hr, B-3hr)
Crop cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 (M-2hrs, W-4hr, B-1hrs, G-1hr)
Livestock care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (M-6hr, W-1hr, B-4hrs-G-1hr)
Trade/ commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11 (M-3hrs, W-5hr, B-2hr, G-1hr)
Formal sector employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 (M-4hr, W-1hr, B-2hr, G-1hr)
Informal sector activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (M-6hrs, W-2hr, B-3hrs, G-1hr)

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Assistance to disadvantaged persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Cultural/ religious ceremonies (births, marriages & burials)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Community meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			3
Other (political involvement)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		24 (M-5hr, W-3hr, B-2hr, G-2hr)
Maintenance & repair of house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 (M-2hr, W-2hr, B-3hr, G-1hr)
Family care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24 (M-2hr, W-12hrs, B-2hr, G-8hrs)
Child care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18 (M-2hr, W-8hr, B-2hr, G-6hr)
Hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (M-1hr, W-4hr, B-1hr, G-6hr)
Health-related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10 (M-2hr, W-6hr, B-1hr, G-1hr)
Collecting fuel wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 (M-1hr, W-1hr, B-1hr, G-3hrs)
Assuring water supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 (M-1hr, W-1hr, B-1hr, G-1hr)
Buying/ sourcing of food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (M-4hrs, W-6hr, B-1hr, G-1hr)
Food preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 (1hr, W-3hr, B-1hr, G-1hr)

9.2.2 Methodology: Access and Control Profiles

Step 1: Resources

1. With the group, draw up a list of all resources available to people in the village for domestic use, or for farming or off-farm work).
2. Record the list in the left-hand column of the matrix.

Step 2: Explain the difference between access and control

Access-represents the opportunity to use a resource (such as an axe, or to work on the land) without having the authority to make decisions about its use.

Control-represents the full authority to make decisions about the use of a resource.

Step 3: Demonstrate Access to Resources

1. Using 10 stones to represent 10 points, ask the group to indicate relative access to a resource by women and men. For example, 10 stones allocated to women and zero to men indicates that women have exclusive access to a particular resource, five stones to women and five to men indicates that both have equal access. Two stones allocated to women and eight to men indicates that men have more access to a resource than women.

Step 3: Demonstrate Control over Resources

1. Repeat step 2 to determine who has control over each resource, again allocating 10 points between women and men.
2. In some cases, control of a resource may lie outside the household. For instance, an institution determines who receives credit or attends a training course. Such situations are indicated by the term 'others'.

Step 4: Analysis

1. Once it is established who has access to and control over all the different resources on the list, rank the top five resources. Note who has access to and who has control over these five resources and discuss the reasons why.
2. Ask the group to note the types of resources women and men tend to have either access to, or control over, or both.

Step 5: Reflect on the findings.

9.2.3 Access and Control Profiles

Presented below are the Access and Control Profiles for Marsabit and Mandera Counties. In summary, in Marsabit men do not access/ use resources, but women do, yet men exclusively control the resources. In Mandera County, the situation is different as both men and women use and control the resources, including land. These means that the Woman in Mandera are in a better position when it comes to gender equality, power and decision making at household level.

MARSABIT COUNTY

In Marsabit County, women have access to utilization of resources namely: land, Water, Livestock (Milking), Crops, Shelter (Houses), Farming tools and other economic resources. However, the same women do not have control over these resources. The men have overall control these resources. These places women in a vulnerable position in terms of Gender equality because they lack the power and position to make decisions and influence power dynamics in the household level. By controlling ownership of resources, the man automatically controls power and decision making in the household.

Table 12: Access and Control Profiles for Marsabit County

RESOURCES	ACCESS (use) Men	ACCESS (use) Women	CONTROL (ownership) Men	CONTROL (ownership) Women
Land		✓	✓	
Water		✓	✓	
Livestock		✓	✓	
Crops		✓	✓	
Shelter		✓	✓	
Tools/ equipment		✓	✓	
Economic resources (credit, cash income)		✓	✓	
Education			✓	
Health			✓	
Community leadership			✓	
Political representation			✓	
Other				

MANDERA COUNTY

In Mandera county, Women have access and control to resources like land, water, livestock, crops, shelter and farm equipment. These places women in a strong gender position in terms of Gender equality because they have the power and position to make decisions and influence power dynamics in the household level. By controlling ownership of resources, the wife automatically controls power and decision making in the household in partnership with the man.

Table 13: Access and Control Profiles for Mandera County

RESOURCES	ACCESS (use) Men	ACCESS (use) Women	CONTROL (ownership) Men	CONTROL (ownership) Women
Land	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water	✓	✓	✓	✓
Livestock	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crops	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shelter	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tools/ equipment	✓	✓	✓	✓
Economic resources (credit, cash income)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community leadership	✓	✓	✓	✓
Political representation	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other				

9.2.4 Opportunities and Constraints

Opinions on factors that presented opportunities or acted as constraints to both women and men were sought, and are presented below for the Counties of Marsabit and Mandera.

MARSABIT COUNTY

Key opportunities for women are related to access of resources like young livestock, land, crops and farming tools. This ensures that the household is food secure and nutritionally secure. Extra harvest can be sold or traded to bring income. Combined with affirmative action in the new constitution through devolution, women have an opportunity of taking up leadership positions in the community through welfare groups and other county government structures. There is need to raise awareness on need to educate the girl child while using 'influential Men' in the community as change agents.

Table 14: Opportunities and Constraints for Marsabit County

Women		Men	
Opportunities	Constraints	Opportunities	Constraints
Many activists that support the girl child	Cultural barriers- The boy is still preferred to the girl as his seen as the "inheritor "of the family tree	Adult education for Men	Most time spent away from home in search of water & pasture for livestock
Women have access to young livestock, land, crops and farming tools	African tradition favours the position of men to control resources i.e resources that women could use as collateral to get loans from women groups.	Traditional leadership support	Recurrent conflict due to pastoralism has led to many loss of lives. These has weakened the traditional leadership structure
Leadership support, e.g. Constitution of Kenya + Consideration of gender representation	Position of women in the society, where the man is the head of the family and the woman is the neck	Increased cultivation, food production and animal husbandry	Severe drought, impacts of climate change have led to losses in crop and livestock systems
Most are passionate about adult education and could learn from CBOs, NGOs.	Women don't have the time (tight Activity schedule) to attend adult education.	Men control key capital resources that can create wealth and create businesses for HHs	Lack of entrepreneurship skills, financial capital and collateral for loans

MANDERA COUNTY

Table 15: Opportunities and Constraints for Mandera County

Women		Men	
Opportunities	Constraints	Opportunities	Constraints
Women empowerment	Inadequate women empowerment opportunities	Education	Poverty
Gender mainstreaming	Cultural norms and beliefs	Employment opportunities	Inadequate job opportunities
County government support	Low membership of women in groups	Leadership	Negotiated democracy
Capacity building of women for sustainable development	Decision-making is dominated by men	Decision makers	Equal sharing of scarce resources
NGO programs	Men considered more knowledgeable	Head of family	Unemployment
Enactment of 1/3 gender rule	Lack of political goodwill	Diverse business ideas	Lack of trading capital
Education	Early girl child marriage	Ownership of family resources	Disagreement amongst family members
Employment	Late schooling	Polygamy	Lack of financial capability
Linking and bridging social capital	Lack of labour and time saving household technology		
Joint ownership of family resources	Low social capita among women, hindering enhancement of women in politics and finance		

9.3 Mid Tana River Landscape Site

9.3.1 Activity Schedules

Presented below are the Activity Schedules for Tharaka Nithi, Kitui and Tana River Counties. In Tharaka Nithi County, land clearing is undertaken by men and boys only, while women and girls cultivate the crops. Only men and boys also take care of livestock. Women are charged with most of the household activities.

In Kitui County, girls only participate in land clearing and household activities. Only men take the leadership role, while both men and women participate in community activities.

In Tana River County, girls participate in land clearing, community activities and household activities. Only men take the leadership role, while women carry out most of the household activities.

THARAKA NITHI COUNTY

In Tharaka County, land clearing is done predominantly by Men and Boys. It is viewed as a male chore. While crop cultivation is viewed as woman job assisted by the Girls. Trade and commerce is carried out by both Men and Woman. Both take part in earning income for the family with majority of men employed in formal jobs.

Table 16: Activity Schedules for Tharaka Nithi

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Land clearing	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		6 (M-4, B-2)
Crop cultivation		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	6 (W-4, G-2)
Livestock care	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		10 (M-6, B-4)
Trade/ commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			8 (M-4, F-4)
Formal sector employment	<input type="checkbox"/>				8 (Male-8hrs)
Informal sector activities		<input type="checkbox"/>			9 (W-9hrs)

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Assistance to disadvantaged persons		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	10 (W-4, G-6)
Cultural/ religious ceremonies (births, marriages & burials)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			4 (M-2, W-2)
Community meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			3 (M-2 W-1)
Other (political involvement)	<input type="checkbox"/>				10 (M-10 hrs)

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		8 (M-6, B-2)
Maintenance & repair of house	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		6 (M-3, B-3)
Family care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			10 (M-4, W-6)
Child care		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (W-8hrs, G-4hrs)
Hygiene		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	8 (W-4hrs, G-4hrs)
Health-related issues		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		4 (W-2, G-2)
Collecting fuel wood		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 (W-1, G-1)
Assuring water supply		<input type="checkbox"/>			4 (W-4 hrs)
Buying/ sourcing of food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			5 (M-2hrs, W-3hrs)
Food preparation		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2-3 (W-2hrs, G-1hrs)

KITUI COUNTY

In Kitui county, land clearing and cultivation is a family affair done by all members. This is meant to allow for larger farms and more crops to be cultivated in light of the severe drought and limited rains that are experienced in this area. Crop cultivation is seen as the main source of food and income therefore meaning more concerted effort is put together to feed the household. Majority of Men and Women in Kitui also participate in small trade and commerce related to wood carving and basket making. Kitui county is a leading producer of wood carvings and baskets in Kenya.

Table 17: Activity schedule for Kitui County

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Land clearing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 (M-3, W-1, B-1, G-1)
Crop cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		6 (M-2, W-2, B-2)
Livestock care	<input type="checkbox"/>				10 (M-10hrs)
Trade/ commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			8 (M-6hrs, W-2hrs)
Formal sector employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			8 (M-6hrs, W-2hrs)
Informal sector activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			8- (M-6hrs, F-2hrs)

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Assistance to disadvantaged persons		<input type="checkbox"/>			12 (W-12hrs)
Cultural/ religious ceremonies (births, marriages & burials)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			8 (M-6hrs, F-2hrs)
Community meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			6 (M-4hrs, F-2hrs)
Other (political involvement)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			2 (M-1, F-1)

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>				12 (M-12hrs)
Maintenance & repair of house		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		12 (W-6hrs, B-6hrs)
Family care		<input type="checkbox"/>			12 (W-12hrs)
Child care		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (W-6, G-6)
Hygiene		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (W-6, G-6)
Health-related issues		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (W-6, G-6)
Collecting fuel wood		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	4 (W-2, G-2)
Assuring water supply		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	4 (W-2, G-2)
Buying/ sourcing of food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 (M-1, W-1)
Food preparation		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	3 (W-2, G-1)

TANA RIVER COUNTY

Table 18: Activity schedule for Tana River County

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Land clearing	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		4 (M-3, B-1)
Crop cultivation		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 (W-1, G-1)
Livestock care	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		10 (M-6, B-4)
Trade/ commerce		<input type="checkbox"/>			10 (W-10hrs)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Formal sector employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			8 (M-4hrs, W-4hrs)
Informal sector activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		8 (M-4hrs, W-2hrs, B-2hrs)
Other					

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Assistance to disadvantaged persons		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1 (W-1)
Cultural/ religious ceremonies (births, marriages & burials)		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 (W-1,G-1)
Community meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			2 (M-1, W-1)
Other (political involvement)	<input type="checkbox"/>				6 (M-6hrs)

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>				12 (M-12hrs)
Maintenance & repair of house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		3 (M-1, W-1,B-1)
Family care		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (W-6hrs, G-6hrs)
Child care		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (W-6hrs, G-6hrs)
Hygiene		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	12 (W-6hrs, G-6hrs)
Health-related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			2 (M-1, -1)
Collecting fuel wood		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	4 (W-2, G-2)
Assuring water supply		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 (W-1, G-1)
Buying/ sourcing of food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			5 (M-2, W-3)
Food preparation		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1 (W-1)

9.3.3 Access and Control Profiles

Presented below are the Access and Control Profiles for Tharaka Nithi, Kitui and Tana River Counties. In Tharaka Nithi County, men and women use most of the resources, but control of most of the resources is taken by men. Only water and crops are owned by women.

Similarly, in Kitui County, both men and women use most of the resources. Control of most of the resources is taken by men, but women also control some resources, particularly water and crops.

In Tana River County, men access and control almost all the resources, except water, which is accessed and controlled by women.

THARAKA NITHI COUNTY

In Tharaka Nithi County, Women have access to utilization of resources namely: land, Water, Livestock (Milking), Crops, Shelter (Houses), Farming tools and other economic resources. However, the same women do not have control over these resources. The men have overall control these resources. This places women in a vulnerable position in terms of Gender equality because they lack the power and position to make decisions and influence power dynamics in the household level. By controlling ownership of resources, the man automatically controls power and decision making in the household.

NB: Women have a unique control and ownership of water and crops. This means that women gender status can be improved by leveraging on their opportunity to control what is cultivated and sold in the market as surplus. The surplus produce will bring income and enable them to participate in welfare groups, SHGs and CBOs. They are also able to take up collateral loans using crops sold in the market.

Table 19: Access and Control Profiles for Tharaka Nithi

RESOURCES	ACCESS (use) Men	ACCESS (use) Women	CONTROL (ownership) Men	CONTROL (ownership) Women
Land	✓		✓	
Water	✓	✓	✓	✓
Livestock	✓		✓	
Crops	✓	✓		✓
Shelter	✓	✓	✓	
Tools/ equipment	✓	✓	✓	
Economic resources (credit, cash income)	✓	✓	✓	
Education	✓	✓	✓	
Health	✓	✓	✓	
Community leadership	✓		✓	
Political representation	✓			
Other				

KITUI COUNTY

In Kitui County, Women have access to utilization of resources namely: land, Water, Livestock (Milking), Crops, Shelter (Houses), Farming tools and other economic resources. However, the same women do not have control over these resources. The men have overall control these resources. This places women in a vulnerable position in terms of Gender equality because they lack the power and position to make decisions and influence power dynamics in the household level. By controlling ownership of resources, the man automatically controls power and decision making in the household.

NB: Women have a unique control and ownership of water and crops. This means that women gender status can be improved by leveraging on their opportunity to control what is cultivated and sold in the market as surplus. The surplus produce will bring income and enable them to participate in welfare groups, SHGs and CBOs. They are also able to take up collateral loans using crops sold in the market.

Table 20: Access and Control Profiles for Kitui County

RESOURCES	ACCESS (use) Men	ACCESS (use) Women	CONTROL (ownership) Men	CONTROL (ownership) Women
Land	✓	✓	✓	
Water	✓	✓		✓
Livestock	✓	✓	✓	
Crops	✓	✓		✓
Shelter	✓	✓	✓	
Tools/ equipment	✓	✓	✓	
Economic resources (credit, cash income)	✓	✓	✓	
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓		✓
Community leadership	✓	✓	✓	✓
Political representation	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other				

TANA RIVER COUNTY

Compared to other counties mentioned above, Women here are most marginalized and affected when it comes to access and control of resources. Tana River Women have only access to one resource: water and no control over all resources. They have the least power to influence decisions at household and community level compared to other counties. This is a highly male dominated community with Women at the bottom echelons of decision making and development.

NB: The project should raise awareness of access and control of resources through the county government act and devolution structures at county government.

Table 21: Access and Control Profiles for Tana River County

RESOURCES	ACCESS (use) Men	ACCESS (use) Women	CONTROL (ownership) Men	CONTROL (ownership) Women
Land	✓		✓	
Water		✓		✓
Livestock	✓		✓	
Crops	✓		✓	
Shelter	✓		✓	
Tools/ equipment	✓		✓	
Economic resources (credit, cash income)	✓		✓	
Education	✓		✓	
Health	✓		✓	
Community leadership	✓		✓	
Political representation	✓		✓	
Other				

9.3.4 Opportunities and Constraints

Opinions on factors that presented opportunities or acted as constraints to both women and men were sought, and are presented below for the Counties of Tharaka Nithi, Kitui and Tana River.

THARAKA NITHI COUNTY

Key opportunities: Education, leadership and political representation, strong traditional marriage culture, many self-help groups and CBOs for Women.

Constraints: Strong cultural beliefs about a woman as a homemaker, lethargy by women to take up leadership positions even after devolution. For men, inadequate climate smart agriculture skills, lack of business skills and marketing opportunities in agriculture, Miraa culture and drug use.

Table 22: Opportunities and Constraints in Tharaka Nithi County

Women		Men	
Opportunities	Constraints	Opportunities	Constraints
Education	Cultural factors – beliefs of women as home makers	Entrepreneurship	Unemployment
Community leadership/ political representation	Girls are a source of wealth to parents therefore married off early	Construction raw materials and related activities	No ready market for products
Entrepreneurship	Inadequate funds to pay school fees	Crop farming activities & fertile agro-ecological zones	Lack of business oriented skills and knowledge to produce and market more
Affirmative action- 1/3 Gender Rule- Constitution	Belief and perception that women are incapable of doing things	Numerous rivers and streams harbouring fish	Lack of financial capital resources to explore fishing opportunity
Strong traditional marriage culture has strengthened the marriage institution	Globalization – time pressure/ shifts and relocation of offices to towns/ cities/ other countries creates a barrier for women with families and working spouses	Potential non-wood forest products high	Skilled worker shortage
More women education and job promotion opportunities	Workplace discrimination/ prejudice – top management claims that women don't desire to excel in their current job positions	A big population is made up of youth who have finished form Four.	Inadequate technical institutions
Most Self-Help groups and CBOs formed by Women	Lack of business oriented skills and knowledge	Practice Sustainable agriculture	Inadequate knowledge and skills on climate smart agriculture

KITUI COUNTY

Table 23: Opportunities and Constraints in Kitui County

Women		Men	
Opportunities	Constraints	Opportunities	Constraints
Community based enterprises	Cultural bias	Leadership control	Illiteracy
Community based organizations	Weak mechanisms of information dissemination	Community based enterprises	Weak mechanisms of information dissemination
Cooperatives	Illiteracy	Community based organizations	Lack of entrepreneurship skills
Women Enterprise Fund	Inadequate economic power	Cultural recognition and acceptance about wood carving	Deforestation and disappearance of preferred trees for carving
Affirmative Action Plan	Men traditionally view women as subordinates		

TANA RIVER COUNTY

Table 24: Opportunities and Constraints in Tana River County

Women		Men	
Opportunities	Constraints	Opportunities	Constraints
Business entrepreneurship	Illiteracy and low leadership capacity	Availability of natural resources within the County	Alcoholism/ drug and substance abuse among young men
Table banking for women	Lack of capital to do business	Devolution will create job opportunities	Global climatic change leading to deterioration of crop produce
Socio-economic activities, e.g. agri- business	Restrictive cultural and religious beliefs that Women should not take the lead but Men should in such businesses	Upscaling of cash transfer for elderly persons	Community sees as an undignified way for the elderly to receive help and unsustainable lifestyle
Devolution (governance system) has created opportunities for women leadership in the County	Women still view themselves as lesser men and can't take elective positions	Cash for Asset i.e terracing, livestock	Most men and boys are unwilling to do hard work. Prefer sitting idle and chewing miraa

Women		Men	
Opportunities	Constraints	Opportunities	Constraints
Untapped natural resources available within the County, e.g. river sand, water source, minerals, etc.	Lack of empowerment in leadership and governance	County development project and planning platforms	Lack of capital due to poverty levels
Access to micro-finance facilities for loans/ borrowing (Women Fund and County Devolved Fund)	No gender equality and parity in sharing or distribution of resources	Microfinance enterprises for loan borrowing	Large extended family burden
Women venturing in crafting skills/ basket weaving industry	Climate change and inflation of the economy has a negative effect on women	Establishment/ construction of new business markets in the sub- Counties	Limited resources from the County government to support income generating projects
Participating in Self-Help groups and CBOs, table banking etc.	The burden of child bearing and family care	The presence of minor irrigation schemes	Political bad will
1/3 Gender rule- devolution and constitution	Lack of participation/ decision making in development projects in the county		
High child birth rate because of traditional culture that practices natural family planning	HIV/AIDS and maternal/ child health care is a burden		

9.4 Chyulu Hills Landscape Site

Presented below are the Activity Schedules for Taita Taveta County. Information for Makueni and Kajiado Counties was not available by the time of preparation of this report. In Taita Taveta County, men are primarily engaged in livestock care and formal sector employment under economic activities, participate in most community activities, and maintain/ repair the house as well as provide leadership of the home. Women are involved in most economic activities except livestock care, as well as most community and household activities. Boys and girls are involved in land clearing and crop cultivation only.

9.4.1 Activity Schedules

9.4.1.1 TAITA TAVETA COUNTY

Land clearing and crop cultivation is carried out by Women, Boys and Girls while livestock care is done by Men.

Table 25: Activity Schedules for Taita Taveta County

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Land clearing		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8 (W-4, B-2, G-2)
Crop cultivation		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 (W-3, B-2, G-1)
Livestock care	<input type="checkbox"/>				8 (M-8hrs)
Trade/ commerce		<input type="checkbox"/>			8 (W-8hrs)
Formal sector employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			8 (M-5hrs, W-3hrs)
Informal sector activities		<input type="checkbox"/>			4-(W-4hrs)
Other					

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Assistance to disadvantaged persons		<input type="checkbox"/>			1 (W-1hr)
Cultural/ religious ceremonies (births, marriages & burials)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			5 (M-3hr, W-2hrs)
Community meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			4 (M-2, W-2)
Other (political involvement)	<input type="checkbox"/>				3 (M-3hrs)

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			18 (M-12hrs, W-6hrs)
Maintenance & repair of house	<input type="checkbox"/>				0.5 (M-0.5)
Family care		<input type="checkbox"/>			16 (W-16hrs)
Child care		<input type="checkbox"/>			14 (W-14hrs)

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Time spent daily (hours)
Hygiene		<input type="checkbox"/>			4 (W-4hrs)
Health-related issues		<input type="checkbox"/>			1 (W-1hr)
Collecting fuel wood		<input type="checkbox"/>			2 (W-2hr)
Assuring water supply		<input type="checkbox"/>			4 (W-4hr)
Buying/ sourcing of food		<input type="checkbox"/>			3 (W-3hrs)
Food preparation		<input type="checkbox"/>			6 (W-6hrs)

9.4.2 Access and Control Profiles

Presented below are the Access and Control Profiles for Taita Taveta County. Men are able to access all resources, while women are also able to access most resources, except livestock, shelter, economic resources, community leadership and political representation. On the other hand, men control all the resources except water and crops, while women control water, crops, education and health.

TAITA TAVETA COUNTY

Women have access to utilization of resources namely: land, Water, Livestock (Milking), Crops, Shelter (Houses), Farming tools and other economic resources. However, the same women do not have control over these resources. The men have overall control these resources. This places women in a vulnerable position in terms of Gender equality because they lack the power and position to make decisions and influence power dynamics in the household level. By controlling ownership of resources, the man automatically controls power and decision making in the household.

NB: Women have a unique control and ownership of water, education, health and crops. This means that women gender status can be improved by leveraging on their opportunity to control what is cultivated and sold in the market as surplus, water, education and health.

Table 26: Access and Control Profiles for Taita Taveta

RESOURCES	ACCESS (use) Men	ACCESS (use) Women	CONTROL (ownership) Men	CONTROL (ownership) Women
Land	✓	✓	✓	
Water	✓	✓		✓
Livestock	✓		✓	
Crops	✓	✓		✓
Shelter	✓		✓	
Tools/ equipment	✓	✓	✓	
Economic resources (credit, cash income)	✓		✓	
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community leadership	✓		✓	
Political representation	✓		✓	
Other				

9.4.3 Opportunities and Constraints

Opinions on factors that presented opportunities or acted as constraints to both women and men were sought, and are presented below for Taita Taveta County.

TAITA TAVETA COUNTY

Table 27: Access and Control Profiles for Taita Taveta

Women		Men	
Opportunities	Constraints	Opportunities	Constraints
Alternative livelihoods	Access to capital	Use of land optimally	Land use plans
Alternative technology	Capacity building	Animal user rights	Access methods for animal user rights
Increase in safe use of biodiversity	Access to markets	Artisanal mining	Unfair trade practices
Cottage industries	Access to post harvest storage	Livestock rearing (commercial)	Inadequate technical skills for formal employment
Sale of agricultural produce	Technology enhancement	Formal employment	Low access to capital
Formal employment	Lack of technical skills	Large scale mining	Low technical knowledge
Tour guiding	Gender based violence and traditional beliefs	Tourism enterprises	Alcohol and drug abuse
Safer use/ refuse recycling	Weak enforcement of laws and by laws	Conservation as a business	Lack of climate smart agriculture
Alternative packaging materials, leading to access to markets	Competition from other markets	Grazing in ranches	Lack of rangeland management practices
Arts and crafts	Lack of market	Construction industry	
Exploitation of clean energy, leading to access to capital and technical know-how	Lack of financing capital	Exploitation of clean energy, leading to access to capital and technical know-how	Lack of financing capital

10 Summary of gender domains relationships across the four (4) priority landscapes

Table 28: Gender domains relationships across landscapes

Domains	Moyale-Wajir Banisa Landscape Site	North Hills	Sabarwawa Land Scape Site	Mid Tana River Landscape Site	Chyulu Hills Landscape Site
Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited access to economic assets, Women support the Men in land clearing however most of their daily time is spent on family care related activities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have access to utilisation of resources but limited control.	<input type="checkbox"/> Men and Woman both take part in earning income for the family with majority of men employed in formal jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have access to utilisation of resources but limited control.	
Knowledge, beliefs & perceptions	<input type="checkbox"/> Most women have unequal education or knowledge, land is owned by men, mostly a patriarchal society, women and girls viewed as less important to get education compared to men.	<input type="checkbox"/> Most women have unequal education or knowledge, land is owned by men, mostly a patriarchal society, women and girls viewed as less important to get education compared to men.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong cultural beliefs about a woman as a homemaker, lethargy by women to take up leadership positions	<input type="checkbox"/> Most women have unequal education or knowledge, land is owned by men, mostly a patriarchal society	
Practices & participation	<input type="checkbox"/> There is low enrolment and high drop-out rates in schools for girls, girls travel long distances in search of fuel wood and water	<input type="checkbox"/> Women are culturally allowed to take care of young livestock, land, crops and farming tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have a unique control and ownership of water and crops, women and men participate in welfare groups, SHGs and CBOs	<input type="checkbox"/> women are culturally allowed to take care of land, crops and farming tools	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Women perform all domestic chores & take care of children- time poverty is a big issue	<input type="checkbox"/> Women perform all domestic chores & take care of children, cattle rustling, and cattle raiding is common. FGM is common.	<input type="checkbox"/> Women perform all domestic chores & take care of children, cattle rustling, and cattle raiding is common. FGM is common.	<input type="checkbox"/> Women perform all domestic chores & take care of children- time poverty is a big issue	
Legal rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 83% of inhabitants lack title deeds with women being majority. Women have less control over land resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have less control over land resources.	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have less control over land resources and lack title deeds or the right to own land	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have less control over land resources and lack title deeds or the right to own land	
Power & decision making	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have less control of land with 80% land used as grazing land by the pastoralists majority being men, Customary law, cultural attitudes and rigidity to gender roles overburden women	<input type="checkbox"/> lack the power and position to make decisions and influence power dynamics in the household	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have less control of land and lack title deeds, Customary law, cultural attitudes and rigidity to gender roles overburden women	<input type="checkbox"/> Women have less control of land and livestock with land used for crop farming and livestock grazing land by the pastoralists majority being men.	

11 Legal and Administrative Framework Protecting Women and Protecting Gender Equality

11.1 Legal framework Protecting Women Gender Equality

Since its adoption in 1994, the UNCCD has been recognized as the only multilateral agreement on the environment that addresses gender issues, because of its explicit focus on the roles of women (Poulsen, 2003). Though many countries have implemented activities to foster women's empowerment or gender mainstreaming as part of their national action programmes, others have not yet developed plans to promote gender equality. The Millennium Development Goals and the International Year of Deserts and Desertification urge governments to take action on reducing poverty and promoting gender equality. The Millennium Declaration has reconfirmed the commitment to gender equality already embodied in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Platform of Action and presents new opportunities to link solutions to poverty with gender equality. In addition, Kenya is party to various international and regional gender instruments, which demonstrates the Government's commitment to attaining gender equity and equality. These instruments include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Beijing Platform for Action; the AU Heads of State Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa; and the Optional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

On 27th August 2010, Kenya promulgated a new constitutional dispensation. This was hailed as the second republic. It ended the 20 years old struggle by Kenyan's clamouring for a new constitutional order. It among other things brought in recognition women's rights as human rights. The principle of equality and non-discrimination is established as a core value of leadership. The decentralization of power created 47 County governments this has revolutionized leadership at the lower level, bringing many women into public leadership space.

Other additional gains for women from the 2010 Constitution include:

- Equality in leadership with 33% as the critical mass preferred for women leadership
- Equality in marriage
- Equality in employment
- Equality in access to education
- All discriminatory customary practices are prohibited
- Matrimonial property is protected
- Women rights to inheritance and to own land is guaranteed
- Equal parental responsibility
- Requirement for both public and private entities to comply with the inclusion principles and gender.

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) under the Bill of Rights (Chapter 4) recognizes the rights and fundamental freedom of all citizens, and guarantees equality and freedom from discrimination on any ground, including sex. Furthermore, Article 27 in the Bill of Rights stipulates that women and men have the right to equal treatment including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres.

The Government has established various institutions with specific mandates to promote gender equality and equity and empowerment of women and men in the development process. These include the Directorate of Gender in the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNHRC) and the Anti-Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Board. Gender equality and empowerment of women

is a priority in Vision 2030 and the 2nd Medium Term Plan. Some interventions in these policy documents are being implemented through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. They include: Finally, to promote the realization of gender equality and empowerment of women whilst also tracking progress in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls); Majority of County Health Services have since established a gender mainstreaming committee which has further developed gender mainstreaming guidelines to fast track the purpose of gender mainstreaming within the County Health Services and hence achieving the County's vision of a city of choice for all to invest, work and live.

11.2 Institutional Framework to promote gender equality and freedom from Discrimination

In order to facilitate implementation of gender equality and freedom from discrimination, the government has put in place the State Department of Gender under the Ministry of public service, Youth and Gender with the full mandate to:

- Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in ministries, departments and agencies as well as in the devolved county level and private sector;
- Promote the development and review of gender policies and legislations
- Promote research, collection and analysis, storage and dissemination of sex disaggregated data to inform programming
- Coordinate programmes for reduction of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)
- Oversee the implementation of socio-economic empowerment for the benefit of women and youth
- Set standards to build the capacity of National and County level actors, monitor compliance and report on progress in ensuring accountability on equality and non-discrimination.

The Constitution established an independent commission, the National Gender and Equality Commission with the mandate to promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination and to hold the government accountable on implementation. At parliamentary level, two female parliamentary caucuses are in existence. These are the Kenya Women Parliamentarians Association - KEWOPA and the Kenya Women Senators Association-KEWOSA. The two contribute to Parliament's work in the area of integrating gender into laws and policies. Similar caucuses are also established in the 47 County Assemblies.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector and religious organizations are also responsible for both implementation and act as accountability bodies in measuring service delivery on the not more than two third gender principle. It would be important to anchor the gender-mainstreaming mandate within a specific parliamentary committee for effectiveness. In the 11th parliament the Labour and Social Welfare Committee was charged with the responsibility of gender equality but its engagement was only limited to discussing budgets.

The Kenyan poverty levels are very high with women bearing the brunt. Women are unable to access credit that requires collateral which majority do not have. Feminization of poverty is experienced across all regions. Women with disability and women with HIV and AIDS suffer the consequences. The Government of Kenya has put in place various programmes to empower women to overcome poverty, access leadership, begin businesses and live decently. The programmes include gender mainstreaming, affirmative action and gender responsive budgeting. There are special catalytic funds dedicated to women, persons with disabilities and the youth for development programmes. These are: -

- a) **Women Enterprise Fund (WEF)** that provides micro-finance credit and other financial support for women;
- b) **The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)** that provides credit for young men and women to enable them establish businesses to earn a living aimed at reducing unemployment;
- c) **The Uwezo fund (Kiswahili word for Ability)** that empowers women, persons with disabilities and youth that give seed money to the special interest groups as startup capital for businesses. It gives up to 5000 USD to one group.
- d) **The Social Protection Fund** is given as credit and cash transfers to older members of society and people with severe disability. The target is for senior citizens beyond age 65 years.
- e) **30% procurement reservation affirmative action to Special Interest Groups (SIG)** that include women, persons with disabilities and the youth. The SIG access 30 % value of all all-public procurement tenders
- f) **There is the national Government Affirmative Action Fund**, established in 2015 administered through female members of parliament to run programs targeting socio-empowerment of women, youth, persons with disabilities, children and elderly persons.
- g) **The Performance Contracts** for all Ministries, Departments and Agencies have also incorporated gender mainstreaming targets.
- h) In ensuring accountability on equality and non-discrimination, the Constitution established an independent commission, **the National Gender and Equality Commission** with the mandate to promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination and to hold the government accountable on implementation.

12 Resilience of communities dependent on drylands ecosystems which are vulnerable to climate change

Dryland communities rely highly on ecosystem services, both directly and indirectly, to secure their livelihoods. The same ecosystems face a myriad of threats from urbanisation, expansion of unsustainable farming settlements, degraded fragile soils and effects of climate change (UNDP, 2009). The livestock sector in Africa, for example, is being affected by climate change, leading to a decline in feed and fodder production, water availability and increased disease prevalence in drylands (WISP, 2010).

To survive these changing trends, pastoralists employ a number of highly resilient climate change strategies to safeguard their herds in the face of unpredictable and sometimes extreme climatic events, disease outbreaks and social unrest. These resilience strategies try to promote the rational use of the natural resource base on which the herds depend on while building strong social networks (Hesse and MacGregor, 2006):

Some of these strategies include:

- Building up herd size as insurance against times of hardship.
- Splitting herds across different locations and movement patterns to spread risks from lack of grazing and exposure to diseases etc
- Keeping different species and breeds to make use of different ecological niches;
- Selecting animals for different traits that enable survival in prevalent conditions;
- Loaning surplus animals to family and friends for their subsistence requirements and building of their herd, to develop and strengthen social relations as a form of social capital.
- Matching the number of animals to the availability of natural pastures and water.

Although pastoralist livelihood strategies are adaptive to changing climates vis a vis dynamic mobility in search of water and pasture, this mobility is declining over the years and undermining community resilience and their vulnerability. (Dasgupta et al, 2014). When establishing water points, planners have overtime failed to consider the routes of traditional migration pathways for livestock. This has caused increased land degradation in surrounding areas (IFAD, 2009). Secondly conflict, cross-border or quasi-traditional conflicts due to raiding of livestock are other stressors, which increase vulnerability to drought and put pressure on supporting ecosystems (Morton, 2007).

Increasing population pressure can also undermine the self-sufficiency of pastoral communities (IFAD, 2009). For African pastoralists, all members of the family have to contribute to the family unit's livelihood security. The vulnerability of pastoralists to climate change is 'induced vulnerability', (Krätli et al., 2013). In other words, it is not an inherent vulnerability, but the result of external multiple pressures – social, economic, environmental and political – which lead to 'encroachment on rangelands; inappropriate land policy; undermining of pastoral culture and values; and economic policies promoting uniformity and competition over diversity and complementarity' (IPCC, 2014, p637).

Many drylands suffer from conflicts and insecurity: 80 percent of major armed conflicts occur within their borders, which adds to existing vulnerabilities (Middleton et al, 2011). Short-lived insecurity can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, and there are also longer-term conflicts which can undermine the achievement of development goals (Middleton, et al, 2011). The mobility which is so important to pastoralist ways of life also makes them vulnerable to conflict or a fear of conflict, which can impede their access to markets and to critical natural resources (IFAD, 2009).

Pressures on land and natural resources, plus increasing poverty have led to increased livestock raiding as pastoralists seek to secure bride wealth payments (Kipuri and Ridgewell, 2008).

In northern Kenya a range of coping strategies for responding to drought and longer-term adaptive strategies can be identified (Morton, 2007), including:

- 1) Mobility, herd accumulation
- 2) Multi-species herds to exploit different ecological niches
- 3) The combined labour of men, women and children'
- 4) Informal savings and credit mechanisms through shopkeepers and bank accounts
- 5) Use of supplementary feed for livestock and intensification of animal disease management via both indigenous and scientific methods
- 6) Payment for water from powered boreholes
- 7) Livelihood diversification such as charcoal production
- 8) Intracommunity mechanisms for sharing livestock products
- 9) Use of live animals to assist the poorest although this may be declining as risk levels rise within communities.

13 Resilience as demonstrated in the project area

The resilience analysis was carried out for the initially identified four project landscapes namely Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills; Sabarwawa; Mid Tana River; and Chyulu Hills. These landscapes were reduced to two landscapes namely 1) the Mid Tana River and Sabarwawa landscapes and the 2) Chyulu Hills landscape.

More threats as well as specific coping strategies are presented in the tables below for each of the project intervention areas.

13.1.1 Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site

Table 29: Moyale-Wajir North Banisa Hills Landscape Site

Marsabit	Wajir	Mandera
<p>County faces drought and floods. County has a high ranking in Climate Change Variability Index (CCVI) with 0.39 for exposure, 0.25 for sensitivity and 0.31 for adaptive capacity.</p> <p>Measures include traditional early warning systems, advocacy campaigns, and county information sharing forums.</p>	<p>County experiences floods, droughts, fires, soil erosion, desertification, HIV/AIDS, terrorism and conflicts.</p> <p>CCVI of 0.43</p>	<p>County experiences floods, droughts, and diseases.</p>

13.1.2 Sabarwawa Land Scape Site

Table 30: Sabarwawa Landscape Site

Samburu	Isiolo	Marsabit
<p>County faces constant threats of drought, wildfires and cattle rustlers. Measures include the provision of relief food (WFP), quick reporting fire incidents, provision of security by arming home guards and police reservists, as well as precautionary measures that include encouraging pastoralists to dispose of their animals when an early warning alert is issued</p>	<p>County experiences floods, droughts, fires, soil erosion, desertification, HIV/AIDS, terrorism and conflicts.</p>	<p>County faces drought and floods. County has a high ranking in Climate Change Variability Index (CCVI) with 0.39 for exposure, 0.25 for sensitivity and 0.31 for adaptive capacity. Measures include traditional early warning systems, advocacy campaigns, and county information sharing forums.</p>

13.1.3 Mid Tana River Landscape Site

Table 31: Mid Tana River Landscape Site

Counties					
Isiolo	Meru	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa	Tana River
County faces drought, floods, water and vector-borne diseases, scarcity of portable water, land degradation and desertification.	County faces drought, erratic rainfall and increase in temperatures. Measures taken include reforestation & reclamation of wetlands, community sensitization and the implementation of various Acts of Parliament that enhance forest and natural resource conservation, e.g. Environment Management & Coordination Act, Kenya Forest Service Act, Water Act, among others.	County faces floods, droughts, forest fires, border conflicts, bandits and increased spread of water-borne diseases, such as malaria and diarrhoea. Measures taken include the promotion of rainwater harvesting, conservation agriculture, and clean energy.	County faces unreliable, erratic and inadequate rainfall, persistent and more frequent drought, floods, wild fires, famine, conflicts, HIV/AIDS and increasing temperatures. Measures taken include promotion of reforestation and afforestation, use of drought-resistant seed varieties for food, fodder, crops & trees, formulation of policies geared towards climate change mitigation, environmental conservation, education & awareness programs, sensitization and enforcement of environmental law, harmonization of environmental conservation laws, promotion of renewable energy & energy saving devices, and use of modern charcoal burning technology.	County faces increase in water demand by livestock, decrease in availability of feed for livestock, soil erosion, land use changes, pests, spread of human and animal diseases. Measures taken include households pursuing livelihood strategies that are resilient to changing climate, community-based adaptation, identification of development principles to guide the utilization of natural resources, identification of strategic responses to address identified challenges, strengthening of early warning system, afforestation programmes, and restocking/ destocking of livestock.	County faces droughts, flooding, rise in sea levels, intrusion of salt water upstream, reduced fish population in the sea, drying of the ox bow lakes, reduced crop productivity, loss of biodiversity, changing ecosystems, conflicts and destruction of infrastructure. Measures taken include land use planning, identification and projection of ecologically sensitive and fragile areas, creation of awareness on the effects of climate change & embracing modern and sustainable practices/ technologies.

13.1.4 Chyulu Hills Landscape Site

Table 32: Chyullu Hills landscape Site

Counties		
Makueni	Kajiado	Taita Taveta
<p>County faces drought and famine, air and water pollution, reduced forest cover due to charcoal burning, soil erosion due to sand harvesting, road accidents (Mombasa Road), human-wildlife conflict (Tsavo East National Park and Chyulu Hills), disease epidemics and increasingly severe dry spells.</p> <p>Measures taken include the protection of hill tops, regulation of sand harvesting and charcoal burning, as well as initiating alternative economic activities.</p>	<p>County faces erratic rains, extreme temperatures, and cyclic and prolonged droughts.</p> <p>Measures taken include tree planting, control of soil erosion through building of gabions, planting of drought resistant crops (e.g. cassava, sorghum, millet and early maturing maize varieties), greenhouse farming, and sinking of boreholes.</p>	<p>County faces human wildlife conflict, droughts, floods, landslides, HIV/AIDS, drug and substance abuse.</p> <p>Measures taken include water harvesting technologies, efficient water uses, adoption of Early Warning Systems (EWS), awareness and education, and introduction of drought resistant crop and animal varieties. Additional measures include reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.</p>

14 Resilience and Climate Financing

1. Impacts of County level funds on building dryland resilience

Pre-established county level funds could prove to be versatile mechanisms through which to channel dryland projects funding to support community driven development and resilience building priorities. Their devolved nature could also make them preferred mechanisms for direct access to fund disbursements, supporting the country and county driven focus of resilience. Access to such funds will be in accordance with the Kenyan constitution (2010) which grants county government's authority and responsibility for developing the social and economic aspects of their county according to local priorities and as per County integrated development plans (CIDPS).

2. Building dryland resilience at County level through climate funds

The devolved climate finance

The Adaptation Consortium (Ada) is one key institution helping to strengthen the institutional arrangements that will enable climate finance from the Green Climate Fund and other sources to flow through the National Drought Management Authority to Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) counties. The County Climate Adaptation fund enables the prioritization of adaptation investments by vulnerable communities through representative ward-level institutions.

At the county level, five Arid and Semi-Arid Counties of Garissa, Isiolo, Kitui, Makueni, and Wajir are institutionalizing the County Climate Change Fund (CCCF), formerly known as the County Adaptation Fund (CAF) within their county structure by drafting and passing CCCF regulations and bills. This is to build their readiness to draw down climate finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and other climate finance sources, once the National Implementing Entities (NIE) have been accredited. The Department of International Development (UKAID) is providing seed money to the CCCF through the Adaptation Consortium within the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The CAF approach was initially piloted in Isiolo County and its success lead to its replication to the other four other counties of Garissa, Kitui, Makueni and Wajir (Ada consortium, 2015)

Box 1: Piloted counties County Climate Adaptation Fund

Initially piloted in Isiolo County, the approach is now being implemented in four other dryland counties of Garissa, Kitui, Makueni and Wajir which in total cover approximately 29% of Kenya's land area and a population of 4 million plus. At the end of the project in 2017, it is expected that 2.5 million people will be supported to cope with climate change through provision of climate information, while 800,000 people will benefit directly from adaptation investments.

Source: Ada Consortium.

The CCCF model conforms to the Constitution of Kenya where public participation is a core tenet of the fund. Through the participatory approach, local communities are authorized to prioritize the type of public investments that will build their resilience to climate change. The communities' priorities are captured in proposals developed by Ward-level Adaptation Committees and are assessed by the County-level Planning Committee who strengthens them in order to meet the CAF funding criteria. The five counties selected so far are also taking advantage of the Kenya's devolved system of governance to integrate climate change in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP). County and sub-county legislations and regulations are being enacted to integrate climate change in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) and county budgets to finance adaptation. The five counties have draft CCCF bills and regulations and have already presented them to their respective county assemblies for approval. The approval will ensure that the structure adopted is fully owned by the county government and can be funded from the county budget. The CCCF bills and regulations recognize the participatory role of the communities in determining their prioritized investments (Ada consortium, 2015)

The Ada consortium is therefore supporting county governments to address this gap through a combined approach that consists of four elements intended to strengthen their decentralized planning processes of building local resilience:

3. Key Elements Strengthening Decentralized Planning Processes

1. Establishing County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) – a devolved finance mechanism under the authority of each county government that allows climate finance to reach the most vulnerable with women and youth involved in decision making across counties through the ward and sub-county climate change committees.
2. Integration of Climate information & resilience assessment into development planning and funding process
3. Monitoring system to track how adaptation builds resilience and strengthens economic development

4. Achievements of Decentralised Planning Processes

The Adaptation Consortium has showcased that climate adaptation planning, supported by devolved funds and informed by climate information services, can significantly benefit vulnerable people in poor and marginalized dryland households. Key achievements include:

- i. Has contributed to transformative change through the enactment of CCCF legislation to institutionalize CCCF as public fund by ensuring county planning and budgeting process are drawn and incorporate climate finance from national and international sources. For example, the CCCF legislation commits counties to contribute a certain minimum % of their development budget to adaptation finance (sustainability), and to empowering local people to prioritize majority (70%) of available adaptation finance (context driven, inclusion, community oversight).
This is a huge step in addressing long-term resilience building in dryland counties.
- ii. The National Drought Management Authority is pursuing accreditation as NIE for GCF - This will institutionalize the process and enable counties to be accredited as Executing Entities (EE).
- iii. Linkage with national level processes in addition to piloting priority action from National Climate Change Action Plan 2013 (i.e. Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development M+E framework), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Ending Drought Emergency (EDE) strategy have picked on devolved climate finance and planning as good examples for scaling up.
- iv. By building capacity of over 1.5 Million vulnerable people in dry lands of Kenya and supporting them with climate adapted resilience projects
- v. By providing early evidence of effective community engagement (through Ward Adaptation Planning Committees) and through the county planning and budget process to deliver projects with high adaptation impact and in a cost-effective way (Ada consortium, 2015)

15 Gender issues in response to the impact of climate change on drylands

Climate change mitigation measures in the project area could include reforestation, and promotion/ development of alternative clean energy sources, while adaptation strategies include promotion of drought-resistant and fast maturing crops, agro-pastoralism, construction of water pans, institutionalization of traditional natural resource management structures (e.g. grazing councils), community education/awareness and diversification of livelihood systems. Additional measures include the improvement of livestock breeds, restocking, destocking and establishing an Early Warning System.

- **Encourage conservation through income generation**-Associating credit facilities with natural resource management efforts is one of the best ways of encouraging rural women and men to take an interest in environmentally sound activities.
- **Involve local women and men**- Local land use management arrangements that increase women's and men's authority over resources should be promoted, indigenous knowledge valued and special attention to local priorities given. This demonstrates how local women and men can be empowered and supported to assume greater local control over resources
- **Awareness raising and education**- This should be aimed at attitudinal change in bringing about change. For instance, the Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal field experience promoted improved cooking stove designs as a way of combating deforestation. Women rejected some of the new stoves because they did not take specific technical food preparation factors into account, while other models were widely adopted and resulted in dramatic savings in wood biomass.
- **Strengthen local institutions**- Credit facilities through traditional women's mutual assistance groups are successful in increasing household food security. However, local institutions are often not yet strong enough to continue the credit schemes, resulting in declining repayment rates and little new activity.
- **Promote sustainability**- It is essential to promote both empowerment and the cultural traits that lead to sustainability. However, focusing on the traditional roles in order to improve the sustainability of drylands carries the built-in danger of reinforcing gender gaps.
- Improve women's and men's access to and control over productive resources, such as land, agricultural support services, access to education, markets, etc. Also promoting a better access to resources can contribute to women's and men's empowerment.

16 General Findings

Findings

The focus and scope of the gender analysis is clustered on 3-4 large scale drought reserves that cut across the thirteen county boundaries creating four (4) priority landscape sites for coordinated gender analysis namely: Moyale-Wajir North-Banisa Hills, Sabarwawa, Mid Tana river and Chyullu Hills.

Below is a summary of general findings:

1. Gender discrimination in drylands is a result of an unequal social, cultural and economic structure and limited political and organizational influence, which translate into marginalisation, poverty, food insecurity and limited access to resources. In general, men are responsible for decision-making and the planning of farming activities, while women have little authority and have to seek their husbands' permission before they commit family resources or make decisions. Nonetheless, women in dryland areas play a key role in natural resource management and achieving food security. They often grow, process, manage and market food and other natural resources. They are generally responsible for small livestock, vegetable gardens and collecting fuel, fodder and water, as well as carrying out their traditional reproductive roles.
2. In the project areas mentioned above it was generally found out that women's traditional roles are particularly crucial in drylands in terms of natural resource management and food security. Men were found to be more responsible for decision-making and planning of farming activities and livestock management but in other areas, they increasingly leave the degraded areas to look for jobs in urban areas, leaving women to assume new roles and responsibilities on the farm and rangelands. Women's access to and control over natural resources (such as land) and agricultural support services (including credit, extension services, etc.) is often restricted.
3. Through gender analysis it was observed that women's limited access to agricultural resources and services is caused by a series of social, economic and cultural factors that force rural women into a subordinate role and hamper their productivity. As well as limiting their participation in decision-making processes and development initiatives. It was also clear that customary practices and laws have limited women's rights to land despite legislation that guarantees those rights. Particularly pressing is the issue of insecure land tenure that reduces women's and youth incentives to have no permanent rights to the land. Without secure land rights, women and youth have little or no access to credit, rural organizations and other agricultural inputs and services.
4. Field experiences suggest that an interesting social and economic transition is under way in drylands of Kenya. An increasing number of households in these drylands are relying less on agricultural activities for income and more on off-farm employment (as well as on remittances from migrant labour). This has enabled households to meet their food security needs in an environment of declining land productivity and, at the same time, it reduces the pressure on drylands natural resources.
5. Smallholders, particularly women, often face difficulties in obtaining credit. This is a direct consequence of their lacking ownership to land and to their low involvement in development projects and membership in rural organizations. It is crucial for this project to promote income-generating activities for women as a vital source of household food security. These projects provide women with management and organizational skills and empower them through increased revenues and self-esteem.
6. While men are mostly represented in traditional farmers' organizations and are the recipients of most extension initiatives, this analysis found that establishing and supporting women's groups helps women to improve their own livelihoods. Through

these groups, women are able to deal with their problems, voice their concerns and increase their confidence. These groups help women to tackle the extreme conditions that derive from drylands degradation, including reforestation and irrigation activities and overcoming barriers to income-generating activities.

7. By recognition of the value of indigenous knowledge, as well as women's and men's roles as innovators regarding dryland conservation and farming techniques, then the project should ensure and promote the participation of women and men (as innovators and end users) in order to improve tools and techniques aimed at combating desertification. Both women and men should be viewed as the agents and beneficiaries of change. Involving rural communities, especially the "voiceless", in resource management and in decisions regarding environmentally sound practices and techniques is a powerful way to mitigate the conditions and the impact of land degradation.
8. The analysis observed that removal of gender-related barriers for greater access to resources was critical. Through a gender perspective eight (8) key issues related to access to, and control of resources were identified namely: land tenure, credit, education, time, information, awareness raising, decision making, support services and markets. The report has identified insecure lands tenure as a key constraint for women and youth to make long-term investments in land rehabilitation, conservation and maintain soil quality because they have no long-term or permanent rights to the land.
9. Women usually have even less access to land (and control) than men. Across the 4 project landscapes it was noted that customary practices and laws that limit women's right to land are deeply entrenched and most of the time subjugate land legislation that guarantees women rights to land. Providing credit through traditional mutual assistance groups, is one of the best ways of encouraging rural women and men to take an interest in dryland management across the counties.
10. Smallholders, particularly women, often face difficulties in obtaining credit due to lack of collateral. There is a need for the project to develop informal sector enterprises and alternative livelihood possibilities making credit available to small farmers, especially to women and youth. It was also noted that womens' access to agricultural support services has been hampered despite their multiple roles in dryland management. Women's groups have if supported well, are capable of tackling extreme livelihood conditions deriving from dryland degradation, including through reforestation and irrigation activities. Awareness raising and education concerning desertification can lead to changes in attitudes and longer term social change.
11. It was observed that women in the targeted drylands counties face the difficulty of turning surplus products into cash income because of their lack of transport and access to markets. Women face particular constraints as marketing infrastructure and organizations are rarely geared towards small-scale production or to crops grown by women farmers. Project activities that provide women with management and organizational skills would help them to participate in decision making processes and project activities.
12. Women living in drylands are particularly concerned as they usually have to walk longer distances to collect water and fuel wood and take on more farming responsibilities in the absence of men. It is thus important for the project to consider gender strategies and activities that free-up women from heavy workloads, such as the search for water and fuel wood. This is crucial if they are to spend more time on their gardens, income generating activities or dryland conservation agriculture.

17 Specific findings in line with Gender Analysis Framework

1. Men control access to most productive assets in Kenya (World Bank 2003). Most dryland communities in Kenya share a patriarchal culture in which men own the key productive assets such as land, livestock and medium to large businesses. A woman, for example, may milk the family cow and sell the milk products, but she could not sell the cow itself because it is “owned” by her husband. For dryland conservation, this means that activities which include the use of productive resources like land or livestock should include men and women in decision-making. Secondly, any proposed land-use change relating to dryland conservation should include both local men and women as key stakeholders.
2. Access to credit is a key constraint in improving women’s economic productivity across the selected counties. Hence it is important that the project focuses on improving women’s access to credit.
3. Women contribute up to 80% of the food production labor in drylands yet benefit from only 7% of the agricultural extension services. Most extension officers are men (85% in some provinces), and cultural sensitivities may prohibit men extension agents from talking to women farmers in group trainings and community dialogue meetings. For it is proposed that the project targets improving women’s access to agricultural inputs.
4. The project can provide support and partner with Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Development’s across key counties still practicing FGM. Program activities that eliminate female genital cutting may be an option that would improve the health of girls locally.
5. Illiteracy varies greatly among counties and is highest in the northern counties. There is a continuing belief among some men that it is a waste of time to educate girls because they will join someone else’s family when they marry and do not need to read to do their work. This is a backward belief that is hindering girls and women from not getting education. The project should assume a high degree of illiteracy in most areas of Kenya and deliberately design a strong communication strategy that will focus on verbal communications and visual media more than written media across select counties.
6. Any conservation activity that might result in girls having to go farther to fetch water or firewood or that would increase the workload of women and girls in a household may negatively impact on the schooling of girls. For this project working with women in polygynous unions may require first working with the husbands to gain agreement on any proposed activities. The project should target men as “key change agents”.
7. There is a primary objection across by men to contraceptives especially northern frontier counties. Addressing this concern with outreach and education should be part of the project activity that include improving access to contraceptives and general reproductive health for women and youth in dryland counties. Secondly, the inclusion of a focus on nutrition education is important in improving pastoral women’s health and indeed that of the wider family.
8. Rampant cattle rustling and increased insecurity from raiding other communities for livestock due to dowry needs and banditry often hinders the participation of women in the community and the local economy because of fear of violence. This limits them close to home. Dryland initiatives that include protection for wildlife and people may be well received by local women. Secondly through dryland conservation initiatives, women are able participate in meetings and trainings.
9. For pastoralists, especially girls, a combination of high-quality and locally relevant broadcast programmes, face-to-face teaching would be ideal avenues for raising awareness and challenging stereotypes on the many gender issues affecting dryland communities.

10. Social protection schemes show great promise in supporting vulnerable groups in dryland areas and particularly women. This can be implemented by improving women's access to risk management and insurance products.
11. Promoting income generation for pastoralist women can increase their socio-economic position in the household. For example, by linking women to markets for livestock-related products can promote social and economic empowerment, and can be culturally acceptable among most dryland communities. More investment is also needed to improve women's participation in alternative livelihoods, to ensure that their rights and interests are recognized
12. Increased collaboration and partnership with likeminded CSOs, academic institutions and the media working on dryland issues can help increase awareness of gender, pastoralist, and environmental sustainability issues in the drylands. This awareness raising should seek to counter the negative stereotypes of dryland areas to culturally revalue them and women's knowledge and equal rights in particular. In addition, CSOs could support gender justice involving whole communities, men, and local leaders, to challenge discriminatory social norms and harmful practices.
13. Women have simultaneous and competing demands for productive (market) and reproductive (household) labor time. Time poverty and income poverty often reinforce each other. For gender and conservation, this means any activity that adds to a women's time burden may negatively impact other areas of her life. Avoiding such activities, reducing them to a minimum, or mitigating them with offsets should be the hierarchy of the project.
14. It is critical for proposed activities to understand and integrate season calendars and daily labour time schedules in project design, planning and implementation of local activities that reduce the "time poverty" of women. Secondly, time poverty among female-headed households is particularly acute. Targeting female-headed households in the project can help ensure project benefits are distributed to both poor and better off households. Providing offsets greater than the opportunity costs of a new activity is critical for female-headed households. In other words, the women have to be clearly better off in time or money by participating in a new activity than they would have been without the activity.
15. Sensitivity to the traditional divisions of labor may help to design the project better to be more socially acceptable. It is women and girls who collect the drinking water in most of Kenya, and as the time needed to fetch water increases, school attendance for girls may drop (Nankhuni & Findeis 2004, Ndiritu & Nyangan 2010). Improving drinking water quality and quantity may have direct benefits to women and girls in the project.
16. The new constitution in August 2010 guarantees equal rights regardless of gender, and for the first time, customary laws are no longer exempt from constitutional provisions against discrimination. The project should build on Kenya's legal framework for gender. This would help to reduce gender inequities in the project area.
17. Increasing cash income for women is likely to have larger benefits for local human well-being than doing the same for men. Secondly, the government has encouraged the formation of local women's groups. Partnering with a women-orientated groups may help ensure women benefit at least as much as men from a conservation initiative.

18 Project Specific Recommendations

18.1 Specific Recommendations

- 1) Promote the use of efficient technologies targeting women to increase agricultural production, particularly with improved crop varieties and drought-resistant inputs for crops and livestock.
- 2) Enhance practices and technologies for animal production and health, including vaccination and animal health services targeting women and men.
- 3) Promote capacity-building activities on proper livestock breeding, as well as agronomic practices and agribusiness while using men as key change agents.
- 4) Strengthen surveillance mechanisms at county and ward levels to control pests and diseases. Hence there is a need to increase investments and resources for implementing sustainable disease control programmes and strategies targeting women and men in conjunction with the county governments.
- 5) In coordination with counties, enforce existing laws governing disease control and improve the coverage of vaccination programmes and training of community animal health workers (CAHWs) targeting both men and women.
- 6) Support targeted Government and community-based organizations in providing animal health and production services (e.g. veterinary associations, government veterinary extension services and cooperatives) through capacity development of women, CSOs and self-help groups (SHGs).
- 7) Invest and pilot improved techniques and practices for reducing storage and post-harvest losses with specific tailored trainings geared towards women.
- 8) Invest in improved efficiency of processing and preservation of food products by women. These should be particularly related to the marketing of livestock products, and support for the development and rehabilitation of livestock infrastructure, such as markets and slaughterhouses.
- 9) Support women in income-generating activities to enhance the diversification of income sources and livelihoods with both on-farm and off-farm productive activities and services. This is intended to reduce the impact of negative shocks on households by diversifying the risk exposure and mitigating the negative coping strategies employed by less resilient households.
- 10) Expand access to financial support services targeting women in rural households to connect small-scale producers with a variety of savings, loan and grant schemes to strengthen and diversify their livelihood base and income potential. This should promote small business development by promoting small business development matching grants, with a focus on youth and women.
- 11) Enhance and design programmes that target gender-based issues and youth to access to efficient financial products and services, such as access to credit and market information.
- 12) Enhance environmental sustainability, and improve natural resource management and equitable access to resources through adoption of women centered approaches to negotiate and secure access to land, title deeds and contracts.
- 13) Enhance participation of women and men in negotiated peace talks as pre-requisites for improving the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources (such as land, pasture, water, trees, etc.) so as to overcome natural resource-based conflicts.
- 14) Enhance participation of women and men in rangeland rehabilitation and management while promoting fodder production to improve women access to production land, water and pasture for livestock, and can decrease natural resource-based conflicts and insecurity.
- 15) Facilitate and support community-based management of rangeland and rehabilitation through women groups, women organisations and the improvement of rangelands through cash-for-work programmes that include women participating.

19 Gender Action Plan

The **Gender Action Plan** provides entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the activity areas of the Twende project. The plan will be refined in the inception phase of the project to more effectively support youth programming and at that point will become a Gender and Youth Action plan. The plan identifies the kinds of actions that will be incorporated in to the activities during the development of project work plans in the inception phase of the project. In addition an indicative set of indicators have been outlined to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. To avoid developing an unwieldy system three or four of the most critical gender responsive indicators identified here will be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan to be developed at the start of implementation, where baseline data will be incorporated. All data collected during implementation of the project will be gender disaggregated and subjected to the requisite data quality assessment process.

In addition to monitoring through collecting indicator data, gender responsiveness of the project will be monitored through a participatory process. A Gender Responsiveness Action Tool (annex 1) will be used to measure gender responsiveness on the project. This tool will be further refined during the inception phase.

A **gender task group** will be established early in the project drawn from the different institutions of the project. IUCN will lead that task group that will be responsible for implementing the GAP. Training and capacity building on gender and youth programming will be held for all the institutions working on the project. Specific support will be provided by IUCN's Global Gender Office to the gender task group.

Objective	Actions	Indicator	Responsible Institutions
Activity 1.1 Establish information systems to inform climate change sensitive landscape planning and vulnerability/ risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify female beneficiaries who are working in existing rangelands- communal or private Documentation of Gender responsive rangeland resource mapping, assessment and management. Identify the information needs and contributions of both men and women to inform a valuable dryland information system, and ensure information is differentiated by gender Ensure knowledge of both women and men inform dryland management plans Identify the different types of tools, training and infrastructure needed for men and women to implement dryland management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of women incorporated in the information systems to inform climate change sensitive landscape planning and vulnerability management. 	NDMA, MOAI, ICRAF, County governments
Activity 1.2 Strengthen community institutions to coordinate community planning and to inform and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of gender and the roles/responsibilities around community and landscape planning. Engage women in contributing their unique knowledge to community and landscape planning Ensure the involvement of both men and women rangeland management activities, including equal participation in the landscape planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and men engaged in community and landscape planning. Number of men and women participating in rangeland management activities. 	NDMA, County governments, MOAI, ICRAF, IUCN

Objective	Actions	Indicator	Responsible Institutions
represent stakeholders in landscape planning.			
Activity 1.3 Develop county rangeland restoration plans that build on local community plans combined with enhanced climate change data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure men and women are equally engaged in developing county rangeland restoration plans • Clearly outline the role of women and the youth developing the county rangeland restoration plans. Women and youth involved in landscape level planning at county level using the SHARED and early warning data to integrate into county planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of women, men and the youth clearly defined in the county rangeland restoration plans developed. • Number of women and men engaged in developing the county rangeland restoration plans. 	IUCN, NDMA, County governments, MOAI Women groups/CSOs.
Activity 1.4 Establish functioning landscape management mechanisms in participating counties for climate change sensitive and accountable decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of women and youth clearly defined in the inter-county forums for landscape planning. • Women and the youth involved in the inter-county forum for landscape planning. • Women and the youth participate in the trainings on landscape planning and ecosystem management. • Ensure both women and men are participating in committees and groups for managing local dryland areas, including ensuring women in leadership positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of men and women participating in landscape management activities. • Number of men and women participating in landscape management trainings. 	NDMA, County governments, Women groups/CSOs,
Activity 1.5 Establish participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning systems to support adaptive management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of women and youth clearly defined in the annual review of the participatory rangeland management plans. • Ensure both men and women in government institutions are engaged in training and monitoring of drylands • Define indicators for measuring and monitoring drylands (including economic valuation, research and development) related to the needs of both men and women, and that are sex disaggregated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women participating in the annual review of the participatory rangeland management plans. • Number of women and men involved in trainings and monitoring of drylands activities. • Indicators defined for measuring and monitoring drylands include needs for both men and women. 	IUCN, NDMA, County governments, MOAI county staff.
Activity 2.1 Implement priority community-based rangeland restoration activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure women contribute to engendered community plans for afforestation & reforestation of dryland areas. • Identify best practices to be scaled up based on the experiences of both men and women • Identify and carry out best sensitization strategies for both men and women • Ensure both men and women are equally engaged in planning and implementing restoration activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and youth participating in planning activities for implementing restoration activities. • Number of women and youth implementing identified community based rangeland restoration activities. 	Communities, CSO with support

Objective	Actions	Indicator	Responsible Institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all learning activities are tailored to needs and strategies of both men and women. 		
Activity 2.2 Implement priority actions for integrated land/water management in catchments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase adoption of diversified crops for women in target dry land communities Introduce new agricultural practices for both women and men drawing on indigenous knowledge strategies from both genders Identification of agricultural practices that also align with the needs and priorities of both men and women Identify and document indigenous knowledge, practices and coping mechanisms informed by both men and women Engagement of both women and men in farmer and water user groups, including leadership positions Engagement of both women and men in learning and dissemination of good practices Develop appropriate climate change adaptation and mitigation plans for farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and youth participating in planning activities for integrated land/water management in catchments. Number of women and youth implementing identified actions for integrated land/water management in catchments. 	NDMA, MOAI, County governments,
Activity 2.3 Install community-validated strategic water sources for sustainable rangeland utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women groups identified and involved in the restoration and construction of critical water infrastructure. Strengthen the role of existing women groups in participating in monitoring networks for water resources. Training on gender sensitive water harvesting techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women groups involved in the restoration and construction of critical water infrastructure. Number of female recipients participating & benefitting from trainings on sensitive water harvesting techniques. 	WRA, KWTA, MOAI
Activity 2.4 Assist communities to formulate bylaws and incorporate into county laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the role of women and youth in traditional resource management structures. Ensure women involvement in documenting traditional resource management arrangements. The role of women to be clearly included in the legal options developed to strengthen customary arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented role of women and youth in traditional resource management structures. Number of women participating in documenting traditional resource management arrangements. Clearly defined role of women included in the legal options developed to strengthen customary arrangements. 	IUCN, County governments, NDMA, MOAI
Activity 2.5 Build capacity of local institutions to implement climate-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure women and youth involvement in trainings of local and customary institutions. Women involvement in the public dialogue consultations to develop a long term rangeland extension strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and youth participating in trainings of/on local and customary institutions. Number of women involved in the public dialogue consultations 	MOAI, NDMA, ICRAF, IUCN, CSOs,

Objective	Actions	Indicator	Responsible Institutions
sensitive landscape management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of gender into trainings on interpretation and use of climate information. 	to develop a long term rangeland extension strategy.	
Activity 3.1 Invest in priority value chains that have been validated by local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop improved methods to increase productivity in and incomes from milk, meat, and skins processing by women accessing improved gender-responsive technologies Develop improved management systems for insect pests, diseases, viruses, and parasitic weeds in cereal/grain cropping systems by involving the responsible men and women Develop improved quantity and nutrient quality of feed/fodder for livestock through gender-sensitive improvement of feed/fodder preparation and manufacture. Improved post-harvest, storage, and processing technologies developed/tested by women, especially for crops, vegetable, fruits, and dairy, and constraints to adoption identified/addressed. Improved conservation agriculture methods to increase resilience and benefit both men and women without increasing gender inequity in workloads Women involvement in strengthening market information systems through cooperatives. Women participation in trainings on branding, niche marketing, quality management and sustainable harvesting of natural resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and men engaged and participating in the implementation of priority value chains. 	CI, CSOs, Womens Groups,
Activity 3.2 Provide grants to establish for restoration enterprises by women's groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish women groups based grass seed production and fodder bank enterprises; Training women and men in grass seed production; Entrepreneurship training for women; Grant management training for women and youth; Allocation of resources for start-up enterprises for both men and women; Training on resource mobilization for women and the youth. Identification of female community members who are interested in becoming entrepreneurs and setting up businesses Ensure training/mentoring on business development, entrepreneurship and innovative finance is provided equally to both men and women Identify and provide market infrastructure that is relevant for both men's and women's needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number women and youth trained in entrepreneurship activities. Value of grants provided to women and youth groups for start-up activities. 	CI, Justdigit, CSOs.

Objective	Actions	Indicator	Responsible Institutions
Activity 3.3 Establish financial incentive mechanism for sustainable land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of women and youth in the trainings, dialogue and establishment of community resilience facilities in each community • Allocation of funds to incentivize community land use plans should be done equally between men and women, ensuring there are women and youth in leadership positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and youth involved in trainings and dialogue on community resilience facility. • Value of funds allocated to women and youth groups to incentivize community land use plans. 	IUCN, CI, County governments, Women groups/CSOs,
Activity 3.4 Provide grants for private sector enterprises that support ecosystem based adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure training/mentoring on business development, entrepreneurship and innovative finance is provided equally to both men and women • Identify and provide market infrastructure that is relevant for both men's and women's needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and youth trained / mentored on business development, entrepreneurship and innovative finance. • Value of grants provided to women and youth groups to support ecosystem adaptation activities. 	CI, private sector support groups, County governments, Women groups/CSOs.

20 Annex 1. Gender Responsiveness Action Tool (GReACT) for TWENDE Implementation

The purpose of this tool is to help TWENDE implementing the Gender Action Plan, implement and monitor their interventions in a gender-responsive manner. Activities have been grouped according to “type”: e.g., assessments, training, policy advisory, etc. For each type of **activity**, this tool provides an indication of associated gender-responsive **objectives** and gender-responsive **actions** to be taken in preparing and implementing these activities. The actions are further illustrated with examples of concrete methods to carry them out. The tool will be refined in the inception phase of the project.

How to use this tool in a context where activities are both ongoing and new activities are being designed/coming online:

Half-day to full day workshop, either with several implementing partners at a time (global to cluster level), or with a single implementing partner in order to go into more depth with each. (Alternatively could be conducted over 2 half-day webinar sessions across the partnership.)

Session 1 (30 mins): Introduce revised Gender Guidance note and the Gender responsiveness action tool

Session 2 (90 mins): Group work and discussion on what partners have been doing so far within each type of activity, and using this tool to suggest adjustments and practical methods. Report to plenary and discussion; feedback on possible refinements to the tool to make it simple to use/easy to uptake.

Session 3 (90 minutes): Group work: each IP identifies the set of concrete actions it will incorporate in its workplan. Share back with plenary and discussion.

Session 4 (45 minutes): Monitoring and reporting on gender-responsive interventions in TWENDE

Activities under TWENDE	Gender responsive objectives	Ex-ante gender-responsive action:	Practical methods (examples)	Ex-post Learning:
<p>Grouped by phase of implementation</p>	<p><i>What gender equality objectives will this type of activity support?</i></p>	<p><i>Is this activity being planned/implemented in a gender responsive way? Three or more actions are suggested for each type of activity.</i></p> <p><i>For each activity, the following monitoring scale will be used in reporting:</i></p> <p>High gender responsiveness: <i>three or more actions are carried out.</i></p> <p>Medium gender responsiveness: <i>at least two of the actions are carried out.</i></p> <p>Low gender responsiveness: <i>only one action is carried out.</i></p>	<p><i>What are some specific methods/mechanisms to do this?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Was the activity successfully implemented in a gender-responsive manner? How, why or why not?</i> • <i>If not, what can be done differently in the future to design and implement similar activities?</i> • <i>Are there outcomes or early signs of impact that can be attributed (at least in part) to implementing this activity in a gender-responsive way?</i>
<p>1. Planning phase of Twende</p>				
<p>Activity planning and design assessments phase - (e.g., rangeland and water demand assessment, community governance, household social surveys,</p> <p>Gender focus questions-</p> <p><i>What is the current situation of men and women in the target area?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific perspectives, practices and needs of women and men are explicitly assessed alongside or within broader assessment objectives • Specific barriers to women's and men's involvement in or benefit from actions is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment incorporates gender responsive methods to e.g. disaggregate women and men's perspectives, needs, practices, institutional participation, etc. • Address/analyse main assessment question overall <i>and</i> through a gender equality lens, i.e. by considering what gender responsiveness issues need to be specifically addressed. • Assessment makes recommendations on gender-responsive interventions, including to overcome historical gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene women's focus groups to collect qualitative data • Include women "heads of HH" in HH surveys (And ensure women and men members of a HH fill out the survey independently) 	<p>Monitor gender-responsiveness of assessment report: did the assessment meet both actions?</p>

Activities under TWENDE	Gender responsive objectives	Ex-ante gender-responsive action:	Practical methods (examples)	Ex-post Learning:
<p><i>Will Twende contribute to existing inequalities?</i></p> <p><i>Will Twende challenge the existing situation?</i></p> <p><i>What should Twende do differently to strengthen gender perspectives?</i></p>	<p>identified and included in assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s and men’s knowledge is tapped to inform assessments 	<p>biases/gender-based barriers and to advance gender equality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and gender analysis 	
<p>2. Activity mobilization and implementation phase</p>				
<p><i>Establishing/strengthening local formal or informal institutions (WUAs, NRMCS, multi-stakeholder platforms, etc.)</i></p> <p><i>Gender focus questions–</i></p> <p><i>Are both men and women involved in the process of Twende project organizations development?</i></p> <p><i>Have any gender issues arisen that were not identified at the project design?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s and men’s representation and meaningful participation is ensured/promoted • Women’s access to and use of the resource are treated equitably with those of men; women’s control over resources is considered [and enhanced?] in comparison to men’s. • Women’s informal/formal institutions are also considered, such as women’s cooperatives, VSLAs, farmers’ networks, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand existing obstacles, if any, to women’s representation and meaningful participation in local formal and informal institutions • Assist in developing statutes that ensure representation of women in governance structures • Assist in developing rules and procedures that ensure women’s active participation in consultation, planning and deliberation processes, (including for example through liaising with women’s groups/networks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct focus group interviews with women and men to learn about potential obstacles, if any, to women’s representation and meaningful participation • Identify, through interviews and observation, women with leadership abilities in the relevant setting/context • Invite women and in particular, identified women leaders, as well as gender champions, to any relevant meetings 	<p>Monitor women’s experience of collaborative planning activities: did they feel appropriately consulted, included, represented, was their voice heard? Did participation increase? Was it sustained?</p>

Activities under TWENDE	Gender responsive objectives	Ex-ante gender-responsive action:	Practical methods (examples)	Ex-post Learning:
			convened through TWENDE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise consultations among women on how to develop rules and procedures that will be conducive to women's active participation in (...) 	
<p><i>Collaborative planning activities (e.g., Land use, NRM, integrated landscape planning, etc., including application of collaborative planning tools)</i></p> <p><i>Gender questions –</i></p> <p><i>Will the planning process involve women and men equally?</i></p> <p><i>Will customary barriers and stereotypes affect access to resources by women and men?</i></p> <p><i>Will Twende result in greater or fewer resources to male or female indirect beneficiaries?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's representation and meaningful participation in ensured/promoted Women's access to, use of, and control over the resource are treated equitably with those of men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that women and women's groups are invited to participate Include gender issues and gender-responsive planning in the agenda, explicitly (e.g., what issues /barriers do women face, and how can planning avoid exacerbating gender inequities and overcome gender barriers) Support women's participation in decision-making processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When facilitating, actively encourage women to speak and share their perspectives Identify, through interviews and observation, women with leadership abilities in the relevant setting/context Invite women and in particular, identified women leaders, including gender champions, to any relevant meetings convened through TWENDE 	Monitor women's experience of collaborative planning activities: did they feel appropriately consulted, included, represented, was their voice heard?
<p><i>Training workshops and events (e.g., water quality monitoring, rangelands restoration,</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's representation and meaningful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that women and women's groups are invited to participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design sessions to encourage women's voice: e.g. check 	Monitor women's and men's experience of workshops and training

Activities under TWENDE	Gender responsive objectives	Ex-ante gender-responsive action:	Practical methods (examples)	Ex-post Learning:
<p><i>integrated water and land use planning, climate smart farming practices)</i></p> <p><i>Gender focus questions -</i></p> <p><i>What specific training or other interventions might be necessary to make trainers more responsive to both men's and women's specific needs?</i></p>	<p>participation is ensured/fostered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective training of women on equal footing with men • A significant percentage (TBD according to context) of trainees are women • Awareness-raising on gender-related concerns at different events, on different sub-topics (e.g., water, forest management, land tenure, value chains, access to finance, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that training is socio culturally appropriate for women (e.g., a separate women's training might be advisable in some cases) • Explicitly incorporate into training a gender-responsive take on theme at hand • When designing training, consider different needs and constraints of women vs. men in adopting new techniques or in changing behaviours 	<p>whether women-only small group work is more conducive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When facilitating, actively encourage women to speak and share their perspectives 	<p>events and of gender-responsiveness components: did they feel it was useful, that they were appropriately consulted, included, represented, was their voice heard?</p>
<p><i>Brokering innovative partnership agreements (between e.g., businesses, farmers and other communities)</i></p> <p><i>Gender questions –</i></p> <p><i>Are numbers of men and women equally represented in business agreements ratification?</i></p> <p><i>Do women and men have an equal opportunity to benefit from partnership agreements?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation or women in new partnership opportunities • Women and men benefit from new partnerships promoting IGG, including women entrepreneurs/women-owned businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach and encourage women leaders and women's groups, including women-owned businesses, to engage in forming new partnerships • Ensure that women's perspectives and gender-specific issues are addressed during design, planning and establishment of new partnerships • Ensure that the partnership will be beneficial to both men and women equally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid survey during partnership design to understand how it might affect women and men differently 	<p>Monitor women's and men's engagement in agreements, including for example how many women-owned businesses or women entrepreneurs are approached/engaged.</p>

Activities under TWENDE	Gender responsive objectives	Ex-ante gender-responsive action:	Practical methods (examples)	Ex-post Learning:
<p><i>Support to new NBE and IG value chain development, including access to markets and finance</i></p> <p><i>Gender questions</i></p> <p><i>How will women be encouraged to take part in enterprise activities that are traditionally dominated by men?</i></p> <p><i>Will credit be affordably priced for disadvantaged women and men in the project area?</i></p> <p><i>Do men and women have equal access to markets in the remote locations where Twende operates?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women entrepreneurs and farmers gain access to new markets and financing for IG and NBE work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target both women and men during roll-out • Take stock of gender-specific concerns in e.g., access to markets and finance • Adapt intervention to facilitate benefits to both women and men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify value chains in which women are more active 	<p>Monitor women's ability to engage, e.g. if restricted access to formal markets of financial institutions poses a problem, and changes to women's roles in value chains</p>
<p><i>Advisory and support for policy changes</i></p> <p><i>Gender focus –</i></p> <p><i>Has the perception of men and women (norms, stereotypes, values) been at all altered during the course of this project?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising on gender-related concerns at different events, on different sub-topics (e.g., water, forest management, land tenure, value chains, access to finance, compliance with existing policy frameworks on gender-environment links etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target both women and men in leadership positions • Bring gender-specific learning into specific policy theme at hand • Include equitable participation of women on panels and high profile speaking slots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage women's advocacy groups, women's national networks, etc.] 	<p>Monitor policy reforms through a gender lens</p>

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