

COFFEY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT /JAMII THABITI PROGRAMME

The “Jamii Thabiti” project is funded by United Kingdom government department for International development (DfID), through Coffey International Development. In this project, Coffey International has partnered with National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) among other Government (GOK) agencies through Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development (CCGD) to work in eight counties; Bungoma & Kisumu, Wajir & Mandera, Baringo & Nakuru, and Kwale & Kilifi to ensure that Kenyan residents in those counties benefit from services which address violence against women and girls (VAWG).

The expected outputs of the VAWG Mitigation theme handled by CCGD are: strengthened national frameworks for effective oversight; and governance and coordination to safety and security interventions at the county level. These will be measurable by the number of key Government frameworks (policies, guidelines, reports, strategies, surveys, laws and regulations) supported by Jamii Thabiti that are finalized and guiding intervention in VAWG mitigation. Additionally, enhanced effectiveness, coordination, oversight and accountability of safety and security actors at the county level. This will be measurable through the number of county level VAWG structures strengthened (utilizing national policies, guidelines and procedures, as well as data and complaints handling systems) to provide coordination, oversight, accountability, and to generate feedback to safety and security actors on addressing violence, with a view to improve response.

SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SGBVIS) DATA UPDATE WORKSHOP AT SEASONS HOTELS & LODGES, LAKE ELEMENTAITA 5TH - 8TH JUNE 2018

The workshop was intended to evaluate the improvement of the SGBVIS to better capture and provide more accurate data on SGBV cases, thereby enhancing the reliability of the information from the

system, as well as ensure greater user experience with the system.

The finalized information system repository will strengthen programmes on mitigating SGBV & VAWG by accurately informing actors and policy makers on the

upward or downward trend of SGBV.

Support and strengthen National GBV working group to coordinate with the State Department of Gender Affairs (SDGA) taskforce on SGBV on the development of the

National Gender and Development Policy.



Above: SDGA Gender Secretary Faith Kasiva led the team in consolidating issues.

The exercise was a policy finalization one to ensure that it is in line with the 2010 Constitution of

Kenya to make it comprehensive, and action oriented and to guide sector specific gender policies. The activity was a follow-up to harmonize previous ideas and suggestions as well as those received from a validation exercise carried out in 2016. It was thus an internal activity for the State Department of Gender Affairs who brought in various units to ensure soundness of the data before submission to cabinet.

Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWGs) SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

As part of the Support Capacity Building at least 5 GTWGs were chosen to monitor implementation of County Governments commitments to end Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) and to also strengthen access to justice for survivors.

The Manderu Keeping the Promise (KTP) initiative was engaged to end gender based violence campaign launch was a two-day workshop used to disseminate and sensitize the various duty bearers and stakeholders on the need for their engagement in relation to mitigating

gender based



VISION

A society that guarantees equality, social justice and respect for human rights of women, men, girls and boys.

MISSION

Collaboratively contribute to gender responsive transformation of society through evidence based policy advocacy and technical support to related institutional processes at regional, national and county levels.

Below: A participant explains the role of duty bearers.





Left and below: Participants listen closely to the duty bearer's roles which include sensitization of Legal Framework, Policy Framework for addressing GBV and highlighting the importance of effective response by duty bearers.



and strengthen access to justice for survivors within the mandated region.

Amongst the recommendations discussed was that there is a need to grow a network with a necessity for the GTWG to co-opt with other relevant departments and the continued devolution of the GTWG to sub-county levels so as to increase coverage network as well as adding and involving more CSOs to increase the network. Additionally, they found out that there is a need for regular data capturing and dissemination and for the incorporation of the collected data through a proper reporting desk tool which will be effective in the consolidation of a variety of stakeholders' data, as well as, to ensure the formation of a committee that would develop the consolidated reporting tool. As a result, it was recommended that the SGBV bill be fast tracked which will result to a lot of coordination issues and funding being resolved.

Within the Kwale County GTWGs a monitoring and evaluation meeting took place. As part of the monitoring exercise, it assessed the progress towards achievement of the commitments made during the "Keeping the Promise to end GBV" campaign launched in 2016, as well as follow up on implementation of Gender Technical Working Groups guidelines and progress of coordination meetings and the strength of GTWGs within Kwale to monitor the implementation of the County Governments' commitments to end VAWG

MONITORING GTWG GAINS SINCE “KEEPING THE PROMISE TO END GBV” CAMPAIGN.

In Kilifi County the GTWG Monitoring and Evaluation exercise to assess the progress towards achievement of the commitments made during the “Keeping the Promise to end GBV” campaign launched in 2016, had 2 weeks prior to the exercise re-organized into an umbrella technical working group called the “Gender Stakeholders Forum” chaired interchangeably by the CEC Gender and the National Youth & Gender Department with the following

sub-sectors: SGBV Network was chaired by Moving the Goal Posts (MTGP) and financed by CREAM. The meeting about women’s empowerment was chaired by KESHO Kenya while the meeting on male involvement chaired by Afya Pwani and the Legal and Human Rights meeting chaired by CREAM. NGEC intended to add Equality and Inclusion into the GTWG and communicated their challenges.



Above: Gorrety Osur from Ngec addresses Kilifi county GTWG members during the forum.

The forum in Baringo county GTWG monitoring and evaluation like in all the previous county forums is committed to end VAWG and to strengthen access to justice for survivors. The monitoring exercise is reflective of the commitments made during the “Keeping The Promise to end GBV” campaign that was launched in 2016 as well as the follow up on implementation of Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWGs).



A well-attended GTWG meeting, Eveline Tanui (above) from Baringo County Government, a Gender Officer addressing the meeting.



Left: Baringo Assistant County Commissioner elaborates on the need for collaborative fight against SGBV

Bungoma County MCA Training and SGBV Bill Finalization Workshop

The aim of the workshop was training and supporting the County Governments officials in the domestication of the relevant legislations and policies using the sample prototype bill developed (SGBV Model Laws & Policy: MCA Training on SGBV Legislations in Bungoma).



Above: Jacinta Makhokha from Coffey International, giving a talk on VAWG Mitigation Lead.



Left: NGEC regional Director, Davies, Elaborates on NGEC mandates for the counties.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC) PROJECT ON SUPPORTING WOMEN IN BUSINESS

This is a study that is being conducted in Kenya, Zimbabwe and Uganda. It aims to support the economic empowerment of rural women in agriculture in East and Southern Africa, through identification and promotion of business enterprises and the creation of decent sustainable jobs. Below is a summary of the activities carried out in the year ending 2018.

DATA ANALYSIS, FINAL REPORT COMPILATION AND FINALIZATION OF POLICY BRIEFS MEETING HELD IN NAIROBI – IDRC PROJECT ON SUPPORTING WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The meeting was held by CCGD with the agenda being analysis of data, final report and policy brief compilation. This was done to wrap up the two- year project. Some of the emerging issues from the project is that farming is still highly subsistence, mostly, women produce for the family needs with no clear demarcation from business production. Agriculture as a business endeavor therefore, is a new concept to rural women farmers but it is slowly taking shape.

Most of the land is under family often male domination and control however the women also have considerable access to land resources however limited. Additionally, women face the challenge of limited finances which can be seen to originate from a lack of access to profitable markets and better farming production, which is effected by pests, diseases and limited technological skills.

Due to the restriction of the accessibility to resources especially land, women as farmers suffer greater the effects of insecurity and climate change. This gender inequality affects decision making and change within the family and community level at large leading to a negative effect on the country's GDP.

As part of the data analysis, the meeting looked into the role of the stakeholders involved and the various county government(s) came in substantively at these

stages. This meeting culminated to exit meetings held in August –September 2018 whereby the county government directors, technical officers and the farmers were in attendance.

This marked the close of the project period after its two-year term 2016-2018. The project was handed over to the county government after the collaboration period as the project's milestones were also the respective county government milestones. The farmers had an opportunity to share their experiences with the project and how it had impacted on them. The success narratives were appealing to those in attendance and they have generally been captured in the outcomes section.

The county governments were pleased to work with CCGD and praised the knowledge exchange that was accorded to their technical officers such as developing an after project action plan which highlighted how they would continue assisting the women.

Below left: CCGD Executive Director Masheti Masinjila introduces participants to the concept of gender.



The results that the technical officers reported on, was based on the first phase of the project and two facilitation activities that were implemented in Kenya but also in Uganda and Zimbabwe. In Kenya, the project took place in three counties, namely Baringo, Bungoma and Kwale, with the following results. In Baringo county both men and women were involved in bee keeping; within Bungoma county men and women were involved in Diary keeping and in Kwale county, chicken rearing projects.

In all these counties, CCGD was involved in the training of both men and women, changing the traders' attitudes and also the perception of gender roles. They were also facilitated in the training of women on time management & dialogue with men in their lives towards reaching an understanding on the implications of trading activities on family responsibilities. More so, women were trained on negotiation skills to enhance ownership and decision making.

OUTCOMES AND SUCCESS STORIES OF PROGRAM WITHIN THE COUNTIES

As part of the outcome and success story, the farmers had indeed learnt and increased their production as was noticeable with the dairy farmers in Bungoma. The farmers embraced, value addition by producing sour milk which is locally referred to as mala as well as yoghurt whose quality still needed to be improved. In Baringo, bee keepers in addition to honey produced products such as body jelly, milking salve, soaps and medicine for coughs and arthritis from the honey combs and residuals of the honey. Baringo county supplies milking salve to Bungoma dairy farmers. It was reported that the milking salve was gentle to the cows' teats. This prompted them to invite one farmer from Baringo to present what she does with the bees in Marigat. She gave an informative presentation resulting in an invitation to join a regional meeting in Kampala to make another presentation of her project.



Above: A farmer from Marigat presents on how she utilizes honey and honey combs to make by products.

Linkage with county government technical officers and the different county groups produced a common understanding that culminated to a rise in the demand for their services. CCGD's role was mainly to facilitate the technical officers as they did the mentorship and monitoring work, all the while sharing reports on the progress of the program. Considering that this project was participatory action research, the farmers learnt on the job training with continuous mentorship and monitoring by the technical officers so as to ensure that implementation was done right with on the job learning and training.

Bungoma realized rapid progress with its dairy farming initiatives and the focus was largely on implementation of the dairy farming program. All the same for Bungoma and Baringo county, the individualization strategy had to be introduced and implemented as the farmers had earlier operated as groups and their returns were not commensurate to their struggle.

In Kwale county, CCGD with the guidance of the technical teams, bought 17 pullets and 3 cockerels for the poultry farmers. As a way to start them up. There was a requirement that each of the farmers was to put up their own enclosures before the chicken could be supplied to them as part of the agreement between CCGD, the team and the farmers.

Conclusively, the Research teams jointly discussed in plenary the above milestones and identified the following as similarities among their research experience. Key characteristics are as follows: The focus remained largely on women in the rural agricultural initiatives. Women's needs for research cohort are part of a selected set of criteria in the community which ranged amongst a bigger number within the groups/localities population. This baseline was focused exclusively on women in Kenya and Uganda which are at different stages of the implementation of phase 2 initiative. In the two countries, both Uganda and Kenya have a proactive male involvement which helps support the women enterprises,

thus targeting spouses and male relatives of the women in the project. This in a way is used to curb GBV in the set community where both parties are empowered together.



Right: Bathing soap mad from beeswax

Amongst the Key Differences that were found out in the span of the initiative in the three countries where it ran are that Kenya has formal MOUs with respective county governments that spell out roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, whereas, Uganda and Zimbabwe do not have any MOUs, but instead, have binding arrangements with the respective local authorities. Uganda as a country is more focused on self- identifying business women and enterprises while within Kenya, there is a generalized focus on women who are in the agricultural production enterprise as part of a wider county government project initiative. In this scenario, the women do not necessarily self – identify themselves as businesswomen. The selection of women by the Ugandan technical team reached out to women who were not selected, that is women outside of the project, but who were supported with the knowledge and moral support of the research team.

In the Kenyan’s project sphere, the activities are different from each county that is in Baringo, the initiative is beekeeping/honey production and marketing, within Kwale county, chicken keeping, meat production and marketing while in Bungoma dairy farming for milk production and marketing is the agenda. Additionally, sample size differs per country.

Despite the differences between the three countries, there is a Cross learning Opportunity amongst them.A comparative understanding provided by similarities in the

colonial histories of the three countries as well as the post- colonial socio-economic and political challenges and how these challenges have affected development generally within the country and the women entrepreneurship in particular. These thus addresses the need for partnerships with the local/county governments in the development of policy and development initiatives and an understanding of the interaction of on-farm and off- farm activities in the women enterprises in the three countries. This will

thus lead the community to appreciate the role of men in the performance of women enterprises as also provide strategic opportunities for women empowerment with male support/involvement in the 3 countries.

The challenges faced of value addition amid low production within the women enterprises and the role of private sector at enhancing women enterprises cuts across.

OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT

The following outputs were discussed at the end of the two-year project implementation whereby to harness: A synthesis paper had to be prepared by the coordinating team that has among other things, a brief on design and methodologies and process with details of application by each country research team. The rendition of findings and the lessons learned and recommendations including of areas for further research and policy collaboration. The compilation of well documented case studies of women's initiatives that should inform on what strategies, practices and measures at individual, group and policy levels may contribute to growth of feasible and sustainable business enterprises by women within the region. The case studies would be developed by country research teams and compiled by the coordinating team. Such case studies may include illustrations and linkages to sites where related videos and other audio visual materials relevant to the published cases could be found. The team also agreed to produce at least two papers per country by each research team, which will be in inform of policy briefs as well as journal articles.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS AT CCGD

50 MILLION AFRICAN WOMEN SPEAK NETWORKING PLATFORM

A follow up meeting was held in late 2018 with stakeholders from government and private sector to discuss implementation and launch plans of the networking platform for women in Kenya. The State department of Gender Affairs presented an implementation structure road map while Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development (CCGD) shared a work plan and communication strategy that will be guide the project country team in its work. This project will run through to 2019.



Above: Group photo of the stakeholders present during the validation workshop of the strategic plan by MEAC and EACSOF(K)

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