



Base line survey
On
Gender Context Assessment
Promoting Conflict Affected Community Livelihood Project
In South Kordofan State
Project Funded by: Norwegian Embassy/Khartoum/ Sudan



Women FGD at Ngali –Habila locality –South Kordofan Women`s vote and declare their confidence and ability to run business 202

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Executive summary:

SOS Sahel Sudan with a fund support from Norwegian Embassy developed and implemented project titled “Promoting Conflict Affected Community Livelihood in South Kordofan State, Sudan” For period of 2020-2023 , the project Goal indicate that: Conflict-affected community improved access to natural resources and livelihood, enjoy social peace and coexistence .This gender needs assessment and analysis lies within outcome3 of the project which read as “Women and youth engaged and their livelihood options

supported” therefore the aim of this assessment is to identifying possible areas of intervention to support gender equality. The task required acquisition of data that address women’s and men's concerns, experiences, barriers and strengths towards gender equality. The assessment and analysis based on roles and responsibilities , division of labour access and control over resources , capacities and access to credits, access to information, education and communication, environmental protection and conservation, access and ownership of resources, decision making and power structure and natural resources policy analysis. The gender needs assessment and analysis was conducted in 4 localities mentioned above. Data were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII) and observation. Findings from the study indicated that Division of labour in activities was found to be relatively imbalanced between men and women. Traditions, cultural norms, expectations, attitudes and beliefs and conflict situation as well were found to be the main factors behind the existing imbalance division of labour. Men responsible for works that are productive and paid while Women were found to be responsible for domestic work described as reproductive and unpaid works which includes; crop production, livestock keeping, collecting water and firewood, cooking, taking care of the children and caring for the elderly and the sick. Apart from school works, girls were found to be responsible for helping their mothers in household work and other household tasks as a learning process. Boys were also being involved in some of the household tasks like fetching water. In some instances, as informed by FGD, the majority of these groups were not well organized and lacked business and group management skills (Al Lubat, Kajang –Dilling and Negia –Al Goze). Lack of access to markets (Al-Niegia) was found more among women than men. The limited access to markets by women is mainly related to men dominance in household decisions, household responsibilities and security concerns. Communities were found to have high dependence on

natural resources for their livelihoods. Both men and women identified land, forest, streams, and springs. Mini Water Yards, Sand dams and Haffirs as important sources for water important for their livelihoods. Both men and women were responsible for natural resources conservation and management mainly through water committees in Niely. It was further reported that access and ownership of resources and control over it was largely dominated by men than women. Women rarely attend public meetings or ceremonies although some may not be as expressive as men.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GA	Gender Analysis
GAM	Gender Analysis Matrix
HH	Household
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGA	Local Government Authority
PCM	Project Cycle Management
GAD	Gender and Development
GVB	Gender Based Violence
FP	Family planning
WID	Women In development
IGAs	Income generating activities
SOS	Sahel Sudan Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
VAW	Violence against Women

Chapter 1

Project Background

1.1. Introduction:

The project general conceptual framework is promoting livelihoods of the War affected Communities through sustainable management of natural resources taking into account good practices and lessons learned from the previous SOS Sahel Sudan and Norwegian Embassy projects, based on building from bottom grassroots concept. This considered as precondition for achieving bigger picture of durable peace and stability and decent livelihood for South Kordofan state and Sudan through building community peace capacity to become more able to contribute positively in upcoming peace, political and socio-economic stability, buying-in the driving agents, community different components, and government related bodies to roll-out and achieve lasting peace and prosperity for people of South Kordofan in particular and Sudan in general

1.2Proposed project area:

The proposed project is focusing on Habila and Dalami localities while consolidation and monitoring previous activities implemented in AlGoaz and Dilling localities. Both Habila and Dalami localities are located deep in the central South Kordofan characterized by clay plains and hills landscape the main livelihood option for people is farming basically rain fed traditional and mechanized agriculture for producing food crops like sorghum and cash crops such as sesame, ground nut, okra, and different vegetables in addition to livestock production as the area is rich with grassland, and pasture which is used intensively by livestock's owners for

grazing. The area also is rich with uphill and down hills forest trees where the wild forest fruits is considered as important source of income for households especially for women. Also, selling of fire wood, charcoal and building materials are among income generation activities which practiced widely due to limited other household income options, trading are also practiced by some community members. Based on the 2019 Sudan population projection, South Kordofan population is (1,164,855 persons), the population of the targeted localities is 314,000 persons (152,000 male and 162,000 female). The target Localities selected on the bases of the highest, poor infrastructures and the most affected by conflict consequences that resulted in loss of social co-existence life and social harmony. Negotiations and signed peace agreements at macro level may not necessarily build peace at the community level. Thus the project is intending to develop local community resilience to fight poverty at the community level; to support bottom up community based peace building processes; to organize the communities and build their skills for better conservation of the environment and management of natural resources, improvement of people livelihood and life; And to promote coexistence among the farmers and pastoralists in the targeted areas through sustainable management of shared Natural Resource. The project outputs and activities are designed to collectively employ to the accord-based peace processes and equality and human rights.

1.3. Project objectives:

This Project intend to enable the Target Community to better manage their shared Natural Resources, increase their Livelihood Production and Productivity, and Enjoy Peaceful and Coexistence Life

1.4. Project outcomes:

- The key Outcomes for this Project are to reduce Resource-based Conflict causes, Support People livelihood options with physical facilities and knowledge/skills, to help communities to be more productive, living in harmony and peace circumstances.
- **Women and Youth groups actively Engaged:** to develop life skills, capacity and resources to create more productive and stable situation of target community to remained more engaged in peace activities and livelihood activities

1.5 Gender concerns and Issues:

A concern for gender equality in development is sufficiently well established to be the subject of historical accounts. Such accounts often describe an evolution in development policy and planning from a so-called welfare approach, to one which prioritized equity, then efficiency, and finally to one which espouses women's empowerment as its goal¹. Such approaches are also seen to coexist, either as single policies of a particular government or agency, or mixed-and-matched within one organization, in the hope that they will form a coherent whole². Whatever the merit of such accounts, the most important distinction they make is that between two policy perspectives: WID (Women in Development), which aims to include women in development projects in order to make them more efficient, and GAD (Gender and Development), which addresses inequalities in women's and men's social roles in relation to development. The advantages of the shift which has supposedly taken place from one to the other for example a variety of perspectives coexist (Levy

¹ Moser 1993 Experiences, Lessons and Strategies for Institutionalizing Gender in Development Policy and Planning', Bridge Report 35, IDS, University of Sussex

² Andersen 1992 'Mainstreaming Gender Concerns: Aspects of Compliance Resistance and Negotiation', in *IDS Bulletin* 26:3, *Getting* Introduction 15

1996). As a consequence, GAD as a policy and planning approach remains important³. From the earlier debates it was clear that societal attitudes are pervasive: thus they influence the nature of projects intended for women and their ability to achieve their objectives. With the shift from WID to GAD, this realization came into sharper focus: development bureaucracies and other related organizations were seen to be 'gendered', in terms of their culture, rules and outcomes. In patriarchal societies, this means that the organizations' culture, rules, and outcomes are modeled on male values and attitudes. Thus, they are often inimical to women, fail to recognize and reward their contributions to the organization, and therefore recreate and reproduce the gender hierarchies and inequalities dominant in the wider space.

1.6 Key Concept:

The practical use of gender-analysis frameworks must be based on the clear understanding of their central concepts. The concepts can also be used in research and planning, independently of the gender frameworks. All explanations and definitions given need to be translated and adapted to each local context. While all of the concepts here may be of use in your area of work, only a few of them are essential in all situations. For example, it would be impossible to perform a gender analysis without understanding the concepts of sex and gender, or how the division of labor between women and men is affected by, and in turn shapes, gender power relations. But some other concepts which are widely used - for example, practical and strategic gender needs - are not vital to do good work. They may even mislead, because reality does not fit into such categories. Use these concepts as a way to start thinking about the issues, but do not be intimidated by them, and only use what seems helpful to you in your work. Terms and concepts included here are the subject of widespread and continuing debates by researchers and workers in academia

³Elson 1995 and Kabeer 1994 within GAD

and development organizations. We do not aim here to do justice to these complex debates; rather, we explain the terms and concepts briefly, as they are currently understood and used by gender and development practitioners.

1.6.1. Sex and Gender

The distinction between sex and gender is the subject of much discussion. In gender and development, definitions can be summarized as follows:

1.6.2Sex: Sex is the biological difference between men and women. Sex differences are concerned with men's and women's bodies. Men produce sperm; women bear and breastfeed children. Sexual differences are the same throughout the human race.

1.6.3. Gender: Sex is a fact of human biology; gender is not. The experience of being male or female differs dramatically from culture to culture. The concept of gender is used by sociologists to describe all the socially given attributes, roles, activities, and responsibilities connected to being a male or a female in a given society. Our gender identity determines how we are perceived, and how are expected to think and act as women and men, because of the way society organized.

1.6.4 Gender relations: These are the social relationships between men as a sex and women as a sex. Gender relations are simultaneously relations of cooperation, connection, and mutual support, and of conflict, separation, and competition, of difference and inequality. Gender relations are concerned with how power is distributed between the sexes. They create and reproduce systemic differences in men's and women's positions in a given society. They define the way in which responsibilities and claims are allocated and the way in which each is given a value. Gender relations vary according to time and place, and between different groups of people. They also vary according to other social relations such as class, race, ethnicity, disability, and so on.

1.6 6. Gender analysis:

It is a tool for examining the differences between the roles that women and men play, the different levels of power they hold, their differing needs, constraints and opportunities, and the impact of these differences on their lives. Such an analysis explores and highlights the relationships of women and men in society, and the inequalities in those relationships, by asking: Who does what? Who has what? Who decides? Who gains? Who loses? When we pose these questions, we also ask: Which men? Which women? Gender analysis breaks down the divide between the private sphere (involving personal relationships) and the public sphere (which deals with relationships in wider society). It looks at how power relations within the household interrelate with those at the international, state, market, and community level.

1.6. Gender and Work:

1.6.1. Gender (or sexual) division of labor:

In all societies, men and women are assigned tasks, activities and responsibilities according to their sex. The gender division of labor varies from one society and culture to another, and within each culture, it also changes with external circumstances and over time. Because in most societies, gender power relations are skewed in favor of men, different values are ascribed to men's tasks and women's tasks. In all types of work done by men and women, a distinction can be made between productive work (production) and reproductive work (reproduction).

.6. 2. Gender-Analysis Frameworks:

1.6. 2.1 Production: This includes the production of goods and services for income or subsistence. It is this work which is mainly recognized and valued as work by individuals and societies, and which is most commonly included in

national economic statistics. Both women and men perform productive work, but not all of this is valued or rewarded in the same way by their communities.

1.6.2.2. Reproduction: This encompasses the care and maintenance of the household and its members, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing, bearing children and looking after them, building and maintaining shelter. This work is necessary, yet it is rarely considered of the same value as productive work. It is normally unpaid and is not counted in conventional economic statistics. It is mostly done by women.

1.6.3. Access to, and control over, resources:

When considering the way in which resources are allocated between women and men (the 'gendered' allocation of resources), it is important to look at the difference between access to resources and control over them. Access: This is defined as the opportunity to make use of a resource.

1.6.3.1 Control: This is the power to decide how a resource is used, and who has access to it. Women often have access but no control.

1.6.4 Status, responsibilities and role

There are a number of different sets of concepts which aim to distinguish between the visible aspects of gender relations between women and men (for example, as seen in the different activities they participate in), and the invisible power relations which determine these activities. As a result of their low status in the community, the activities which women perform tend to be valued less than men's; and in turn, women's low status is perpetuated through the low value placed on their activities.

1.6.5 Condition and position:

1.6.4.1 Condition: This term describes the immediate, material circumstances in which men and women live, related to their present workloads and responsibilities. Providing clean water or stoves for cooking, for example, may improve the condition of women by reducing their workload. Introducing simple technology such as improving stoves reducing time consuming for priding fuel and energy for food all these are possible to shift women burden condition.

1.6.4.2 Position: This concept describes the place of women in society relative to that of men. Changing women's position requires addressing their strategic gender interests (see below for a full definition of this term), including equal access to decision-making and resources, getting rid of discrimination in employment, land ownership, and so on. In order to change women's position, we must address the way gender determines power, status, and control over resources.

1.6.5 Practical and strategic gender interests/ needs

The dual concept of women's - or men's - practical and strategic gender interests (first coined by Maxine Montoux in 1985) was developed into a tool for planners by Caroline Moser (see appendix 2) the Moser gender analysis tool , which looks at 'needs' rather than interests.

1.6.5.1 Practical gender interests/ needs:

If these were met, the lives of women (or men) would be improved without changing the existing gender division of labor or challenging women's subordinate position in society. Meeting practical interests/ needs is a response to an immediate perceived necessity; interventions which do this are typically concerned with inadequacies in living conditions such as water provision, health care, and employment.

1.6.5.2 Strategic gender interests/ needs:

If these were met, the existing relationship of unequal power between men and women would be transformed. These interests/ needs relate to gender divisions of labor, power, and control. Those identified by women may include issues such as legal rights, domestic violence, equal wages, and women's control over their bodies. However, many of these issues are perceived as part of a natural order, which cannot be challenged. Women may only be able to articulate their strategic interests/ needs once they have exchanged knowledge with someone who knows that it is possible to change the 'natural order'. This may be an external facilitator, or a community member who has experienced another environment or culture (for example, a returning migrant worker). Men also have strategic interests/ needs: they may aim to transform their own roles (in order to be able to take part in child-care or to resist conscription into a fighting force), or, on the other hand, they may resist women's demands for more control over their own lives. Some have argued that practical and strategic interests and needs cannot be so neatly separated. Sara Long points out that every practical development intervention has an effect on power relations.

1.6 .6 Transformative (distributive) potential

Kate Young (1987) introduced a concept of transformative potential, to complement the concepts of practical needs and strategic gender interests (Young's chosen terminology). This is a useful concept to help development planners, or women themselves, to consider how their practical needs can be met in a way which has transformative potential; that is, in a way which will assist women in challenging unequal gender power relations, and contribute to women's empowerment.

1.7. Gender classifications of policies:

As a tool for helping practitioners and policy-makers determine to what degree a project or a policy is explicitly working towards transforming unequal gender relations, Naila Kabeer (1992) classifies policies into the following types.

1.7.1 Gender-blind policies: These recognize no distinction between the sexes. They make assumptions, which lead to a bias in favor of existing gender relations. Therefore, gender-blind policies tend to exclude women.

1.7.2 Gender-aware policies: This type of policy recognizes that women are development actors as well as men; that the nature of women's involvement is determined by gender relations which make their involvement different, and often unequal; and that consequently women may have different needs, interests, and priorities which may sometimes conflict with those of men. Within this category, Kabeer further distinguishes between gender-neutral, gender-specific, and gender-redistributive policies.

1.7.3 Gender-neutral policies:

Use the knowledge of gender differences in a given society to overcome biases in development interventions, in order to ensure that interventions target and benefit both sexes effectively to meet their practical gender needs. Gender-neutral policies work within the existing gender division of resources and responsibilities.

1.7.4 Gender-specific policies:

Use the knowledge of gender differences in a given context to respond to the practical gender needs of women or men; they work within the existing gender division of resources and responsibilities, SOS` project need to be sensitive towards gender specific policy.

1.7. 5 Gender-redistributive policies:

Are intended to transform existing distributions of power and resources to create a more balanced relationship between women and men, touching on strategic gender interests, They may target both sexes, or women or men separately

1.8 Why Gender Analysis?

- Process of asking or investigating key questions at the beginning of a planning process that will help
- identify gaps or differences between women and men, girls and boys
- Understand why these gaps exist and persist
- Choose what actions to take to reduce the gap or address the issue
- Process of considering how women and men, girls and boys, and their social relations are affected by the way an organization operates, or a development program is being implemented

1.8.1 What is gender analysis? It is a tool to understand social processes and respond with informed and equitable options. To identify gender issue/s and design strategies to address gender issues relevant to a proposed/existing it contributes to being more accurate in disaggregating the factors that create and sustain one condition. Some questions to be asked:

-Who does what?

-Who has what?

-Who decides what?

-HOW?

-Who gains/ access?

-Who losses?

It explores and highlights the relationship of women and men in society and the inequalities in those relationships .Seeks ways to bring about more balanced relations between women and men.

1.8.2 Levels of gender analysis:

1.8.2.1 Household and community level

- Gender gaps
- Gender analysis matrix (GAM)
- 24 hour activity profile

1. 8.3 Gender analysis-planning flow

Situational analysis:

1.8.3. 1. Surface the differential situation of men and women

- What is the gender dimension of family planning?
- Why it is considered a woman's responsibility?
- Where are the women in most time of the day?
- What prevent/hinder them from accessing essential services?
- Work? Household Chores
- Educational level

1.8.4 -Identify the differential roles and responsibilities of men and women

What is the gender roles assigned to males?

Productive..., what else?

What is the gender roles assigned to females?

Reproductive, what else?

How are these perceived roles affecting access to essential seen?

1.8.5. Analyze the differential access to resources of men and women

Department of the Interior and Local Government

- Why do women still prefer to deliver with the assistance?
- What are the factors affecting women's access to facility?—Availability of services?
 - Access road?
 - Access to Money?
 - Woman's level of education?
 - Access to Knowledge?
 - Access to Information?

1.8.6. Analyze the differential impact of programs or project interventions to men and women

Applying the 24 Hour Activity Profile

1.8.6.1. The 24 Hour Activity Profile Productive:

- Involves production of goods and services for consumption and trade
- Usually with a cash value
- Rehabilitation and formation women local market.

1.8.6.2 the 24 Hour Activity Profile Reproductive:

- Care and maintenance of the household/family

- Includes even formation of values and the transmission of traditions
- Crucial to human survival yet often devalued

1.8.6.3 The 24 Hour Activity Profile Community work:

- Organization of social events and services, ceremonies and celebrations;
- -Participation in groups and organization;
- -Involves considerable volunteer time;
- -Venue for decision-making

1.8.7 Leisure:

- -Time for oneself
- Recreation
- Recharge physically, mentally, spiritually

1.8.8 Mainstreaming gender:

Mainstream gender is a policy to integrate gender issues and concerns into every aspect of an organization's priorities and procedures. The precise meaning of 'mainstreaming' means making gender concerns the responsibility⁴ of all organization's staff, and ensuring that they are integrated into all structures and all work. (This is seen as an alternative making gender concerns the sole responsibility of SOS's team This has been a way in which governments and organizations can signal their acknowledgement of the importance of women's issues (throughout the organization, as well as maintaining specialist departments or units - in order to avoid marginalization and co-optation of gender issues. In general, 'mainstreaming' is understood as a welcome departure from an 'integrationist' approach, which is simply

⁴Razavi S and Miller C (1995) *Gender Mainstreaming*, UNRISD, Geneva.

concerned with allowing women access to development activities and bureaucracies. 'Mainstreaming gender is both a technical and political process which requires shifts in organizational cultures and ways of thinking, as well as in the goals, structures, and resources allocation of international agencies, government, and NGOs.'

CHAPTER 2

2.1. The Assessment Methodology

The consultant used details data collection methods, asking questions like what where, how, by whom, sample size if any, act. And description of any limitation encountered during data collection periods (max.3 pages)

2.1. Gender Analysis Framework

This assessment depends on Harvard analytical tools and Moser gender framework to guide the development of data collection and analysis in order to correspond to different needs of the SOS's project. The analysis based on important gender aspects that could enhance achievement of the project targets in creating equal opportunities, ownership and control over productive assets, equal representation in the project as well as addressing the link between community peaceful coexistence and gender issues. This gender needs assessment and analysis was based on the following aspects:

- Education.
- Division of Labour and power relation.
- Capacities and Access to resources and control over resources
- Environmental Protection and Conservation
- Decision Making and Power Structure
- Women position and status.
- Production and reproduction works for both gender
- Women practical and strategic interests/ needs

2.2. Sampling Methods:

2.2.1. Selection of study villages and Respondents

The Gender Needs Assessment and Analysis was carried in 4 localities around the Eastern corridors in South Kordofan Namely, Dalami, Habila, Dilling and AlGoaz localities. These villages were selected purposively basing on project`s pre and ongoing interventions. Respondents for household survey were selected randomly basing on the 5 percent of the total number of households in each village, while Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants and Key Informant Interview (KII) respondents were selected purposively as described in the project documents.

1.2. Data Collection Methods and tools:

12.1. Key Informant Interviews (KII):

Key informants were selected from various institutions that included: key persons at the targeted communities, officers, Village Community leaders, CBOs Community based organizations leaders. These Interviews were guided by a checklist of questions (Appendix I), the project document review, and project staff interview

1.2.2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Two focus group discussions in each village (men and women) were conducted. Participants were selected with a help of village leaders and the local resistance committees at each village. Selection of participants considered different social groups, sex, and age and livelihood activity. A checklist of questions that was used to guide this focus group discussion is shown in Appendix II

2.2. 3 Data Analysis

Theme-Content Analysis

Data collected through. Through Key Informants Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) summarized and arranged according to themes relevant for the study objectives and subjected to theme-gender analysis tools and technique. The purpose was to generate information for answering key research questions

Chapter 3

Assessment Findings and Discussion:

3.1. Introduction

This gender analysis survey study depends on Harvard analytical tools and Moser gender framework to guide the development of data collection and analysis in order to correspond to different needs of the SOS's project. The analysis based on important gender aspects that could enhance achievement of the project targets in creating equal opportunities, ownership and control over productive assets, equal representation in the project as well as addressing the link between community peaceful coexistence and gender issues. This gender needs assessment and analysis was based on the following aspects:

- Education.
- Division of Labour and power relation.
- Capacities and Access to resources and control over resources
- Environmental Protection and Conservation
- Decision Making and Power Structure
- Women position and status.
- Production and reproduction works for both genders
- Women practical and strategic interests/ needs

3.2 Education

Participants from AlGoaz, Dilling, Habila and Dalami, during the the FGD revealed that the rate of basic school's enrolment between boys and girls in the targeted communities is unfair in terms of school facilities, space for girl education, most of schools are mixed which doesn't support the families

decisions to send their daughters to these schools. The findings also revealed that among the basic school students in the surveyed areas mentioned above, the female constituted less than male, the slight difference is seen in secondary school students which were completely dominated by males. During FGD and KII (Dilling, Habila and Dalami) the findings indicated that major livelihood activities in the area are agriculture, livestock keeping, bee keeping, subsistence farming, tree nurseries and gardening. Agriculture was identified by FGD members as the major economic activity practiced by both men and women. Participants from women FGD reported that the structural roles in agriculture involve equal participation of men and women in the production of food for domestic usage; however commercial crop productions are male sphere. During FGD, women participants reported that they are more involved in processing of spices than men. However, men participants indicated that they are more involved in marketing of agricultural products (see appendix1)⁵. As a result, decision on spending of household income is ultimately dominated by men. This limits women's financial capacity and in turn lowers their voice and participation in household and community decision making. In this context, poor participation of women in marketing of household products has a negative implication on gender mainstreaming within the current SOS's project as it can affect women access to markets for the farm products. FGD findings further indicated that apart from women's full involvement in agriculture and other tasks and activities, they also bear the burden of domestic tasks that are often demanding, laborious, and energy-consuming and unpaid. These included tasks like providing water and firewood, cooking, taking care of the children and caring for the elderly and the sick. Both boys and girls are involved in agricultural activities during weekends or school holidays. Even though, according to FGD, time use by household members is not fixed throughout the year, a typical a day of a

⁵ Appendix 1 Harvard activity profile in this report

woman involve at least 14 hours of work with little or no time for leisure while that of men involve between 9- 11 hours of work (Table 2). FGD also indicated that men dedicates evening hours for leisure. However, it was informed by FGD participants that time allocation varies depending on seasons.

3.3.: The daily activity profile: Time use at Household

Level Time	Women	Men
5:00-7:00	Cleaning, Fetching Water, Preparing breakfast, preparing kids for school	Sleeping
7:00- 10:00	Farming, search for firewood	Waking up, having breakfast and going to the farm
10:00-1:00	Farming, returning home to prepare lunch	Farming, returning home for lunch
1:00-03:00	Having lunch, returning to the farm	Having lunch, returning to the farm
03:00-5:00	Farming, returning home from farm	Farming, farming, returning home from farm
05:00- 08:00	Preparing dinner	Resting, social gathering
08:00-10:00	Having dinner, finish household chores, sleeping	Having dinner, social gatherings, sleeping

For example farming activities during rain seasons can be substituted by food/spice processing during dry seasons. FGD findings also indicated that at community level men and women roles are also slightly different. Men are more engaged in community decision making processes than women. However, some women aren't engaged in community decision making and planning roles. Women are expected to participate actively in tasks related to social events like wedding and funerals whereby they are required to take part

in the preparation of meals and cleaning. According to the FGD in Neily, in social events, men on the other hand are largely involved roles related to planning and decision making. Accordingly as reported during FGD, boys and girls are expected: Boys support their fathers and girls support their mothers. KII with Lubad administrative leaders at Al Dilling locality showed things are different at the local level as there is fair and equal representation of gender in various decision making processes. As this study found and also indicated that in a majority of communities in South Kordofan, there exist a huge difference on the roles and responsibilities of men and women from the household to community levels. Women always bear a heavier workload than men that limited their participating in the communities In addition to reproductive roles⁶, women in rural areas spend between 16-18 hours⁷ per day working compared to men who spend between 8- 10 hours per day.

3.4. Factors affecting Division of Labour:

Traditions, cultural norms, stereotypes, attitudes and beliefs remain the main factors behind the existing division of labour and power relation in targeted localities around South Kordofan State. KII with male at Samasim in Habila locality activist who introduced himself as a member of local resistance committee member in his Community, he said that it is normal to see the household chores and reproductive roles as women's tasks and it has to be that way. It was also informed by KII that women in most parts are voiceless, partly due to Oppressive traditions in some villages it was reported that if a man would be seen helping in any household chores, it would end up being a talk of laughter to the community. However some few men were reported to help their women in some of household tasks

3.5 Provision of Appropriate Technology:

⁶ Appendix 1 Harvard tool for activity profile

⁷Porter F, Smyth I, Sweerman, C (eds.) (2009) *Gender Works*, Oxfam GB, Oxford

FGD informed that provision of simple technologies, mainly improved cooking stoves in order to simplify household roles. Examples of such technologies⁸ include energy saving stoves, rain water harvesting and Animal drawn -ploughs. According to the FGD participants, simplification of roles through the use of simple technologies enabled them to save time for engagement in other development activities. Therefore, gender mainstreaming within the SOS's project will need to ensure that simple appropriate technologies are developed and promoted so that women can get enough time for engagement in various economic activities including the Agro-business. Support of improved cooking stoves will also minimize household firewood requirements, and thus contribute to the reduction of cutting trees as cooking energy. Discussions with FGD participants indicated that other simple technologies such solar energy for water harvesting and traditional irrigation for the households across the studied villages.

3.6 Access to Resources and Control over the Resources

⁸Kabeer N (1995) 'Targeting women or transforming institutions, Policy lessons from NGOs' anti-poverty efforts', in *Development in Practice* 5:2, Oxfam GB, Oxford.

Key informants interviewed indicated that successful implementation of the envisaged project will require promotion and investment in the small scale business enterprises. During the interview, key informants were of the opinion that investment in small scale business enterprises will enhance processing of women access to resources and thus open a way to reach markets at neighbourhood villages market places. However, key informants indicated that investment in small scale enterprises requires both financial capital and human skills that need to be developed through awareness raising and skills development by using entrepreneurship training such as vocational training, and marketing skills, and provision of small businesses start-up packages. Similarly, FGD participants In Doshol (Samasim) villages at Habila locality, reflected their opinion that improving access to credit among women will be very important in both providing capital for IGAs (including these small scale business enterprises). It was mentioned by FGD participants that there was no formal and registered Micro Finance institution across the survey villages. According to FGD participants, villagers had their own informal saving and credits groups, with only few members. It was also informed by FGD with women group in Dalami that memberships to the existing informal groups were found to be more among women than men. During FGD in Dalami, it was clarified that there were informal community groups that deals with small businesses such as breaks making, water selling and bee keeping According to FGD, the objective of these groups is to assist members in generating income that will facilitate a loan and savings scheme. It was informed by FGD participants that members are allowed to take small loans on condition that they return them. FGD informed that these groups have also helped women in providing them with alternatives income generation, socialization, building of business skills and other opportunities, For some of the women, it is also a survival mechanism as being members of the groups, they are allowed to borrow for health needs, food, school fees and other basic necessities. Many

women hold on to the groups precisely for the reason that they will approach the group for business. However, it was reported FGD that majority of the groups are not organized, they lack business skills, and most of them have no strong leadership. Other challenges are lack of business and group management skills e.g. book keeping and group management reporting. According to FGD, these challenges are largely associated with the lack of capital for investment in small businesses. Hence, according to Lubat FGD, improvement of community groups may also contribute to the success of small business enterprises. During the discussion FGD informed that both men and women in the studied villages were highly interested in accessing Income Generation Activities IGAs institutions. However, as mentioned by FGD, most of the villagers, especially women In Neily , they declared that they are confident and capable to run business However, lack of information on micro finance opportunities, male dominance in household decision making remain challenges for their continuous subordinate position.

3.7 Access to Markets

This study found that majority of the households had various activities for income and other households' needs, whereas majority of the respondents were depending on farming activities (crop production and farming) and livestock keeping. This study found that there were several challenges related to access to markets for agricultural and other products in the targeted areas. During the Focus Group Discussion Neily (FGD), it was informed that dominance of males in household decision making regarding selling of products and poor knowledge and skills of women in processing and backing of products were affecting women's business activities. FGD participants further informed Security concerns for women in accessing far markets as they may face harassment and violence and men dominance in household decisions. However some women were reported to have access to markets

outside villages as the case of women in Al Neigia during the FGD however, will need to find a way of improving women access and control of markets

3.8 Access to Information and Communication:

Focus Group Discussion informed that the main sources of information were radios, community groups and neighbourhoods information sharing. It was also informed by FGD that other means of communication like newspapers, televisions are not readily available in the studied villages. When asked of their preferred means of communication and information sharing, both men and women in the studied villages mentioned village government as the most preferred and useful source of information in the villages. It was informed by the FGD that village government communicates with the villagers through general and village committees meetings where they share information received from other levels of administration and development plans such as improvement of agricultural production. The CBOs can also use simple print media like brochures, posters and folk media of communication. Key informant interview findings informed that the successful implementation of project activities will depend on effective availability and access to information on markets, new production techniques and simple technologies in order to improve their income levels and household sustenance.

3.9 Status, responsibilities and roles:

There are a number of different sets of concepts which aim to distinguish between the visible aspects of gender relations between women and men (for example, as seen in the different activities they participate in), and the invisible power relations which determine these activities. As a result of their low status in the community, the activities which women perform tend to be valued less than men's; and in turn, women's low status is perpetuated through the low value placed on their activities.

3.10 Condition and position:

3.10.1 Condition: This term describes the immediate, material circumstances in which men and women live, related to their present workloads and responsibilities. During FGD in Doshol -Habila locality, they recommended that providing clean water or efficient stoves for cooking, for example, may improve the condition of women by reducing their workload. Introducing simple technology such as improving stoves reducing time consuming for fuel and energy for food all these are possible to shift women burden condition.

3.10.2 Position: This concept describes the place of women in society relative to that of men. Changing women's position requires addressing their strategic gender interests, including equal access to decision-making and resources, getting rid of discrimination in employment, land ownership, and so on. In order to change women's position, the project must address the way gender determines power, status, and control over resources.

3.11 Practical and strategic gender interests/ needs

The concept of women's - or men's - practical and strategic gender) was developed into a tool for planners by Caroline Moser (see appendix 2) the Moser gender analysis tool, which looks at 'needs'.

3.11.1 Practical gender needs: If these were met, the lives of women (or men) would be improved without changing the existing gender division of labor or challenging women's subordinate position in society. Meeting practical interests/ needs is a response to an immediate perceived necessity; interventions which do this are typically concerned with inadequacies in living conditions such as water provision, health care, and employment.

3.11.2 Strategic gender needs: If these were met, the existing relationship of unequal power between men and women would be transformed. These

interests/ needs relate to gender divisions of labor, power, and control. Those identified by women may include issues such as legal rights, domestic violence, equal wages, and women's control over their bodies and participation, considering women participation at all level including political participation, there is an obvious challenge face women in the targeted areas to fulfill the 40% the portion assigned for women from the constitutions documents for instance in Neigia during the FGD informed that most of them are illiterate, there is no ant educational programs for female therefore the dropout of school are widely spread the same was found with Dalami women and Habila . Men also have strategic interests/ needs: they may aim to transform their own roles (in order to be able to take part in child-care or to resist conscription into a fighting force), or, on the other hand, they may resist women's demands for more control over their own lives Some have argued that practical and strategic interests and needs cannot be so neatly separated. Based on Mozar (see appendix 3 Mozar model) that every practical development intervention has an effect on power relations.

3.12. Gender classifications of policies:

As a tool for helping practitioners and policy-makers determine to what degree a project or a policy is explicitly working towards transforming unequal gender relations, Naila Kabeer (1992) classifies policies into the following types.

3.13 Gender and Environmental Protection and Conservation

Gender and Awareness, Utilization and Conservation of natural resources:

Key informants interview revealed that natural resources in the studied villages play a very important role in the household economic development for majority of rural communities. It was informed that there is high

dependence of villagers to natural resources in their daily sustenance. Findings from key informants' interviews corresponded to household survey findings which reported various activities which related to the utilisation of natural resources. FGD mentioned Land, Forest, seasonal Rivers, ponds and Dams as important natural resources which are utilised for their livelihoods activities. . FGD also identified utilisation of land as the most important resource in supporting of their lives. They mentioned forest as the second resources which is being utilised to support livelihoods through beekeeping and butterfly farming and offering other important ecosystem services like clean air and rainfall. However, as key informant indicated, FGD also informed that they were not allowed to utilise forest reserves, hence, during discussion with FGD participants, it was mentioned that villagers use their own tree farms to meet their household needs such as beekeeping, herbs and trees as well as plots for spice farming. Focus Group Discussion participants informed that conservation of both women and men are responsible for natural resources conservation and management. It was mentioned by women that they are contributing to the conservation of forest resources through abiding to conservation rules and regulations and reporting to authorities of any misconduct. During the discussion with women, it was also informed that they participate in planting trees and establish tree nurseries which benefit both their income and conservation. It was mentioned by FGD in Neily that the intervention of Sand Dams that introduced by SOS recently was successfully solve the problems of water scarcity in the area , they reported that the local water pumps become bringing more water, the farm surrounding Sand Dams become green, women feel comfort due to the availability of water unlike before the intervention they spent most of the time stand in Queue just to have one Jerri- can of water , in most cases they walked distance to unsafe places to fetch water which forced them to harassment and abused , they also reported

that in emergency issues like forest fires, men are the ones who are more involved.

3.14 Gender equality and GBV issues:

Interviews with key informants showed that some initiatives are going on in the targeted areas which reflected the desired of local communities to apply gender equality and to be sensitive towards women issues. Issues like Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Women (VAW) were highlighted during the FGD specially the introductory session for gender key concepts Dalami, Habila and Dilling reported that they don't practised FGM⁹, while community at Al Neigia reported that this phenomenon is wide spread in the area, however, the targeted communities informed that they are widely have child married, forced married, they also reported that beaten, verbal and physical insults as features and types of domestic violence perceived as normal practised against women, they also reported that rape rarely reported as the survivors and their relative think for it as taboo to be discussed or informed the local authority or community leaders .The ongoing programmes and initiatives should targeting to provide equal benefits to both men and women specially with raising the awareness on gender issues and concerns. It was also informed by FGD that SOS has been working in helping women and men to improve their livelihoods by promoting the adoption of better agricultural techniques and by providing new environmental friendly business such as modern tools for farming. Accordingly, FGD added that is also helping local people to develop and implement strategies to conserve local natural resources, tackle fire and deforestation induced by illegal logging, mining and firewood collection. It was further informed by FGD that supports training of teachers in environment education, and women in the improvement of garden farming activities.

⁹ SOS's team report-Kuadogli office

It was mentioned by both women and men during FGD that roles of girls and boys are mainly based at the household level.

3.1.4. Views and Preferences:

This study found that there was mixed preferences of respondents on the SOS's project. During FGD in Dalami, AlGoaz and Habila, it was informed that SOS project is an important opportunity for enhancing their livelihood while conserving the natural resources. FGD suggested that the project has to improve some farm economies through distribution of improving seeds and agricultural tools, tree nurseries, bee keeping, spice farming and processing, livestock keeping. During the discussion, it was also found that preferences on the green businesses varied from one village to another depending on the environment and resources found in the area. It was informed by FGD participants that villages such as Al Lubat, Kajang at Dilling and Ngeili and dosol at Habila, they are lies closely to the forest reserve like Dilling suited for cash crops farming like vegetable farming, bee keeping and ecotourism. FGD participants in other studied village such as Al Neigia at Algoz, which is close to the train rail way and the bigger grain market in the area informed that they preferred to have local market with special space for women. During FGD with men, it was informed that their preferred green economies are beekeeping, fish farming and ecotourism; while women on the other hand indicated that they preferred mostly spice farming, food processing and vegetable farming and making of ornament from local shrub- straw. However, it was also informed by FGD that both men and women can be engaged in all activities which contribute to household food requirement and income. It was further clarified that there are some activities which can be easily practised by men as compared to women, and handcrafts are mainly suited for women as compared to men

3.15Promotion of local alternative income generating activities and Services

Key informants interview informed that is implementing activities for promoting alternative income generating activities as a strategy for reducing pressure of adjacent local communities to Forest Reserves .According to the Key Informant Interview (KII) at Dalami and Dilling , they recommended that support local initiatives by the provision of trainings and materials for the promotion of alternative livelihood activities. It was further informed by KII that woman has already supported various activities including garden farming, dairy cattle keeping, Bee keeping, tree nurseries, Accordingly, KII indicated that support the implementation of activities and considers equal participation of men, women and youth in these activities reflect gender equality.

3.1.6. Promotion of local alternative income generating activities and Services

Key informants interview informed that through implementing activities for promoting alternative income generating activities (IGAs) as a strategy for reducing pressure of adjusting local communities to Forest Reserves (FR). According to the Key Informant Interview (KII), supports the provision of trainings and materials for the promotion of alternative livelihood activities. It was further informed by KII that there has already supported various activities including garden, farming, goat restocking, tree nurseries, vocations skills, and small business projects Accordingly, KII indicated that the implementation of activities considers equal participation of men, women and youth both male and female

3.1.7. Decision Making and Power Structure:

During the Focus group discussion indicated that communities have made advances in terms of equal representation in village based committees and public decision making. It was mentioned by FGD participants that representation in village committees was mentioned to be fair and that representatives were elected through a democratic process during the village general assembly meeting. It was also informed that women do attend public

meetings¹⁰ in large numbers although some may not be as expressive as men. It was informed by FGD that that overall readiness of women in participating in business and public decisions is generally weak, partly due to lack of confidence, low self-esteem and customary set up where women are not considered to talk besides their husbands. Based on the findings from this study, it is important to set up strategies for improving mainstreaming of gender in decision making processes at household level so that it can contribute to the implementation of SOS`s project such as investments in green products and improvement of household livelihoods, including decision making on the use of income derived from the sales. FGD findings further indicated that although women have significant contribution in household production and income generation, dominance of men on the use of income even in matters which are not beneficial to the households, reduces women voices and economic capacity. It was informed by women participants during FGD that if they are given opportunities to make decision, then their priority is to make sure that family basic needs are met i.e. basic education, healthy daily meal. Thus, enhancing women involvement in decision making is very important not only these activities but all other project activities. for the better success of SOS`s project, but also for the entire household welfare and community peaceful coexistence.

¹⁰ SOS`s staff report about Al Neigia community at Al Goz locality July 2021

Chapter Four

4.1. Conclusions (lesson learnt)

The aim of this Gender Analysis was to undertake a study aimed at providing recommendations for prioritising actions under SO4: Improved gender equitable relations at the household (HH) level, and under livelihood and health which identifies households' workload distribution, roles and responsibilities, norms and attitudes. This report has documented the ways in which gender roles and relations at the household level impact on well-being for women and family, and outlined the factors contributing to unequal gendered workloads. Gender inequality was deeply entrenched in all but three of the sites visited by consultancy team, and they found out three exceptions, which was still evident among some families. These were that the proposed Project framework is start point in addressing gender inequality, and in addition to that it is recommended that gender awareness are began to mainstreamed into all project activities by conducting comprehensive gender issues of planned activities and working which will help to incorporate gender-aware programming across all project activities and actions.

One example of gender mainstreaming needed to be considered in the future would be to mandate equal participation of men and women in training provided by the project. If training is to include both men and women in the same training session, facilitators must ensure that the session enable women's full participation. Modelling forms of group management that enable women to practice 'having a voice' build confidence and representing women as well as showing men that women's opinions are valued by the communities and project staff is an important step in breaking down current models of differential gendered political participation. Project staffs have an important

role to play in modelling women leadership and women's empowerment and should be provided training to emphasise the level of responsibility that they have at every moment that they are in a village. Project staff should seek to demonstrate their high regard for women and children at all times they are in the village, looking for opportunities to explicitly demonstrate their respect for women as a way of showing leadership in gender equality, such approach would bring in good opportunities to re-enforce the explicit gender equality messages being delivered in specific gender training. Moreover, training planning should take into account women's child-minding responsibilities and seek to facilitate participation despite these parenting responsibilities, perhaps by arranging child minding so that women can participate in skills training sessions. The advancement of women's rights is especially critical to transforming the community gender inequality. In developing countries, 43 % of the farm labour force is female, and women represent two-thirds of the world's hundreds of millions of poor livestock keepers. While women handle the vast majority of unpaid work—including caring for children and the elderly, cooking, and other household chores—they are often denied access to education, training programs, and technology, forbidden from owning property or controlling their natural resources, and excluded from decision-making processes that directly affect their lives. On average, women in most countries earn only 60 – 75 percent of men's wages and are often paid less for the same labour. Yet studies show that when women gain more economic strength, their families and communities benefit. When women control household income, they are more likely than men to spend money on their families (food, clothing, and health-related items). Research shows a 20 % increase in childhood survival rates when women manage their household budget and they are given equal access to resources, education, financing, and land rights, they can increase farm yields more.

4.2 Recommendation:

- The key recommendations of this report aimed at increasing gender equality and women's empowerment as follows:

There were two main problems related to women child welfare observed and/or reported by key informants during the research visits to the four targeted areas recognized that: many children have no access to primary education and a high prevalence of early marriage. One older man in the FGD reported that most of children drop out of school before completing primary school; though the team was not able to verify this figure, but what is clearly mentioned toward this significant gap in the ability of children to access school. And that the Access to school was not a matter of distance: both primary and secondary schools were readily accessible by walking. Access to school was a matter of money and the priorities of parents who decide if their children can or cannot attend school. Early marriage was a much more complicated issue, though it is related to lack of access to secondary education as well as other factors. The multiple axes of social marginalisation experienced by some young women in this community were exemplified by one of the young women in the FGD. There was one young girl in the women's FGD in Dalami who was around 15 years of age and she holding a baby (she herself was unsure of her age and the baby). During the FGD she stayed silent and was too shy to respond to any of the discussion points; even when she was asked a question directly she did not respond. We assumed she did not understand and requested other women in the group to assist to translate for us, and it was at this point that another layer of social marginalisation became apparent.

- There is clear evidence that attention to gender issues in activity design and both men and women will participate and benefit, and to ensure that they are not disadvantaged. However, this is a necessary but insufficient

and more efforts to ensure that benefits are effectively achieved equally by both men and women for more sustainability of project intervention

- Involve women and men at community level in planning and selection of profitable village-based economies. By establishment women saving /cooperative economic groups based on their livelihood activities.
- Involve youths in planning and selection of appropriate livelihood interventions
- Use gender disaggregated data in planning and reporting.
- Consider priorities of both men and women emphasize on women and youth technical and financial empowerment.
- Ensure equal participation of men and women in capacity building activities.
- -Ensure gender balance in selection of projects for support.
- Empower local government authorities to monitor progress and assist in the supervision of gender equality.
- Ensure monitoring and evaluation logical frameworks reflect a gender based project.
- Encourage women and youth initiatives for commercial purposes such as bee keeping, spice farming, ecological tourism, vegetable farming.
- Construction or rehabilitate Al Lubat and Al Aneigia local market and encourage women to enter the market by strengthening them with market skilled-based programs
- Provision of Income Generation Activities(IGAs) and small business management for returnees and IDPs HHs as livelihood diversification option
- Support women groups and CBOs institutionally and promote their association and business management and marketing skills

Appendixes:

Appendix 1: Gender Analysis tools

Appendix 1.1. Harvard activity profile

-Harvard analytical tool for gender analysis:

Activity profile:

Production activity	Male child	Male adult	Female child	Female adult
Planting , weeding, storing				
Seedling , digging				
Picking and drying				
Terrace construction				
Harvesting				
Markets				
Growing maize				
Growing okra				
Reproduction activity	Male child	Male adult	Female child	Female adult
Household work				
Feeding animals				
Collecting firewood				

Collecting water				
Looking after elderly and children				
Domestics works				
Growing maize				
Growing okra				
Socio-political activity	Male child	Male adult	Female child	Female adult
Wedding				
Funerals				
Participation in public arena				
Sports				
Recreation				
Election				

2- Harvard analytical 2: access and control profile

Source: Harvard gender assessment analytical tool UNDP 2014, World Bank2017

Appendix 2:

Moser gender analysis tool:

A. Women practical needs	B-Women strategic needs	Notice
access to seedlings	collective action lobby and organisation	B .Women Political empowerment
Fuel for cooking	right to speak out	
needs related to reforestation	skills in leadership	
Food processing / handicrafts skills	positions in the project and community	A. Economic empowerment
improved ovens	Education/ capacity building	

Using Harvard Tool 1: Activity profile

Production activities	Male Child	Male Adult	Woman Child	Woman Adult
Planting, weeding, storing rice			x	x
Harvesting rice			x	x
Seedling production		x		x
Cassava cultivation		x		
Maize cultivation		x		
Tobacco growing		x		x
Peanut cultivation		x		x
Cashew cultivation		x		
Coffee growing		x		x
Cocoa growing		x		
Home gardens				x
Seasonal agricultural work		x		x
Contract labourers		x		
Reforestation		x		x
Production, sale of rattan items				x
Crafts and sales		x		
Nursery reforestation				x
Animal breeding		x		
Transplanting				x
Hoeing				x
Weeding				x
Harvesting				x
Picking and drying coffee				x
Picking and drying tobacco				x
Gathering leaves and fruit				x
Ploughing fields		x		
Terrace construction		x		
Reproduction activities				
Household work			x	x
Feeding cattle	x		x	x
Collecting firewood	x		x	x
Collecting water			x	x
Collecting natural medicines			x	x
Animal care	x			
Socio-political activities⁶				
Weddings		x		x
Funerals		x		x
Participation in arisan				x
Village meetings		x		x

Using Harvard Tool 2: Access and control profile					
Resources			Benefits		
	Women	Men		Women	Men
Land	A/C	A/C	Credit programme		A/C
Credit		A/C	Extension programme	A	A/C
Machines		A/C	Planting and work in nursery	A	A/C
Fertilizer		A/C	Stoves provided by project	A	A/C
Paid work	A/C	A/C	Incentives		A/C
Key: A = Access, C = Control					

Sources: World Bank Gender Assessment report 2017

Harvard access and control activity profile

Appendix3: Participants list:

No	Name	sex	address	Category
Dalami locality				
1-	Awad Al-Basha	male	Group leader	Young women
2	Haider Al-Taher	male	Resistance committees	community
3	Zaher Al Basha	male	Resistance committees	Government
4	Iqbal Nusa Al Noor	female	Resistance committees	Young women
5	Umm Kulthum	female	teacher	community
6	Amani Coco Al Noor	Female	Ministry of social development	Government
7	Wahiba Idris	Female	groups association	Women leader
8	Jafar Al-Taher	Male	Self—business	Women leader
9	Amer Al Basha Abu Dagan	Male	Private	community
10	Fatima Abdullah	Female	teacher	
Habla				
1	Amna Al-Amin Seddik	female	HH	community
2	Nizar Adam	Male	Resistance committee	commuinty
3	Ibrahim Jibril	Male	The state executive manager - SK	government
4	Maryam Talib Hassan	female	HH	Young female
5	Namarq Musa	female	HH	Young female

6	Dar Al-Sham Ibrahim Fadl	female	Private work-	community
7	Raja Hammad Al-Amin	female	activist	Women leader
8	Mohamed Hamed	male	Resistance committee	community
9	Iman Altom	female	HH	community
10	Abeer Saber Al Basha	Female	activist	community
Al Lubat-Dilling				
1	Kames ali saleh gafer	male	Community leader	Administrative leader
2	Nageemeldeen hamed ali	male	Resistance committee	Young male
3	Om habeba aboon	female	Resistance committee	Young female
4	Esmaeel abdoelhameed	female	activist	community
5	Saeed hassan maki	female	teacher	community
6	Asmhaan magani ebrahiem	female	teacher	community
7	Kadega margm	female	Self—business	community
8	Salwa hamer	female		community
9	Asia kadam saraseel	female		community
10	Rawda Mohamed madani	female		community
Kajang-Dilling				
1	Kamees gaga sena	male	Community leader	Administrative leader
2	Afkar hamer	female	Resistance committee	Young female
3	Elrasheed Mohamed	male	Resistance committee	Young male
4	Swsan ala alla	female	Administrative community leader-	community
5	Daheea hassan saleem	female	Self—business	community
6	Najwa Gajak Ambadi	Female	Political activist	Women leader
7	Fatimah DifAllah	Female	Teacher-government	Women leader
8	Awatif Hamid Omer	female	Radio broadcast	Young women
9	Hawa abdalla	Female	Activists/ private business	community
10	Faiza hessain	Female	Business women	community
11	Badeella eltaeeb	Female	teacher	government
12	Rania osman	Female	activist	community
Al Neigia -Al Goze				
1	Mohammed Tahir	male		community
2	Buthina Kamal Ahmed	Female	HH	Young women
3	Hanan Salih Mohammed	Female	HH	Women leader
4	Zeinab Abdallah Abu gasim	Female	activist	Women leader

5	Um Kalthoum Al Tag AlTaib	female	Household	Young women
6	Hassan Ali Sir Alkhatim	male	Retired teacher	community
7	Motasim Osman Adam	Male	Resistance committee	community
8	Zahra Gibreel	Female	HH	community
9	Amna Al Taib	female	HH	community
10	Nor Aldain Idris	Male	Business man	community

Appendix 4: Stories and Photo gallery:

Respondent story from Dalami locality



A women Respondent from Dalami reported that they benefit great from (Mini Water Yards that were provided by SOS, she said we are no longer wasting our time in walking distance for collecting water as well as waiting time for collecting water reduced from 1-2 hours to half hour, she added that there is little civic educational program in the area, she enclosed to mentioned that even those who are lucky to reached out secondary schools have little chances to complete their education because there

is no secondary education in the area, she added I am a victim of being married early due to poor girls access to education in Dalami.

Community leader story:



Dalami community leader explain that SOS Sahel is just started recently in year 2020 providing community development activities, before the intervention of Sahel Sudan it was very hard to provide water nearby and women are more suffering along their way to collect water and are faced with different kind of harassment, they are now safe because of the two Mini Water Yards provided by SOS

but they needed more other program such as literacy classes and capacity skills on how to run their own small businesses to improve their income



Part of women water committee memebers particiated in FGD



Above photo shows: the Neily women vote for being confidence and have ability to entre business releam and to grow cash crops such as vegetables, to breed bee for commeritial purposes



The above Photo shows: Al Neigeia community June 2021 , informed that they only organization provided them with meaningfull support is SOS Sahel , as the only organization entered their village and rehabilitated their Haffir that improvrdr their access to clean and safe water supplies



Above photo shows, the consultant team, SOS`s staff and Ngeily women during FGD June2021. It was also showing The female respondent who graduated from Ahfad university interperated the issues of gender for the targeted group in local language

End of the report

Thanks