



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE- CENTRED APPROACHES - MAIDUGURI

WOODFUEL SUPPLY/DEMAND, ASSOCIATED MULTI-
SECTORAL CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A
PEACEFUL MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Training objectives

- Knowledge of global policy frameworks and guidances
- Define types of gender-based violence and how they affect the agricultural sectors
- Advice on fuel efficient stoves and food storage
- Knowledge of tools supporting the integration of gender, GBV, AAP and PSEA principles
- Collect data to inform programming

Agenda

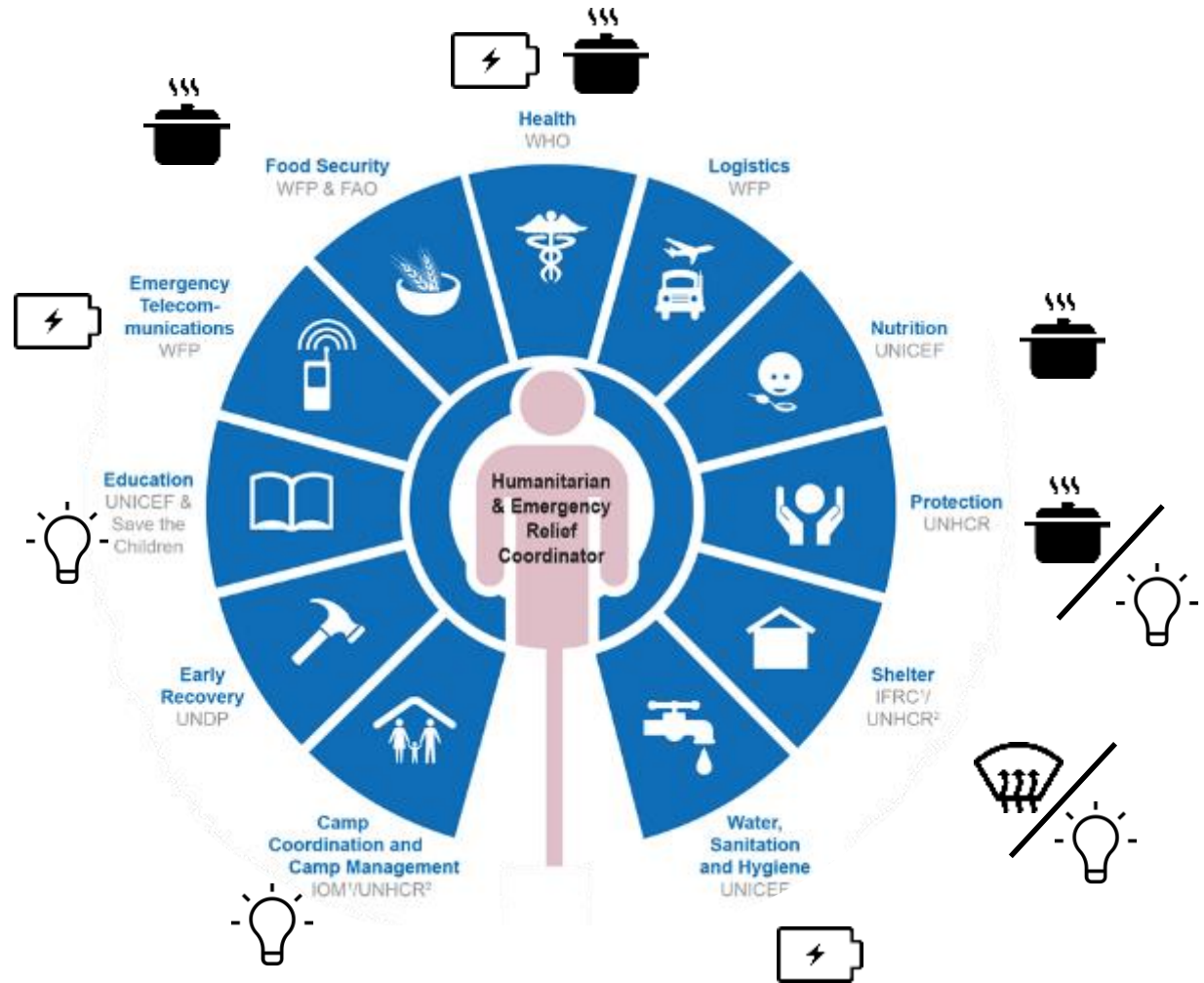
Wednesday 4 April 2018

Time	Session Title	Session Components
8:45 – 9:00	Opening of the training	Welcome remarks by the Deputy FAO Nigeria Representative Introduction of facilitators and participants Review of training objectives and agenda Ground rules
9:00 – 10:15	Session 1 - Global and national overview	Programme quality and global frameworks (World Humanitarian Summit, Grand Bargain) Why is energy important for Food Security? Overview of SAFE challenges, opportunities and interventions in Northeast Nigeria
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee break	
10:30 – 11:30	Session 2 - SAFE	Introduction to the impact of traditional bio-energy use on the environment and women Cooking technologies
11:30 – 12:30	Session 3 – SAFE	Challenges of food preservation in displacement settings and existing technologies
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch break	
13:30 – 14:30	Session 4 - Gender	What is GBV and how does it relate to food security, energy access and environment?
14:30 – 15:30	Session 5 - Protection	Protection in SAFE programming
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 – 16:45	Session 6	Data collection – challenges and proposals
16:45 – 17:00	Closing day 2	Summary, actions, key points emerged



No “home for energy”

- No formal role in the humanitarian system means **no dedicated funding, no long term strategy, and no common quality standards**
- No coordination leads to **uneven aid, varying quality, wasted resources**, or worse – no aid at all
- SAFE humanitarian Working Group





GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR
CLEAN COOKSTOVES



SAFE
SAFE ACCESS TO
FUEL AND ENERGY



SAFE Humanitarian Working Group 2014-Present

“Facilitate a more coordinated, predictable, timely, and effective response to the fuel and energy needs of crisis-affected populations.”

www.safefuelandenergy.org



SET4Food

SET4food



www.set4food.org

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Increase the resilience
of livelihoods
to threats and crises

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SlzIQbmP_c4

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Energy access in North-East Nigeria

Jonas Bervoets
Programme Officer, FAO Nigeria

04 April 2018

Energy access in North-East Nigeria



Food and Agriculture Organization
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UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



World Food Programme
wfp.org

SAFE ACCESS TO FUEL AND ENERGY – NORTH-EAST NIGERIA: Assessment highlights

BACKGROUND

A limited or inadequate access to energy poses a significant challenge to vulnerable people and is an often overlooked issue in the humanitarian response. The **Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE)** approach aims to address the multi-sectoral risks and challenges, such as:

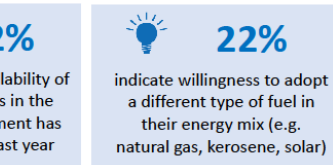
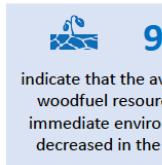
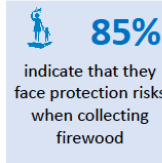
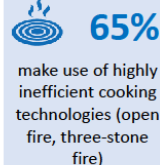
- **Food insecurity and nutrition:** skipping meals or undercooking food due to insufficient access to fuel
- **Protection:** harassment, assault, sexual and gender based violence or abduction when collecting firewood in insecure and unsafe areas
- **Environmental degradation:** deforestation related to unsustainable cutting of firewood resources
- **Health:** respiratory illnesses due to smoke inhalation
- **Safety:** burn injuries and fire risks when cooking on open fires

SAFE ASSESSMENT

FAO, WFP and UNHCR undertook a joint **SAFE Assessment** in 4 Local Government Areas in Borno State (**Jere, Konduga, Ngala, Gwoza**). In December 2017 and January 2018, a total number of **8 937 respondents** were asked about their energy needs and the challenges they face in accessing safe and sustainable energy resources.

- 5 938 IDPs, 880 returnees and 2 119 host community members
- 5 045 women and 3 892 men
- 1 733 female-headed households

KEY FIGURES

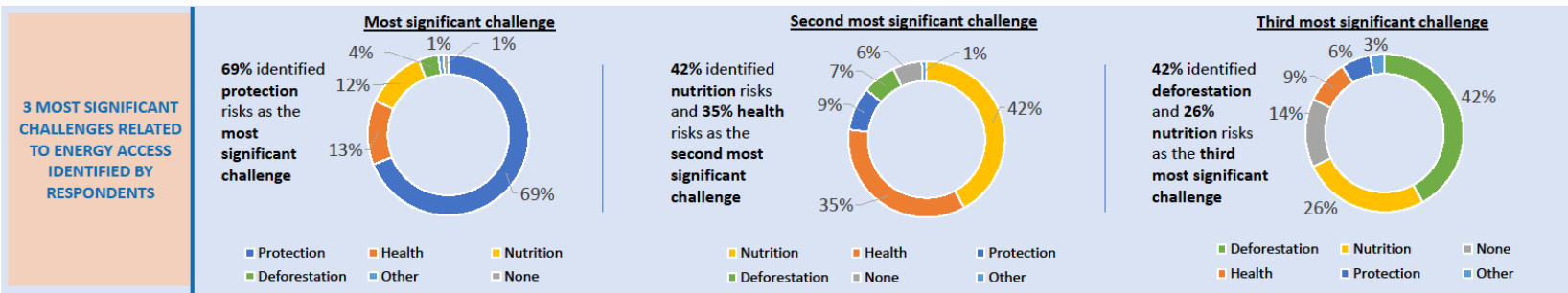


MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Decrease energy demand:**
By providing access to fuel-efficient technologies (e.g. fuel-efficient cookstoves, briquetting of agricultural/organic waste, solar energy)
- **Increase energy supply:**
By promoting sustainable woodfuel management (e.g. support tree nurseries, communal woodlots, agroforestry systems)



Women collecting firewood, Bakasi camp (Maiduguri Metropolitan Council) ©FAO



Production date: 13-February-2018

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The SAFE Working Group in North-East Nigeria

- SAFE Working Group established in August 2017 under the Food Security Sector
- Objective: facilitate a coordinated, predictable, timely and effective response to the fuel and energy needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities in North-East Nigeria
 - Inter-agency communication and coordination
 - Information management
 - Resource mobilization
- Approach: (1) reducing energy demand, (2) increasing energy supply and (3) supporting sustainable livelihoods

The SAFE Working Group in North-East Nigeria

FAO's SAFE APPROACH COMPRISES THREE INTERLINKED PILLARS

ENSURING SUSTAINABLE
SUPPLY OF ENERGY

ADDRESSING ENERGY
DEMAND

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE
LIVELIHOODS

THE MULTI-SECTORAL CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH ENERGY ACCESS IN EMERGENCIES



DESIRED OUTCOMES AND PROCESSES

Food security, sustainably managed natural resources, small-scale employment generation and livelihood diversification, improved health, enhanced nutrition, climate change mitigation, women and youth empowerment, peacebuilding and social cohesion.

The SAFE Working Group in North-East Nigeria

- Activities
 - SAFE WG meeting
 - organizational update, information sharing, discussion
 - Presentations and training
 - potential of biogas/briquetting, demonstration of fuel-efficient cookstoves, etc.
 - Mapping exercise
 - Development of 'Minimum Standards on Gender for SAFE'



The SAFE Working Group in North-East Nigeria

- Challenges
 - Lack of evidence-based knowledge
 - Limited number of energy-related activities
 - Limited resources



The SAFE Working Group in North-East Nigeria

■ Next steps

1. Evidence-based knowledge (SAFE Assessment, SAFE Strategy for North-East Nigeria, workshop, etc.)
2. Coordination within SAFE WG and with other Sectors through the FSS (coordinate activities, increase visibility, create synergies, etc.)
3. Communication, advocacy and public awareness (raise energy access at higher policy level, mobilize resources, etc.)
4. Holistic perspective (SAFE as multisectoral challenge, humanitarian-development nexus)





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SESSION 2 – THE IMPACT OF TRADITIONAL BIO-ENERGY
USE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND WOMEN

Gender role and energy access

- 3 billion persons still primarily rely on traditional biomass for cooking
- The burden of collecting fuelwood and preparing meals for the family is primarily shouldered by women and children
- Three major consequences :
 - productive time lost
 - exposure to protection risks
 - health risks (4M premature deaths)

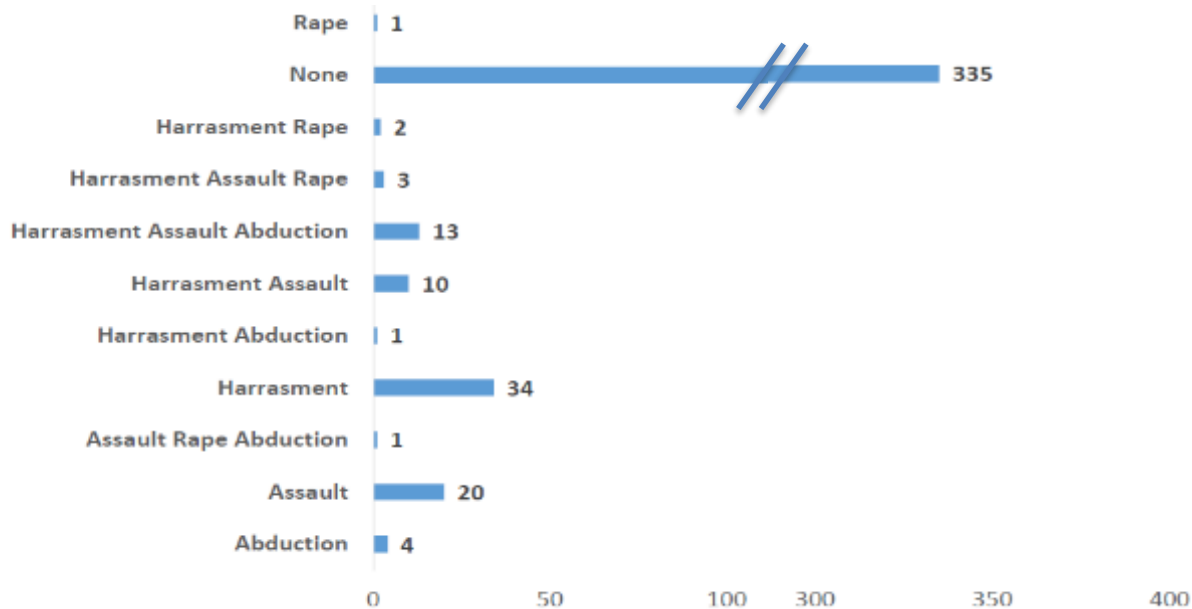


Time spend for wood collection

- In Bidi-bidi camp (Uganda), *“Women collect fuelwood almost every day; taking 2-3 hours*
- In Cox’s Bazaar district (Bangladesh) women and children collect wood every day during 4.47 hours in average. The average distance observed is 8.75km.
- Around the city of Goré (Chad) women collect woodfuel three times a week for six to seven hours.
- In average, 14 to 31h30 per week for woodfuel collection



Exposure to protection risks



- SAFE Rapid assessment - IDP sites in Maiduguri city (Nigeria)

Threat Status/ Caused by	HH	Verbal abuse	Social abuse	Physical assault	Psychological abuse	Sexual assault	Confiscation of wood fuel	Arrest
No Threat	230							
Police/BGB	1							
Bandits or opportunists	4							
Host Community	34							
Ongoing Conflict	15							
Elephant Attack	3							
Forest Depart.	19							

- SAFE assessment in Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh)



Negative coping mechanisms

- Undercooking meals
- Skipping meals
- Switching to less nutritious foods with shorter cooking times
- Selling and/or trading food to obtain fuel
- Transactional or survival sex
- Insufficient boiling of water



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SESSION 2 – COOKING TECHNOLOGIES

Objectives of SAFE cooking

- Reduce woodfuel consumption (stoves and cooking techniques)
- Move from woodfuel-intensive activities (briquettes, biogas, stoves...)
- Reduce exposure to protection risks



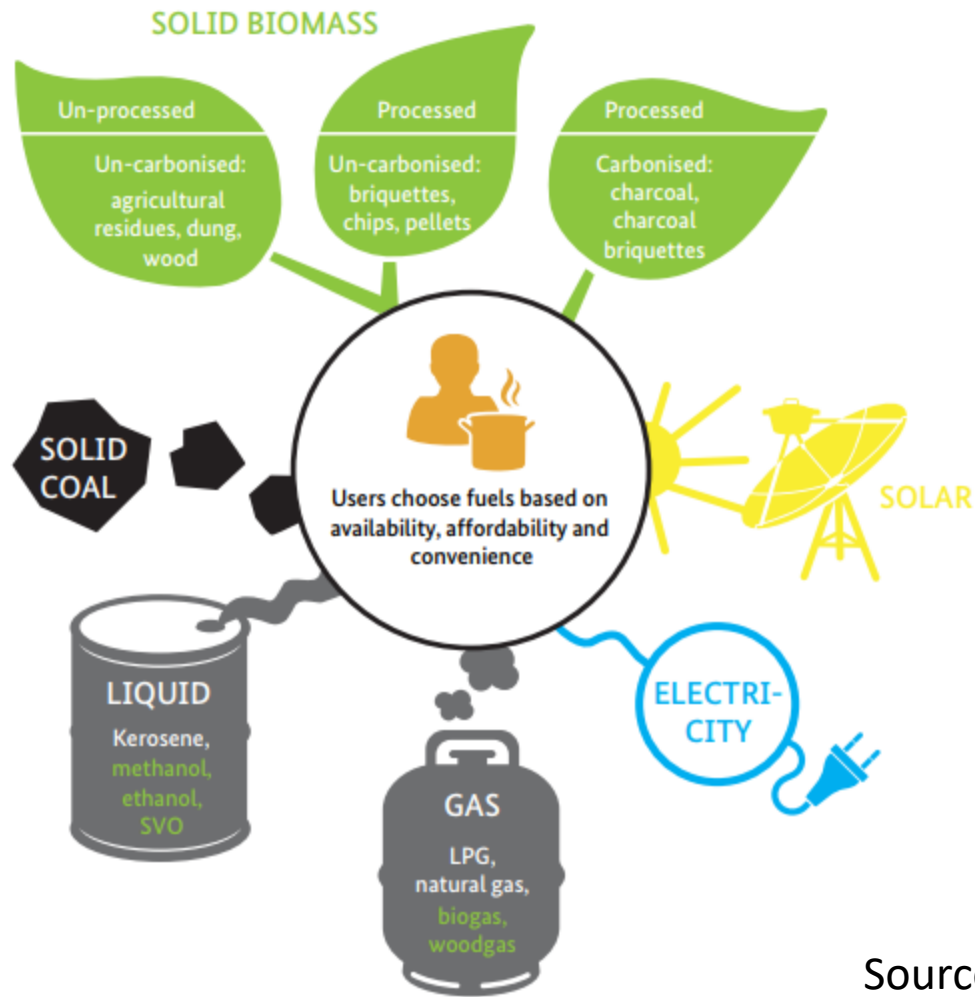
The cooking system



- A fuel and its value chain
- A stove its value chain and different devices
- Cooking utensils
- The system is always **context-specific**



The fuel ladder



Source: Christa Roth (2013)








Fuel typology



Source: the global alliance for clean cookstoves (2018)

Cookstoves typology

Figure 1: Overview of improved and clean cooking solutions

	"Improved" solutions		"Clean" solutions		
	Legacy and basic ICS	Intermediate ICS	Advanced ICS	Modern fuel	Renewable fuel
					
Key features	Small functional improvements in fuel efficiency over baseline technologies; typically artisanally produced	Rocket-style designs with focus on highly improved fuel efficiency; includes both portable and built-in models	Fan or natural-draft gasifiers with high fuel and combustion efficiency; often designed for pellet/ briquette fuels	Stoves that rely on fossil fuels or electricity; have high fuel efficiency and low emissions	Derive energy from renewable non-woodfuel energy; often used as supplementary stoves
Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legacy biomass and coal chimney stoves¹ Basic efficient charcoal Basic efficient wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable rocket stoves Fixed rocket chimney Highly improved (low CO₂) charcoal stoves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural-draft gasifier (top-loading updraft (TLUD) or side-loading) Fan gasifier/fan jet Combination TLUD and charcoal stoves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LPG Electric (including induction) Natural gas stoves Kerosene stoves² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biogas Ethanol Solar Retained heat cookers
Efficiency	Tier 0-2	Tier 2-3	Tier 3-4	Tier 4	Tier 3-4
Emissions ³	Tier 0-1	Tier 1-2	Tier 2-3	Tier 3-4	Tier 3-4
Overall benefits	Moderate				High

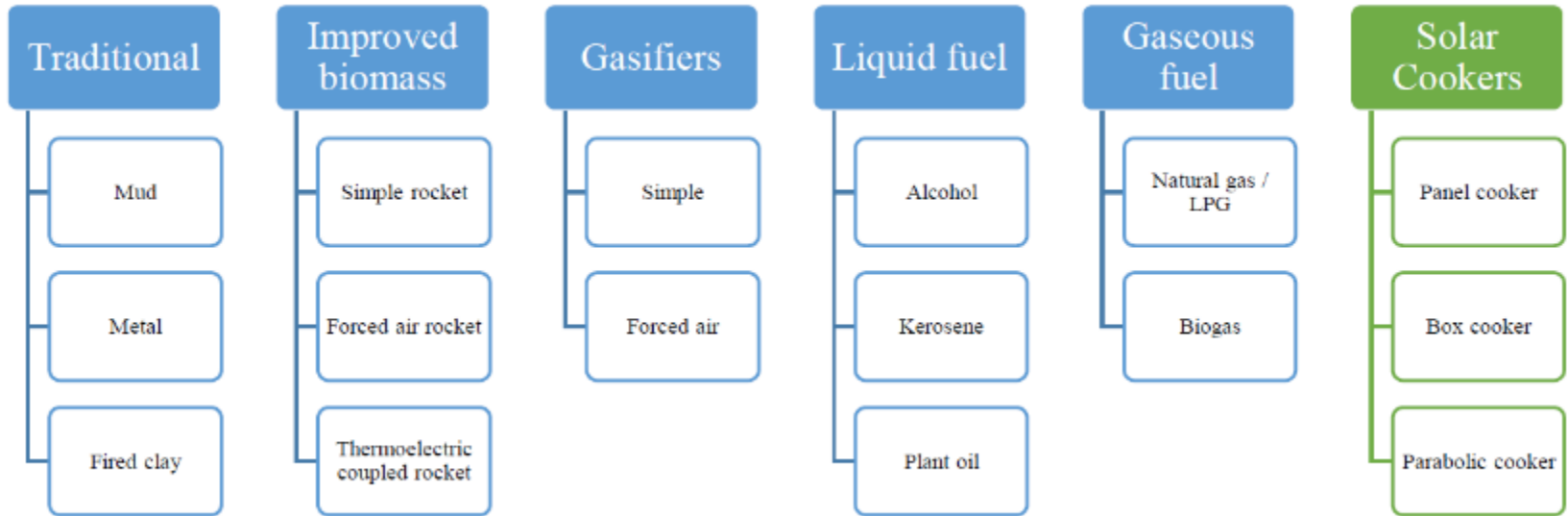
¹ Legacy stoves categorized as improved within typology but actual performance of many legacy stoves likely falls below provisional ISO/IEA standards

² Controlled tests of good quality kerosene pressure stoves show low emissions, but field data suggests that many kerosene stoves are actually highly polluting

³ Particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) emissions at point of consumption; research suggests that high rating (Tier 3+) needed for significant health positive impacts

Source: Clean and Improved Cooking in Sub-Saharan Africa (2014)

Cookstoves typology



Source: the SET4Food guidelines (2016)



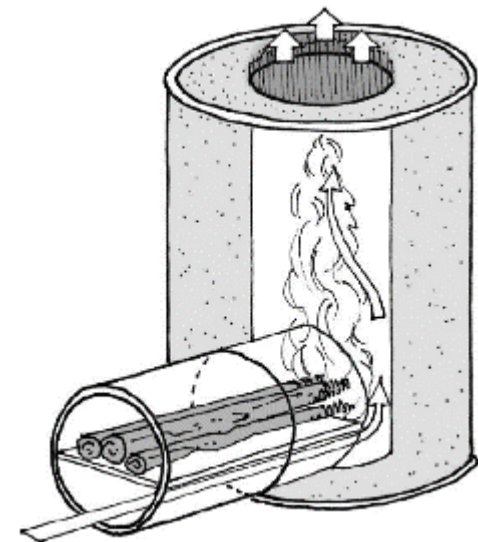
Solid fuel stoves

- Combustion chamber
- Chimney
- Air draft
- Insulation materials
- Pot skirt

Solid fuel stoves

Combustion chamber : circular vs L shape

- Pressure drop due to cold air entering in L shape
- CO and particulate reduction



Solid fuel stoves

Chimney :

- Reduces indoor air pollution
- BUT can cause excessive draft, leading to an excessive consumption of fuel
- Could be expensive
- Two important points: length and °T/P difference

Solid fuel stoves

Air draft :

- allow the air to flow below the fuel bed and mix better with the fuel
- increase the thermal efficiency and reduce emissions



Solid fuel stoves

Insulation materials :

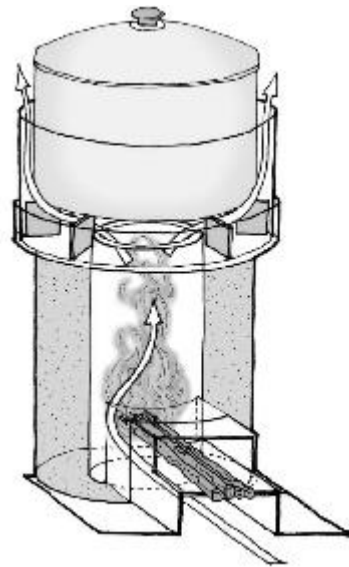
- maintain heat inside the combustion chamber in order to achieve higher thermal efficiency
- addition of a second outer wall maintain heat and can protect handles



Solid fuel stove

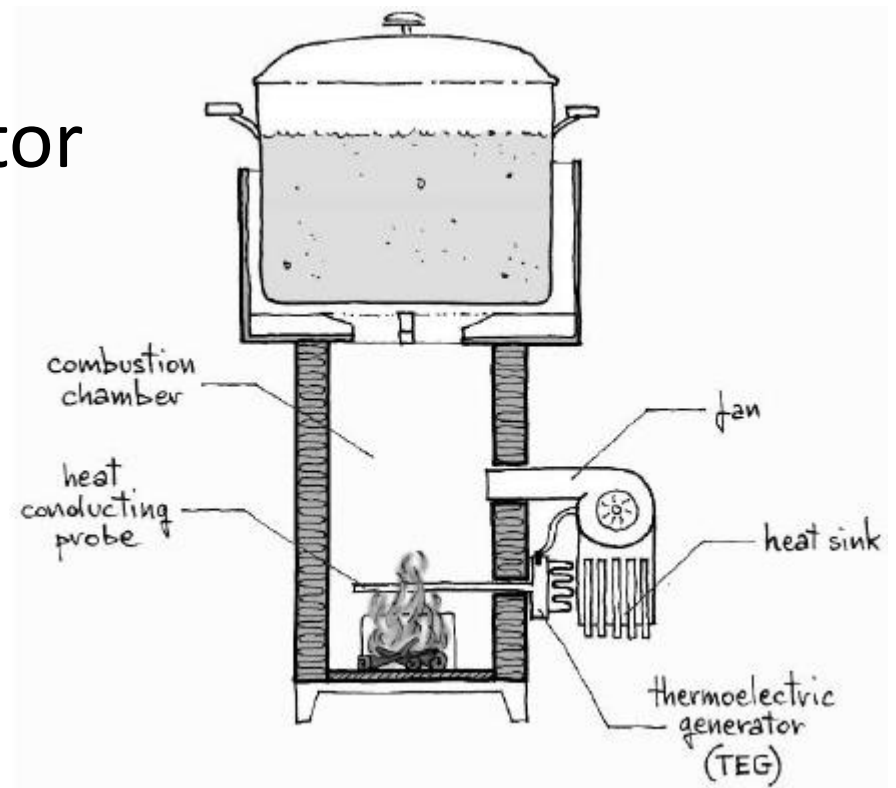
Pot skirt :

- encloses the pot and forces the flame and hot gases to cooking its sides



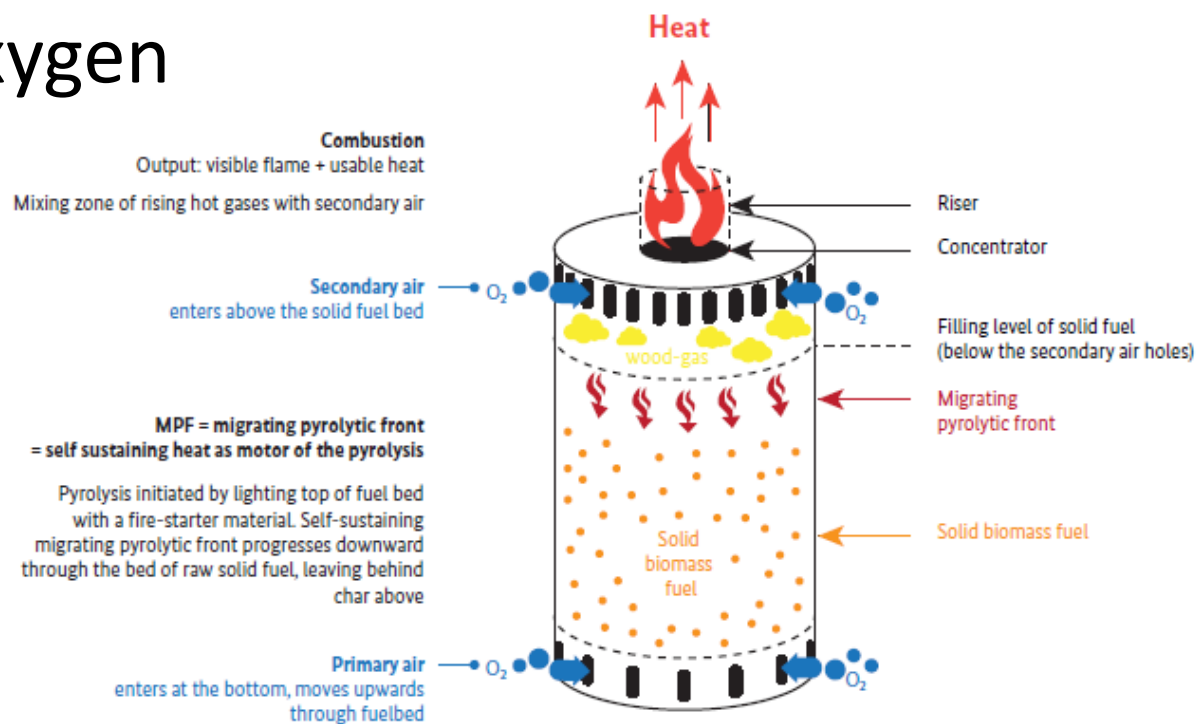
Rocket stove

- L-shape and second outer wall
- Air blowers
- Thermoelectric generator



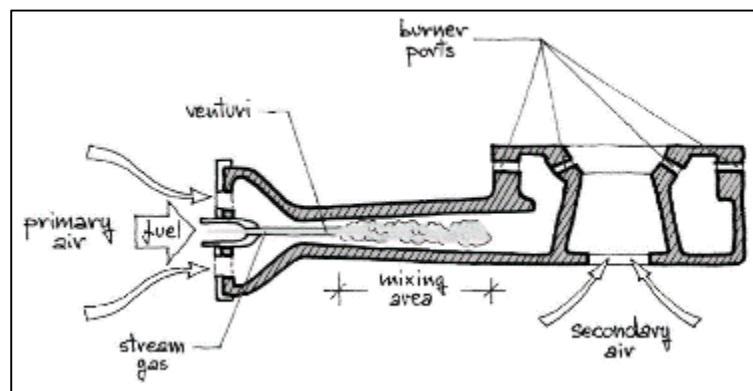
Gasifier stoves

- Drying and pyrolysis require the input of heat
- Wood-gas combustion and char gasification require oxygen



Liquid or gaseous fuel stoves

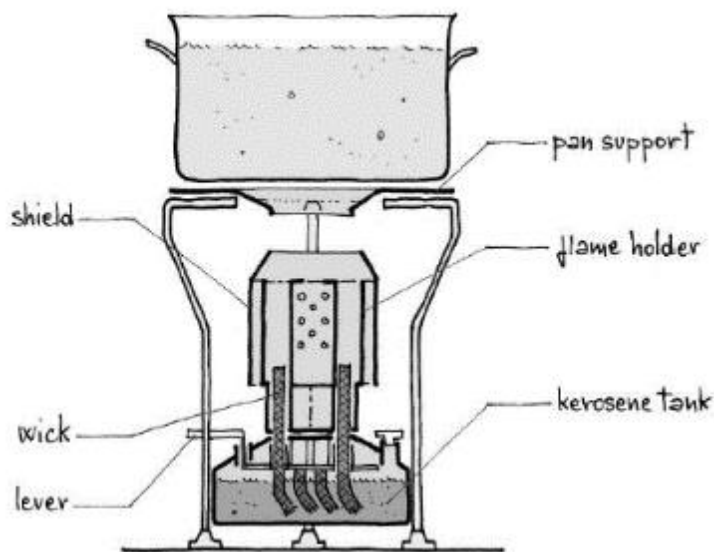
- kerosene, alcohols (ethanol and methanol), vegetable oils (jatropha), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Natural Gas or Biogas
- High thermal efficiency and low emissions but could be higher in case of improper use (kerosene and oil)



A gas burner

Liquid or gaseous fuel stoves

- 2 problems: unavailability and cost
- Could be a good alternative if fuel produced locally vegetable oils, alcohol or biogas or cheap (gas)



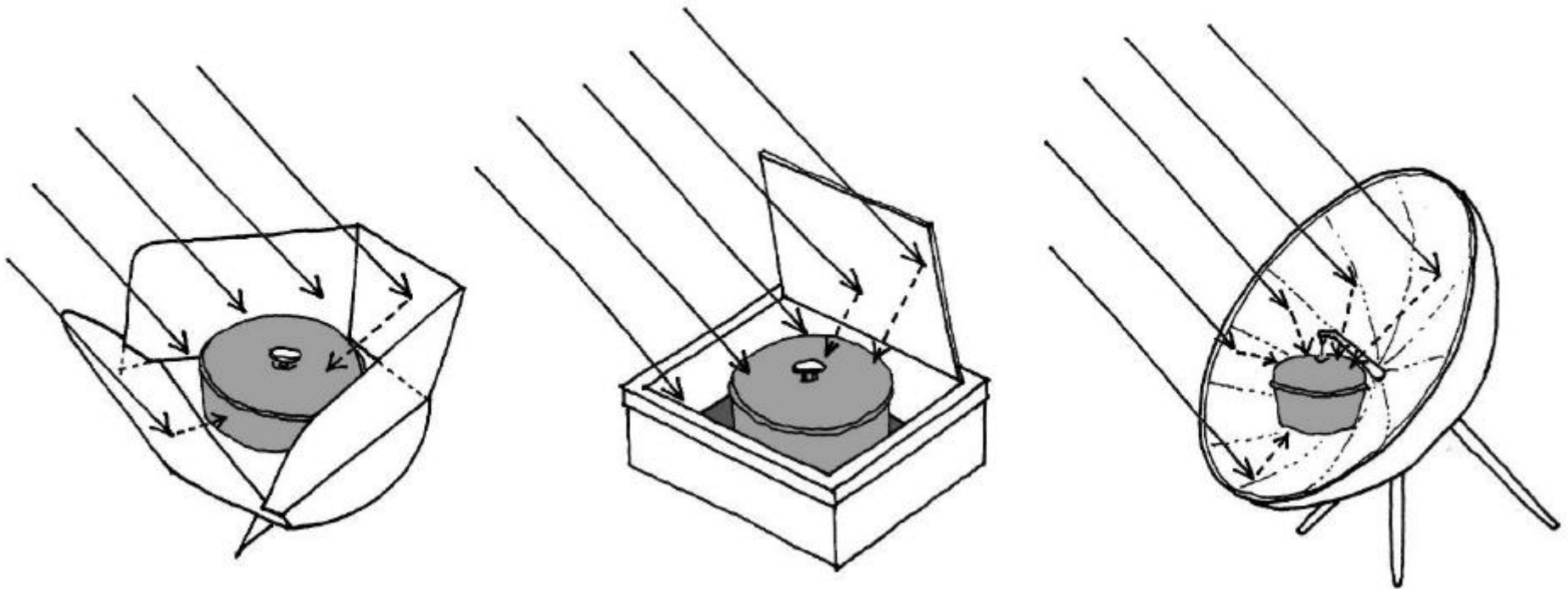
A range wick burner



Pressurized liquid stove

Solar stoves

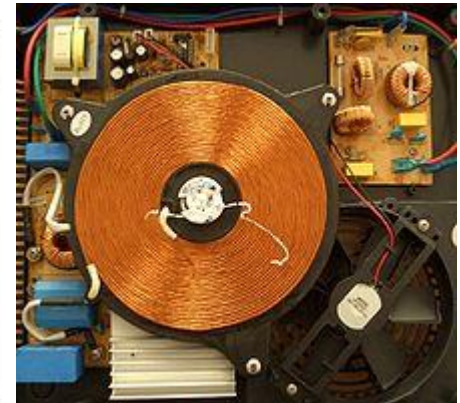
- Concentration of the sun radiation but long



Panel, box and parabolic cookers

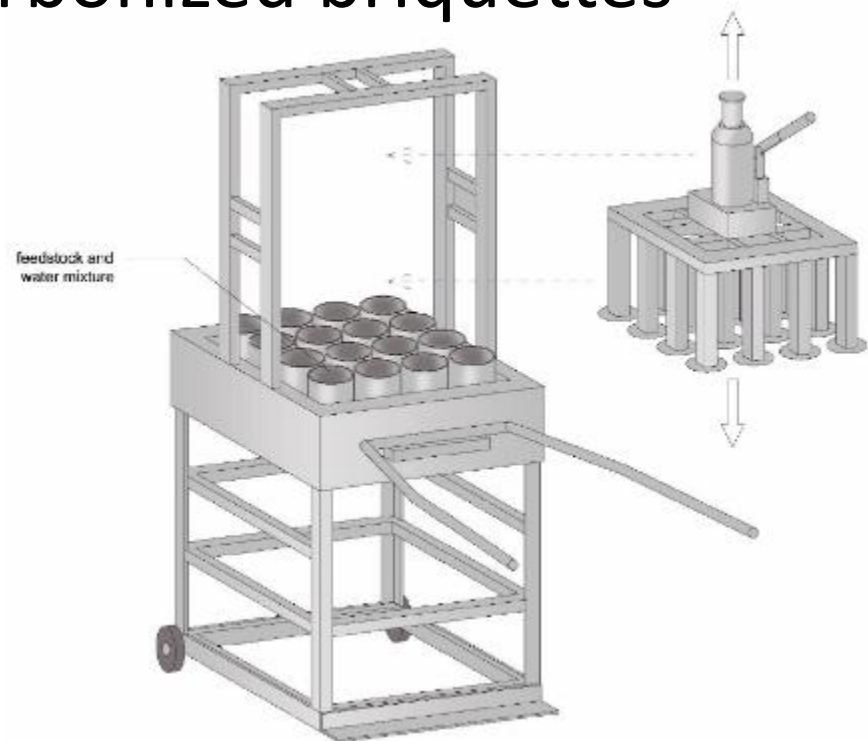
Electric stoves

- Requires electricity
- Electric plates : 1000 – 2000W
- Microwave 750W but low heat penetration (3cm)
- Induction : 1500 – 2000W



Briquettes and pellets

- What is the difference?
- Carbonized vs non-carbonized briquettes
- Binders and pressure
- Processing



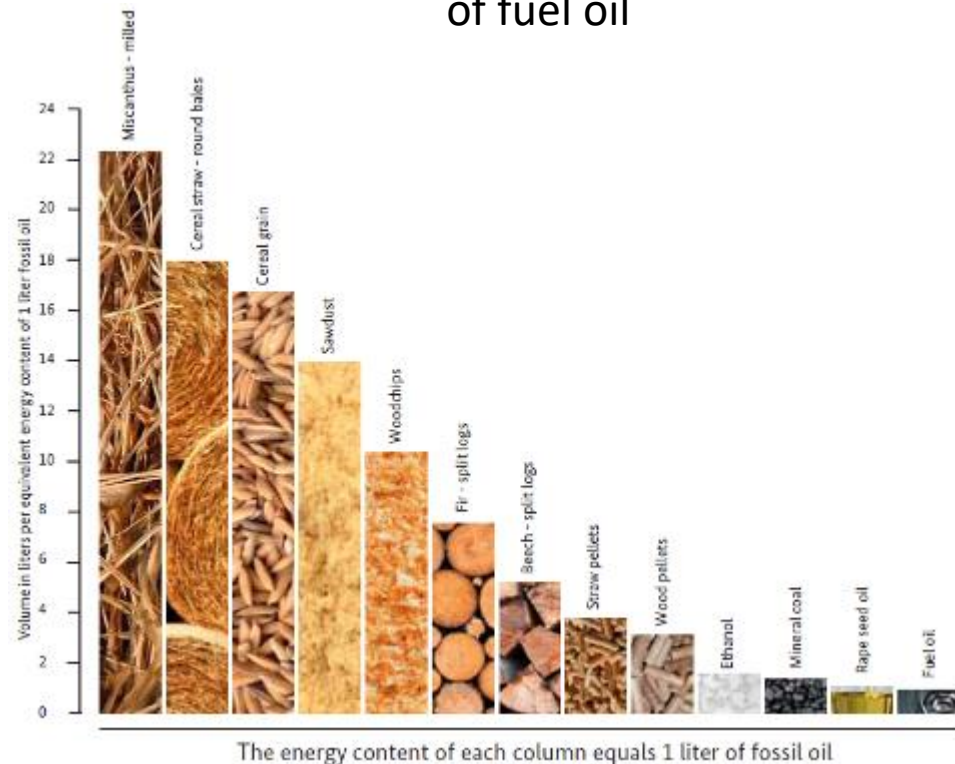
Briquettes

Ash content of different biomasses

Biomass	Ash content (%)	Biomass	Ash content (%)
Corn cob	1.2	Coffee husk	4.3
Jute stick	1.2	Cotton shells	4.6
Sawdust (mixed)	1.3	Tannin waste	4.8
Pine needle	1.5	Almond shell	4.8
Soya bean stalk	1.5	Areca nut shell	5.1
Bagasse	1.8	Castor stick	5.4
Coffee spent	1.8	Groundnut shell	6.0
Coconut shell	1.9	Coir pith	6.0
Sunflower stalk	1.9	Bagasse pith	8.0
Jowar straw	3.1	Bean straw	10.2
Olive pits	3.2	Barley straw	10.3
Arhar stalk	3.4	Paddy straw	15.5
Lantana camara	3.5	Tobacco dust	19.1
Subabul leaves	3.6	Jute dust	19.9
Tea waste	3.8	Rice husk	22.4
Tamarind husk	4.2	Deoiled bran	28.2

Source : biomass briquetting: technology and practices (1996)

Energy content per volume compared to 1l of fuel oil



Source: adapted from Technology and Support Centre (TFZ) (2013)



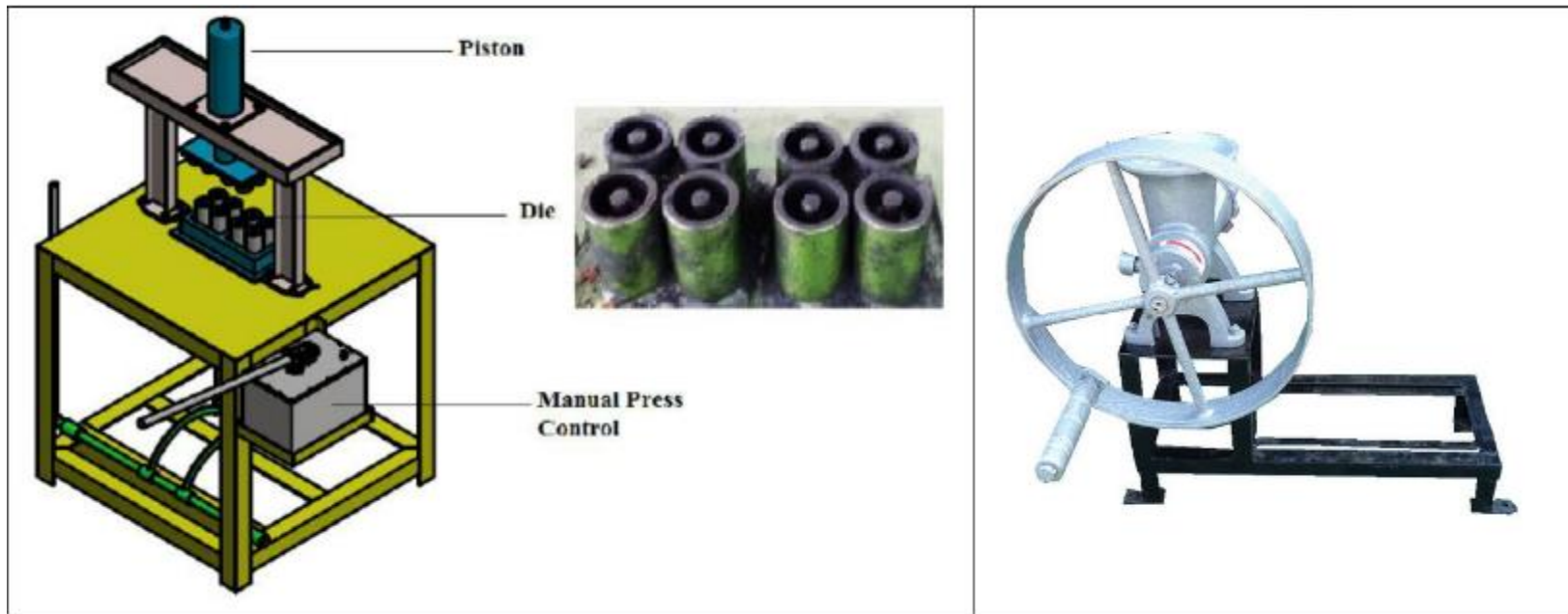
Briquettes

- Charcoal briquette - smokeless
- Non-carbonized briquettes (saw dust, bagasse, coffee husks, maize cobs, wheat/beans/barley straw)
- Compressed through simple compaction (*densified briquettes*) or with machines (*charred briquettes*)



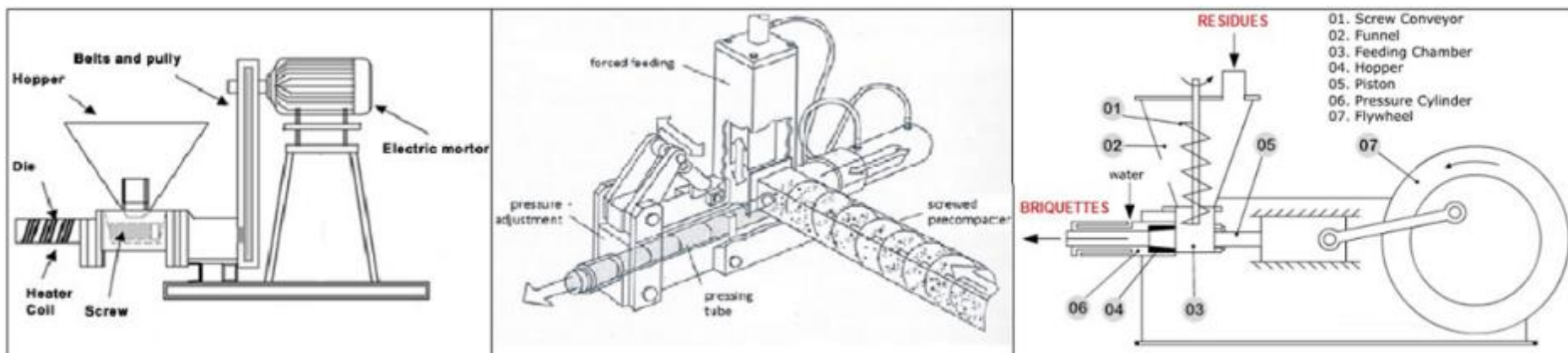
Machinery for briquettes

- Mechanical vs electrical
- Manual lever briquette press & Hand-powered screw extruder < 20 Kg/h



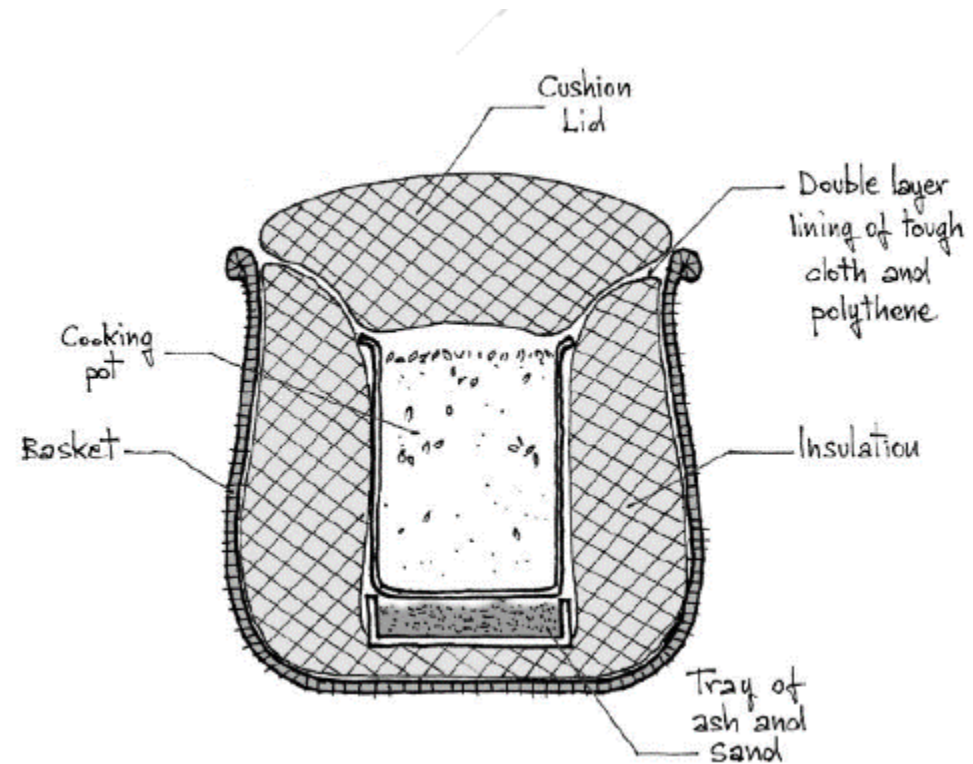
Machinery for briquettes

- Screw press machine 250 kg/h to 750 kg/h
- Hydraulic press machine 40 Kg/h to up to 800 kg/h
- Piston press machine 450 kg/h up to 2 200 kg/h



Haybaskets

- complete the cooking without burning any further fuel





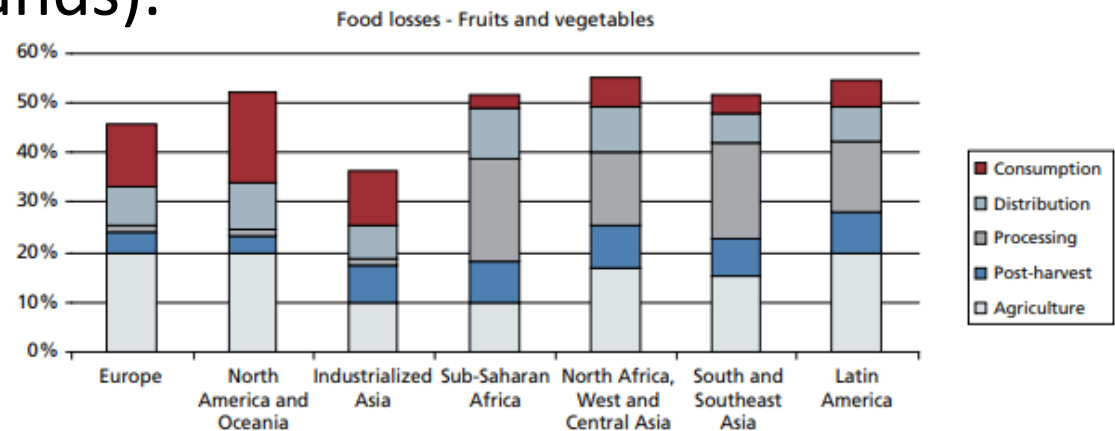
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SESSION 3 – CHALLENGES OF FOOD PRESERVATION IN
DISPLACEMENT SETTINGS AND EXISTING TECHNOLOGIES

Why preserving food?

- Food losses (Food security) and health
- The natural moisture in foods can become a breeding ground for bacteria and fungi
- Starts after the harvested food is separated from the immediate growth medium (plant, soil or water, animal or mammalian glands).



Challenges for food preservation

- Needs a reliable power source and infrastructure
- Fundamental for food security and safety
- Highly moveable population
- Influence on food tastes and nutrition habits
- Costs and technology



How preserving food?

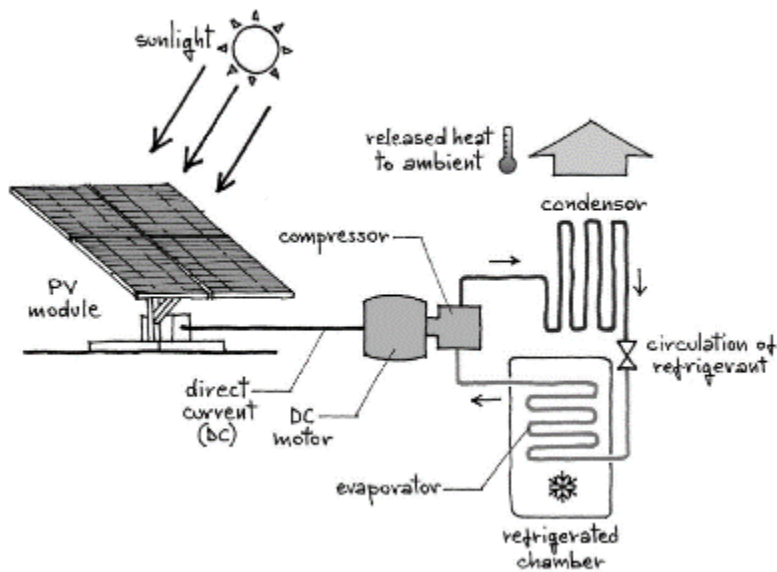
- Modify temperature to reduce organism development
- Remove the natural moisture
- Add a preservative that prevents organisms like bacteria from living in the food
- Seal the food in an airtight container

Refrigeration and freezing

- 0°C to 10°C for refrigeration
- Below -10°C for freezing
- Refrigeration preserves foods by slowing down the growth and reproduction of microorganisms and the action of enzymes that cause food to rot
- Freezing changes the physical state of a substance by changing water into ice

Mechanical/Vapour Compression

- Hermetic thermal insulated case
- Refrigerant fluid (R134a, R22, HFO-1234yf or R600a)
- A compressor (AC or DC)
- Evaporator + control system

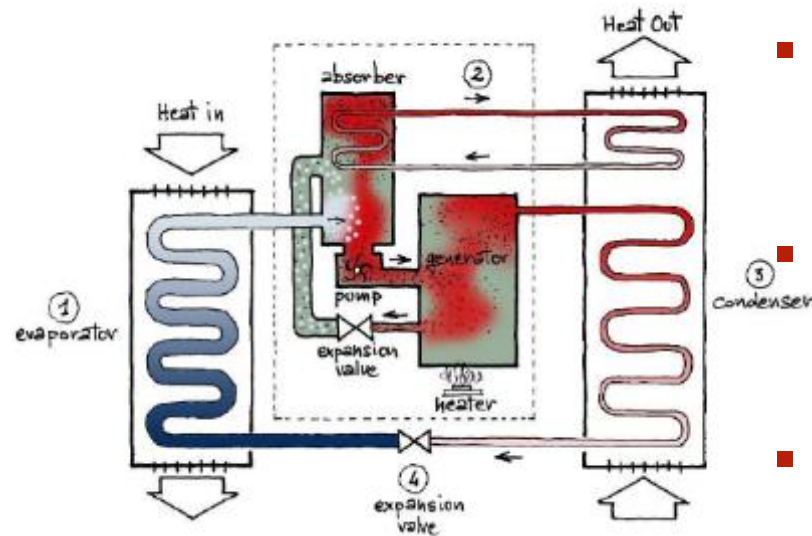


www.solarchill.org 10\$/litre



Sorption heat driven

- Use a liquid/gas working pair - lithium bromide water (LiBr/H₂O) or ammonia water
- desorber/generator in which heat is supplied to the working fluid. This fluid increases in temperature and releases the refrigerant (vapor) which flows into the condenser (3), while the absorbent obtained circulates to the absorber.



- condenser (3) receives the vapor and condenses it, sending out drops to the evaporator (1) through the expansion valve (4).
- an evaporator (1) in which the liquid resulting from the condensation drops is heated by the load and returns as vapor in the absorber.
- an absorber that absorbs the vapor produced in the evaporator (1) and circulates the resulting mixture to the desorber/generator.

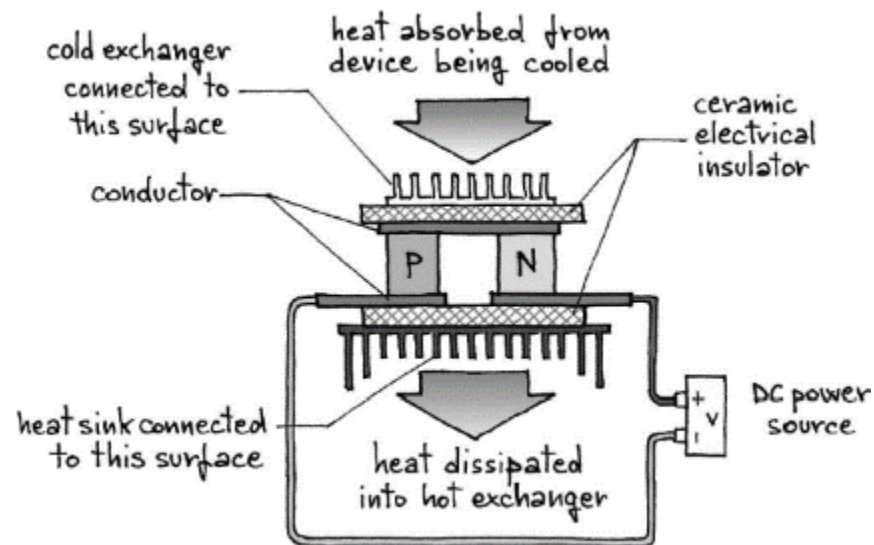
Sorption heat driven

- Heat source required (sun, natural gas, LPG or kerosene)
- Place in a space where the heat produced by the condenser can always be dissipated to the external environment but this could be an issue for the insulated box
- Keep the freezer free from any ice accumulation
- The cost of a commercial small unit can be around \$250 for a capacity of 35 l (about 5-10 \$/l).
- SOLAREF, an autonomous solar ice fridge, costs about 25-50 \$/l.



Thermoelectric refrigeration

- Peltier cooling is a way to remove thermal energy from a component by applying a voltage of constant polarity to a junction between dissimilar electrical conductors or semiconductors.
- *Thermocouples* consist of two electrical conductors with very different Seebeck coefficients (bismuth telluride Bi_2Te_3)



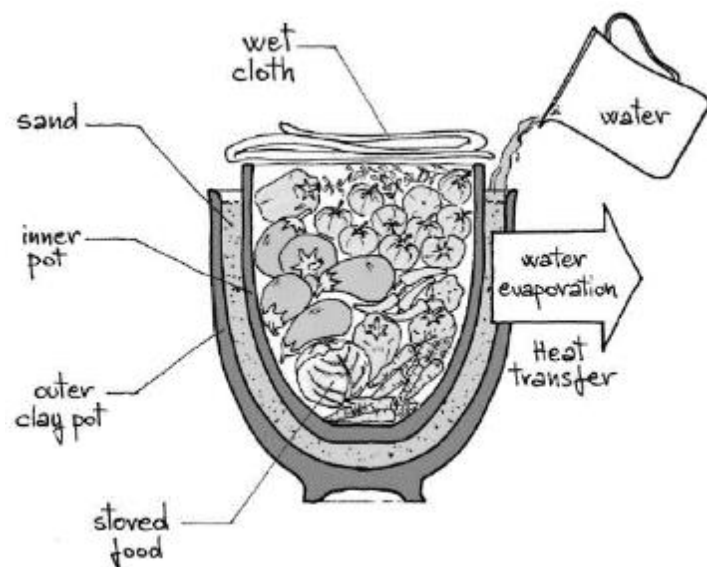
Thermoelectric refrigeration

- Hermetic thermal insulated case
- A variable number of *thermocouples*
- *Electrical connection* linking the thermocouples via a copper bridge
- *Electrical isolation* layer which inhibits the current flow in one direction
- *Fans* which usually divert the heated or cooled air
- No solid refrigerant but low cooling potential (\$3-\$6/litre)



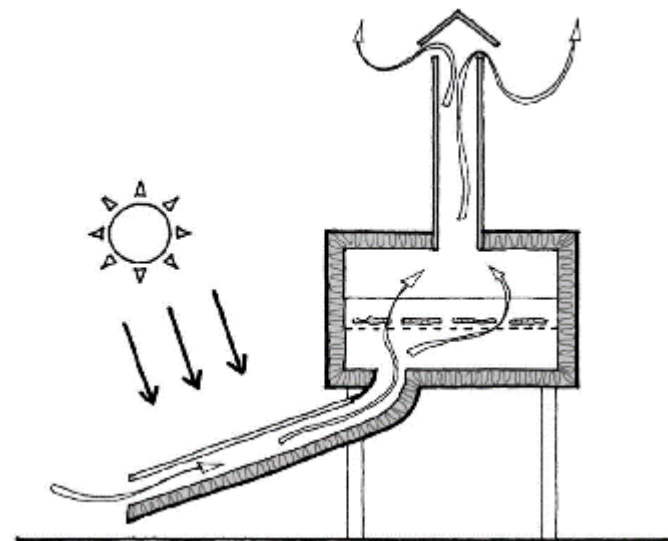
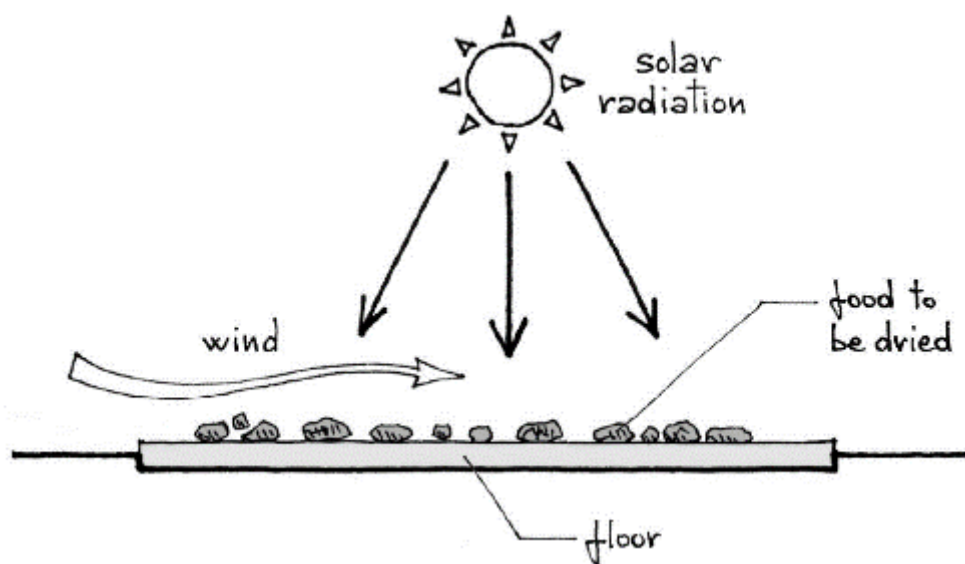
Zeer pot refrigerator

- The water in the sand evaporates towards the outer surface of the larger pot where the dry outside air is circulating
- The evaporation process causes a drop in temperature, cooling the inner container (12kg of vegetables - 150 naira)



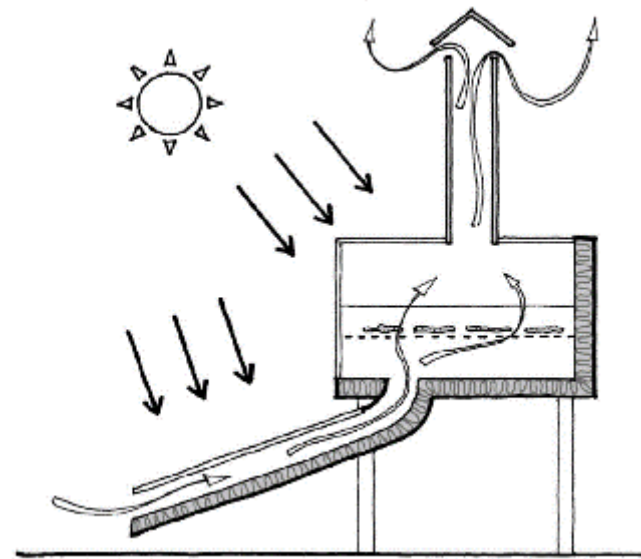
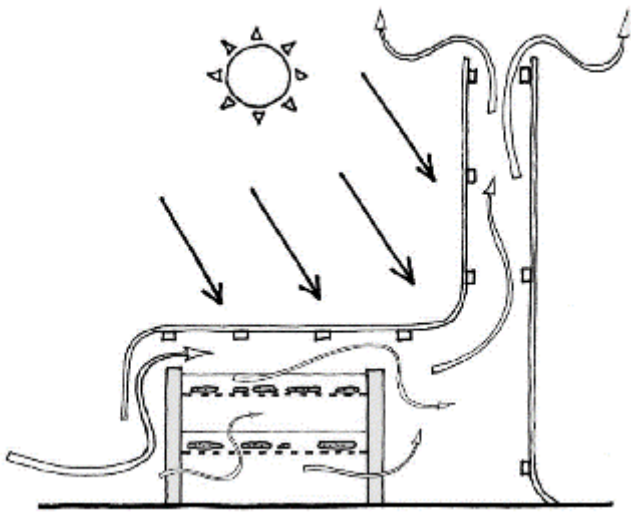
Open sun and solar drying

- open sun solar drying
- Passive *distributed-type* or *indirect dryer*



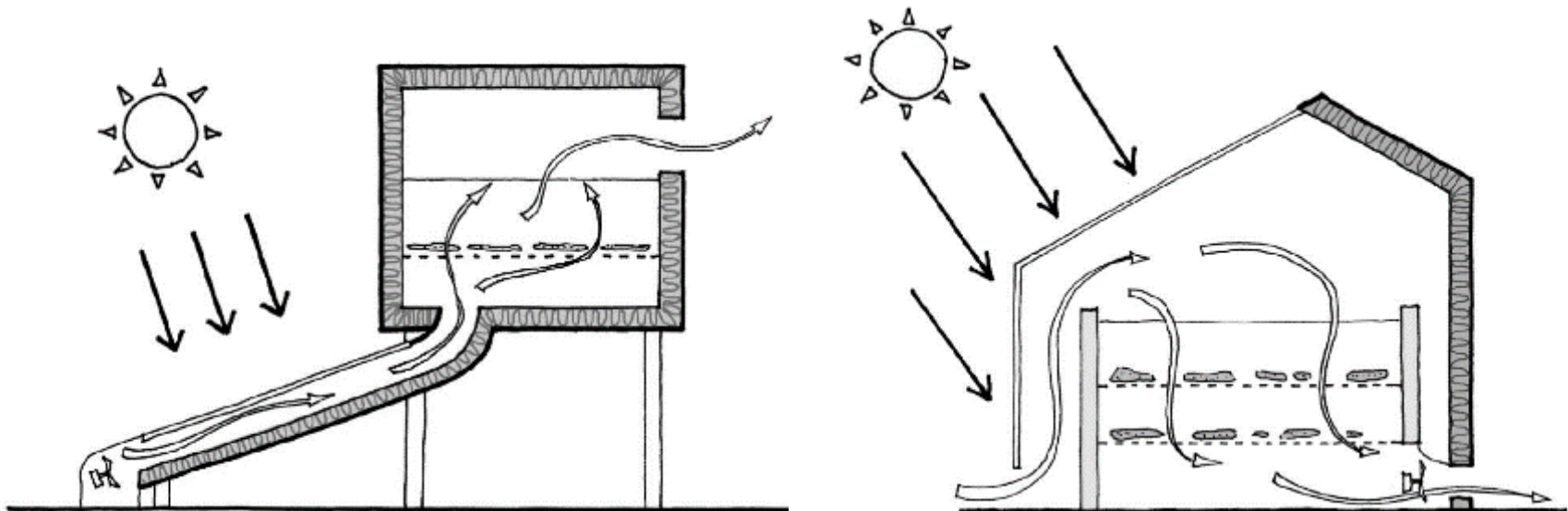
Passive solar drying

- Integral-type natural-circulation solar-energy dryer
- Mixed-mode natural circulation solar-energy dryer



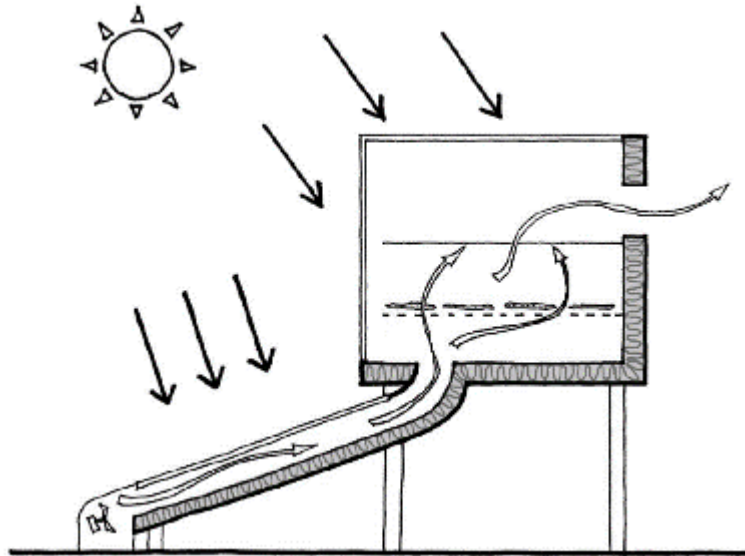
Active solar drying

- Distributed-type active solar dryer
- Integral-type active solar-energy dryer



Active solar drying

- Mixed mode systems
- Maintain the transparency of the surfaces
- Low cost



Salting

- During salting, water is removed from the flesh, salt enters in the tissues, and the body juices become a concentrated salt solution
- Possible pretreatment for preservation
- Brining vs dry salting

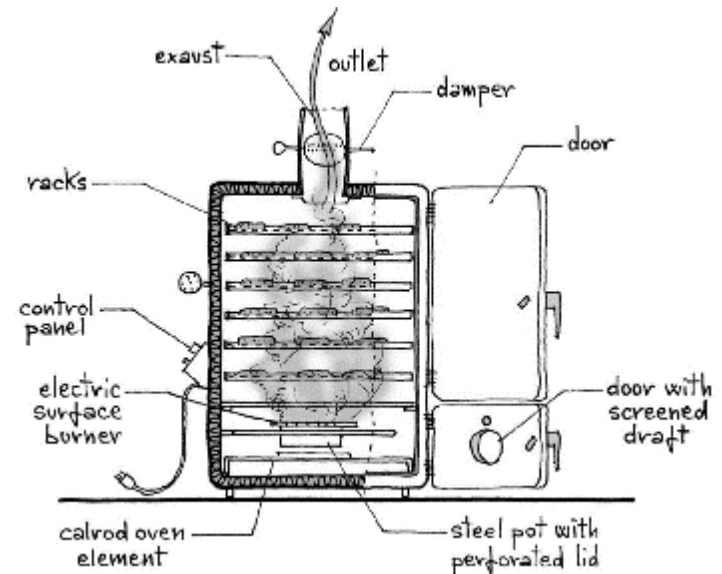
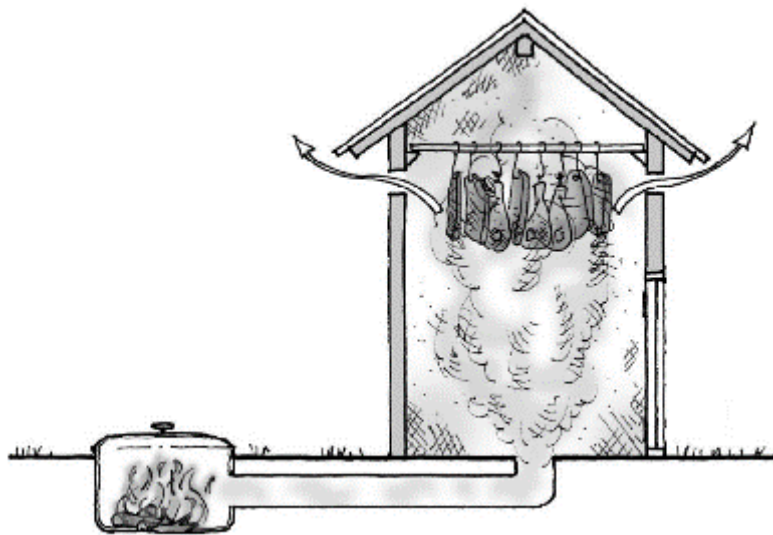


Salting

- Fish *dry* salting consists in covering fish with a thin layer of salt (0.6 - 1.2 cm)
- Brining meat (14% salt) inhibit microbiological growth and provides protection against insects during drying
- Cheese salting in the curd or after molding
- Dry salting, the cheese surface is rubbed with salt. Salting in brine (20% salt)
- Vegetables with natural juices, like corn, green snap beans, greens, or cabbage, are dry-salted

Smoking

- Hot smoking - 52 to 80°C
- Cold smoking - 12-24 h and 20 to 30°C



Curing

- Curing is a process used to preserve certain kinds of foods (mainly meat) by adding a combination of salt, nitrates, nitrites and sometimes, additives.
- Sodium nitrite (NaNO_2) or potassium nitrite (KNO_2) are inhibitors *Clostridium botulinum*.
- *Additives* (meat products): ascorbates, phosphates, glucono-D-lactone, and sugar.

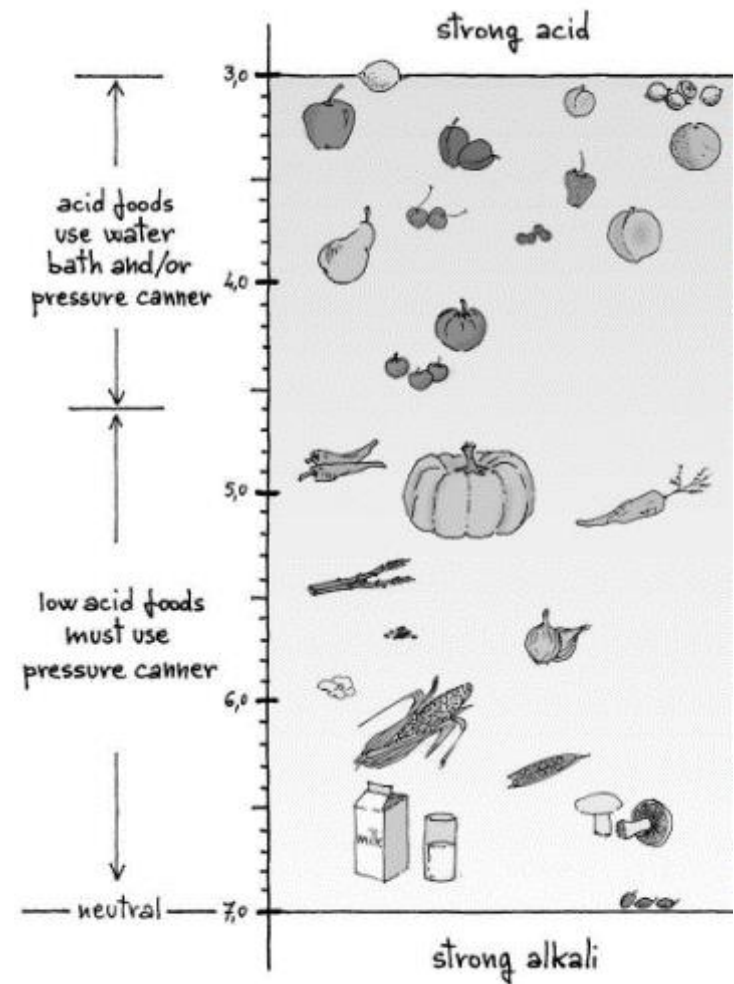
Curing

- Dry curing: 7 days per 2.5 cm of thickness and 0 to 5°C. 3.5 kg of salt, 1.3 kg of sugar, and 85 g of sodium nitrate for 80 kg of food (about 6%).
- Brine or pickle: 1 l of water per 25 g of dry cure mix). Slower than the dry ones (11 days per 2.5 cm of thickness) but higher temperature (13-18°C).
- Brine injection: to speed up curing (1 day). The pickle = 10% of the food's weight and (2-4°C).

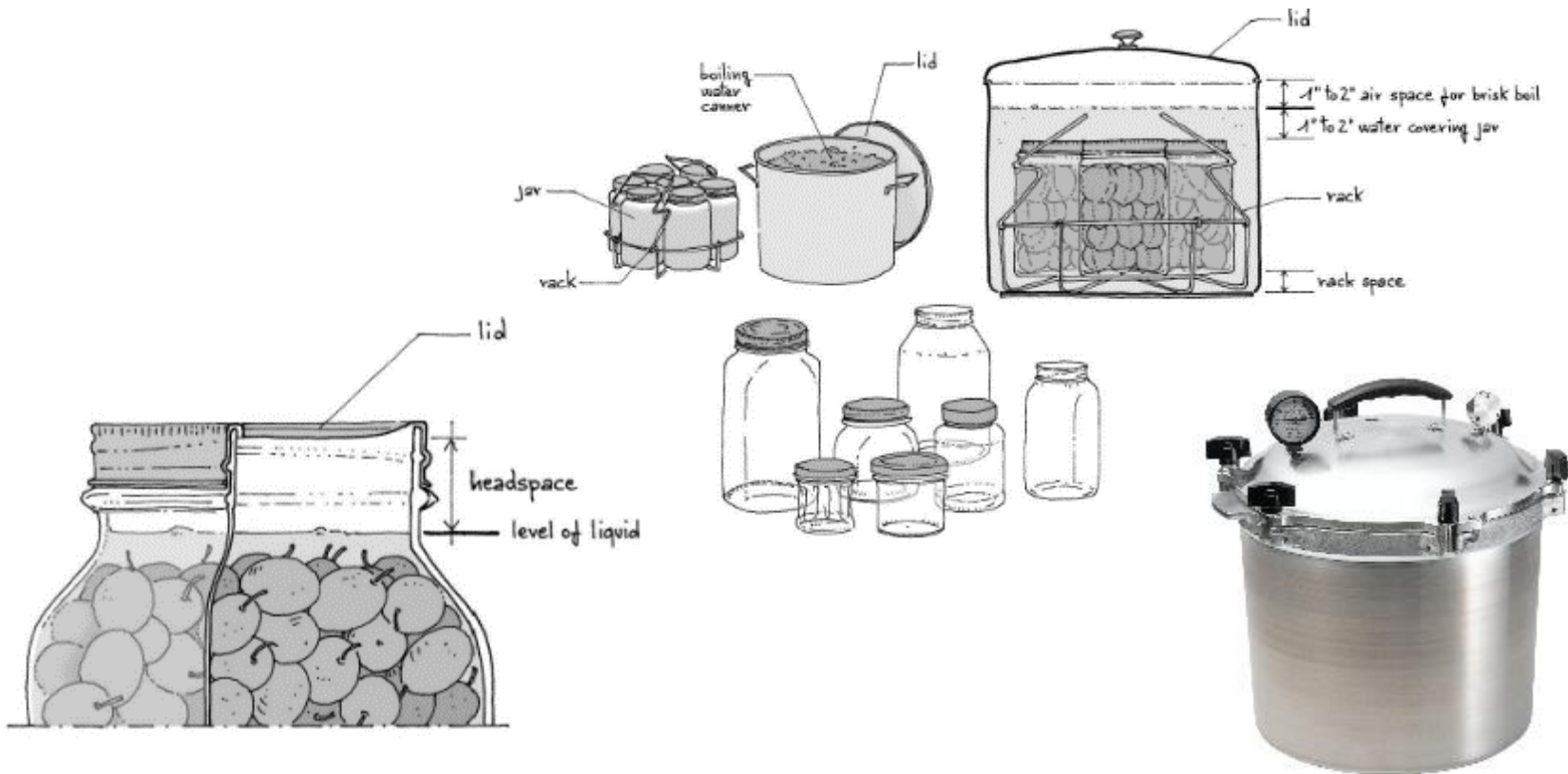


Home canning

- Heating food in order to kill the organisms that would otherwise create spoilage, and storing it in sterile jars with seals
- to kill microorganisms in foods with $\text{pH} > 4.6$, the food must be heated to higher temperatures than boiling. Use pressure canners.



Home canning

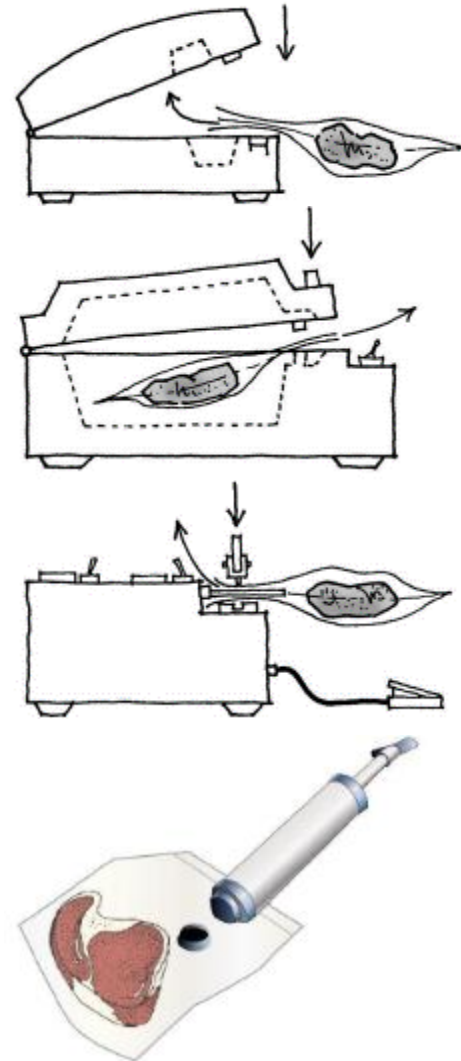


Vacuum Packing

- Removing the air around the product, reducing the ability of oxygen-breathing microorganisms to grow and spoil the product
- Vacuum packing with refrigeration, compared to simple refrigeration, doubles the conservation time

Vacuum Packing

- a vacuum chamber
- electrically driven vacuum pump
- electrically heated sealing device
- vacuum bag
- Manual pumps \$6-12 and \$20 for 15 bags
- Home machine \$60-120 and \$5-10 for 18 bags
- Industrial machine \$600-1000 with a motor power of 400W and sealing of 700W.





FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

**ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE-
CENTERED APPROACHES ORIENTATION
TRAINING FOR FSS PARTNERS**
*WHAT IS GBV AND HOW DOES IT RELATE TO FOOD
SECURITY, ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT?*

04/04/2018

ANNE- JUDITH NDOMBASI
GENDER AND GBV SPECIALIST



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

SESSION 4 : WHAT IS GBV AND HOW DOES IT RELATE TO FOOD SECURITY, ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT?

- Learning objectives**
- By the end of the session, FSS partners:
- can define gender-based violence and basic concepts related to GBV.
 - can list common categories of GBV.
 - can identify the root causes, contributing factors of GBV and potential consequences of GBV.
 - can explain how GBV affects food security, agriculture, environment and energy access.



BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

GENDER vs. SEX

Gender refers to the social differences between females and males throughout the life cycle that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures. Gender determines the roles, power and resources for females and males in any culture. (IASC, 2006)

Sex refers to the innate biological categories of male or female. For example: men grow a beard, have sperms, women do not. Or: only women can breastfeed, have menstruations, men do not.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. (IASC, 2006)

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN [AND GIRLS] (VAWG)

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women[and girls]. (DEVAW, 1993)

BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

CORE PEOPLE-RELATED ISSUES

is used to refer to gender, age, diversity and disability, along with two key related response frameworks; protection and communicating with communities. (gFSC&GNC)

GENDER DISCRIMINATION

is differential treatment of individuals on the grounds of gender. (FMARD, 2016)

GENDER ROLES

are defined as those behaviours and responsibilities that a society considers appropriate for men, women, boys and girls. (FAO, 2013)

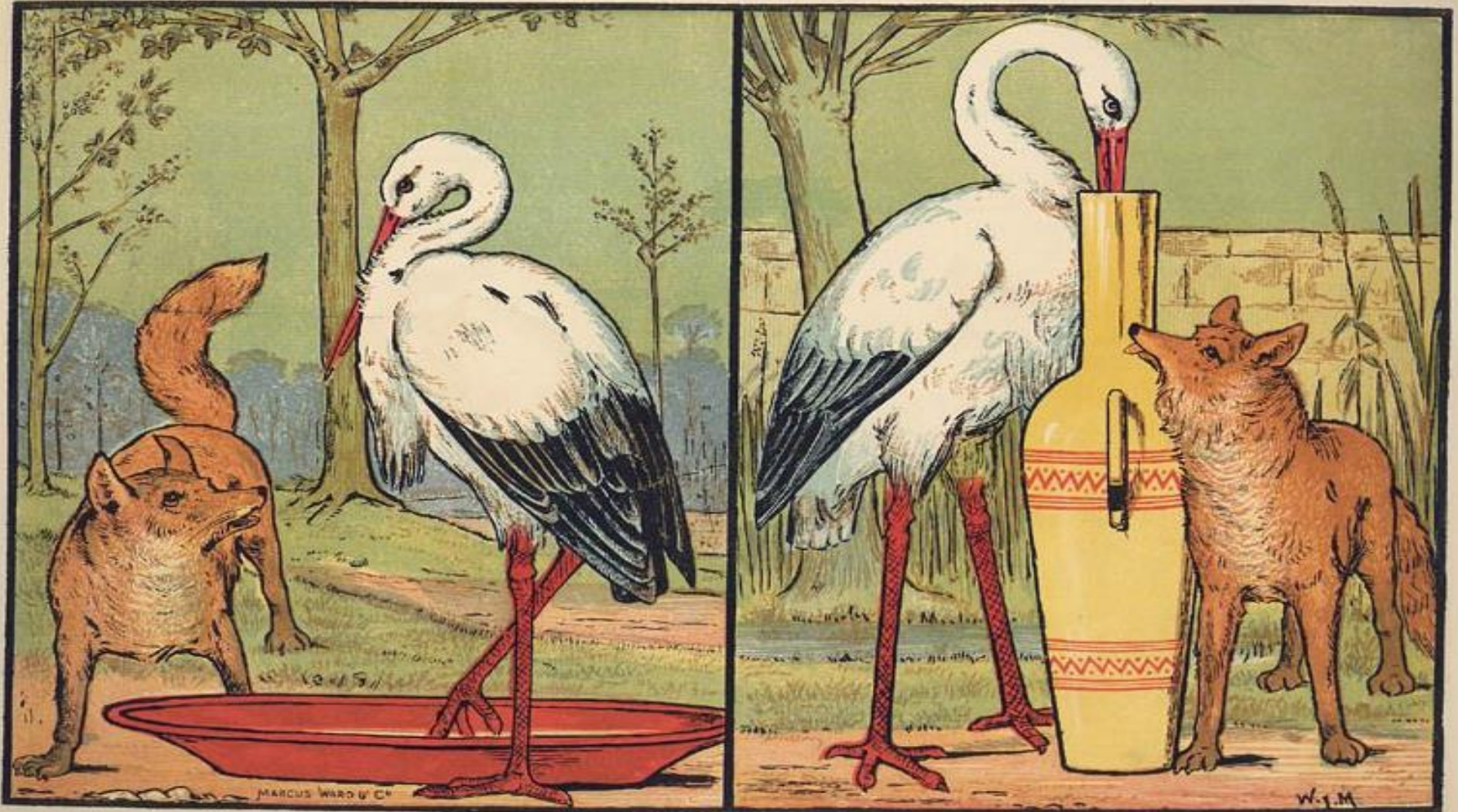
GENDER RELATIONS

are relations between men, [boys], [girls] and women in terms of access to resources and decision making. It is the relative positions of men, [boys], [girls] and women in the division of resources, responsibilities, benefits, rights, power and privileges. (FMARD, 2016)

BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

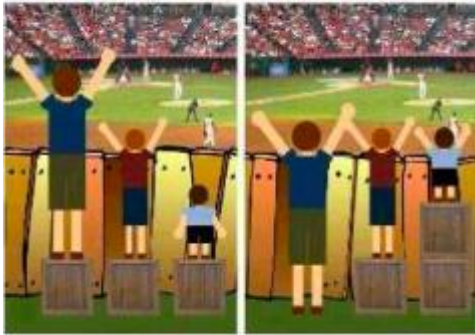
is a globally recognized a strategy for achieving gender equality. It is a strategy for making women's, [girls'] as well as men's, [boys'] concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. (IASC, 2006)



THE FOX AND STORK.

BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

Equality is not always Justice



This is EQUALITY

This is JUSTICE

GENDER EQUALITY,

or equality between women and men, girls and boys, refers to the equal enjoyment by women, girls, boys and men of rights, opportunities, resources and rewards. Equality does not mean that women, [girls], [boys] and men are the same but that their enjoyment of rights, opportunities and life chances are not governed or limited by whether they were born female or male. (IASC, 2006)

GENDER EQUITY

is fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities between men, [boys], [girls] and women. (FMARD, 2016)

GENDER ANALYSIS

examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources, their roles and the constraints they face relative to each other. A gender analysis should be integrated into the humanitarian needs assessment and in all sector assessments or situational analyses to ensure that gender-based injustices and inequalities are not exacerbated by humanitarian interventions. (IASC, 2006)

BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

GENDER SENSITIVE

is the recognition of the differences and inequities between women's and men's needs, roles, responsibilities and identities.
http://www.rodicovstvo.sk/buletin/gender_def_Equal_TCA_June.htm

GENDER-BLINDNESS

describes research analysis, policies advocacy materials, project and programme design and implementation which do not explicitly recognize existing gender differences concerning reproductive roles of both men and women. (FMARD, 2016)



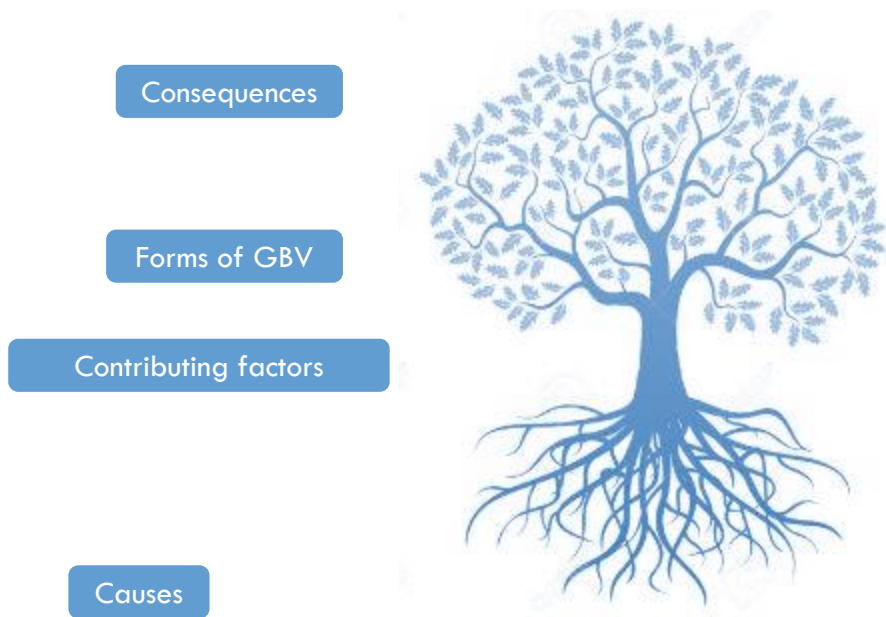
GENDER LENS

or gender perspective means approaching or examining an issue, paying particular attention to the potentially different ways that men and women are or might be impacted. This is also called using or looking through a „gender lens.“ In a sense, it is exactly that: a filter or a lens that specifically highlights real or potential differences between men, [boys] , [girls] and women.
http://www.rodicovstvo.sk/buletin/gender_def_Equal_TCA_June.htm

BASIC CONCEPTS

Cfr. Gender-related definitions paper

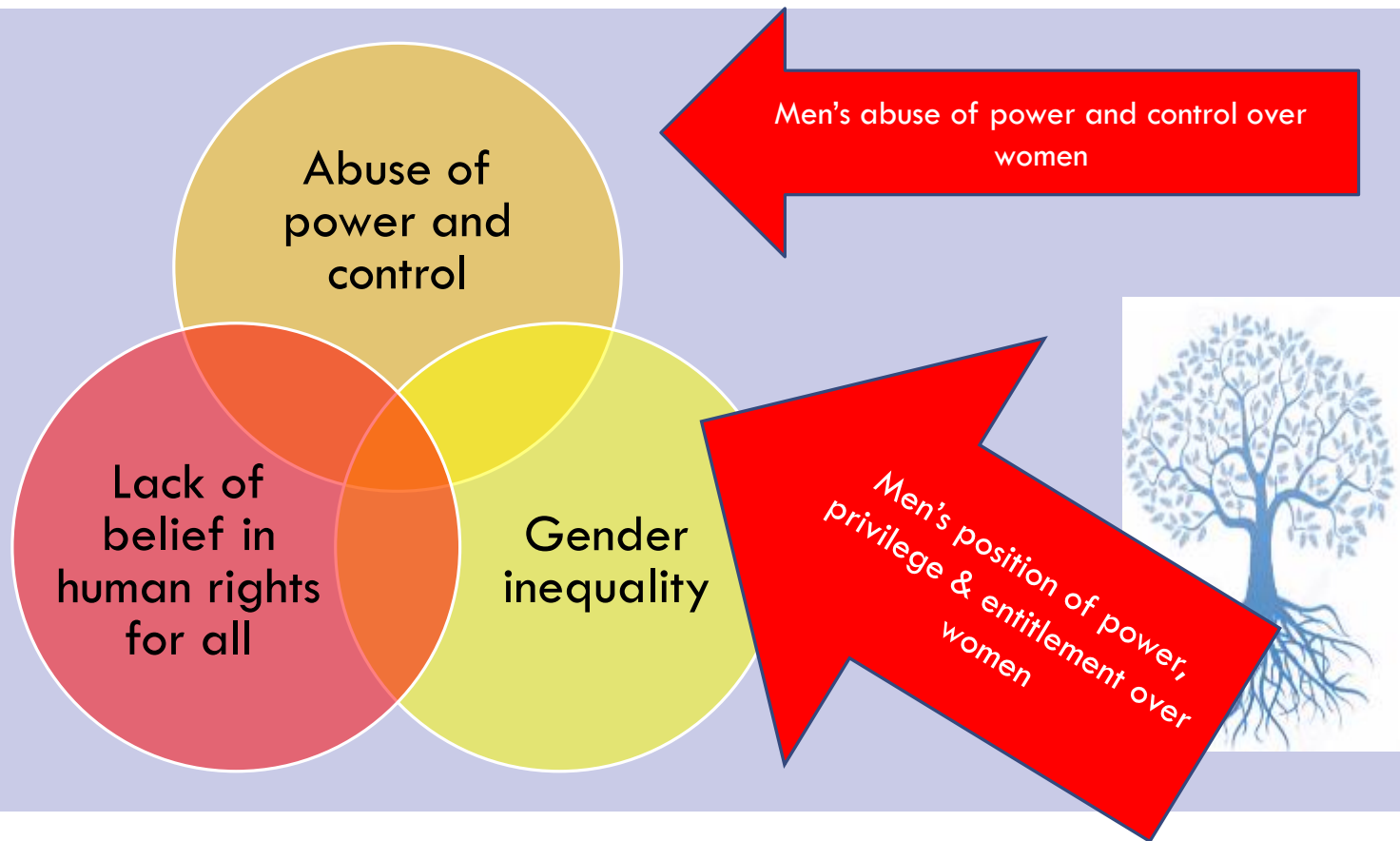
THE GBV PROBLEM TREE



TYPES OF GBV THAT ARE RELEVANT TO FSS

- **Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment(any type of unwanted sexual attention) in all public and private spheres of life, forced prostitution, sexual trafficking, use of a weapon to force into a sexual act, touching sexual parts of the girl's/boy's/ man's/woman's body, Touching in a sexual manner against the will of the girl/boy/man/woman (e.g. kissing, grabbing, fondling).**
- **Emotional/psychological violence includes threats, humiliation, mocking and controlling behaviours, insulting, yelling, recalling past mistakes, constant criticism, expressing negative expectations, opportunies, discriminating.**
- **Denial of resources, opportunities involves denying access of the victim to financial resources, property, healthcare, education, or the labour market, and denying them participation in economic decision-making.**
- **Harmful practices such as child and forced marriages, female genital mutilation, and crimes committed in the name of so-called “honour”, dowry-related violence, breast ironing (flattening).**
- **Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA):**
- ❖ **Sexual abuse is actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature by force or under unequal conditions.**
- ❖ **Sexual exploitation is any abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes; this includes profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. <http://www.pseataforce.org/en/overview>**

MAIN CAUSES ROOT OF GBV



CONTRIBUTING FACTORS



CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- They can increase the likelihood of, and risk of, GBV occurring but are not the main reason why it occurs.
- They perpetuate and make worse GBV and influence the type and extent of GBV in any setting.

CONSEQUENCES

Fatal outcomes

Murder, suicide, maternal mortality, infant mortality, AIDS-related



Non-fatal outcomes

Acute physical, chronic physical, reproductive, mental health, emotional & psychological after effects of GBV, social & economical consequences



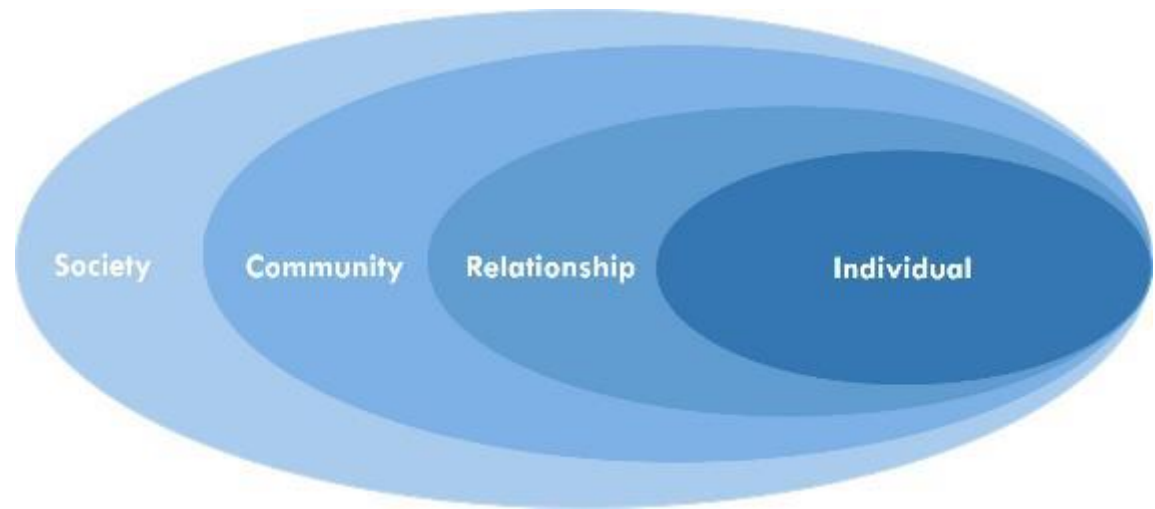
CONSEQUENCES

Individual level

Relationship level

Community level

Society level



FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT GBV WORLDWIDE

More almost one third (30%) of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner.



Worldwide, almost 750 million women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday. Child marriage is more common in West and Central Africa, where over 4 in 10 girls were married before age 18, and about 1 in 7 were married or in union before age 15.

Some national reports show around 70 percent women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT GBV WORLDWIDE

Worldwide, up to 50% of sexual assaults are committed against girls under 16 years of age.



Around 120 million girls, or approximate 1 in 10, have experienced force sexual acts at some point in their lives.

Adult women account for 51 per cent of all human trafficking victims detected globally. Women and girls together account for 71 per cent, with girls representing nearly three out of every four child trafficking victims. Nearly three out of every four trafficked women and girls are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation

FIGURES ABOUT THE NORTH EAST NIGERIA CRISIS

- **1.78 million** people are displaced due to the ongoing conflict. **77% of the total amount of 1,782,490 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria is located in Borno State, with Adamawa State accounting for 9% and Yobe State for 6%.** (2018 XXI February IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix)
- About 3.7 million people are projected to be in crisis or emergency phases of food and nutrition security during the 2018 lean season (Cadre Harmonisé phases 3 to 5). (HRP 2018)
- **5.8 million** people with protection needs. (HRP 2018)
- **2.9 million** children with protection needs. The physical safety and psycho-social wellbeing of 2.5 million of girls and boys in northeast Nigeria remains greatly compromised due to the protracted exposure to extensive protection threats and brutal violence. (HRP 2018)
- Girls and boys in particular continue to be targeted by sexual and other forms of GBV, including child marriage, sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation and the worst forms of child labour. (HRP 2018)

FIGURES ABOUT THE NORTH EAST NIGERIA CRISIS

- Boys and girls have been increasingly used as improvised explosive devices bearers by non-state armed groups: the number of children recruited and used in so-called “suicide” attacks in 2017 (117) is three times higher than the number for the last three years combined.
- An estimated 2.4 million people have been identified to be in need of gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.
- About 48 per cent of IDPs are women, many of whom are heads of households living in crowded, culturally inappropriate conditions.
- Adolescent girls are perhaps the most at-risk of GBV, particularly sexual violence. They are often targeted while performing basic tasks such as travelling to water points, collecting firewood to cook food and going to the communal latrines. They are often exposed to SEA, forced into prostitution, early marriages and survival sex in exchange for food, restrictions on their freedom of movement and basic needs deprivation.

GBV & FOOD INSECURITY & ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT

- The links between GBV and food insecurity are clear.
- For example, people who have been exposed to GBV may suffer psychosocial or physical harm, stigma and exclusion, and consequently be unable to generate income and care for their dependants.
- Food insecurity may exacerbate some forms of GBV. For example, women and girls who are traditionally tasked with finding fuel to prepare food, may need to venture to unsafe areas to collect firewood and be exposed to risk of assault.
- The **FAO/UNHCR Rapid Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) survey (April 2017)** found that a total of **96%** of the surveyed households in Jere depend on fuelwood or charcoal for cooking and nearly **20%** of the households reported that at least one person in their community had experienced **SGBV** while collecting fuelwood.
- Within households, domestic violence can rise during periods of food scarcity, and may decline as assistance fills the food gap.

GBV& FOOD INSECURITY& ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT

- Women heads of households may engage in transactional sex to be able to meet food needs, and parents may push for early marriage for their daughters in the hope they will have their food needs met elsewhere.
- Food or cash assistance in itself may also unintentionally contribute to GBV. A food distribution site that is located in an unsafe area, or is far from where people live, may expose women to sexual violence.
- Cash delivered to women without taking into consideration gender roles and responsibilities may unintentionally increase domestic violence in a society that is strictly opposed to women having control over economic resources.
- According to the IOM DTM XXI, 98% of IDPs in Borno State have access to livelihood activities in camps and camp-like settings, such as daily labourer (30%), petty trade (27%), farming (23%), collection of fuelwood (17%), agro-pastoralism (1%), fishing (1%).

GBV & FOOD INSECURITY & ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT

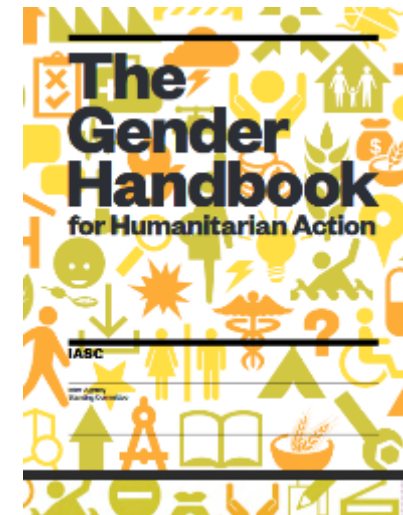
- The issue of limited energy access is a very pressing one in North-East Nigeria and is aggravated by conflict and negative impacts of climate change.
- As women and girls depend on sale of firewood for household income is important considering linking alternative energy programmes with income-generating activities for them.

GENDER POLICY IN AGRICULTURE



August, 2016

USEFUL RESOURCES FOR READING







FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE-CENTERED APPROACHES ORIENTATION TRAINING FOR FSS PARTNERS

PROTECTION IN SAFE PROGRAMMING

04/04/2018

ANNE- JUDITH NDOMBASI
GENDER AND GBV SPECIALIST



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

SESSION 5 : PROTECTION IN SAFE PROGRAMMING

Learning objectives



The objectives of the session are:

- To familiarize participants with the concepts of protection and protection mainstreaming and their importance.
- To provide participants with an understanding of how they can incorporate protection into SAFE programming.

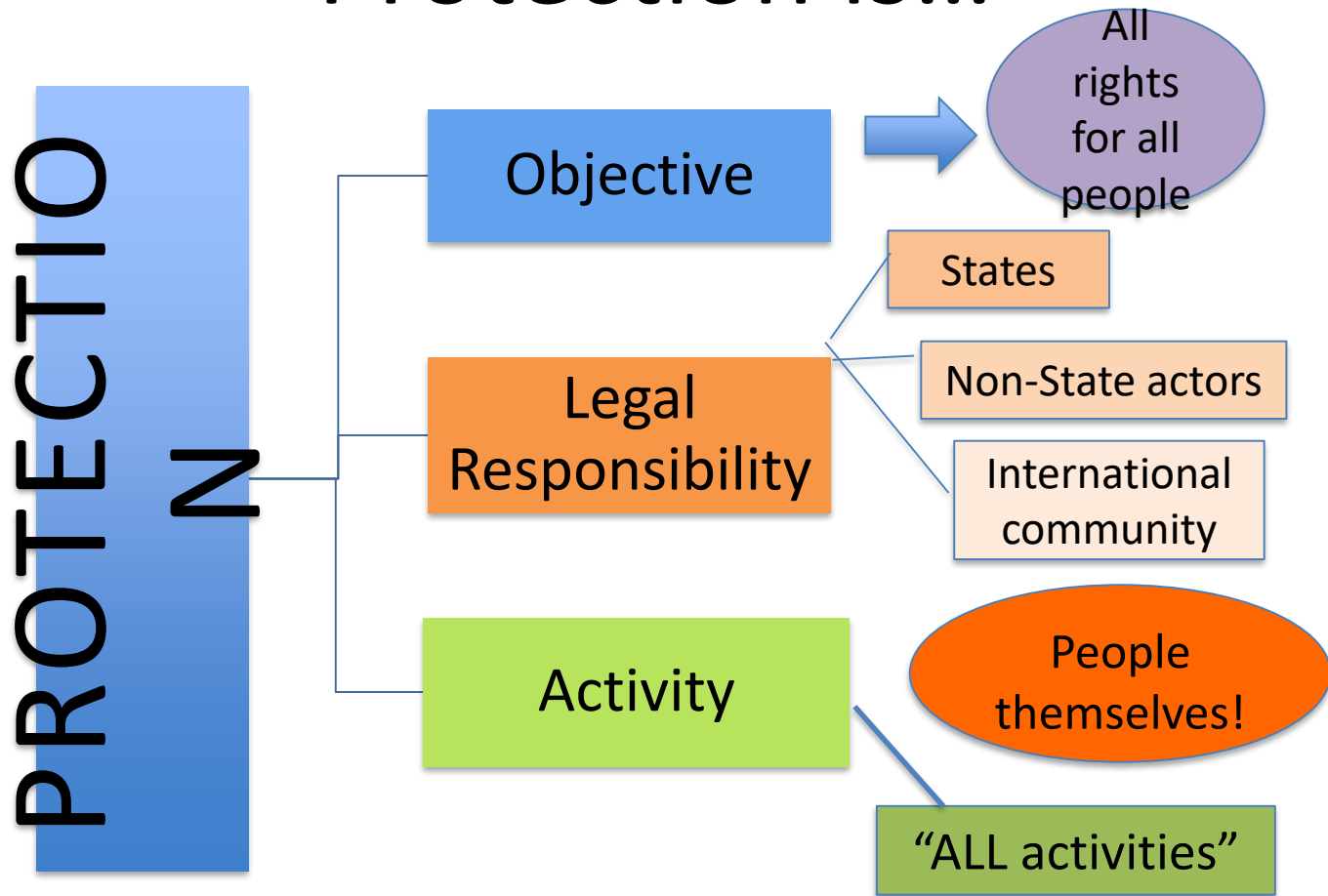
DEFINITION OF PROTECTION AND PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

Protection: All activities that aimed obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law, namely human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.”

Actors shall conduct these activities impartially and not on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, language, gender, etc.

(GPC , 2017)

Protection is...



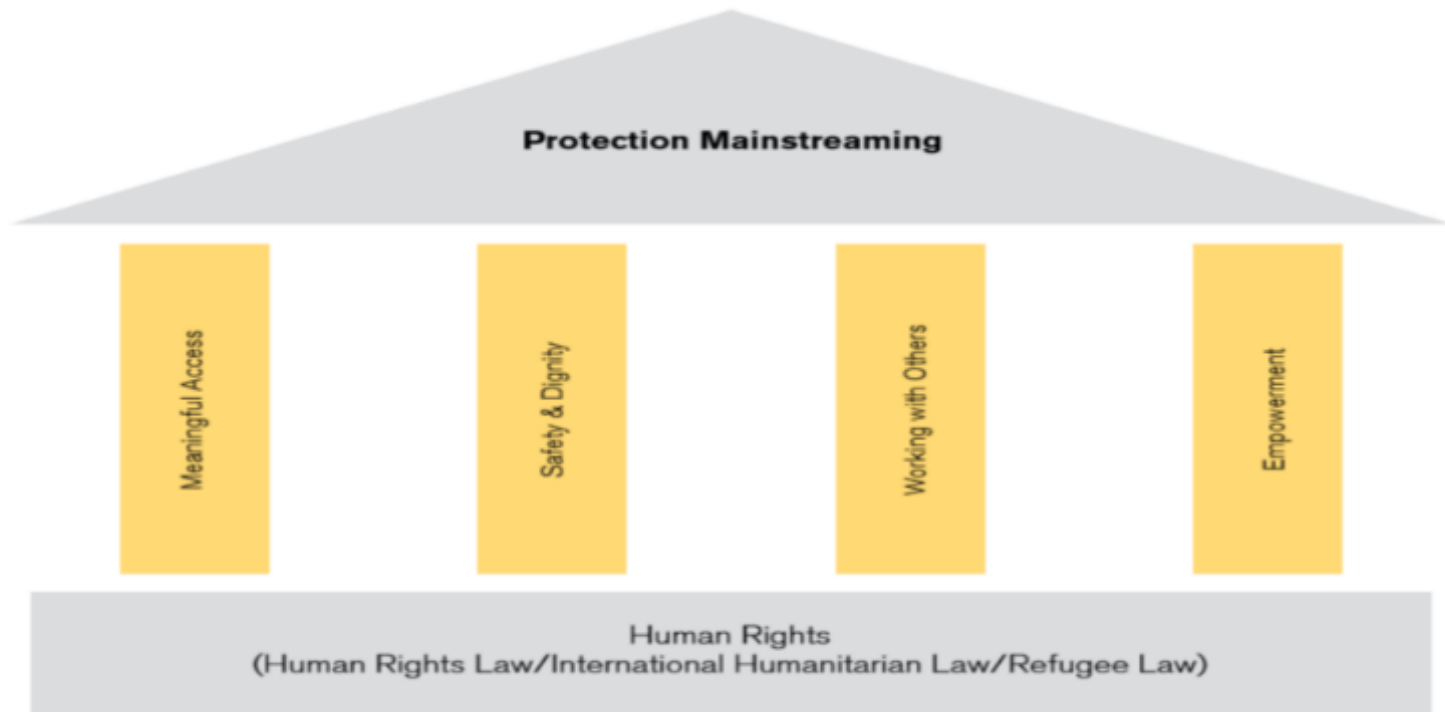
DEFINITION OF PROTECTION AND PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

Protection mainstreaming: Process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid.

Protection mainstreaming focuses not on what we do (the product) but rather on how we do it (the process). It should be mainstreamed through all sectors and all phases of the program/project cycle.

(GPC , 2017)

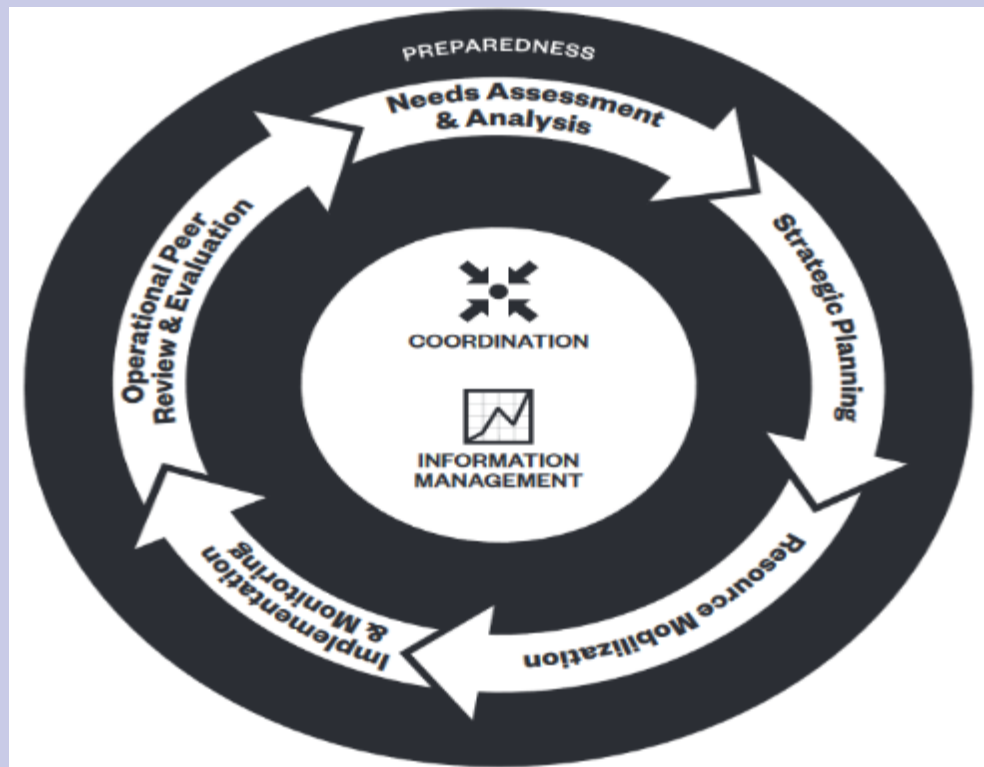
PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING



PROTECTION CONSIDERATIONS

- Age, gender, diversity: Differential needs of specific groups
- Prevention & response: Safety & services for victims of human rights violations
- Do no harm! Avoid unintentional consequences. Think before acting!
- Accountability: Consultation - information - process.

PROTECTION IN SAFE PROGRAMMING



PROTECTION IN SAFE PROGRAMMING

Minimum standards on gender for SAFE Programming

<http://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/safe-access-fuel-and-energy-safe-working>

Some activities that could be carried out:

Assessment /design and implementation

- Carry out socio-cultural and gender analyses
- Undertake protection assessments
- Consultation with beneficiaries, including vulnerable groups such as survivors of GBV, child-headed household, older men, pregnant, lactating women and girls, people living with disabilities, persons with chronic illness, with HIV/AIDS, ...
- Raise awareness of GBV risks related to firewood collection, landmines risks in firewood harvesting areas and support the implementation of preventative measures.
- Set up/Inform about complaints and feedback mechanisms

PROTECTION IN SAFE PROGRAMMING

Monitoring and Evaluations

- Collection, analyze and report on sex-,age, and status disaggregated data on SAFE interventions
- Monitor and evaluate SAFE services for improvements in self-reliance as well as beneficiary satisfaction for both women, girls, boys and men





PROTECTION IN SAFE PROGRAMMING



World Food Programme





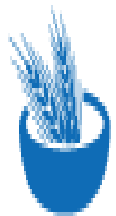

wfp.org




4th, APRIL 2018

Sphere Protection Principles



Protection Risk Equation

Protection Risk	Threats & Vulnerability	Response	Protection Capacity	Outcome
<p>Population </p> <p>Displacement / lack of basic survival</p>   <p>needs</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Insecurity  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative coping strategy - GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBT/CTP - Establish/strengthen community based protection mechanisms - Referrals or Case Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased food consumption, income & reduced malnutrition rate - Community ownership - Awareness & referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased FCS - Decent safe and dignified living conditions

Protection risk	Threat	Response	Protection Capacity	Outcome
Minimal or lack of access to firewood for cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative coping strategy  - Food insecurity - Abduction - Rape - SEA etc - Desertification  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBT/CTP - SAFE programing & planning - Afforestation/nursery (BCC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative Livelihood build up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased FC - Reduced energy demand  - Decent safe and dignified living

**ANY
QUESTIONS?**

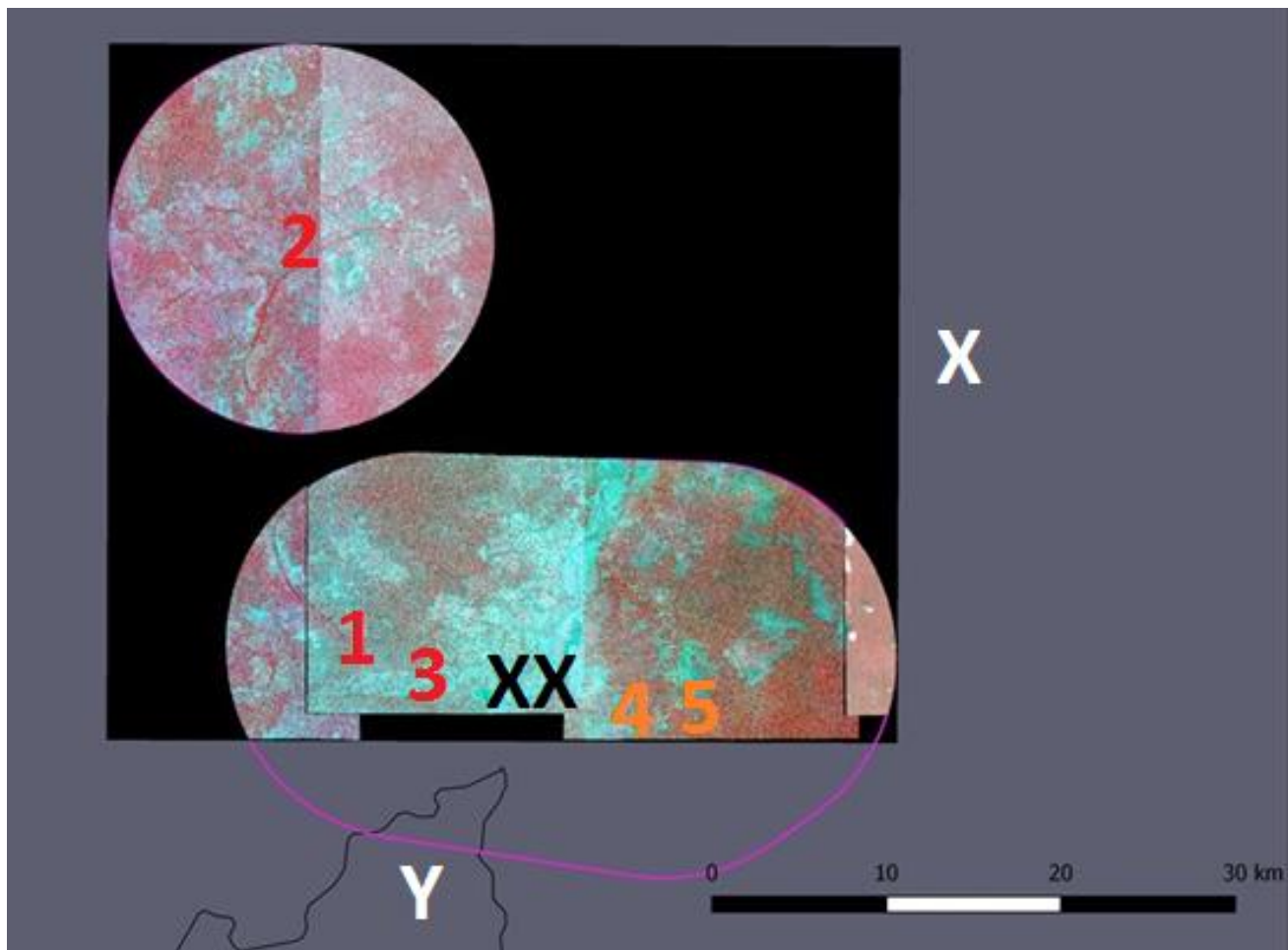


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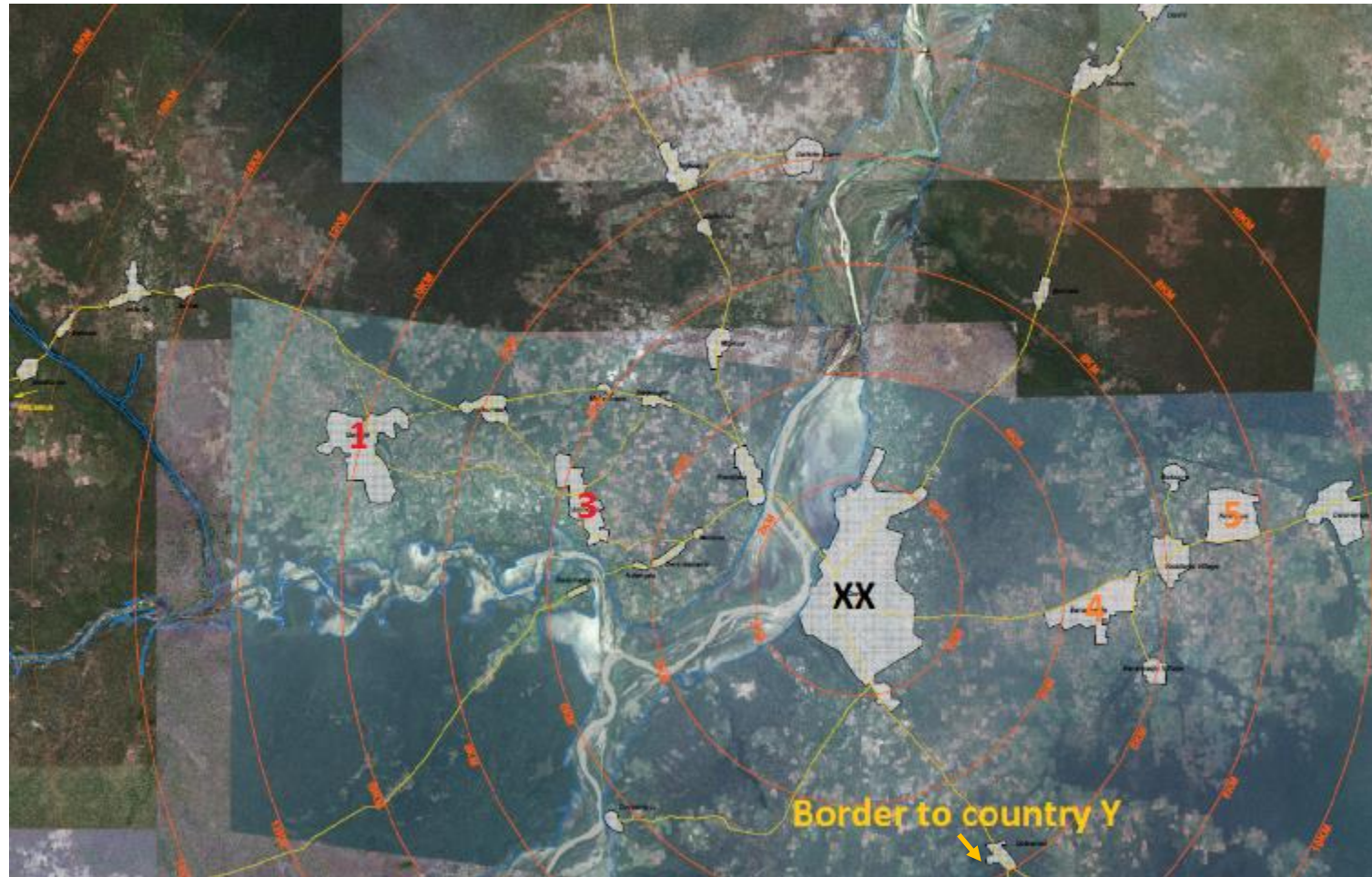
ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE- CENTRED APPROACHES - MAIDUGURI

SESSION 6 – DATA COLLECTION
CHALLENGES AND PROPOSALS

Data collection exercise



Data collection exercise



Data collection exercise

- Propositions
- Feedback

