

# 2014 SADC GENDER PROTOCOL SUMMIT AND AWARDS GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE POST 2015 SADC AGENDA

## Name of good practice\*

Empower Women in Climate Justice in Traditional Authority Chitekwere Lilongwe rural

## 1. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

DATE

\* 05 / MM 03 / DD 2014 YYYY

<b>Name</b>	Amon				
<b>Surname</b>	Lukhele				
<b>Designation</b>	Senior Volunteer				
<b>Organisation/media house/council</b>	Outreach Scout Foundation (OSF)				
<b>Education level</b>	Primary School <input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary School <input type="checkbox"/>	Tertiary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vocational <input type="checkbox"/>	Adult literacy <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Age Group</b> (please tick)	18 - 30 <input type="checkbox"/>	31- 40 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	41 - 50 <input type="checkbox"/>	51 - 60 <input type="checkbox"/>	60 + <input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Sex</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male				



**PRESENTER**



**ENVIRONMENT AT STAKE**

2. **EVIDENCE TABLE:** Please upload documentary evidence of your good practise. Please upload the evidence or provide a url. If the evidence has been sent to a GL office, please state this: \*

Policy	<b>Lilongwe City Council Reports</b>
Law	
Letters	
Media coverage	<b>Nation News Paper</b>
Papers presented or written	<b>1st International Terra Preta Sanitation conference website</b>  <b>Water Sanitation Network Website</b>  <a href="http://www.outreachscoutfoundation.webs.com">www.outreachscoutfoundation.webs.com</a>
Brochures	<b>OSF News letters</b>
Pamphlets	
Other	

### 3. PRESENTATION OF GOOD PRACTICE

#### Synopsis\*



Waste management is a good practice because it reduce environmental degradation that causes drought and change of rain pattern hence it contribute to sustainable development through which women and men's directly fair participation in programme that increases potential flexibility and creativity responding to environmental insecurity and changes in resource systems. It also brings about equity in economic development at household, individual and community at large.

**Recycled papers (Briquettes) as an alternative to energy source at household level**

Briquettes save as alternative sources of energy at households that adopts such interventions; this is possible also to increase financial benefits by selling some of briquettes to other households.

Many families that tried this innovation testify that it works well for cooking at a family and individual levels.

Additionally wastes such as domestic are usually used in gardens for vegetable growing as manure this will also helped women to economically empowered.

### Key objectives \*

What did the process set out to do? (250 words)

The project aims to reduce deforestation, air pollution due to burning of forest, waste papers and other related materials that could be easily recycled at a low cost. It is also a tool to empower women with economic development skills while creating employment for unemployed community members. Indirectly the project targets to reduce levels of GBV at family level. The intervention reduces dependability upon husbands while creating strong economic status upon women. Outreach Scout Foundation also trained widows to make briquettes for sustainability of their economic status while reducing climate change effects.



### Background\*

Why did the initiative come about? What problem or context is it responding to? (300 words)

Malawi has over 15million people and experienced a number of adverse climatic hazards over the last several decades. The most serious have been dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, riverine floods and flush floods.

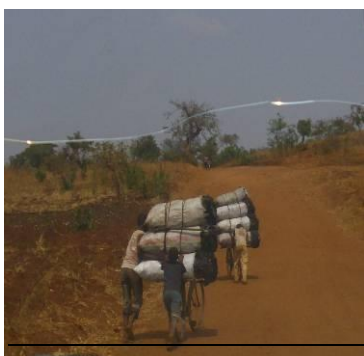
#### Lack of proper way of waste disposal



Some of these, especially droughts and floods, have increased in frequency, intensity and magnitude over the last two decades, and have adversely impacted on food and water security, water quality, energy and the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities.

Lilongwe, a city of 2.2 million growing by 4.4%/year<sup>1</sup>, has developed a sewage, solid waste and sanitation problem. Garbage is disposed of in city streets, open land-fills and unauthorized areas and raw sewage

in returned to local fresh water sources untreated, thus posing a potentially tragic health risk.



### Forestry sector

The major climatic hazards that threaten the forestry sector are extended droughts, which lead to land degradation and loss of soil fertility, as well as forest fires. For example, during the drought of 1995, some 5,550 ha (or 36%) of Chongoni forest were destroyed by forest fires caused by human activities such as

#### Destroying protected Forest at Gununu Forest

<sup>1</sup> National Statics Report 2008

hunting resulting in smoke haze, pollution, loss of seedlings and biodiversity.

## Gender

Women bear most of the burden in activities that are most impacted by adverse climate, including collection of water, firewood and ensuring daily access to food. In addition, the changing demographics as a result of the impacts of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, are leading to women taking up greater responsibilities as sole heads of households and taking care of the sick and orphans.



The intervention identified lack of Waste and Forest Management strategies/policies in Malawi. When these strategies/policies are formulated or in place it will provide a framework for enforcing ideal environment management practices. It will also provide a basis and enough capacity building to City, District Councils, Development Partners, Private Sectors and Civil Society Organisations in implementing various waste and

forest management projects. This intervention is looking at management of environment protection at household and industrial levels which makes some of wastes find their way into different streams hence affecting Zambezi river through Shire River. Examples of river movements; *Lingadzi River drains into Lilongwe River which eventually discharges into Linthipe River. Linthipe discharges into Lake Malawi which through the Shire River discharges into the Zambezi River.*

Lack of proper way of forest and waste management transforms into environmental indistinguishable hence creating climate change which impact to the following areas

- The ecosystems affected
- Water borne Diseases
- Aquatic life affected
- Pollution
- Waste affects quality of water
- Electricity stoppage necessarily

Lack of coordinated effort leads into;

- ✓ Several CSOs, government deal with forest and Waste activities in a limited and disjointed manner
- ✓ No unified and Strategic forest and Waste Management Planning and development because of unclear roles and responsibilities for various stakeholders in various policy documents “no Policy no guidance”
- ✓ Stakeholders do not feel obliged to invest in forest and Waste Management.

The intervention identified gaps in several strategic documents that fail to address issues of waste management and are documents that Malawi as

## WHERE DOES THIS WASTE END UP?

- Rivers
- Lakes
- Seas



country would not rely upon. These strategic documents are; Local Government Act 1998, Public Health Act 1968, Health Related By-Laws 2002, National Sanitation Policy 2008, National Environment Policy 2004, Environment Management Act 2002, Sanitation Marketing and Hygiene Promotion Strategy 2009 (Peri-Urban Areas of Blantyre and Lilongwe water Boards), Malawi's Action (NAPA) 2006, Fisheries

National Adaptation Programmes Of Conservation and Management Act 1997.

### **Energy sector**

The energy sector primarily derives the hydro-electric power from the Shire River. The hydro-electric power generation has been negatively affected by the droughts and floods. The water flow disruptions in rivers have been exacerbated by siltation caused by poor and unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation, and noxious weeds, such as water hyacinth

### **Fisheries sector**

Droughts and floods are the major climatic hazards affecting the fisheries sector, and have been responsible for the declining, or even drying up, of water bodies resulting in low fish production and loss of biodiversity. Floods have been responsible for the destruction of fish ponds, such as in 2000/01, while droughts have been responsible for drying of lakes, such as Lake Chilwa in 2013 which resulted in total loss of fish stocks.

## Key activities \*

What were the different steps/ activities in the implementation? (300 words)

Activities done by Outreach Scout Foundation



Local Fertilizer for climate change adaption



Manure production for crop production to reduce dependency on chemical use.



Result based intervention

Climate Change Demonstrations

Manure production at Traditional Authority Chitekwere as one way of climate adaption



**Community awareness on Climate Change**

### **Partnerships and coalition building\***

Has the campaign fostered partnerships and coalition building? Are these at the local, national, regional or global level? – 200 words

The organisation is working in collaboration with youths, women, men and the elderly in churches, households, schools, villages, district councils in order to capture knowledge, attitudes and perceptions from a cross-section of youth with different backgrounds in the area. The organisation is working with Malawi Council of Churches in eco-cogeneration on climate justice issues.



**Climate change & gender community meetings at Gununu Forest**

### **Evidence\***

In the project OSF is working with Lilongwe district social welfare, Lilongwe City Council health department. At community level we work with chiefs, Religious Leaders, community Schools, Village Development Committees, Forest Committees, Health Committees, Area development Committee and any other local government structure found at community level. At a very grassroots level we work with Women, men, boys, disabled people, aged people are actively participate in implementation of interventions.



**Traditional leaders brain storming**



Community leaders OSF and District Social Welfare

### Resource allocations \*

	Amount local currency (specify)	Amount in Rand
Gender specific allocation	50%	50%
Gender in mainstream projects (please specify)	25%	25%
Amount contributed in cash or in kind by partner organisations (please specify)	25%	25%
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%

### Beneficiaries (in numbers)\*

Category	Women	Men	Total	% Women
Direct beneficiaries e.g. number of women trained	<b>2000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>3000</b>	
Indirect beneficiaries (e.g. through other networks)	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	
Online beneficiaries (e.g. website access, mailing lists, scholarly articles)	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>3300</b>	

### Challenges\*

- There is inadequate financial capacity to implement planned activities and we are implementing most of the project on self-help mode.
- Community to adopt Climate change interventions and we are increasing community advocacy.
- Inadequate staff due to funding hence most of work done voluntary.

## **Monitoring and evaluation\***

What types of monitoring and evaluation methods and tools did you use to measure the impact of campaign? These may include qualitative and quantitative (300 words)

The project was implemented within the decentralization framework at local authority level and according to its implementation plan that was used during the project implementation. A community based monitoring and evaluation system was used to monitor the project using indicators as outlined in the logical framework. The community committees meet on monthly basis and reports produced and presented during meetings while the community developed their own monitoring mechanism. The traditional leaders, area development committees and village development committees also were involved during project review meetings in line with the decentralization monitoring and evaluation framework. Significantly the project used right based approaches.



Community members evaluating the project

The project was organizing quarterly reflection meetings at sectional and project level to reflect on the progress of the project activities. OSF staff produced and submit monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and annual reports based on the work plans. At district level a project steering committee comprising heads of department of the Local Authority meet on quarterly basis to review the progress of project implementation.

## **Results \***

### **Implementation\***

How has the understanding and implementation of gender and climate change improved as a result of your organisation's work– 300 words

- Increased Knowledge and understanding of perceptions of people on direct climate change impacts on rural community and per-urban area
- Increased Knowledge and perceptions of people on indirect climate change impacts on health, water availability, food quality and quantity, ecosystems, agriculture and economies.
- Availability of local and innovative adaptation measures of effects of climate change.
- Availability of information of health problems due to climate change in the impact areas.

- Knowledge on how cross cutting issues such as communication can contribute to effects of climate change in impact areas.
- Availability of information to develop models for early warning on climate-induced disasters at community level.
- Increased Information on adaptation measures
- Increased Information for evidenced based advocacy and awareness raising campaigns.

### **Evidence \***

Please provide at least three quotes from beneficiaries to support your statements on the improvement of implementation. Please remember name, surname and designation- 150 words



**Miss Zione Issa**

- The nursery garden has helped me to be stable economically "Miss Zione Issa a villager"
- The nursery garden has reduced gender based violence at family level "Group village head Chimbalanga".
- Briquettes is a good alternative energy sources for cooking at a family level "Mrs Sande Secretary of Sitilephera Masambabise women group"

### **Women's empowerment \***

How have women been empowered as a result of the gender and climate change initiative? – 200 words

Women have been able to have their own nursery garden this on the long land they boost their economic status at house hold level.

Gender based violence reduced and reduction in dependency  
Violence



*Miss Zione Issa and her tree nursery*

After regaining her land, Zione Issa of village head Chimbalanga in T/A Chitekwere in Lilongwe district has decided to plant trees all around it and in eroded parts in order to reclaim them for agricultural production. Traditional Authority Chitekwere has upheld ownership of the land under dispute to Zione Issa a daughter of the deceased father Mr. Issa.



**Done by Sitilephela Masambabise Women Group**



**One of Sitilephela Masambabise Women Group Showcasing Briquettes**

### ***Evidence \****

Please provide at least one quote from a woman beneficiary to support your statement on women's empowerment. Please remember name, surname and designation- 100 words



Briquettes are good and viable at household level acting as alternative sources of energy for cooking "Mrs. Mary Chikafa a Widow member for Sitilephele Masambabise Women group"

**Mrs. Mary Chikafa a Widow**

### **Men for change \***

Have men become more supportive of gender equality as a result of the organisation's gender and climate change work? Please give examples – 300 words

It is undeniable fact, that men are becoming more supportive of gender equality as a result of organisation's gender and climate change in the sense that issues of climate is affecting across-cutting cultural aspects, hence has a multi-behavioural approaching. The organisation has also involved the congregations that in the real sense have a cross gender membership.

To justify this, in Sitilephera group has is piloting the project as seen on the pictures above about 40% are men and 60% are married women and young girls.

### **Evidence \***

Climate change has destroyed our crops "Group village headman Mduwa at TA Chitekwere Lilongwe District "



**Group Village Headman Mduwa**

### **Public participation\***

The first approach was through mobilisation, awareness campaigns within the community where the project is set up. Various sectors of the community (ies) had been participating in these meetings. The use of drama groups, football campaigns were tools of mobilising the community. Tree Nursery sowing group, briquette making group, eco-congregational committee and all sector of the society is adequately involved.

### **Changes at the community level\***

The community has been transformed through households economic empowerment through an initiative called "Family Strengthened Initiatives"(FSI) in a system of a household must adopt climate change as part of daily life activity(ies) as an example.

Secondly, the nursery group are being supported financially through the proceeds of the sales of the seedlings.

### ***Evidence \****



The men too have the duty in climate change adaptation mechanisms "Mr Yohane Mando member of Gaga Club"

**Men also taking part in manure making**

### ***Outreach through the media \****

Outreach Scout Foundation usually conducts its activities involving media in information dissemination. This is one way of empowering community members to speak their views which afflict their lives.

### ***Evidence***

If you can, please provide at least one example of media coverage resulting from your work

Url, pdf, You tube

[www.outreachscoutfoundation.webs.com](http://www.outreachscoutfoundation.webs.com), Joy FM, MIJ FM, MBC 1, TWR Radios online

### ***Capacity building\****

- ✓ Product knowledge skills
- ✓ Market techniques.
- ✓ New technological knowledge on the climate change.
- ✓ Communal leadership trainings.



- ✓ Group dynamics
- ✓ Gender and HIV and AIDS
- ✓ Gender based violence

**Women interviewed by Journalists**

### ***Evidence \****



**Mrs Marriam Samikwa testifying under Chimbalanga women's group**

### ***Changes in attitudes \****

The attitudes of the community has completely transformed gauging from the perception of taking issues of climate as a critical concern in everyone's life hence community is holistically approaching in issues of gender and climate change.

Everyone in the community views climate change as health, social, economical, as well as human rights.

### ***Evidence \****

Effect of climate change does not respect gender, Religion, Faith, Position and in general any status" Traditional Leader H. Muli"



**A traditional Chief Mr H. Muli at TA Chitekwere**

### **Changes at a policy level as a result of the gender and climate changework**

Through OSF advocacy at City Council level Solid Waste management was development.

Ministry of Economic Development Planning Developed a Population and Reproductive Health Policy

#### ***Evidence***

The ministry of economic development planning mainstream gender and climate change in the policy developed. Lilongwe City Council also included issues to deal with Women as one of their priority Areas.

### **Any other changes as a result of the gender and climate changework**

- ✓ Great number of women in decision making hence leadership.
- ✓ Most of the households are headed by women in terms of raising of the siblings, as such most of the households economic status has drastically changed.
- ✓ Health rights issues have been advocated and shared to women, able to plan on the family affairs without men's interference.

#### ***Evidence***



**Men taking part in manure making for nursery preparation at community level**

### **Lesson learned and innovation \***

We learn that it is significant to teach environmental studies and practices to people at community level focusing also early age, because many of our practices come from what we learn then. Environmental competitions will be introduced in the primary schools, involving the community as well. Most of waste items would be useful in some ways. A local study need to be done to find out how other waste items would be reused to reduce the effect of climate change and promote sustainable development of Malawi economy.

Community participation in issues of climate change is a priority and new technologies must be simplified to suite local interventions.

### **Learning and sharing with other organisations and institutions\***

We have learned that climate change intervention as a new issue there is need diverse stakeholders to participant in the programming and implementation

### **Evidence \***

**Mr. Kwanjana** contributed towards the discussions that, as the City Council there are still using old by-laws which were formulated long ago and at that time there was low population but as of now population is increasing. He added that beyond the policy, there should be civic education to the public.

#### **Speech by Mr. Kwanjana, the Deputy Director for the Health Services in the Lilongwe City Council, presenting an over view of current situation as regards waste management in the meeting**

The Deputy Director of Health Services for the Lilongwe City Council expressed importance of the issue to be toughed to have attended that kind of meeting. He said government is the signatory to the Summit Agenda, an international programme of action for the next century, was agreed upon. An Agenda called for sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries:

- To preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment
- To contribute towards protecting human health
- To ensure a prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources

The way in which waste is managed is one of the key factors which can have an impact on the environment. Sustainable waste management may be defined as that which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

In general terms, waste management in Malawi at present is inadequate. Malawi has no Waste Management Policy by the moment which could help to improve the situation.

The protection of these invaluable resources is vital to the continuing health and prosperity of the country. The current practice of uncontrolled dumping of wastes will inevitably lead to the deterioration of drinking water quality and may also contribute to toxic substances entering the food chain and to the spread of infectious diseases.

### **Sustainability and replication \***

The gender and climate change dynamics must be included in global call for action to improve resource based for project implementation of gender and climate change across the SADC region.

The project can be replicated throughout the SADC region, because it addresses the issue of creating a sustainable environment using paper and

wood which found everywhere. Environmental protection intervention at local level is the best model for sustainability and replication across SADC. Involvement of local players in waste management is also another tool Civil Society organisation must aim at and admire to compliment. The organisation is also looking at reuse of waste must be modernised, making biogas, methane, Fertilizer and other related products from Wastes. Governments must look at waste as an investment for economic growth of their countries.

### **Attaching photographs\***

- Please attach at least two high resolution photos of the presenter, one a clear and engaging head shot; the other an action shot. Please ensure that these photos are captioned: who= name, surname; what; where; when. \*



AMON LUKHELE



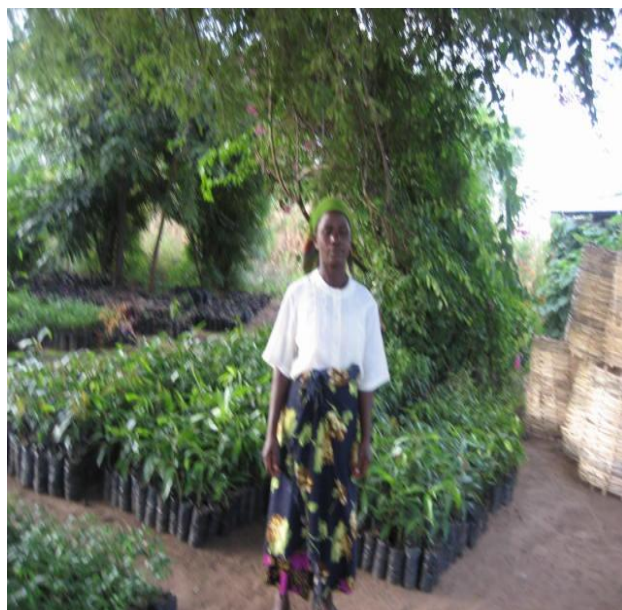
Amon Lukhele doing Village data collection at TA Chitekwere Lilongwe District

The data was to identify households affected by heavy rains as a result of climate change



stranded

- Please attach at least two photographs of the good practice \*



#### **4. THE SADC GENDER PROTOCOL AND THE POST 2015 AGENDA**

Please list, in order of importance the targets of the SADC Protocol that you work with most closely. After each, please state any ways you feel that these clauses can be strengthened post 2015:

Drop down – 28 targets of the Protocol \*

1. Articles 15-19 productive resources and employment, economic empowerment
2. Articles 20-25 gender based violence
3. Article 14 education and training
4. Article 26 health
5. Articles 4-11 Constitutional and legal rights
6. Articles 12-13 governance
7. Articles 27 HIV and AIDS
8. Articles 28 peace building and conflict resolution
9. Articles 29-30 Media, information and communication

Are there missing elements in the SADC Gender Protocol which you would like to be added post 2015? \*

Waste management is a missing link in SADC Gender Protocol which is not emphasised fully to attract attention of the development partners as well as lining Ministries e.g. Ministry of Gender.

There is need to mainstreaming issues of climate justice and population, when disasters occur most of women and children are highly affected than men.

On a scale of one to ten please state the main value of the SADC Gender Protocol in your work: \*

1. Providing targets and indicators for measuring progress towards the attainment of gender equality.
2. Lobbying for policy reform.
3. Lobbying for reform of legislation
4. Revitalising the women's movement