



Assessing Gender and Markets in the Lake Chad Basin Region

VAM Gender and Markets Study #2

2016-2017

The *Zero Hunger Challenge* emphasizes the importance of strengthening economic empowerment in support of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 to *double small-scale producer incomes and productivity*. The increasing focus on resilient markets can bring important contributions to sustainable food systems and build resilience. Participation in market systems is not only a means for people to secure their livelihood, but it also enables them to exercise agency, maintain dignity, build social capital and increase self-worth. Food security analysis must take into account questions of gender-based violence and discrimination in order to deliver well-tailored assistance to those most in need.

WFP's Nutrition Policy (2017-2021) reaffirms that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieve good nutrition and sustainable and resilient livelihoods, which are based on human rights and justice. This is why gender-sensitive analysis in nutrition programmes is a crucial contribution to achieving the SDGs. The VAM *Gender & Markets Initiative* of the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa seeks to strengthen WFP and partners' commitment, accountability and capacities for gender-sensitive food security and nutrition analysis in order to design market-based interventions that empower women and vulnerable populations. The series of regional *VAM Gender and Markets Studies* is an effort to build the evidence base and establish a link to SDG 5 which seeks to *achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*.

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Table of Contents

List of Acronyms.....	4
Table of Figures.....	5
Acknowledgements.....	6
Executive summary.....	7
INTRODUCTION	9
I. Objectives.....	9
II. Context.....	10
III. Methodology and Limits.....	10
IV. Limitations.....	12
V. Assessing Gender & Markets in the Lake Chad Basin region.....	13
1. Roles and responsibilities of women and men in agricultural value chains.....	16
2. Specific challenges and constraints for women and men for economic inclusion in markets.....	22
3. Gaps and challenges in gender analysis and in tracking women's empowerment.....	29
4. Potential programmatic solutions and recommendations to address identified gaps and challenges.....	32
CONCLUSION	33
References.....	34
ANNEX	35
Annex I – Country Case Study Protocol.....	35
Annex II — Overview of the Lake Chad Basin.....	36
Annex III — Gender Overview in LCB.....	38

List of Acronyms

ACF	: Action Contre la Faim
EFSA	: Ghana's Emergency Food Security Assessment
FAO	: Food and Agricultural Organisation
FEWS Net	: Famine Early Warning System
FFA	: Food For Assets
GAM	: Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	: Gender-Based Violence
GPI	: Gender Parity Index
IDP	: Internally Displaced Person
IFC	: International Finance Corporation
IFPRI	: International Food Policy Research Institute
IGA	: Income-Generating Activities
LCB	: Lake Chad Basin
LCBC	: Lake Chad Basin Commission
NEWS	: National Early Warning System
NGP	: National Gender Policy
OCHA	: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPHI	: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
P4P	: Purchase for Progress
RBD	: Regional Bureau of Dakar
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goal
SWERP	: Strengthening Women's Economic Resilience Programme
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	: U.S Agency for International Development
VAM	: Vulnerability Assessment & Mapping unit
WEAI	: Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	: World Food Programme

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Gender of customers	17
Figure 2. Traders' age, by gender	18
Figure 3. Traders' age, by type of traders	19
Figure 4. Level of education among traders	20
Figure 5. Top 10 constraints faced by traders, by gender	23
Figure 6. Top 10 constraints faced by traders, by trader's type	24
Figure 7. Main source of funding for traders, by gender	25
Figure 8. Share of traders selling products on credit.....	26
Figure 9. Time of the year when traders experience stock-outs	27

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Thanks also to the early research conducted by Enfinger on developing survey tools to support gender analysis and women's empowerment, and the work done by the regional VAM team responsible for the final adaptation and implementation of the piloted data collection tools, in alphabetical order: William Olander (Information Management Specialist), Analee Pepper (Gender Specialist), Simon Renk (Market Advisor) and Matthieu Tockert (Market Analyst). Gratitude is also extended to Aïcha Ba, regional VAM Gender and Markets Consultant without whom the development of this case study report would not have been possible.

Finally, special thanks go to the teams and partners at country and regional levels who contributed, either directly or indirectly to the successful completion of the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) Regional Market Assessment.

Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to outline the experience of piloting a set of developed survey questions meant to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets, in the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) Regional Market Assessment. It should be used as a historical overview of lessons learned and good practices to apply in developing tools to assess and monitor gender and empowerment in humanitarian crises.

Since 2012, the security situation in Northern Nigeria has dramatically worsened leading to massive displacement of population, not only within Nigeria but also to neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The ongoing conflict strongly affects food security in the northeast as people suffer from serious restrictions to their livelihood. Considering this situation, the WFP RBD, in collaboration with ACF and other partners, launched a regional market assessment in the Lake Chad Basin in 2016.

At the same time, the LCB regional market assessment was being developed, the WFP RBD Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) team was conducting a gender and markets pilot study to strengthen the collection and analysis of gender-informed data on the roles, challenges, and empowerment of women and men in markets in the region. At the request of the Regional Director for West Africa, the responsible team supported the LCB regional market assessment by contributing a set of survey questions to be implemented to the market questionnaires in order to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets. This set of questions was piloted for the first time in the LCB regional market assessment.

These questions built on the work of Paige Enfinger who conducted her master's thesis research alongside the Gender and Markets pilot study. As part of her research, Enfinger designed a set of adapted questions, drawn from the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The objective was to integrate aspects of empowerment around making decisions on strategic market choices into traditional WFP questionnaires looking at factors such as price fixation, salary management, and time spent on the job.

Key results from data collected showed that men were often wholesalers and women retailers, and that women played a limited role in supply chains of cereals, but a larger role in perishable commodities like fruits and vegetables. Lack of own capital and insecurity were the main constraints for traders in general, but more so for female market traders. Among other challenges, the key issues that arose during the study were (i) misunderstanding of questions on empowerment by local populations, (ii) lack of sufficient qualitative analysis, and (iii) inadequacy of a singular approach to assessing empowerment by looking only at the decision-making factor.

Based on identified gaps, challenges and constraints to assessing gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets in high insecurity humanitarian contexts, key recommendations include:

1. Accountability for assessment teams to analyse and report on gender-responsive data and information
2. Translate qualitative information into operational/programmatic recommendations
3. Introduce supplementary enumerator training module(s) on how to deliver questions
4. Integrate of all dimensions of empowerment in markets



INTRODUCTION

In September 2015, the World Food Programme (WFP) Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa (RBD) Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) team launched a gender and markets study to strengthen the collection and analysis of gender-informed data on the roles, challenges and empowerment of women and men in markets in the region. Following a desk review of current practices and available information in the region, the second phase of the study is made up of case studies to test and build on findings across a range of contexts and sub-regions. The primary objective of this phase is to develop a set of practical examples of common gender and market information needs and constraints, and tools to respond to these needs.

All case studies which make up the regional Gender and Markets Initiative are conducted according to a standard research protocol¹ and seek to respond to key research questions established by the RBD VAM Markets team. The research questions are as follows:

- What are the roles and responsibilities of women and men in food markets?
- What specific challenges do women face for economic inclusion in food markets?
- What are the current gaps in WFP gender lens market-based assessments and responses?
- What are the current gaps and challenges in gauging and tracking women's empowerment in markets?
- What are potential programmatic solutions to address the identified challenges and gaps?

The present report focuses specifically on the process of piloting a set of questions designed to assess women's empowerment in markets in the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) Regional Market Assessment,

conducted by WFP and partners in 2016 to assess the impacts of the on-going emergency on markets in the region.

Considering the recent humanitarian crisis and the increased displacement in the region, the VAM unit of the WFP RBD, in collaboration with ACF and other partners, including National Early Warning Systems (NEWS) and Markets Information Systems (MIS), launched a regional market assessment in the Lake Chad Basin. The assessment was conducted in ten regions in Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon, all surrounding zones of the LCB. The main objective was to address urgent information needs to support the national and regional humanitarian response and strengthen market baselines across the four countries. This assessment relies on secondary data analysis and primary collection.²

This report covers general assessment findings, reviews to what extent the adapted data collection tools and analytical approach meet gender analysis standards and provides recommendations for further improvements.

I. Objectives

The objective of developing this report is to outline the experience of piloting a set of developed survey questions meant to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets, in the LCB Regional Market Assessment (WFP, ACF, et al. 2016). It should be used as a historical overview of lessons learned and good practices to apply in developing tools to assess and monitor gender and empowerment in humanitarian crises.

The report further supports comparison-making across contexts, where surveys conducted in the northern parts of Cameroon reflect a different picture of gender dynamics in markets than that of

¹ See Annex I for standard research protocol.

² WFP RBD, ACF, et al. *Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment* (June 2016)

survey results from Diffa in Niger, for example. Finally, the report concludes by identifying substantial gaps in WFP VAM approach to gender analysis in market assessments beyond the application of adapted data collection tools, and recommendations for improvements.

II. Context³

Since 2012, the security situation in Northern Nigeria has dramatically worsened leading to massive displacement of population, not only within Nigeria but also to neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The ongoing conflict strongly affects food security in the northeast as people suffer from serious restrictions to their livelihood. Considering this situation, the WFP RBD, in collaboration with ACF and other partners, launched a regional market assessment in the Lake Chad Basin in 2016.

During the same time that the LCB regional market assessment was being prepared, the WFP RBD Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) team was conducting a Gender and Markets pilot study to strengthen the collection and analysis of gender-informed data on the roles, challenges, and empowerment of women and men in markets in the region. At the request of the Regional Director for West Africa, the responsible team supported the LCB Regional Market Assessment by contributing a set of survey questions to be implemented to the market questionnaires in order to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets. This set of questions was piloted for the first time in the LCB regional market assessment.

These questions built on the work of Paige Enfinger who conducted her master's thesis research alongside the Gender and Markets pilot study. As part of her research, Enfinger designed a set of adapted questions, drawn from the IFPRI/OPHI/USAID Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI).⁴ The second phase of the

pilot study was made up of case studies to test and build on findings across a range of contexts and sub-regions. The primary objective of this phase was to develop a set of practical examples of common gender and market information needs and constraints, and tools to respond to these needs.

During the course of the regional Gender and Markets initiative, and to provide a venue to share findings and results with partners, the RBD VAM team organized the regional workshop "Gender Analysis, Women's Empowerment and Humanitarian Action". The overall objective of the workshop was to bring together diverse actors from the region engaged in gender analysis to discuss and share good practices, lessons learned and steps forward using the WFP West Africa Gender and Market Initiative as a starting point. It was an opportunity for all participants to seriously address gaps and risks and identify response strategies to strengthen gender analysis for humanitarian action in West Africa. During the workshop, VAM Regional Market Analyst, Matthieu Tockert, presented on the Lake Chad Basin case study.

III. Methodology and Limits

The methodological approach adopted to support the piloting of questions intended to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets in a humanitarian crisis can be broken into 4 parts:

1. Background research and development of proposed adapted-WEAI questions to assess women's empowerment

As part of her master's thesis research, Paige Enfinger, from Roma Tre University in Italy, joined the WFP RBD VAM team engaged in the Gender and Markets Initiative to carry out an investigation into the possibility of how WFP might better integrate gender and women's empowerment into VAM analytical framework. The key outputs of Enfinger's research were (i) the identification of the Women's

³ For a detailed overview of the general context in the LCB, the gender context and its relationship with armed conflict, displacement, food insecurity, and climate change, see Annexes II and III.

⁴ See: [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index \(WEAI\) Resource Centre](#) (IFPRI)

Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) as a promising model to build on, and (ii) the development of a set of questions adapted from the WEAI to fit the humanitarian and market contexts. Enfinger's research and set of proposed questions to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets triggered the conversation at management level of how WFP West Africa could strengthen gender analysis and already begin integrating questions into on-going and planned assessments.

2. Adoption, adaptation and integration of proposed questions in market questionnaires

Following the conversations initiated by Enfinger's work, the RBD VAM team committed to integrating these questions into the planned, high-profile regional market assessment to be conducted in the LCB with ACF and other partners. Using WEAI guidance, the VAM Gender Specialist further adapted the questions proposed by Enfinger to be included into market questionnaires for key informants, traders and transporters. The proposed changes were then presented to the Regional Markets Advisor, Regional Markets Analyst, and Regional Information Management Specialist, and over the course of multiple high-output meetings between the four, a final set of questions were decided on and integrated into the final data collection tools.

In addition to the proposed questions, the questionnaires were also improved to be more gender-sensitive and to generate information which could be more thoroughly disaggregated by sex and age during the analysis phase.

To support colleagues and partners engaging in similar activities, a technical note was developed thereafter to provide an overview of the additions and adjustments made to the traditional market questionnaires. The Technical Note on the use of gender- and empowerment-integrated market

assessment surveys (March 2016) and the improved data questionnaires are available in English and French on the Gender section of the VAM Resource Centre.⁵

3. Analysis and reporting of data collected using adjusted questionnaires

After completion of the data collection phase of the LCB regional market assessment, an expert consultant was recruited to conduct the analysis and reporting phases. The consultant was also instructed to undertake a gender analysis using the information collected, and particularly to assess to what extent the revised data collection tools adequately supported a thorough gender analysis and assessment of women's empowerment in markets.

To support analysis of quantitative data from the regional market assessment in LCB, a desk review was conducted by Enfinger to provide a deeper qualitative and anthropological perspective using socio-economic analysis of the LCB region. The review covers regional environmental factors, armed conflicts, displacement, and food security issues, as well as gender. Most importantly for this report, the review provides a comprehensive background of the market situation in the LCB and allows for a better understanding of the influence the gender situation in the region has on the roles and responsibilities of women and men in market activities as well as the challenges those traders face specific to their sex and age, among other distinguishing characteristics.

4. Evaluation of results

Upon receipt of the first draft of the regional market assessment report for the LCB, the regional VAM team began a cycle of providing technical gender analysis capacity support to the expert consultant, in order to strengthen the analysis on gender dynamics and women's empowerment and to understand better the experiences and possible lessons learned in using the piloted questions. While the report's

⁵ VAM Resource Centre: Gender Analysis in Markets; [WFP. Technical Note on the use of gender- and empowerment-integrated market assessment surveys. WFP RBD VAM Gender + Markets. March 2016.](#)

disaggregation of data on trader preferences, practices and challenges is sufficient, there are gaps in the qualitative analysis that explain identified patterns. There was also little analysis conducted on collected results using the piloted questions, and no engagement with enumerators to assess their experiences using the questions.⁶

Finally, to gain a comprehensive understanding of the piloting process, adopted methodology, limitations and identified good practices and lessons learned over its course, the Regional VAM Gender Specialist was consulted and provided inputs. These inputs were then reviewed and agreed upon by the other contributing members at the regional level, specifically the Regional Markets Advisor, Markets Analysis, and Information Management Specialist. Enfinger was also consulted for her inputs, considering her influential role throughout the process.

IV. Limitations

One of the major limitation of the survey results collected is the overrepresentation of men in survey

samples. The representation of women in both samples (traders and transporters) is low, with the exception of the sample in Cameroon, where women account for 48 percent of the traders, followed by Chad (23 percent), Nigeria (11 percent) and Niger (<1 percent). Women are almost entirely absent from the transportation sector, where fewer than 2 percent of the surveyed transporters are female. The authors of the assessment conceded that the small representation of women traders in the sample does not necessarily reflect the true situation in the market since the survey is not representative at market level. Having a representative sample of traders at village or market level is very challenging in developing countries where relatively little information is available on the number and type of traders working on the market throughout the year. The sampling approach could be improved if the local authorities collecting market taxes had a record of the market actors present in the market each week.⁷

Table 1: Number of actors interviewed by country and region

	Region	Number of towns surveyed	Traders		Transporters	
			Total	Female share	Total	Female share
Cameroon	Extrême Nord	20	296	44 percent	22	5%
	Nord	4	62	65%	4	0%
Nigeria	Adamawa	9	153	21%	20	5%
	Borno	4	243	16%	45	4%
	Yobe	17	338	2%	60	2%
Niger	Diffa	22	157	1%	130	0%
Chad	Lac	8	107	29%	8	0%
	Hadjer-Lamis	7	98	20%	6	0%
	Bahr El Gazal	6	83	17%	6	0%
	Kanem	5	82	23%	5	0%
Total		104	1619	21%	306	2%

Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016

⁶ This is likely due to the fact that the expert consultant was not involved in the data collection phase and was thus significantly challenged in assessing the success or difficulties experienced during that period.

⁷ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment (June 2016)

Another limitation is that this is the first piloting exercise of adapted WEAI questions in WFP data collection and, as such, no guidance on enumerator training or analytical approach was available to support the assessment team. Furthermore, there was a technical gap in the assessment team's capacity to conduct a thorough gender analysis and gender-responsive evaluation of the data collection process using the piloted questions. The regional VAM team, with support from the Regional VAM Gender Specialist, endeavoured to fill such gaps by providing as much support as possible during the analysis and reporting phases.

V. Assessing Gender & Markets in the Lake Chad Basin region

Nigeria is the first producer of cereals in the region followed by Niger, Cameroon and Chad, and it is the world's leading producer of cassava. Nigeria's production of cereals reached 20.7 million tons in 2015 (USDA, 2016) with maize accounting for 34 percent of the cereal production, followed by sorghum (30 percent) and millet (23 percent). According to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the regions of Yobe, Borno and Adamawa made up 18 percent of the production of sorghum in 2013, 8 percent of the maize production and 5 percent of the rice production, with Borno being the largest producer out of the three regions. Although these three regions are not the grain basket of Nigeria, they represent an important share of the production of traditional grains. The assessment team did not manage to get access to the most recent production data at regional level, but Boko Haram insurgency is reportedly likely to reduce the production of sorghum and millet in these regions by forcing farmers to leave. Niger ranks second of the four countries in cereal production, with 4.5 million tons in 2015 divided between millet (70 percent) and sorghum (30 percent). Maradi and Zinder are the main grain producing regions of Niger whereas Diffa faces

structural food deficit as the region accounts for only 1 percent of the domestic grain production. Maize is an important traditional food crop in Cameroon, ranking first in annual production before sorghum and rice. Cameroon produced about 3 million tons of cereals in 2015 of which 58 percent was maize, followed by sorghum (38 percent). Chad's grain production in 2015 was estimated at 2.4 million tons, which represents a decrease of 11 percent from the 2.75 million tons production of 2014 and 9 percent from the past five years average of 2.69 million tons. Sorghum is the main food crop contributing to more than 45 percent of grain production followed by millet (33 percent) and maize (20 percent). Among the four Chadian regions considered in the survey, only two provide more than 1 percent of cereal production: Hadjer Lamis and Lac. They respectively contributed 3 percent and 4.6 percent of the domestic production of cereals in 2015. Hadjer Lamis is a producing region of millet and sorghum while Lac is the first region for maize, accounting for 30 percent of domestic production.⁸

In terms of food availability, millet and sorghum are the staple diet in Niger and Chad and to a lesser extent in Nigeria and Cameroon. According to the latest available data (FAO, 2016), millet and sorghum are the main source of calories in Niger and Chad where these two crops account for respectively 54 percent and 34 percent of the total energy consumption. In Cameroon, sorghum is the third source of calories behind maize (13 percent) and cassava (11 percent). In Nigeria, rice, cassava, maize and sorghum account for a similar share in the Nigerian diet (about 10 percent). We expect some differences to be found by region, but no disaggregated data were available. North Cameroon, Northern Nigeria, Chad, Niger share a very similar cultural calendar. The regions surrounding the LCB are located in four different countries, but they share a very similar cultural calendar centred on the grain harvest that starts in October and lasts until December (Table 2). Farmers

⁸ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. *Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment* (June 2016).

sell a share of their production at harvest to meet their financial needs and the rest is stored on the farm until the next season. Wholesalers hold grain stocks for generally short periods, not more than six

months. Public authorities also manage food stocks built up at the beginning of the year (January to March) to be sold on the market in the following months.⁹

Table 2: Calendar of a typical cereal marketing year in the Sahel

Harvest			Off-season harvest					National food security stock released			Harvest
Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept
Large supplies of locally produced cereals on markets						Pastoral lean season		Agricultural lean season			
		Peaks levels of institutional demand					Markets in the Sahel supplied by large trader stocks				

Source: Fews Net

⁹ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. *Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment* (June 2016).



1. Roles and responsibilities of women and men in agricultural value chains

To assess the different roles, capacities and vulnerabilities of female versus male traders and other market actors, the LCB regional market assessment integrated gender analysis throughout the process. Primary data shows that the place of women in agricultural trade varies between countries. Women account for almost half of the traders surveyed in Cameroon whereas they make up less than 20 percent of traders in the other countries. Overall, women are more likely to be retailers than wholesalers and are less likely to have employees.¹⁰

Many markets and trading structures reflect traditional authority systems which are characterized by the prestige of men in their community. According to the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the main economic activities in the region are related to agriculture, fishing, livestock rearing and regional trade. The primary sector employs more than 80 percent of the working population. Connectedness of markets and trade flows represent a major economic challenge. Traditional trade routes are lifelines sustaining the

LCB's expansive and arid environment. Demand typically exceeds supply and buyers represent a wide range of tribes. For example, in Nigeria, for the sale of smoked and dried fish, middlemen or "belbela" engage with specific traders on behalf of fishermen. Typically, local experts on fish prices or "fatoma" assist buyers by assessing belbelas for trustworthiness in trading.¹¹

Gender divisions in market activities reflect general gender disparities existing in the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin. According to assessment results, female participation in agricultural trade appears to be low and women are more often found to be retailers than wholesalers. Women account for a small share of traders, especially in Niger where only one female trader is included in the survey. Although we cannot draw conclusions about the whole population based on this survey that is not representative at the market level, the data still suggest that women take a more active part in agricultural trade in Cameroon than in the other countries surrounding the Lake Chad basin.

Table 3: Traders' type by selling point*

		Cameroon		Chad		Nigeria		Niger	Total	
		Total	% Women	Total	% Women	Total	% Women	Total	Total	% Women
Retailers	Nb	245	65	275	29	500	12	116	1136	27
	%	67.87		66.75		60.02		61.05		
Wholesalers	Nb	114	11	124	3	332	7	69	639	6
	%	31.58		30.10		39.86		36.32		
Assembly Trader	Nb	2	50	13	8	1	0	5	21	10
	%	0.55		3.16		0.12		2.63		
Total	Nb	361	48	412	21	833	10	190	1796	19
	%	100		100		100		100		

Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016

¹⁰ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment (June 2016)

¹¹ Id.

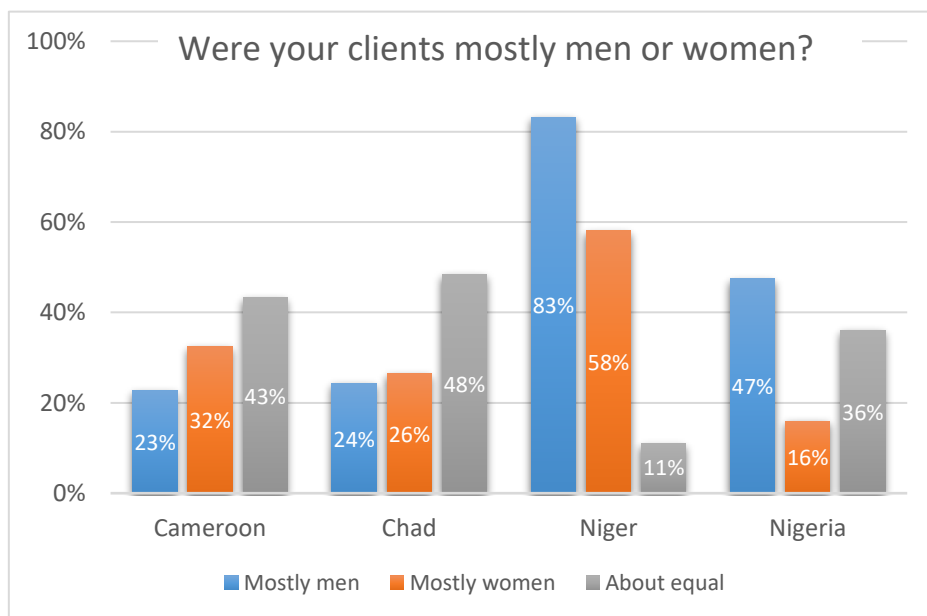
Note: *A trader who is both retailer and wholesaler is counted twice in the table. We consider in this table the number of shops selling in retail/wholesale rather than the number of traders. Source: Traders survey

The timing of the survey may play a role in the low participation of women in trade. Women have typically low access to finance (IFC, 2011) and then are more likely to sell agricultural commodities only seasonally, following the harvest that typically start in September. Additionally, the role of women in trade is shaped by social norms. In Niger, women typically sell condiments and meals to other women (De Sardan, 2011), as women are in charge of buying condiments. In Northern Nigeria, women’s role varies by ethnic group, but women are often involved in post-harvest activities such as cleaning and sorting impurities from grains.¹²

As shown in the table above (Table 3), a strong gender imbalance is found between retailers and wholesalers. Women involved in agricultural trade are more likely to be retailers, even in Cameroon where women make a large contribution to trade. Women account for only 11 percent of wholesalers in Cameroon whereas they represent 65 percent of surveyed retailers. The small number of assembly

traders on the markets is due to the timing of the regional market survey which was conducted several months after the grain harvest period. Female traders are less likely to have employees and most employees are male. More than half of the traders employ people in their business but the differences between countries are large. Nigeria is by far the country where the largest share of traders have employees (79 percent) followed by Niger (53 percent), Chad (47 percent) and Cameroon (13 percent). Women are less likely to have employees which is consistent with the fact that most women are retailers. Only 23 percent of female traders have employees compared to 63 percent of male traders. The gender gap is the largest in Chad where 55 percent of male traders employ people compared to 19 percent for female traders. Most of the traders’ employees are men. The share of women employees range from 3 percent in Niger to 16 percent in Chad, reinforcing the idea that women do not take an active part in the grain business in regions surrounding the Lake Chad Basin.¹³

Figure 1. Gender of customers



Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016

¹² Id.

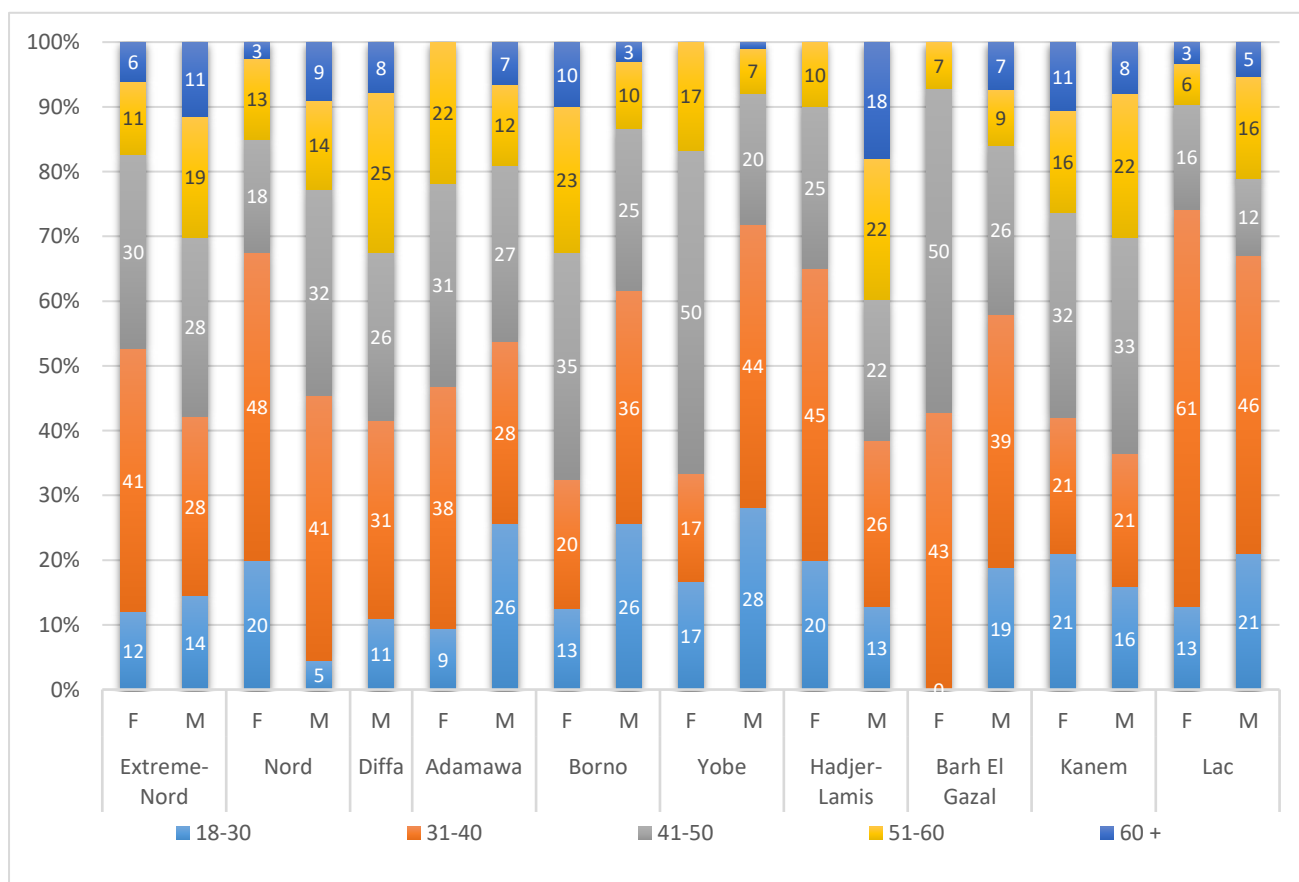
¹³ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment (June 2016)

In Niger, participation rates of women as traders, employees and customers are the lowest of the four countries. By contrast, the reported repartition of customers between “mostly men” and “mostly women” in Chad and Cameroon is almost equal, and the most commonly reported case for the two countries was an equal balance between female and male customers (Figure 1). Reasons behind the low participation of women in agricultural trade in the region are multifaceted. One important constraint is the prevalent conception that women’s reproductive and domestic responsibilities constitute their main role. A second constraint is that women face financial access barriers that prevent them from expanding their businesses. According to a report published in 2011 by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), access to finance for women is limited by nonfinancial barriers. The legal and regulatory environment, the quality of available

infrastructure, education and social norms shape women’s need for capital and their ability to obtain it.¹⁴

In terms of age, most traders surveyed are between 30 and 50 years old. The share of traders below 30 is higher for retailers than wholesalers and about a third of female traders in Borno state are above 50 years old. In Nigeria, the share of traders below 30 is higher than in the other countries but they are mostly men and retailers. The share of female traders younger than 40 years old is higher than 50 percent in Cameroon and in two regions of Chad (Hadjer-Lamis and Lac) but only a third of female traders is below 40 years old in Borno and Yobe (Figure 2). In Borno, 33 percent of female traders are older than 50 reflecting the fact that it is more socially acceptable for older women to work as traders than for younger women.¹⁵

Figure 2. Traders’ age, by gender

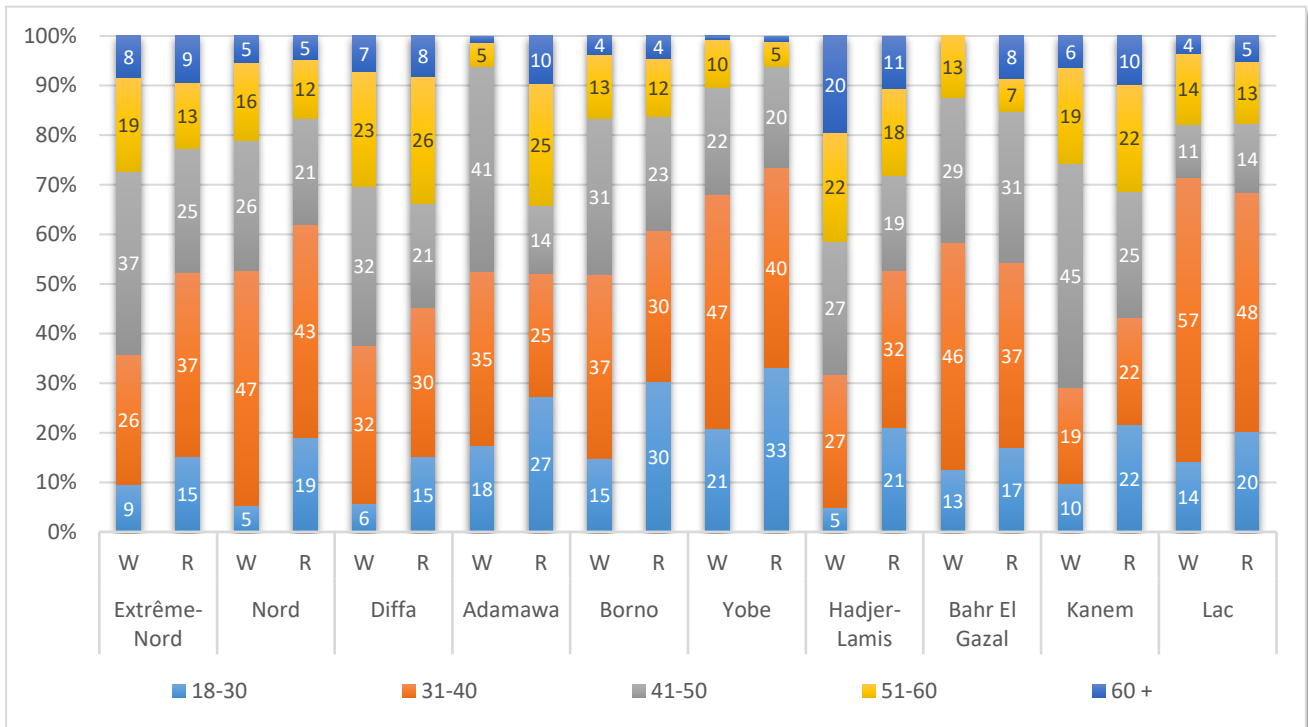


¹⁴ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. *Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment* (June 2016)

¹⁵ Id.

Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016 Note: F = female and M = male. Source: Trader survey

Figure 3. Traders' age, by type of traders



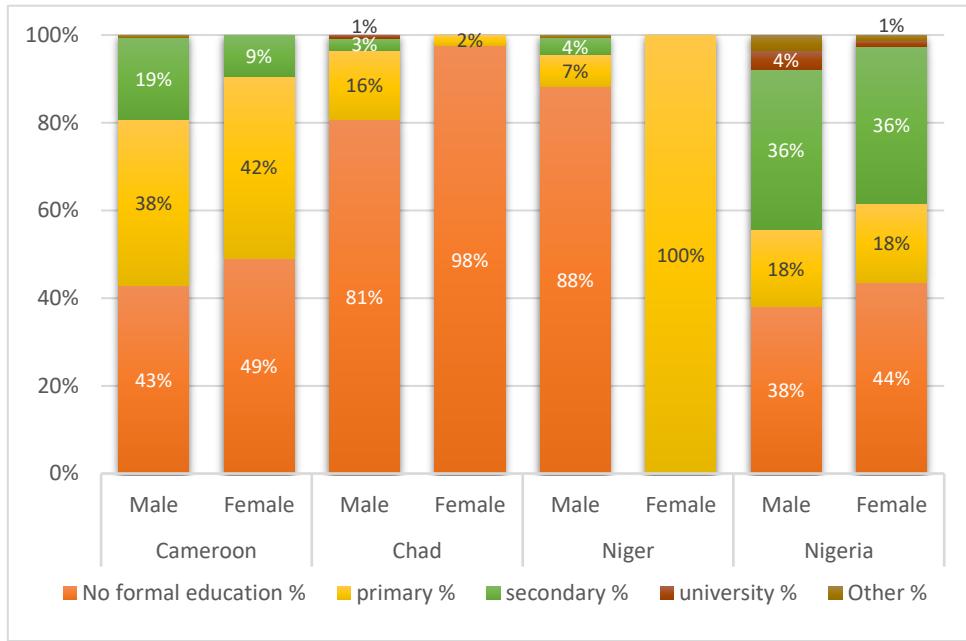
Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016 Note: W refers to wholesalers and R to retailers.

Traders have a very low level of education in Chad and Niger compared to Cameroon and Nigeria. In Chad and Niger, respectively 85 percent and 88 percent of the traders have never been to formal school. Cameroon and Nigeria stand out with more than half of the surveyed traders who have attended at least primary school. In Nigeria, 4 percent of traders have attended university (Figure 4). In Chad, access to formal school seems limited for women as

only 2 percent of female traders attended primary school compared to 16 percent of male traders. The country in our sample with the greatest gender inequity in primary education –measured by a gender parity index (GPI) – is Chad (UNESCO Institute for Statistics). Koranic schools play an important role, especially for men, in Niger and Nigeria where respectively 48 percent and 25 percent of male traders attended koranic schools.¹⁶

¹⁶ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment (June 2016)

Figure 4. Level of education among traders



Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016



2. Specific challenges and constraints for women and men for economic inclusion in markets

The Regional Market Assessment of the Lake Chad Basin brought to light the main constraints and specific challenges men and women face in their economic inclusion to markets. This is supplemented by information drawn from the UN Women Strengthening Women's Economic Resilience Programme (SWERP) documents for the Sahel. In Chad, stakeholders consulted during the primary data collection for SWERP confirmed that rural women also have limited access to markets. This is partly explained by the lack of appropriate post-harvest handling facilities such as storage, processing units, cooling rooms and product packaging, as well as transport facilities. Rural women's organizations in the agriculture sector suffer from poor leadership and organizational capacities needed for their management and effectiveness. Consultations at country level identified this as a legitimate need for support to rural women. Women's workload at household level is heavier due to domestic chores like water fetching, collecting firewood, taking care of children and cooking food. Lack of alternative sources of water and energy restrain women's productivity in other income generating activities. Additionally, the majority of women are also affected by other structural factors including poverty, heavier workload, and limited access to foundational services such as health, production resources (e.g. inputs, credits, and extension services). The increase of domestic workload due to the scarcity of resources, such as water for household survival, is causing women and girls of the Lake Chad Basin to spend reduced time on economic activities. All these factors limit women's capacity to deal with effects of climate change and food insecurity.¹⁷

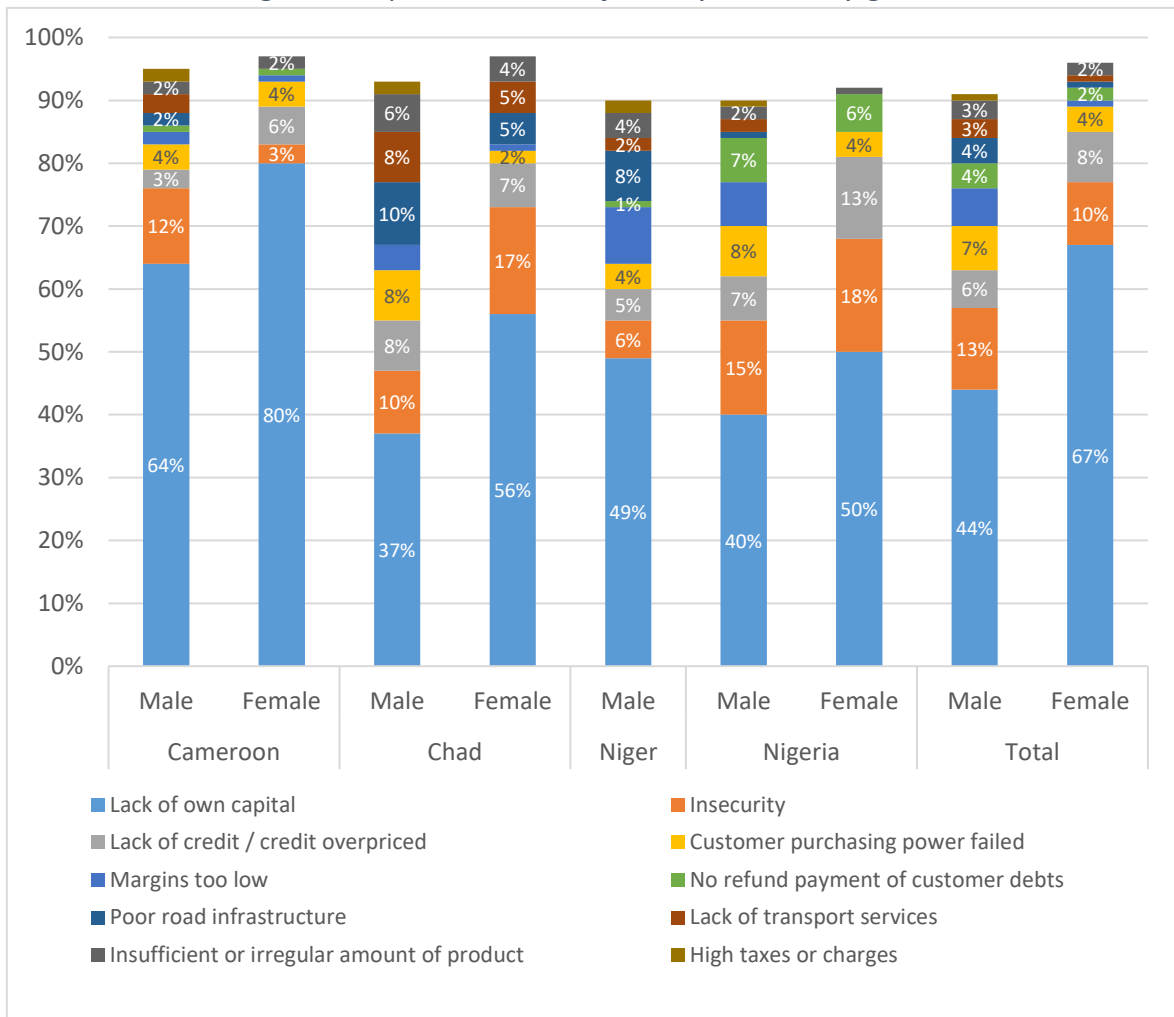
1. Lack of capital

Globally, the lack of own capital is the main constraint for traders who massively report it as their first constraint, followed by insecurity. Female traders seem to suffer more than male from the lack of capital and credit. Indeed, 67 percent of female traders reported lack of own capital and lack of credit as their main constraint, which suggests that women disproportionately face financial access barriers that prevent them from effectively participating in the agricultural trade. By contrast, women are less concerned by the low margins and the decrease in customer purchasing power than men.

In Cameroon, lack of capital is the main constraint of 71 percent of traders whereas only 41 percent of Nigerian and Chadian traders cited lack of capital as their first concern. This difference comes from the fact that insecurity is felt as the main difficulty by only 7 percent of Cameroonian traders against 12 percent and 17 percent, respectively, of the traders in Chad and Nigeria. While lack of own capital is felt by wholesalers as their main constraint, it seems to be an even bigger constraint for retailers. By contrast, at least in Cameroon and Nigeria, wholesalers seem to be more concerned by insecurity than retailers because, since they buy in large quantities to sell back to resellers, they rely greatly on transporters for their supply and, therefore, are more affected by insecurity and harassment that limit transporters' activities. Similarly, poor road infrastructure and lack of transports services are constraints mainly felt by wholesalers. In Nigeria and Cameroon, insecurity ranks second in terms of business constraints for wholesalers whereas it is only in fourth position in

¹⁷ United Nation Integrated Strategy Flagship Project (UN Women 2016) - *Economic Resilience of Rural Women and Girls in the G5-Sahel Region- Accelerating Economic Resilience of Women and Girls in Rural Areas Most Affected by Drought and Climate Change in the Five Priority Countries of the Sahel (SWERP)*

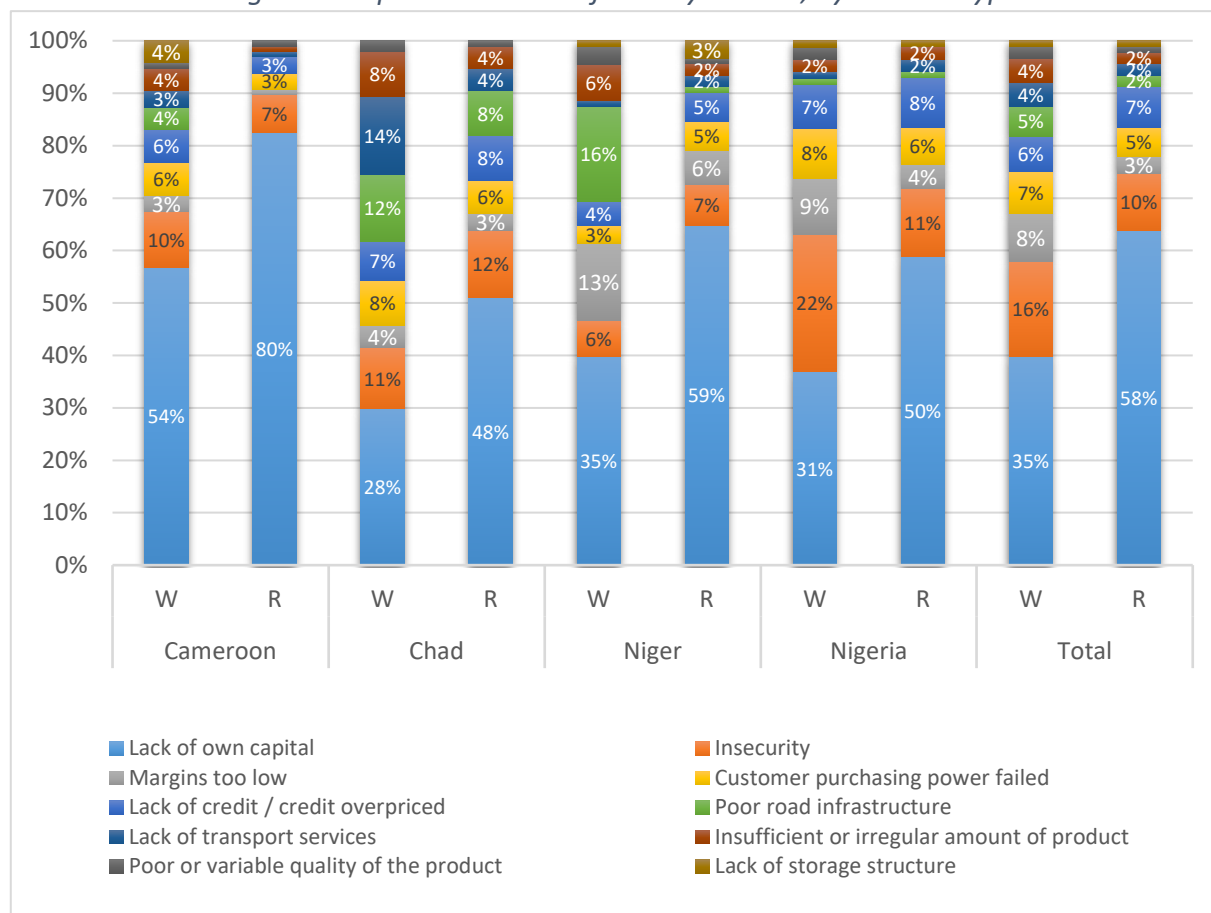
Figure 5. Top 10 constraints faced by traders, by gender



Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016

¹⁸ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment (June 2016)

Figure 6. Top 10 constraints faced by traders, by trader's type



Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016

2. Market access and trade flows

The position of women in the agricultural value chain (crops, livestock and fisheries) remains a major challenge, especially in terms of access to productive resources, processing and marketing (inside and outside of the country). Women and girls suffer more shocks related to food insecurity because of their limited access to production factors suited to more hostile environments. According to the World Bank, women's access to factors of production and reduction of inequalities in rural areas could increase by 10 to 20 percent of food production in sub-Saharan Africa. Adequate use of market opportunities has also been identified as a major constraining factor for women's economic resilience. Other issues identified include lack of access to

market information, limited capacity to identify profitable value chains, lack of entrepreneurial skills, and limited capacity to linking their cooperatives to potential agro-dealers and export markets. In Chad for instance, one of the women's organization visited (SWERP) has market links to the US for Shea Butter although the supply is now exceeding the demand. This is a potential value chain that can benefit most of the rural women in the Lake Chad Basin region since the "Shea tree" can still be found in most of the surrounding countries. Shea butter can be used for multiple purposes and more actions can be done to link women's organizations to more regular markets so that their production may be entirely absorbed by the markets.¹⁹

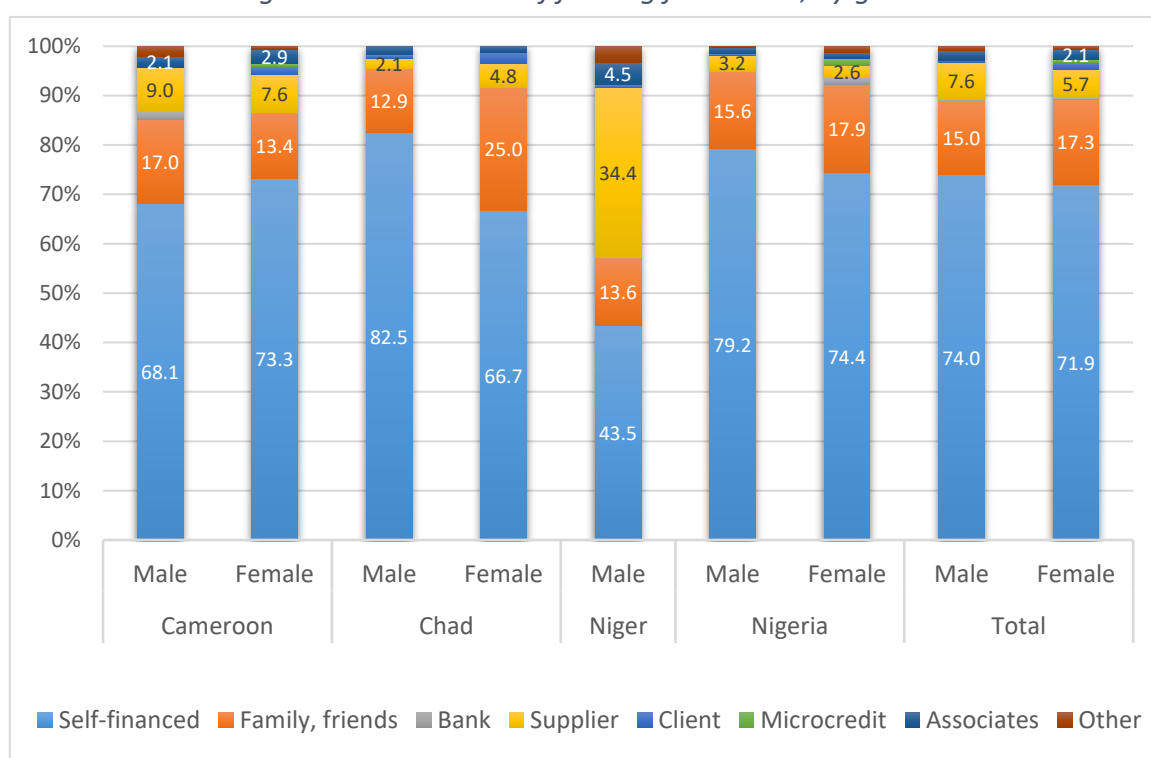
¹⁹ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment (June 2016)

3. Access to funding and credit

In each country of the LCB region, self-financing is the main funding source for traders. The second source of funding is usually family and friends except in Niger where 34 percent of traders depend on credit lines from their suppliers. In Niger, social networks and ethnicity play an important role in credit provision²⁰. In Chad, female traders rely more on family and friends as a source of funding, as they seem not able to self-finance their activities. While

half of the Nigerian traders have a bank account, almost none of them have access to formal credit. Data shows no gender gap in Nigeria in access to bank account: 52 percent of women traders reported having a bank account against 54 percent of men traders. In the remaining countries, less than 10 percent of traders have a bank account and gender imbalance is found in Cameroon with only 5 percent of women having a bank account against 12 percent of men.²¹

Figure 7. Main source of funding for traders, by gender



Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016

Purchasing stocks on credit is a common practice in Niger and Nigeria where traders' networks play a big role in agricultural trade. A large share of Niger and Nigeria traders, respectively 68 percent and 78 percent, purchase their stocks on credit. As mentioned earlier, interpersonal networks, ethnicity and credit are closely linked in Niger and Northern Nigeria. This practice is less common in Cameroon and Chad where only 37 percent of traders buy

stocks on credit. The repayment terms vary between countries. While in Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon, the vast majority of traders does not pay any interest on the credit they obtain to buy stocks, only 39 percent of Chadian traders said that their loan interest rate was zero. Usually, traders are asked to repay their debt either after sales (56 percent) or within a week (28 percent). Traders typically make the decision to take out credit to finance trade activities on their

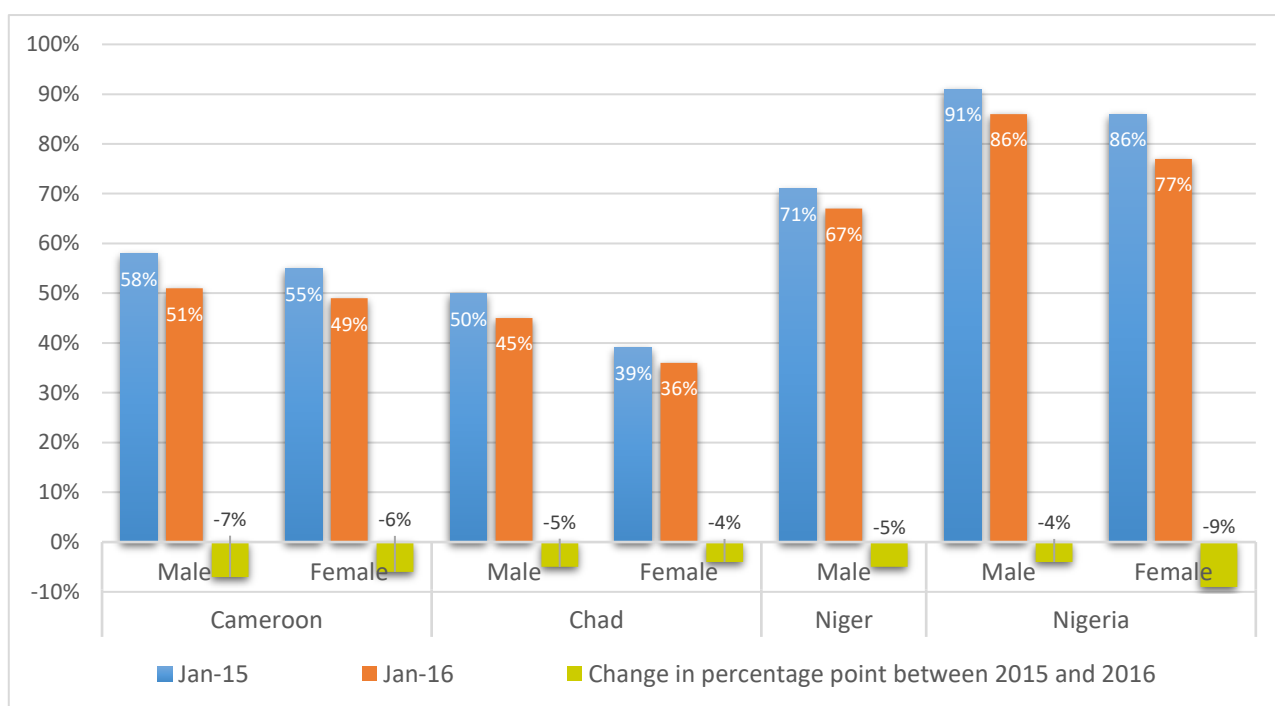
²⁰ Aker et al., 2010

²¹ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment (June 2016)

own. Data collected does not show any significant difference between men and women traders. Traders in Niger and Nigeria provide more credit to their customers than in Chad and Cameroon and the provision of credit to customers is more common among men traders. Customer credit is practiced more frequently by men than by women. One possible explanation may be that female traders have less access to credit and are therefore more

reluctant of taking the risk of unpaid debts. The share of traders offering a credit line to customers has slightly decreased between January 2015 and January 2016. The share of traders granting credit to their customers is higher in Niger and Nigeria than in Cameroon and Chad, which may reflect a higher level of competition between shops in Niger and Nigeria. Credit supply may be a strategy used by traders to retain clients and deal with high competition.²²

Figure 8. Share of traders selling products on credit



Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016

A major constraint for women's access to finances they need to carry out their income-generating activities is the inadequacy of bank services that respond to socio-economic conditions most of them face. Loan products of most existing banks are not designed for the majority of the population for whom agriculture is the main source of income. While agricultural loans are limited, they are also supposed to finance the production, processing and marketing of enterprises specialized in agriculture. Banks are also reluctant to provide credits due to the difficulties faced by some traders to reimburse their

loans and to bad historical experience of non-reimbursement of credit. The lack of official identity documents can also hamper access to credit.

The interest rate remains high for both the formal banking system and microfinance. This, along with the lack of guarantees, makes it difficult for women to access finance for their business activities. The interest rates vary between 8 percent and 25 percent, in Niger it is between 20 percent and 25 percent, and 23 percent in Chad. In addition, women generally lack collateral due to the fact that land is mainly owned by men, and women do not have land

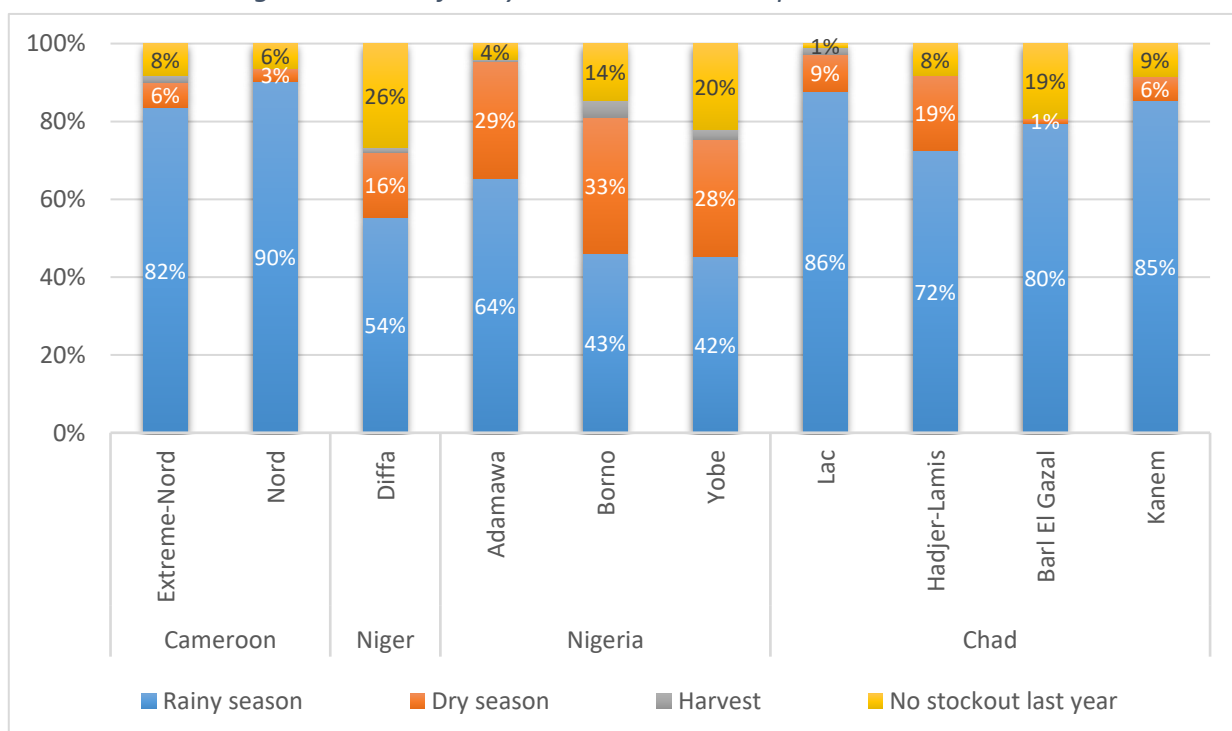
²² WFP RBD, ACF, et al. Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment (June 2016)

titles that they can use as bank guarantees for their loan application. As a result, traders, and mostly women, emphasized the high interest rates and lack of collateral as a barrier to obtaining credit. Furthermore, loans traders receive are often insufficient for large-scale investments towards income-generating activities, and banks or microfinance payback period do not take into account the best period for women traders to sell their produce and have the ability to pay back the loan.²³ Finally, there is limited awareness of existing banks and microfinance products women can use to access credit.

4. Stock strategy

The rainy season is the time of the year when most traders experience food shortages, especially in Cameroon and in the regions of Lac and Kanem in Chad. Reasons behind this may be that some roads become impassable during the rainy season and prices go up because grain harvest is still months away. In Nigeria, food shortage can occur even in the dry season. The survey does not enable us to know the type of commodities affected by stock-outs, but they are likely to differ between the rainy and dry seasons.

Figure 9. Time of the year when traders experience stock-outs



Source: Lake Chad Basin Crisis. Regional Market Assessment, June 2016

As outlined earlier, traders in Chad, Niger and Cameroon have a small diversity of products and, as a consequence, shortages they experience can have a stronger impact on food security and prices in this context compared to Nigeria where the variety of products for sale is much larger.²⁴

During the harvest period women sell their products at lower prices as they cannot conserve them until the peak period when higher prices enable them to cover production costs and get a profit margin. For example, 1 kg of tomatoes can cost 300 CFA Francs after the harvest and the same kilo may cost 2,000 CFA Francs during the dry season.²⁵

²³ Id.

²⁴ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. *Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment* (June 2016)

²⁵ Id.



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3. Gaps and challenges in gender analysis and in tracking women's empowerment

A review of literature and WFP guidance reveals gaps in terms of how the organization assesses and monitors empowerment in a meaningful way. This is particularly true for market-based approaches which are increasingly applied in WFP humanitarian assistance.²⁶ Market-based approaches to programmes such as Purchase4Progress (P4P) and modalities like cash and vouchers have increased the need for stronger tools and a clear framework for assessing and analysing women's empowerment (and disempowerment) to inform interventions and achieve WFP and United Nations gender equality

goals.

Lake Chad Basin Regional Market Assessment²⁷

LCB Regional Market Assessment was the first case in which adapted WEAI questions were integrated into an ongoing WFP assessment. Following this exercise, the same questions were integrated into other market questionnaires, including in the 2016 Ghana Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA). The table below reflects the final questions integrated into the LCB assessment trader questionnaires.

Question	Optional responses
Who decides most of the time whether you will take out credit to finance trade activities?	1=self 2=partner/spouse 3=other household member 4=self and other household member(s) 5=partner/spouse and other household member(s) 6=someone (or group of people) outside the household 7=other
Who decides most of the time how much of your generated income will be spent on food for your household?	
Who decides most of the time whether you will sell?	
Who decides most of the time what price you will sell at?	
Who decides most of the time whether you will give away?	
Who decides most of the time from whom/where you will purchase?	
What will be the biggest challenge/obstacle for your business in the future?	(Open response)
Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to help decide on marketplace issues?	(1=no, not at all comfortable; 2=yes, but with a great deal of difficulty; 3=yes, but with a little difficulty; 4=yes, fairly comfortable; 5=yes, very comfortable)

The developed questions and revised questionnaires are meant to serve as good practice for country offices which intend to design gender- and empowerment-integrated market assessments, for both WFP and for partners. The gender- and empowerment-integrated market questionnaires aim to capture information on the gender

dimensions of food markets and empowerment in markets, particularly for women. This will in turn help better target WFP market-based and partners' activities and contribute to the design and monitoring of more gender equitable interventions, including those directly aimed at promoting women's empowerment.

²⁶ WFP. Annual Reports—Agenda Item 4. 2015, page 11.

²⁷ WFP. Lake Chad Basin Crisis – Regional Market Assessment. June 2016.

In spite of the potential for these questions to significantly improve the collection of gender-informed data, challenges persist. Survey results do not show any significant gender disparities, and the report's conclusion indicates that most women and men have decision-making power over their business activities. In every country surveyed (with the exception of Niger, where less than 1 percent of respondents were women), three quarters or more of surveyed traders, both female and male, reported making decisions independently most of the time on (i) credit, (ii) use of generated income to purchase food for household consumption, (iii) whether they will sell products, (iv) from whom and where to purchase products, and (v) product pricing. However, for other areas of empowerment, the gender analysis conducted in the assessment has a grimmer result. For example, female respondents cited access to own capital as a top constraint to their business activities, more significantly than did men. According to the five WEAI domains, access to own capital is a fundamental dimension of empowerment, and it is just as important for empowerment in markets and value chains.

Furthermore, female traders are not well represented among surveyed respondents in the data collection phase of the regional assessment. Only in the Northern region of Cameroon do female traders represent more than half of those surveyed (65 percent), with 44 percent in the Extreme North of Cameroon. However, surveys conducted in Chad, Niger and Nigeria include 29 percent of female traders in the Lake Chad region, and a minimum of 1 percent in the Diffa region of Niger. Of the total traders surveyed in the region, female respondents make up only 21 percent, making it difficult to properly assess gender dynamics and disparities from survey results.²⁸

Based on the evaluation of results and on lessons learned from the piloting, key recommendations for improvements are:

1. Stronger accountability for assessment teams to analyse and report on data and information gathered pertaining to gender dynamics and women's empowerment.
2. Improved capacity to translate qualitative information into operational/programmatic recommendations.
3. Introduce supplementary enumerator training module(s) on how to deliver questions so that respondents and enumerators understand clearly the objective of the question.
4. Ensure integration of all dimensions of empowerment in markets, and not solely decision-making power.

Following the piloting of the adapted questions in the LCB regional market assessment, the questions were also integrated into the 2016 Ghana Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA). Based on findings from that later process, the following main gaps were identified:

- Decision-making and control are not alone sufficient indicators of empowerment;
- Empowerment is not a universally understood term and to analyse it, contextual and linguistic adaptations are often necessary and sufficient training of enumerators is essential;
- Empowerment varies between productive, income-earning activities and household reproductive activities;
- Economic improvement (i.e., increased profits) does not necessarily lead to empowerment;
- Empowerment varies depending on the stage of the value chain; and

Empowerment is cross-sectional and assessing it involves consideration of gender, age, class, ability, ethnic group, and other social stratifiers which influence or determine an individual's role and status in certain stages of agricultural value chains.

²⁸ WFP. Lake Chad Basin Crisis – Regional Market Assessment. June 2016.



Photo: WFP/Alexis Masciarelli

4. Potential programmatic solutions and recommendations to address identified gaps and challenges

Based on the gaps and challenges identified over the course of this piloting exercise, the following initiative and quick-fix solution can be recommended:

- Incorporate qualitative research, including secondary sources, to support understanding on identified gender disparities. An anthropological approach can be beneficial as studying the targeted population on a micro-level unveils aspects that must be taken into account to guarantee a holistic strategy. This approach also allows an analysis free of bias.
- Regarding the reporting process, it should be made standard practice to disaggregate figures by sex and age, and to include findings from gender analysis throughout the report. Gender is a cross-cutting dimension that needs to be included throughout a market assessment,

including in the report executive summary and conclusion and recommendations sections.

Further investigation is necessary to understand the larger issues and challenges hindering stronger gender analysis and assessment of women's empowerment in markets in humanitarian crisis environments. The other case studies which make up the Regional Gender Initiative and which followed this exercise, provide some of this necessary research and allow for more pointed recommendations in terms of specific programmes and actions. In addition, the next phase of the Regional Gender and Markets Initiative focuses specifically on five research themes which warrant further investigation, one being how to best assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets in high insecurity and armed conflict contexts.

CONCLUSION

The LCB Regional Market Assessment was the first case in which adapted WEAI questions were integrated into an on-going WFP assessment. The complex social-ecological nexus of development crises and the multidimensional humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin are factors that justify WFP optimizing its intervention and advocate for strategic national human development objectives in relation to key underlying vulnerabilities.²⁹

As the first effort of WFP RBD to integrate gender and empowerment aspects into a regional market assessment, this initiative reflects the willingness to reinforce the capacities of either vulnerable or marginalized groups (or both) in the context of market activities in the region of the Lake Chad Basin. The VAM team designed the regional Gender and Market Initiative from the assumption that

improving market access and control over resources and income for women could galvanize the productivity of households and benefit the economy in general in the target areas.

The WFP RBD VAM team developed this summary and synthesis to share with partners and colleagues the experience and process of piloting a set of developed survey questions meant to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets, in the Lake Chad Basin Regional Market Assessment (WFP, ACF, et al. 2016). In addition to providing the information included herein on gender dynamics in markets in LCB, this report can also be used as a historical overview of lessons learned and good practices in developing tools to assess and monitor gender and empowerment in humanitarian crises.

²⁹ WFP RBD, Paige Enfinger) *Lake Chad Basin Desk Review Socio-Economic analysis of the Lake Chad Basin Region, focusing on Regional Environmental Factors, Armed Conflict, Gender and Food Security Issues*

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ANNEX

Annex I – Country Case Study Protocol

1. Background/ Literature Review

- a) Compile and review secondary literature, gender assessments of WFP and partners, and any secondary databases containing relevant gender-sensitive information on the country;
- b) Identify and meet with key partners in the country to discuss study objectives, obtain additional secondary data and information, and potentially identify areas for collaboration in conducting study (i.e. IFAD, World Vision, FAO, FEWSNET, national universities, etc.);
- c) Assess to what extent the main research questions can already be addressed by using secondary data and information;
- d) Identify data information gaps to focus study design.

2. Design

- a) Work with RBD, CO and partner agencies to identify whether the case study should be single-case or multiple-case and embedded or holistic designs, and show the logical links between these and the research questions;
- b) Describe the objective of study (e.g. building on the general objective to obtain information on gender and food markets in West Africa, by taking into consideration CO programme concerns);
- c) Identify any propositions or sub-questions derived from each research question and the measures to be used to investigate the propositions.

3. Case Study Procedures and Roles

- a) In addition to case study researcher, specify roles of other WFP staff (should additional CO capacity be provided) or additional support staff.

4. Data Collection

- a) Identify the data to be collected;
- b) Define a data collection plan (specifying scope, duration, collection tools, survey/interview questions, etc.);
- c) Define how the data will be stored.

5. Analysis

- a) Identify the criteria for interpreting case study findings (Analysis Plan);
- b) Identify which data elements are used to address which research question/sub question/proposition and how the data elements will be combined to answer the question;
- c) Consider the range of possible outcomes and identify alternative explanations of the outcomes, and identify any information that is needed to distinguish between these.

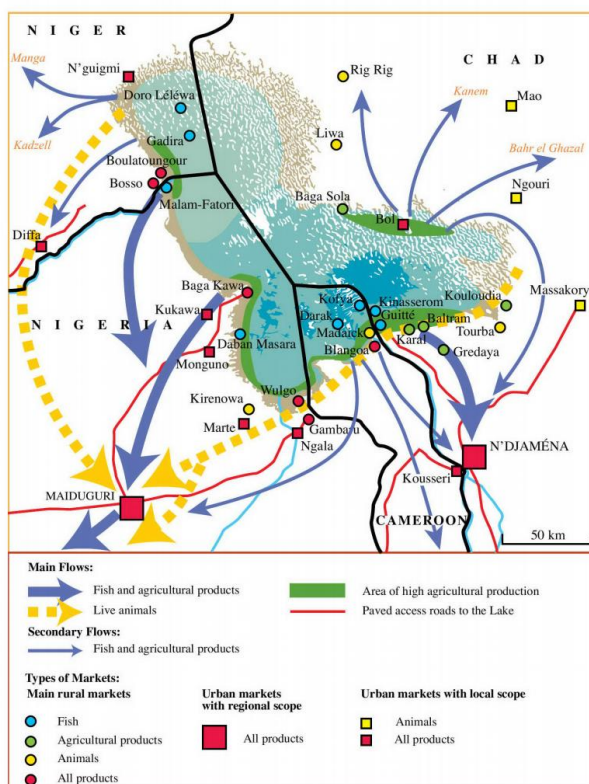
6. Reporting

- a) Provide a final report summarizing all findings and analysis;
- b) Include all data collection materials (i.e. surveys, interview questions) in Annex;
- c) Include datasets in Annex;
- d) Include list of partners and nature of partnership in Annex;
- e) Include additional materials in subsequent annexes.

Annex II — Overview of the Lake Chad Basin

The Lake Chad Basin has long been a nexus of conflict, driven by competition over scarce natural resources. Moreover, acute water scarcity is increasingly affecting the livelihood and security of populations living around the lake. Pastoralists, farmers and fishermen all compete for the same limited resources. The widespread violence in Northeast Nigeria and neighbouring countries has caused massive population movements in the four Lake Chad Basin countries, resulting in destruction of livelihoods and assets, and in a sharp increase of population movements in recent months in already chronically poor and food insecure areas.³⁰

FIGURE 2: LAKE CHAD'S CONTRIBUTION TO FOOD SECURITY IN THE REGION



Source: Magrin, Lemoalle, Pourtier, 2015. Atlas du lac Tchad.

Considering the recent security crisis and the increase of displacements in the region, WFP's Regional Bureau for West Africa, more specifically the Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) unit, has decided to expand its monitoring and

assessment activities in the four affected countries. ACF and other partners are also expanding their monitoring activities. The main objective aimed at addressing urgent information needs, to support the nation and regional humanitarian response, and strengthen market baselines across the four countries.³¹

The on-going conflicts perpetrated by Boko Haram disrupted trade flows forcing traders to change trade routes. While this interruption is primarily intended to prevent the entry of undesirable and the smuggling of illegal goods, cost of trucking has been raised and delays are likely to be generated. Most traders in Niger, Nigeria and Chad estimate to have the capacity to respond quickly to a 100 percent increase in demand but a large share of traders reported being unable of doubling their sales to meet an important increase in demand.³²

The Lake Chad Basin, a semi-arid hydrological system in West Central Africa comprising significant parts of Niger, Chad, Cameroon, and Nigeria, is one of the poorest and drought-prone regions of the world. Described by the World Bank as "a productive yet poor and vulnerable socio-ecosystem," Lake Chad Basin is a dynamic region, which is home to some 50 million inhabitants. The lake's waters, banks, and islands serve as major sources of livelihoods for fishing, farming, and livestock rearing. Hence the Basin is a major food-exporting hub (see Figure 2, adjacent), which typically accounts for the food security of about 13 million people in the hinterland of the Basin. However, the ability for the Lake and its productive systems to satisfy regional food security needs has been increasingly compromised by environmental challenges, as well as the recent onset of crisis erupting at the interface context of systemic development problems and unmanaged environmental disaster, which compounded over

³⁰ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. *Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment* (June 2016)

³¹ Id.

³² Id.

time to cumulate social unrest and violence, eventually spreading civil conflict and insecurity throughout the region.³³

Low regional human development indicators reflect poor social protection. Quality health and education systems are imperative to enable human development and food security. However, poor infrastructure and social protection in the Lake Chad Basin reflects a lack of investment in rural development, which, in turn, undermines livelihoods and food security of people of those who depend on the Basin system. High rates of HIV/AIDS, low school

enrolment and adult literacy have spill over effects on other aspects of wellbeing such as nutritional status, which perpetuates inequalities and further infringes upon food security. Indicative of poor national education systems, widespread illiteracy due to low school enrolment, is a major hindrance to development in the Lake Chad region. Furthermore, there are sharp disparities between education of girls and boys (Odada, 2006). Considering the case of Nigeria, while gender gaps and educational attainment are not wide in most of the country, Nigeria's Northeast region is marked by significant differences by gender for 56 percent of the youth.³⁴

³³ Enfinger. Desk Review of Lake Chad Basin. WFP, 2016.

³⁴ Id.

Annex III — Gender Overview in LCB

The category of women is the most affected section of the population that is exposed to these crises, especially those in rural areas. Women and girls are often excluded from household and community decision-making, which impedes the abilities of households and communities to mitigate and recover from disturbances. Women and girls are also often exposed to additional, gender-specific barriers – due to socially constructed gender roles and power relations – that consistently render them more vulnerable to the impacts of disturbances. For example, drought and erratic rainfall increase the workload of women and girls on family farms because they must walk longer distances and spend more time securing water for cooking, household sanitation needs, and caretaking of animals. Additional time spent on resource collection means less time available for education, income generation, or household food production – all of which are cornerstones for resilient individuals and households.

Chad rural women are mostly illiterate and as a result, their participation and influence in key decision-making positions in cooperatives and associations is very limited. Subsequently their needs and interests are not adequately considered and addressed. According to the Chadian Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy, 86 percent of Chadian women are illiterate, as compared to 69 percent of men (2013). This is due to various factors ranging from heavy domestic workload, early pregnancy, or forced marriage that prevent girls and women to devote enough time to education and productive chores. Regarding heavy domestic workload, women in Niger devote between 16 to 18 hours a day out of 24 hours. Those women's workload reduces the time to take care of their children which is said to be one

of the indirect causes of malnutrition.

The FAO estimates that Chadian rural women, who constitute about 40 percent of the total population, work more than rural men along the agricultural value chains. Generally, the role of men is to plough the land while women do the rest of the work both in production and in processing: sowing, transplanting, harvesting, sorting, milling, etc. Heavy domestic workload combined with agricultural workload leave very little time for women to rest and/or strengthen their capacities through literacy programmes, access to information, community and association meetings. Cognizant of this problem, the Government of Chad has developed a National Gender Policy (NGP, 2015) that aims to promote equality and equity between men and women of different social groups for a participatory, human and sustainable development. Equal access to productive resources and benefits by men and women and promoting initiatives to meet the specific needs of girls and boys, men and women is among the pillars of the NGP.³⁵

The socio-cultural background is a decisive factor for constructed gender roles and power relations impacting women's access to factors of empowerment. Women's lack of land tenure security is historically related to inadequate or discriminatory legal and policy frameworks and social as well as cultural norms, such as male preference in inheritance, male privilege in marriage and so-called secondary land rights through male family members. When the law guarantees women and men the same rights to own, use and control land, customary, traditional and religious practices discriminate against women and undermine the full implementation of national legal codes. This is the case in the majority of countries of the Sahel. In

³⁵ United Nation Integrated Strategy Flagship Project (UN Women 2016) - *Economic Resilience of Rural Women and Girls in the G5-Sahel Region- Accelerating Economic Resilience of Women and Girls in Rural Areas Most Affected by Drought and Climate Change in the Five Priority Countries of the SAHEL* (SWERP)

Niger, the low representation of women in elective (15 percent) and nominative (25 percent) positions may explain the lack of gender-sensitive laws that could otherwise dramatically improve the situation of women in the country. National policies and initiatives for increased women's representation in decision-making platforms have been adopted but their enforcement is not effective yet.

Though, considerable efforts have been put into supporting girls' education, the majority of girls drop out of school at primary level. Only an estimated 4 percent of girls complete secondary school although education is seen as central for women's transformation and economic resilience. Evidence of gender-based violence (GBV), especially rape and domestic violence women face, are well documented but the practice and impunity persist mainly due to socio-cultural factors. Women have limited platforms where they can share their experience and seek for advisory services or any help related to the multifaceted types of violence they are forced to endure. Early marriage and early pregnancy are two common issues in Niger and this explains partly the phenomenon of school dropouts of girls.³⁶

1. Humanitarian Situation and Gender

The current Lake Chad Basin regional humanitarian crisis appears as an eruption of cumulative interconnected national and regional socioeconomic development crises, from corrupt federal governments and institutions, to the incidence of climate change and environmental degradation, and lack of infrastructure and social services, which inhibit human development. Human development indicators in Lake Chad areas are stuck below national averages, which themselves are low relative to international standards (Lemoalle and Magrin, 2014; Magrin et al., 2015). These measurements denote the general privation of basic social services and infrastructure such as education, health, water, roads, and electricity limit, which thereby limits the

development prospects of individuals, communities and, ultimately, the sustainable functionality of the entire Basin. Hence, such persistent development challenges set the stage for more devastating impacts of civil conflict, which currently present physical barriers to local livelihoods, regional networks, and systems of food security. Looking past emergency relief efforts, WFP aims to cultivate an all-inclusive view of the humanitarian and development crises to formulate long-term integrative strategies to address the roots causes of regional instability. Beyond the current socio-political context and imminent threats of armed conflict, the current regional humanitarian situation can be traced to systemic, fragmentary development crises. Thus, framing the current humanitarian crisis from the longstanding development crisis is crucial for understanding the complex regional dynamics and identifying long-term solutions to problems faced by people in the Lake Chad Basin region.

Besides sharing the Lake's natural resources, all four countries also experience steep population growth, particularly in the Basin's rural areas, which puts increasing pressure on environmental health and poor social protection systems. Forecasting demographic growth from current rates, the Lake Chad Basin's population is expected to double over the next 30 years. According to a 2004 UNEP report, climate change, further water development projects, increased demographic pressure, oil development, and rising use of agro-chemicals are among the pressing regional concerns impeding sustainable development.

2. Food Insecurity and Gender

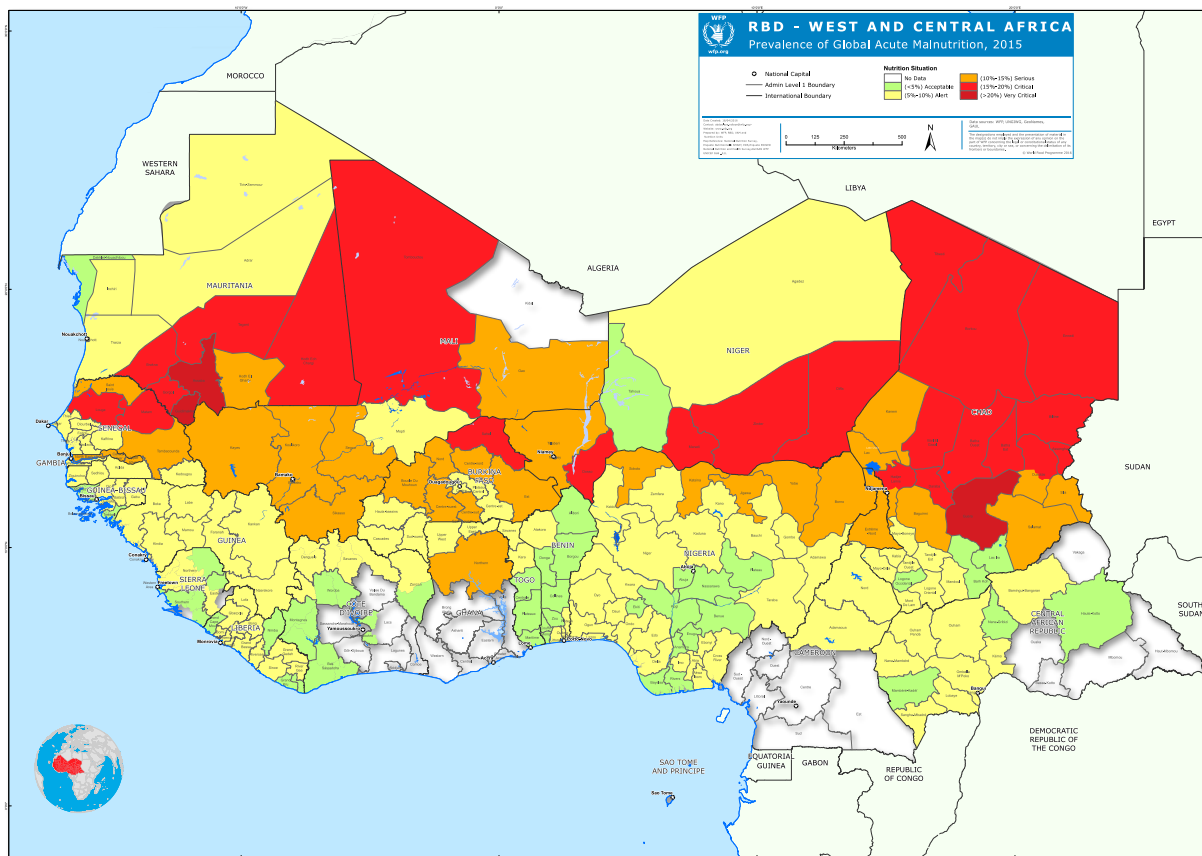
Productive activities, including agriculture, fishing, livestock rearing, and the trade of the respective products, have been interrupted by episodes of Boko Haram's insurgency and systemic violence. Furthermore, community assets and food reserves have been destroyed, which contributes to an already severe problem of food security and

³⁶ Enfinger. LCB Desk Review. WFP, 2016.

prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) (please refer to Figure 3 below for a regional mapping of the recent nutrition situation). Within a previously heightened nutrition situation due largely to outstanding food shortages from environmental challenges affecting production, the incidence of conflict and regional insecurity beyond pre-existing disasters of drought and desertification, which steadily damage natural capital, appear as overlaying causes and effects of regional crisis. Hence, the protracted conflict-induced humanitarian situation appears as prolonged shock to a regional system already dealing with a prevalence of local food and

nutrition insecurity for decades. Therefore, interruptions to daily life and routine coping strategies employed within areas of poor economic and low human development have generated compound impacts, drastically affecting people throughout the region in one way or another and reducing their already constricted strategies for coping in a harsh environment. In many cases uprooting them from their homes, thereby losing social and physical capital, and in other cases, drastically altering their networks, activities, and previous sources of income, which may undermine financial and human capital.

Figure 3: Map of GAM prevalence in West & Central Africa WFP 2015



Source: Lake Chad Basin. Desk review, April 2016

Food security and nutritional development are mostly negatively affected by extreme climate change shocks faced by the Lake Chad Basin and long-term conflict as well as the effects of terrorism in the cross-border area. As a result of aggravating impacts caused by climate change, such as flooding

and prolonged drought periods, populations are at greater risk of being subject to natural disasters with the rural population that primarily depends on agriculture are the most affected. In this context, women and children belong to the most vulnerable section. Estimates by UNDP concur that in terms of

flooding about 55 percent of victims are women and children and that women and children are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster.³⁷ Since women are predominantly employed in agriculture (approximately 60-80 percent across Africa) and are responsible for 70-80 percent of the agricultural production, their output and income generation levels are particularly at risk, given that their agriculture produce is rain fed dependent and hence more vulnerable to extreme climate change. In event of natural climate change disasters women are also obliged to migrate, thereby making them more fragile to other challenges such as gender-based violence.

Climate shocks and chronic food crises in the region of the Lake Chad Basin also continue to weaken women's coping mechanisms and their economic resiliency capacities as the limit income and assets. Women, especially those living in rural areas, are the most affected category given their reduced access to appropriate coping and resilience capacity. Additionally, the majority of women are also affected by other structural factors including poverty, heavier workload, and limited access to foundational services such as health, production resources (e.g. inputs, credits, and extension services). Therefore, climate change is adding more pressure and severity on female poverty in the Sahel region, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

The households most affected by food insecurity depend on precarious activities with children under five years old at risk of malnutrition. Those who depend on precarious sources of income such as aid, money transfers, donations, manpower, the harvesting of straw, gathering and small businesses are particularly affected by food insecurity. These households are often poor, uneducated, some of them are headed by women, sometimes with fewer active people than food-secure households. Households engaged in farming have a food insecurity rate of 46 percent against 43 percent among those who do not practice it. These, for the

most part, depend on the sale of livestock products. Early pastoral welding and the weakening of their livelihoods may explain the precarious food and nutrition situation of the agro-pastoral households. In the department of Mamdi in the Lake region, households moved on sites present a food insecurity rate of 15 percent against 8 percent among resident households. The movements have greatly contributed to the deterioration of food insecurity in this department. Households that depend on fishing, although the practice of this activity is very limited, are less vulnerable to food insecurity, it is particularly of households living in the departments of Mamdi and Fitri. The sale of agricultural products (48 percent) and livestock products (14 percent) is the main source of household income. On average 60 percent of farm households no longer have stocks from the rainy season, five months after the harvest. In departments where households are able to achieve agricultural activities against season (berbéré crops and gardening), 60 percent consider that production is below average. In the most affected departments, counter-season stocks may only cover an average of one month of consumption. This decline in production, mainly due to poor rainfall, causes premature dependence in the face of markets for cereal needs. About 64 percent of households reports that the cereals consumed come from the markets, while in the majority of markets of the Sahelian band, grain prices are rising. In the Lake Chad region, at Bol and Ngouri, corn prices rose 22 percent and 31 percent respectively compared to the average of the past five years. At Mao in Kanem, the price of sorghum increased by 19 percent compared to the five-year average (source: FEWS Net). Due to poor agro-pastoral season, counter-season and declining terms of trade, households have resorted to survival strategies that will, over the long term, hinder their ability to preserve their assets and access to adequate food. Emergency strategies are frequently adopted by households in departments that are the most affected by food insecurity, especially in the severe form. The sale of females is

³⁷ [UNDP Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

more developed in the departments where the sale of livestock is an important source of income. The reduction of health spending is highly developed in households. Moreover, the unusual migration of household members has significantly expanded. In all departments, households report an increase in the use of casual labour as an alternative source of income. The atypical search of termite mounds for foraging, was more widely reported in certain departments.³⁸

3. Armed Conflicts, Displaced Persons and Gender

“Attacks in markets and the stopping of cross-border trade, including key activities of the informal sector, further limit access of women and young people to resources.”³⁹

Since the 1970s, armed conflicts and rebel activity have escalated on the Lake’s islands. Beyond clashes over natural resources and the Lake’s decline, the mounting conflict is historically rooted in a series of civil wars in Chad as well as the migration of Nigerian fishermen to the Southeast Basin. For example, following record peak fishing yields, rebel activity was especially prevalent on the Lake in 1979 with over 15 cases reported of fishermen being held for days at a time, their nets and catches stolen. In 2003, the controversial Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline World Bank project was completed to develop capacity of oilfields near Doba in southern Chad and transport oil to a floating offloading and storage vessel off the coast of Kribi, Cameroon. Funds allotted for the pipeline ended up being spent by Chadian and Cameroonian governments to buy arms to subdue resistance in neglected areas (Gilbert, 2007). With ventures like the pipeline, oil companies and governments prioritized their cash economies over significant social and environmental impacts. Rather than investing in infrastructure and social services

such as the provision of quality health care or education programs, government expenditures have been increasingly dedicated to national militaries, in order to subdue oppositions and prepare for armed conflict.⁴⁰

Religious extremism has evolved as a tool to harness people’s frustration and desperation within the context of inequitable distribution of natural resources. Out of the confusion of failed states, social inequality, and lack of education, Boko Haram lashes out and captures discontent. Failing to address the factors behind social unrest and radicalization, regional governments have festered grievances following decades of political corruption (Guéhenno, 2016). Given poor access to basic social services, people have grown deeply angry and alienated from national ruling parties and their failed public systems. Compounding the insurgency and reciprocal political violence, ever-intensifying demographic growth and environmental degradation have driven social tension and migrations.

Boko Haram, has cultivated a fierce rejection of the kleptocratic state powers and the weak social systems neglected by these political bodies in rural areas, which they attribute to Western models of life. Calling for the creation of an Islamic state, Boko Haram is not solely ideology-focused, but instead is interest-and strategy-based as it capitalizes on people’s frustration to mobilize resources. Despite its basis on extreme religious values, Boko Haram’s attacks are usually strategic and in retaliation to state-impositions, disrupting traditional networking and trade systems. For example, in attempts to gain regional control, Boko Haram blocked Chad’s oil pipeline going through Cameroon, thereby earning attention by disrupting regional market systems. Focused on its resource-base, Boko Haram uses

³⁸ United Nation Integrated Strategy Flagship Project (UN Women 2016) - *Economic Resilience of Rural Women and Girls in the G5-Sahel Region- Accelerating Economic Resilience of Women and Girls in Rural Areas Most Affected by Drought and Climate Change in the Five Priority Countries of the SAHEL (SWERP)*

³⁹ UN WOMEN (JANUARY 2016) *Situation of Women and Girls Facing the Humanitarian Crisis Generated by Boko Haram in Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon*

⁴⁰ Enfinger, LCB Desk review. WFP, 2016.

religion as a tool to mobilize deprived people for larger causes of exploiting local trade routes and gaining control in the absence of social protection and capable state rule of law. People rely on cross-border trade in order to access basic resources that are not available within their own countries. Trafficking everything from arms and cattle to cigarettes, people, and food, Boko Haram exploits local knowledge, representing long traditions of cross-border trading activities within a regional context that has long been contested. Their use of violence can be understood as a provocation to national and foreign government failures to manage and provide for the growing needs of the region.⁴¹

Hitting international radars in 2013, the current humanitarian crisis of the Lake Chad Basin region is characterized by massive displacements, food insecurity, and incidents of civil conflict. Violence

continues to displace people within Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. In communities hosting IDPs, refugees, and returnees, the presence of additional families are straining local resources and exacerbating food, relief commodity, shelter, livelihood, and protection needs, among others (USAID, 2015). Official data differs in tracking ongoing migrations and displacements, with reports estimating some 4.7 million people displaced, mostly women and children, having fled their homes since May 2013. Still, such numbers, mere approximations of forced migration, are unable to qualify the chaos of daily life within the Basin, which has lost many types of security.⁴²

Capturing the sporadic threats within Lake Chad Basin, OCHA reports⁴³ the following on the situation as of March 30th, 2016:

“Insecurity continues to prevail in the Lac region, where the state of emergency ended on 22 March 2016. Several incidents have been reported in the recent weeks. On 7 March, an armed attack on Bigram Island killed two civilians and wounded three. On 2 March, some 60 civilians were reportedly abducted by armed groups who crossed the Nigerian border, according to security sources. They were probably internally displaced Chadians living in Baga – Sola who attempted to return to their native islands to fish, despite the official ban and several other attempts to return recently stopped by local authorities (50 youth arrested in Fourkouloum on 10 February). The same day, some 200 cattle were stolen on the Chad/Niger border [...].”

Beyond those taking refuge outside of their home countries, the number of internally displaced people has surged. In August 2015, IOM reported 2.15 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. OCHA cited 66,400 IDPs in Niger and 81,700 IDPs in Cameroon, and 60,000 IDPs in Chad in October 2015. The impacts of armed conflict, including the subsequent humanitarian crisis and hunger situation in the region, poses immediate security threats that aggravate pre-existing vulnerabilities due to serious structural development challenges. With the onset of armed conflict, related displacements have amounted to over 4.7 million people across the region. As people flee escalating violence, individuals

and families leave behind their productive assets, which disrupts agricultural production. As a result of this unprecedented regional displacement of people within and across countries of the basin, displaced peoples are being sheltered by host communities that count among the world’s most vulnerable, residing in areas long-lacking investment in basic services. Without access to fundamental social protection, such as basic health and education services, environmental degradation (a contributing factor to livelihood challenges, vulnerability, and indirect cause of crisis), is not prioritized amid the

⁴¹ Id.

⁴² Id.

⁴³ OCHA (2016, March 30). Chad: situation in the Lake region and the impact of the Nigerian crisis – Situation Report n° 12

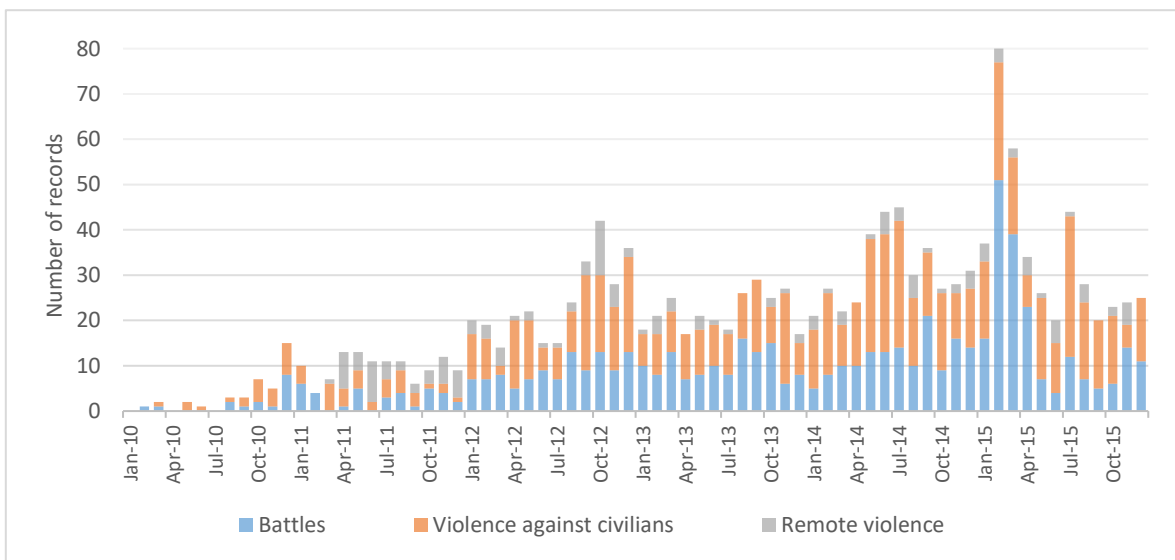
crisis.⁴⁴

It goes without saying that those 4 countries already experienced severe disparities in terms of gender inequalities before Boko Haram’s exactions. According to the Human Development Report, it varies from 0.7 in Niger and Chad to 0.6 in Cameroon. In terms of gender-based violence (GBV), terrorist activities led by Boko Haram caused a disruption of the weak but existing social and legal protection system, exacerbating the vulnerability of women and girls. More than 2/3 of women and girls who are IDPs reported deprivation of freedom and severe trauma. Some 56 percent of interviewed women reported acts of verbal and psychological violence while 35.5 percent of them stated having blows and wounds from acts of physical violence.⁴⁵

In terms of economic rehabilitation, the victims

admitted that the harsh conditions and acts of violence forced them to sacrifice economic goods. 79.3 percent of refugees and IDPs households lose their house and 62.8 percent lose animals (cattle, sheep, etc.) Moreover, 59.5 percent lost one or many members of the family. In this way, the main needs expressed were farmland (94.3 percent) and food assistance (81.2 percent). In the context of such crisis, opportunities for income-generating activities (IGA) are scarce. However, in most households surveyed women contribute as much as men to the household expenses. Health and education of women and girls are the fundamental rights targeted by Boko Haram’s ideology. In affected areas, 87.8 percent of refugees and IDPs have malaria and only 35.4 percent of girls aged between 6-15 years old are educated. It emerges that decision-making process and participation of women to community life is somehow restricted and not consensual.⁴⁶

Figure 4: Violent activity by type in North Nigeria (Yobe, Adamawa and Borno)



Source: ACLED

The value of the Nigerian naira has depreciated by more than 30 percent between December 2015 and February 2016 due primarily to reductions in oil

sector revenues in 2015 (FEWS Net, 2016). This depreciation will reduce the purchasing power of Nigerian traders for imported goods, such as rice,

⁴⁴ (WFP RBD, Paige Enfinger) *Lake Chad Basin Desk Review Socio-Economic analysis of the Lake Chad Basin Region, focusing on Regional Environmental Factors, Armed Conflict, Gender and Food Security Issues*

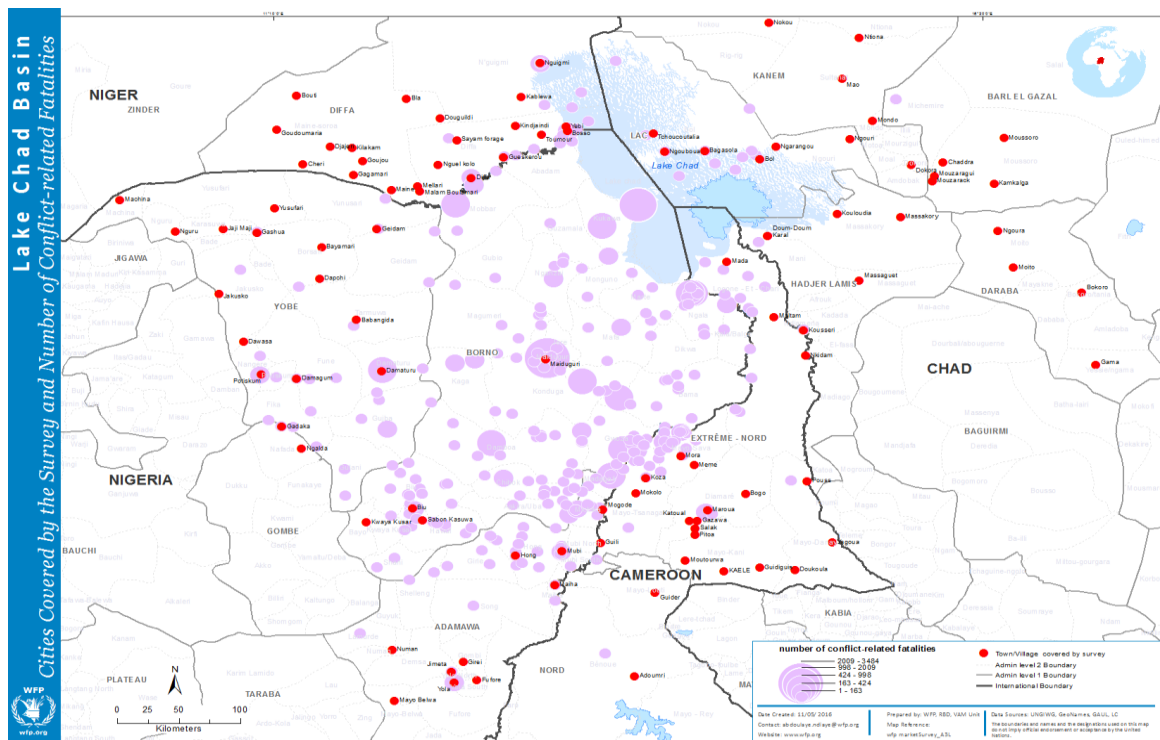
⁴⁵ Id.

⁴⁶ UN WOMEN (Jan. 2016) *Situation of Women and Girls Facing the Humanitarian Crisis Generated by Boko Haram in Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon*

wheat, and livestock and cash crops from the Sahel.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ WFP RBD, ACF, et al. *Lake Chad Basin Crisis Regional Market Assessment* (June 2016)

Figure 5: Number of conflict related fatalities between 2010 and 2015



Map produced by WFP/VAM Regional Bureau Dakar. Source: ACLED and trader survey

4. Environmental Challenges and Gender

As one of the largest bodies of water in Africa, Lake Chad is a crucial ecosystem and vital water resource between the Sahel and Sahara deserts. The Lake's natural resources long served as a sort of oasis within neighbouring arid landscapes. Today, continuing to retreat as it has done drastically over the past 40 years, the shrinking lake reveals new land for cultivation, but less and less water to irrigate growing agricultural areas. Even outside the confines of the Basin, particularly in Niger, Chad and Cameroon, millions of people depend on the lake's resources, for example as a springboard for agricultural production and other commodities (Odada et al., 2006). Hence, the ecosystem services are invaluable to the subsistence livelihoods of people throughout the region. Meanwhile increasing pressure on the soil and diminishing water sources have increasingly threatened the sustainability of these vital economic activities as the Basin's natural

capital has been degraded. Colonial legacies, leaving the region carved into four political states forced to negotiate shared natural resources, inevitably set the stage for complicated public administration of territories surrounding Lake Chad. In addition to local political divisions, the geographic location exposes the basin to unique environmental pressures and international political influences. Despite the regional nature of the Basin's environmental issues, the status of conservation and development in the basin region depends on the practices and policies of Member States rather than on shared human and natural resources (Odada et al., 2006). Lake Chad is a dynamic body of water, constantly changing size, shape and depth, in response to even slight fluctuations in annual precipitation. Linked to three main drainage systems, the Lake's water sources have been modified under increasing competition.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ (WFP RBD, Paige Enfinger) *Lake Chad Basin Desk Review Socio-Economic analysis of the Lake Chad Basin Region, focusing on Regional Environmental Factors, Armed Conflict, Gender and Food Security Issues*

Expanding desertification contributes to sources of social conflict, adding to obstacles to the livelihoods of local populations and their ability to ensure food security for their families. Lack of public evidential data, linguistic and cultural barriers, and poor institutional on hydrological issues of the Lake and impacts of climate change have generated widespread confusion and obstacles to communication regarding impacts on ecosystem health and natural resource management. The resulting blurred images of the underlying crises situation were reflected by ineffective public policy for environmental regulation and regional development planning. Despite dramatic drops in lake levels, collaborative political action was prohibited by lack of comprehensive information in the region. Rather than addressing water usage, the issue of lake water recession and scarcity in the Basin is treated with engineering solutions such as the Ubangi basin project proposed in 1980 with the aim to control the hydrological systems by transferring water from the Ubangi River to “save” Lake Chad.⁴⁹

Today, with greater data availability and understanding of the impacts of climate change, the regional challenge remains to mobilize stakeholder capacities for strategic action planning. Natural rainfall variability, unsustainable water use, and climate change continue contributing to the drying of the lake, which catalyses the shrinking of water. Hence, people of the Lake Chad Basin are denied sustainable access to vital water and protein resources despite having almost no responsibility for the activities contributing to human-induced climate change. This is a true story of global environmental injustice. The remote inland location and arid climate make the Lake Chad Basin a difficult living environment where information deficit and neglect from policy makers complicate the poor economic situation. Given threats of climatic changes and desertification, unsustainable water management of Lake Chad can be seen as product of classic environmental economics phenomena of tragedy of

the commons. Scientific literature is abundant on ecological disasters in the Basin, such as drought and desertification dating from the 1970s, however water exploitation has intensified due to greater demographic pressures and competition from increased water scarcity, as well as from regional policy failures. As the size of the lake diminishes, so does the size, number, and variety of its fish. Biodiversity loss has continued despite national fishery conservation projects. These environmental challenges stresses are further obstacles to human development and food security.

With the onset of humanitarian crisis, especially, ecosystem health is not prioritized before human survival. On the contrary, the crisis puts extra pressure on limited resources in the face of severe scarcity and chaos from the onset of regional conflict. Hence, environmental degradation appears both self-perpetuating and inevitable. Many reports link⁵⁰ environmental change, vulnerability and insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin, as competition and conflicts over the use of resources have increased in accordance with degradation within the Lake area. Gender-based vulnerabilities, such as gaps in access to resources and services, often define power relationships between men and women throughout West and Central Africa. According to the 2015 High Level Panel of Experts’ report Water for Food Security and Nutrition problems of water scarcity tend to disproportionately affect poor and marginalized women, men and children, due to existing power imbalances, skewed access to resources, structural discrimination and gender inequalities. Furthermore, “gender and other markers of identities continue to mould water allocation and access among users” (HLPE, 2015). Hence, the Lake Chad Basin’s development crises, related to mismanagement of the Lake and its resources, exacerbate inequalities and issues of access associated with pre-existing gender-based

⁴⁹ Id.

⁵⁰ Okpara et al., 2015: [Conflicts about water in Lake Chad: are environmental, vulnerability and security issues linked?](#)

vulnerabilities.⁵¹

The climate change effects on rural women are particularly severe, since women are traditionally responsible for fetching water as well as charcoal and wood. Endemic droughts restrain them from gaining easy access to these basic resources. In

addition, women are the most vulnerable to food crises resulting from climate change effects as they are the ones taking care of children. For example the last food crisis of 2012 affected 3.6 million Chadians and during the same period the WFP estimated that 64 percent of households headed by women were food insecure.⁵²

⁵¹ (WFP RBD, Paige Enfinger) *Lake Chad Basin Desk Review Socio-Economic analysis of the Lake Chad Basin Region, focusing on Regional Environmental Factors, Armed Conflict, Gender and Food Security Issues*

⁵² United Nation Integrated Strategy Flagship Project (UN Women 2016) - *Economic Resilience of Rural Women and Girls in the G5-Sahel Region- Accelerating Economic Resilience of Women and Girls in Rural Areas Most Affected by Drought and Climate Change in the Five Priority Countries of the SAHEL (SWERP)*

