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Egypt LIFE Red Sea Project

Gender Analysis of the Living Conditions of the Ababda & Bashareya Tribes

DRAFT FINAL

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Egypt LIFE Red Sea Project

Gender Specialist Report for the Gender Assessment Fieldtrip

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
ACRONYMS	7
INTRODUCTION	8
1. Methodology	10
2. Description of the Livelihood of Participants	14
3. Local Institutions, Services & Programs	18
4. Roles & Responsibilities	22
5. Gender Divisions of Labor & Frequency	24
6. Access to Resources	25
7. Influencing Factors	26
8. Problems & Challenges	28
9. Needs Expressed	31
10. Recommendations by Officials	32
11. Recommendations by Assessment Leader	34
Annex A: Participating Governmental Officials	35
Annex B: Participating Female Respondents	36
Annex C: Assessment Plan	37

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Ababda guides near an ancient well.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the methodology and findings of a LIFE Red Sea (LRS) project assessment to determine opportunities to integrate gender concerns into project activities, where relevant, to improve the livelihoods of Southern Red Sea region community residents. The LRS project is based in Hurghada, Egypt and aims to achieve sustainable economic growth in the Red Sea governorate. In particular, the assessment focused on identifying ways for the project to maximize the role of all stakeholders in decisions about project activities, create opportunities for higher and more reliable family income, facilitate direct access to social services and healthcare, provide direct economic benefit from revenue from tourism-related enterprises, improve the quality of life from a cleaner community, and instill greater recognition and rewards for natural and cultural resource related programs.

As such, Ms. Soumaya Ibrahim, the assessment leader, undertook a fieldtrip in August 2005 to the areas inhabited by the *Ababda* and *Bashareya* tribes in the Red Sea Governorate. The purpose of the fieldtrip was to meet directly with the members of the two tribes, soliciting their points of view on the key issues. During the fieldtrip, Ms. Ibrahim was able to observe the living conditions of the two tribes, and engage in in-depth interviews with the participants of the study. Ms. Ibrahim also had the opportunity to more deeply probe answers by asking the participants to clarify or expand on a specific response while at the same time allowing the participants to guide and structure the interviews according to what they wished to discuss. She was also able to meet with government and civil service officials in the area as a resource for secondary information. The interviews and group discussions yielded a wealth of information that addressed the specific aim of the fieldtrip: namely, what forms of assistance and aid do the local inhabitants need in order to satisfy their desire for a more integrated community and an improved quality of life.

With these objectives in mind, Ms. Ibrahim set about selecting participants and structuring the interviews. The participants were selected based on their tribal affiliations, their age group, their gender, occupation, the geographic environment of their habitat, the level of education achieved and social status or type. The participants contributed to the discussion on many and varied topics. They talked about their backgrounds, their education, occupations, etc. Additionally, they talked extensively about the services offered in their respective villages, bringing up topics such as family planning programs, small loans programs to women, educational support programs, health programs specifically aimed at maternal and childcare education.

The participants also discussed the status of programs and centers that were being planned for their areas that they anticipate will provide much needed guidance and support to their

communities on various levels. The assessment leader also investigated the traditional roles and responsibilities assigned to the genders and discovered that on the whole, female and males did not deviate from culturally and traditionally assigned roles. Exceptions include special occasions and unique family situations.

The field work included investigation of the external factors influencing norms and traditions, access and availability of resources to the participants, and perhaps most importantly, problems faced on a regular basis. The findings were divided into categories with issues being grouped as Institutional Issues, Social Issues, Economic Issues, Health Issues, and Housing Issues. Examples include the awareness that the lack of an education impedes access to employment, while even those educated face great difficulties in their hunt for gainful employment. Another issue that this assessment shed light on was that there is a definite lack of funding to support women's social clubs and children's programs.

Participants indicated that their needs were not being met and specified the various resources and means they felt were necessary to afford them better living standards. Government officials also provided their input and recommendations, which the assessment leader consolidated and supplemented with her own recommendations.

Recommendations include such initiatives as the introduction of income-generating schemes, establishment of vocational training centers, providing support through capacity building and improving the living conditions by encouraging the introduction of a sanitation network for the villages.

ACRONYMS

CDA – Community Development Organization
FAO/WFP – Food and Agriculture Organization/World Food Program
GOE – Government of Egypt
LRS – LIFE Red Sea
MISA – Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs
MOSA – Ministry of Social Affairs
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
TOT – Training of trainers

INTRODUCTION

This report documents the outcome of fieldwork that was carried out for the LIFE Red Sea project during the month of August 2005. The aim was to conduct gender assessment on the living conditions of the local inhabitants of the *El Ababda* and *El Bashareya* tribes. The purpose of the study was to provide feedback to the LIFE Red Sea project on where aid is most needed to help the local communities on their path to development.

This report is composed of twelve main sections. Section two after the introduction reviews the methodology adopted and presents the approach of the study, the sample groups interviewed, the locations visited, the duration or time frame of the study, as well as the participating team members.

Section three provides a description of the living conditions of the sample interviewed. The section presents the various levels of education, occupations and income sources, the identification cards issued to various subjects, and the size of households as well as social status.

Section four outlines local institutions, services and programs currently available in both Marsa Alam as well as Shalateen. This is based on information provided by the respondents. Additionally, this section identifies the initiatives planned for the next phase, as cited by officials.

Section five presents the different gender roles and responsibilities. The reproductive role is analyzed, in addition to the tasks males and females perform within the household on a day-to-day basis. The productive role or the activities performed by males and females which have an economic value and can subsequently be sold on the market is also looked at. Finally, the community management role or those functions performed on the group level outside the household and which support the community as a whole are also discussed in this section.

Section six analyses the division of labor by gender in terms of the frequency of performance of certain tasks. This section analyzes the activities which males and females are found to 'always' perform, activities they 'sometimes' perform and finally the activities they 'never' perform, which are deemed culturally or traditionally inappropriate for their gender or social status.

Section seven discusses the various resources available and groups these resources into four major categories. They are; money, livestock, equipment or tools, and raw materials. The section also analyzes whether males or females have access to the various categorical resources.

Section eight presents influencing factors and analyses whether they have a positive or negative influence on both male and female members of the community. Four main factors have been identified; education, tourism, urbanization, and customs and traditions.

Section nine deals with the various problems expressed by those interviewed. The section categorizes the problems into five main domains, which are related to institutional aspects, health, economic issues, social issues and housing issues. Problems are divided according to where they came up in the discussions, whether in Marsa Alam or in Shalateen.

Section ten presents the needs expressed by the various groups. An example includes needs expressed by female Ababda respondents, male Ababda respondents and female Shalateen respondents

Section eleven presents the recommendations suggested by government officers of Marsa Alam and Shalateen.

Section twelve is a concluding section and provides the recommendations of the consultant.

1 METHODOLOGY

1.1 APPROACH

This assessment is qualitative in type and adopts the participatory approach. It is qualitative because it attempts to understand people's points of view and their interpretations of their conduct. It is participatory because it allows the people interviewed to guide and structure the interview, together with the assessment leader. The assessment set out with an objective and goals to be addressed, however respondents still had enough leeway to add to the items discussed as well as to focus the discussions on the issues they wanted to elaborate upon.

Seven tools were used to accomplish this task; namely semi-structured interviews with individuals, key informants, focus group discussions, observation, site visits, ranking of problems and needs, and review of secondary material.

The selection of the interviewees was rather ad hoc. General criteria were established in at the outset regarding participants to be interviewed. Issues taken into consideration included a certain percentage of female inhabitants of the Ababda and the Bashareya tribes, a certain percentage of male members of the tribes, certain percentages of different age groups, certain percentages of participants from different locations such as villages versus desert zones, certain percentages of participants working in different occupations, certain percentages of participants of various social status and of various levels of education.

Several people participated in the selection of the participants. The head of the Red Sea Protectorate and various government officials facilitated the collection of some participants. Additionally, local inhabitants of the area guided the assessment leader to certain households. Several visits were undertaken where participants were interviewed during regularly scheduled events. For example, interviews were conducted during an all-female gathering in Hamata village. In Shalateen, female participants were already gathered because they were attending a workshop organized by the World Food Program etc. After the workshop the female leader invited a number of women required by the assessment leader to the interview.

On the whole, 17 interviews were conducted. All the interviews were 'group interviews' and only two were conducted on an individual level. The interviews with the key informants however were individual interviews. Even though the interviews were conducted in a group format, the assessment leader was still able to obtain information from each participant on an individual as well as on a collective/group level. On the individual level, participants were asked about the

basic data information mentioned above. On the collective/group level, participants were invited to discuss their views and perceptions as well as their understanding of various issues related to tradition, division of labor etc.

The 6 key governmental informants who participated in the interviews were from Marsa Alam and Shalateen. They were comprised of the city council of Marsa Alam, the head of Social Affairs directorate in Marsa Alam, the head of Social Affairs directorate in Shalateen, the head of Family, Childhood and Women affairs department and the head of the Agricultural Directorate in Shalateen as well as the head of the Protectorate Zone department

1.2 SAMPLE

The total sample in this study consisted of 53 participants. Their breakdown is as follows:

- 36 Adult males and females, 17 children of school age,
- 22 females and 14 males

Among the 14 males, 6 were key informants and 7 were inhabitants of the Ababda tribe.

1.3 DURATION

The assignment was carried out over a period of 15 days during the months of August and September 2005. The first two days were used for planning, which included the review of materials, the preparation of the assessment plan as well as meeting with the entire project team of consultants.

Fieldwork was carried out over a period of five days during the month of August. The very first days of the field work were used for field visits as a means of preliminary orientation with the environment. Visits to the sites within the Wadi Gemal-Hamata Protected Area as well as local initiatives were also conducted at this time.

Two days were used for traveling and six days for report writing and meeting with team members. The first four days were used to visit the areas of the Ababda tribe while the last day in the field was devoted entirely to the visit of El Bashareya tribe in Shalateen.

The field-visits usually lasted a whole day. Each day covered an average of two to three interviews. Each interview lasted for about 90 minutes minimum and 3 hours maximum. At the end of each field day, team members had a chance to compare their notes and share their experiences.

1.4 LOCATION

Over all, five main areas were visited, which varied between villages and desert areas, namely;

- Wadi Gemal
- Abu Ghosoun
- Hamata
- Qalaan village
- Shalateen

The first four areas visited are administrated by Marsa Alam while Shalateen has its own administration.

1.5 TEAM

The team on this journey consisted of eight members; four consultants, one staff member from the LIFE Red Sea Project, and three governmental representatives from the GOE counterpart organizations.

This report is one of four reports that have been produced by the four consultants who participated in the field trip. The topics covered on the field trip included gender assessment for this report as well as environmental assessment, community development and economic assessment for job creation for other team members working on other components of the LIFE Red Sea project.

Since gender is a cross-cutting theme, information was usually exchanged among team members in the evenings. Trips were arranged collectively and each team member interviewed the concerned participants independently.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE LIVLIHOOD OF PARTICIPANTS

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL LOCATION

Of the local inhabitants, only 10 participants live in the desert. The remaining respondents living in settlements stated that they live there due to the proximity to the schools. A feeling of remorse and nostalgia seemed to overcome the participants when speaking about the desert. They would greatly prefer to live in the desert, but they are unable to do so because it has not rained there for more than nine years.

In the desert they live in shelters made of pressed wooden plates (each twenty sheets cost LE 30). Textile sheets cover the interior walls.

The remaining participants live in stone houses built by the city council and therefore called 'settlement houses'.

Houses either in the desert or in settlement clusters consist mainly of a courtyard with two rooms. Usually the courtyard is used as an extra room, as well as adding yet another room to the house. The kitchen is set up in one of the rooms. In the settlement shelters, the roofs are made of asbestos material. Participants living in desert shelters or settlements shelters complained of water leaks during winter seasons. It is sometimes so severe that participants mentioned that they worry that the houses might collapse.

None of the shelters have any sanitation facilities apart from a tub. All the participants mentioned that everybody, male and female, have to use the desert as a toilet. Even if initial construction allowed for a space for a restroom, no one would use it as they are all scared that it might sink into the ground if it becomes too humid. Others mentioned that it is forbidden to build toilets in settlement houses. Waste water from households is discarded in the desert.

All households whether in the villages constructed by the city council or the desert dwellings, are free of charge and have electricity. Shelters in the desert have their connections with tourist villages, which provide them with electricity. They are also provided with desalinated water from the city council. Water is provided every fortnight by the city council for free for the houses in the desert. To obtain drinking water, however, both types of shelters have to pay and arrange on their own. Average sized households usually consume a 200 liter barrel of drinking water every 15 to 20 days for which they usually pay LE.15 –LE 20.

In Shalateen, the city council built houses each consisting of two rooms, a reception area, a kitchen and one bathroom. The inhabitants moved in six years ago. Priority was given to families who had children in school. The council is responsible for emptying the sanitation facilities. Inhabitants buy their water from traders who come with their tanks from Aswan, Qena and Edfu. In the summer they buy approximately 250 liters for LE 20 – LE 45. This volume of water lasts an average of one week to eleven days depending on the size of the family and its usage. Other inhabitants who did not get houses from the city council live in shelters made of wood shelves composed of one room only.

Around 50 % of the inhabitants of the area are said to have a television set (which corresponds with the participant sample), many have a fridge and almost all have a butane gas stove for cooking. Usually butane gas is purchased for LE 12 and consumed over the span of a month. Baking bread is still done twice a day on a tin plate on the hot ground, for which goat manure is used as a fuel. Sometimes drift wood from the sea is also used as fuel.

There are traders who come every fortnight to the desert shelters and sell animal fodder for goats and vegetables and fruits. No one is allowed to pay later to the traders, payment has to be up-front. Each household is responsible for buying its own monthly rations of supplies from Marsa or from Shalateen.

Animal husbandry is very common among the two types of inhabitants, those living in the desert and those living in villages. The price of goats varies between LE. 250 – 300, while the price of sheep is around LE. 600. Usually women own 10 to 20 goats. The cost of feeding one animal is LE 10 per week to cover bread and fodder, 1 kg fodder costs LE 4. The leather of the animal is sold for LE 5 to LE 10 in its natural state without any treatment.

There are buses driving regularly on the road between Marsa Alam and Shalateen starting at 7 am till 2 pm in the morning. A ticket from Hamata to Shalateen costs LE. 5.

Living conditions have changed drastically since the introduction of television sets. This is mostly noted by the younger generations who mention that they no longer face the same obstacles they did in the past. For example, they are now able to imitate the fashions they see on television at nearby markets. Male and female tribe members have a chance to meet each other and to intermingle. They are no longer obliged to marry their cousins as the previous generations used to do. In some weddings it is said they can sit together and watch female unmarried family members dance. The traditional dance is well preserved. Among the Ababda tribe, the female dance is called 'hair straightening' and 'dunub'; and the males dance is called the 'sword dance'

and 'Bakaraya' dance. Among the Bashareya tribe, the female dance is called 'Ras el Elsira or El Zafa' and the male dance is called 'Coset' and 'Biuib' or the 'sword.' The weddings last for three days and are usually celebrated in the groom's house.

2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Among the female participants, ten women were educated, one was still a student studying for a diploma in Commerce in Qoseir, one from Bashareya had a university degree from Iraq University; five had finished their diplomas and three had finished the Adult Literacy program and were themselves now teaching women in the same program. The remaining twelve female participants were illiterate. Among those twelve participants, none of them were given the opportunity for an education either in their early years or later on.

Among the male participants from the local inhabitants, only two had a diploma and the remaining five were illiterate.

The children interviewed were both boys and girls from primary, preparatory and secondary grades, who attend school in Shalateen.

2.3 OCCUPATION OR SOURCE OF INCOME

Of the twenty two females from the sample, seven were employed, one from Qalaan was employed as a fisher and the rest were housewives. All the women however reported that they depended on animal husbandry as an additional source of income. They thus breed goats and sheep to supplement their income. Almost all with the exception of the fisher mentioned that they were adept at manufacturing handicrafts, mainly bead-work. Elder women mentioned that they were adept in carpet-weaving. Among the young female participants in Baranis, one was especially talented and had artistic abilities. She mentioned that she had experience drawing henna on hands and feet, playing musical instruments, dancing the typical female dance of Ababda, in addition to being skilled at fishing as well.

Among the seven male local inhabitants, two were employed and depended on their salaries as their main source of income. The remaining five were fishermen and had an irregular source of income. Male respondents also mentioned animal husbandry as an additional source of income for their households.

2.4 IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Both male and female members of the two communities have identification cards, which they had issued in Marsa Alam or Shalateen. They do however lack voting cards, but as mentioned by one woman from Ababda: “we simply did not ask for it”.

All respondents have Supply and Provision cards which they use to buy their subsidized rations of oil, sugar, macaroni, lentils, beans, rice, butter and tea. Usually one household will buy two rations for the parents and pay LE30. Sometimes, each October there are additional supplies provided but these are not regular.

2.5 SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Most of the families were found to be nuclear families consisting of the two parents and two to six children. Only one third of the participants mentioned living in extended households where the brother’s family or the grandparents or grandmother would be living with them in the same household. With the desert households in particular, lines of demarcation are not easily made because houses are perceived to be very close to each other and depend on one another since they are all of one family and considered first grade relatives.

2.6 SOCIAL STATUS

Of the twenty two female participants, four were divorced, one was widowed, three were single and unmarried and fourteen were married women. Of the seven male participants, four were married and three were unmarried.

3 LOCAL INSTITUTIONS, SERVICES & PROGRAMS

3.1 CURRENT STATUS

I. MARSA ALAM

The city council runs a workshop for women where they are taught sewing and knitting etc. There are health campaigns, which visit the different communities every three months or so. Doctors come from Assiut, Suez and Cairo. Doctors however are all males. There is no local broadcasting station, there are no veterinary clinics.

The Social Affairs directorate runs the program for family planning. There are however only three to four loans per year, which range between LE 2 to LE 3,000. The Social Affairs directorate provides support to 104 female-headed cases as well as pensions. The support each of these families receives varies between LE 60 – LE 80 per month. Lately a women's affairs department has been institutionalized as well as a department for family and childhood. The department is run by a man who is responsible for the management of the unit and a woman who is responsible for the technical aspects that arise.

The Social Affairs directorate runs a support project, which provides grants with a size of LE1500. So far there are only three cases; two grants were provided to fishermen in Marsa Alam and one grant was provided to a woman in Abu Ghosoun for goat and sheep husbandry.

The directorate also runs a school support program which entitles students to receive monthly stipends ranging between LE 20 – LE 100 for a period of 8 months starting from October of each school year up until May of next year. The grant is provided to students to encourage them in their pursuit of an education from primary school through preparatory school.

There are four non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the administrative domain of Marsa Alam; two of which are in Marsa Alam .In Hamata there is the Baranis CDA and another CDA of Arab Saleh. The former runs a kindergarten and the latter runs a family production center, a workshop for sewing, leatherwork, bead-work, basket weaving, wool spinning and home economics. The centers are both training and production oriented.

There is also a Project for the Protection of Elba funded by the Italian Government with a budget of 1 million LE. This project aims at establishing a Visitor's Center documentary films about the protectorate will be shown. Training facilities for traditional crafts will also be provided

to community members. The premises will be in Abu Ghosoun / Sharm el Louly and are set to start within the coming year. It is planned that the program will be handed over to the Red Sea Protectorate Community Development Associations. (CDA).

II. SHEIKH SHAZLI

The village of Sheikh Shazli is similar to the village of Baranis and is administered by Marsa Alam.

In Sheikh Shazli there is a center for Motherhood and Childhood that includes a women's club, a kindergarten, a children's library and a children's club. It provides seminars and workshops addressing religious issues, health issues (reproductive health and female circumcision) and cultural issues.

A year ago, MISA institutionalized a women's CDA. According to their regulation, a CDA is allowed to receive support for two years after its establishment. The CDA includes a workshop for girls and is only 80% successful.

III. SHALATEEN

There is a civil service department for the issuing of I.D. cards.

○ EDUCATION

There are regular primary, preparatory and secondary schools, a School of Commerce, as well as religiously oriented preparatory and secondary Azhar schools.

To continue their university education and pursue advanced degrees, students have to travel to Aswan, Ismaileya and/or Sohag.

○ SHOROUQ PROGRAM

The program was established in 1993. It provides women with training in small projects, first aid, women's club, sewing machines, drinking water containers, and also established a one-classroom school. There is a veterinary service that includes individual house visits in the villages.

There is also a Social Affairs directorate with four departments; namely Family and Childhood, Women Development, Social Defense and Social Service. The department for Family and Childhood is responsible for the two kindergartens provided through the MISA action plan. The department for Women Development is responsible for the Women's Club and the women's activities and projects. There are three centers for the Development of rural women, one in

Halayeb, one in Baranis and one in Hemeira. These centers aim to improve women's potential and provide skills for women to raise their income. They also provide credit programs for small projects run by women. Thus they provide women with training in sewing and project management. The size of the loans is LE. 500 and women contribute 25 % of the loan. The Social Defense department of the program is responsible for addressing school dropouts, while the Social Work department is responsible for the graduates and provides social service to them for one year after their graduation.

The directorate also organizes seminars and awareness campaigns related to cultural and health issues. Its advocacy approach is either through leaflets or cars equipped with microphones which circles the villages. These cars are mobile broadcasting stations. They also administer the "Reading for All" campaign and provide a children's library and a children's club.

In total there are ten CDAs established in the area of Shalateen and its vicinity such as in Hemeira.

The Social Fund for Development provided each of the NGOs in March 2005 with a loan of LE 1 million, to be disbursed in installments of LE. 500. The duration of the program is for 5 years with an interest rate of 8%. Beneficiaries receive loans between LE 500 to LE. 50,000 to be repaid over two years.

The collateral for these loans is the 'serki' which is the support provided by MISA to the community whereby locals receive an amount of LE. 75 per month as a stipend. This is the only possible means for their incomes, since inhabitants there do not have regular incomes. Priority is provided to the female-headed households.

Out of the 240 projects that have been established, thirty seven were provided to women. The outreach to women is provided through the female village promoters who meet women at the women's club or the social units. The type of activities for which loans are provided include: goat raising (loan varies between LE 4 to 5,000), trading in ready-made garments, or household utensils, trading in camels for men or charcoal for men who obtain it from the mountains and sell it in the market, and fishing for men.

○FAO/WFP 'Project for the Development of the Bedouins of the Eastern Desert'

The FAO/WFP started its program two years ago in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Department and the Agricultural Council. The program digs wells and supports the planting of

Acacia trees in the areas of Abu Saphira and Wadi Kheda'a and Wadi Lahmi. Participating families are provided with wells and two fedans each as well as a monthly stipend. Among the beneficiaries, there were forty female-headed families.

Additionally, the program provides adult literacy programs and training seminars on health and nutritional subjects as well as animal husbandry. So far, six training courses have been provided which usually last for 3 months. The program targets 20 % of female-headed households and provides agricultural training for women by teaching them how to handle nursery-transplants and how to plant and maintain small gardens around their houses. The project provides the women with chemicals, seeds and information.

For three years the center for information in cooperation with the Waqf and el Azhar sheikhs has provided awareness raising seminars against female circumcision.

3.3 PLANNED INITIATIVES

I. MARSALA ALAM

- On the 15th of September 2005, the city council plans to conduct a 'clean coast campaign' for students, youth and tourist villages.
- The Marina/Marsala Alam Project is to be funded by an investor from Kuwaiti.
- Institutionalization of three NGOs is planned: a women-only organization with the encouragement of MISA in Marsala Alam, an Islamic Charity NGO to be inaugurated in September and an NGO for the care of orphans.

II. SHALATEEN

From the 3rd to the 30th of September, 2005 the social directorate in cooperation with the veterinary department will organize a campaign for the protection of animal husbandry. Usually forty or fifty women attend these seminars where they are provided with beverages.

4 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ROLES OF MALES & FEMALES

Roles	Males	Females
Reproductive Role	<p>Organization of water for household consumption. Discharge of waste water</p> <p>Providing food for the household</p> <p>Purchase of subsidized items using government issued supply cards (oil, sugar, flour, rice etc.)</p> <p>Assist with baking bread during weddings</p> <p>Sewing of tents as shelter</p> <p>Taking children to doctors and for immunization appointments</p> <p>Slaughtering of animals</p>	<p><u>Among Ababda:</u> Sewing of tents as shelter. Assembly of tents</p> <p>Purchasing of vegetables from merchants who come to village houses in cars.</p> <p><u>In Shalateen</u> Food purchases from 'El Harem Market'.</p> <p>Planting of small gardens with vegetables around their houses. (Watercress etc.)</p> <p>Preparation of milk, bread baking, cooking</p>
Productive Role	<p>Organization of garbage collections among households</p>	<p><u>Marsa Alam;</u> Female participants employed as; Three nurses in Hospital Two Kindergarten-supervisors One staff member in children's club Two supervisors in women's club and one extension staff.</p> <p>Private Tailors</p> <p>When women sing and dance in weddings of strangers they are rewarded with money</p> <p><u>In Shalateen;</u> Four nurses in El Shalateen Hospital.</p> <p>Packaging of nursery plants in bags and irrigation of the plants for two months</p>
Community Management Roles	<p>Herding for others. Compensation is in the form of sugar or the offspring from the herds.</p>	<p><u>Ababda:</u> Ababda Women are only employed in CDA's but are not members Female fishers are not members of any fishing association</p> <p><u>Shalateen/ Bashareya:</u> Shalateen women-only CDA One woman member in local city council</p>

		<p>of Shalateen and women committee of National Party</p> <p><u>Among Both.</u> Few women provide support as mid-wives for other women in their community. Herding for others. Compensation is in the form of sugar or the offspring from the herds.</p>
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5 GENDER DIVISIONS OF LABOR & THEIR FREQUENCY

5.1 GENDER DIVISIONS OF MALES & FEMALES

ACTIVITIES	ALWAYS		SOMETIMES		NEVER	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Herding Animal husbandry	Goats camels, sheep Milking of goats	Goats, sheep, poultry		Seldom herd camels		
Fishing	Fishing in boats, nets and hooks.	Among Ababda tribe 90% women fish using nets & hook equipment	Sew fishing nets if torn	Use of boat for fishing among Ababda Sew fishing nets if torn		Among the Bashareya in Shalateen women are not involved in fishing
Crafts		Involved with bead-work,		Leather tanning & weaving (usually done by older women)		Wool dyeing
Trading	Trade in fish among many other items	Sell fish to the cafeterias and visiting merchants. Sometimes a child is sent in their place.	Collecti on of herbs from valleys.	Trade in fish. Collect herbs from desert and sell them		Sell anything on the market Trading in camels.
Employment	As trainers in productive family program (weaving, knitting)	Nursing in Marsa Alam & Shalateen Hospitals				Driving, Working in tourism, teaching in schools Dig wells

6 ACCESS TO RESOURCES

6.1 ACCESS BY MALES & FEMALES

RESOURCES	ACCESS	CONTROL	BENEFIT
Money	Money is borrowed from family members or very close neighbors only. (a ceiling of LE.50)	Male members act as guarantors for installments In Shalateen male sheikhs are guarantors for credits.	In case of divorce the house is kept by the woman. Women shy away from obtaining credit loans, due to a fear of not being able to repay the loan should the project not succeed.
Shelter	Both male & female members have no house tenure	Government maintains control on all houses in settlement villages & land tenures in the desert. Informal control of land titles in desert among tribes	Divorced women remain in their houses with their children
Equipment	Most electrical equipment such as TVs or fridges have been purchased through loans provided by shops in Shalateen, or Marsa Alam.	Fishermen own boats Fishing licenses are in men's names only Men buy nets from el Qoseir A couple of women own sewing machines	Ababda female fishers use boats owned by their male relatives
Livestock	Fish is only available in the spring and summer time, not in the winter. Only very poor women in Qalaan fish during winter time to avoid starvation.	Men are in control of camels. Approximately 2 % of women own camels	
Raw material	Goat manure is used for ovens, and tin is obtained from the sea Women buy their beads at the markets in Aswan, and Quseir. The beads are usually brought to them by their male relatives	Men usually get beads and wool from neighboring towns, Quseir, Aswan, Marsa Alam etc. Women who have produced handicrafts decide if and for how much they want to sell their items for.	Females get cord from the sea and manufacture it into baskets for bread. Leather from goats. Women use leaves from the 'Siak tree' for leather tanning.

7 INFLUENCING FACTORS

7.1 EXTERNAL INFLUENCING FACTORS

Influencing Factor	Positive	Negative
Education		<i>"Illiterate women are helpless"</i> (Qalaan woman)
Tourism		Tourism affects fishing negatively, as it forces women to remain hidden from tourists. Male and female members of the community cannot communicate with foreigners because they lack English skills.
Urbanization	T.V. has helped the communities open up to the outside world. Community members trust MISA due to their honest dealings in providing services. Community members are willing to adapt to development changes and improvements especially related to women. Husbands support their wives attempt at employment. Identity cards facilitate the reception of services.	
Tradition	Fishermen and women have high community spirit, they share their profits in the event that someone was not as successful as the others., <i>"Women love to imitate others"</i> (Ababda woman) Tribe members enjoy liberty in everything	Limits women from going outside of their homes. Married women do not dance in public during weddings Rasheyda tribe is not well received and hence isolated, no inter-marriages or services rendered to them. Bashareya do not encourage females to travel outside for training.
Customs	No mahr (bride price) is brought in, both parties bring	It is shameful for women to attend the international market in Shalateen. For women there is a harem market to shop there.

	<p>whatever they have and can afford.</p> <p>No longer is the cousin the pre-destined husband, now young men and women are free to choose their spouses.</p>	<p>Usually there are no marriage or divorce certificates.</p> <p>A very high percent of men are married to more than one wife.</p>
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8 PROBLEMS & CHALLENGES

8.1 INSTITUTIONAL

I. Marsa Alam Administrative Area

- Lack of female doctors appointed in Marsa Alam
- Lack of veterinary units, even though there is a veterinary department in Marsa Alam.
- Trainer for weaving remains for only three days to facilitate the training, which is seen as being a very short time.
- There is a lack of funds supporting the activities of the social clubs. MISA's yearly support of LE 500 for the women's club is not enough to cover the expenses of the awareness campaigns as well as the salary of the female supervisor. The supervisor receives a monthly salary of a mere LE 35. MISA's yearly support for the kindergarten is limited to LE.5000. Monthly fees per child are LE.7 and this entire amount is used to pay for the salaries of the two kindergarten supervisors, the secretary, the nanny and the clerk. There is a doctor but there is no salary for him. The children receive one meal daily.
- Credit programs are problematic in Marsa Alam because of a lack of governmental guarantors and because inhabitants are originally migrants to the area.
- There is a lack of female staff members needed for female outreach. In Marsa Alam, there is only one female extension promoter and her salary is very low. It is only recently that her salary has been increased to LE.100 per month. Thus, the directorate faces difficulties in assessing the needs of women.

II. Shalateen (according to female respondents)

- There is no play ground for the children.
- All seminar and training facilitators are males.
- There is a lack of funds for MISA to administer activities and pay employees.

8.2 SOCIAL

I. Marsa Alam (according to governmental officials)

- The tribe members are said to abstain from new innovations and ideas.

- Neighbors' proximity is critical. There is high resentment for close neighbors.
- People lack awareness, even if they are literate.
- Low educational level among women impedes their employment.
- There is a lack of concern and a spread of apathy among community members.
The social club is open daily from 8pm - 1am but hardly anyone attends.

8.3 ECONOMIC

I. Marsa Alam Administrative Areas

- Low marketability of finished products. (Males & Females Respondents)
- Community members, both males and females lack contact with tourist villages and market opportunities.
- Women have too much leisure or idle time. (both Ababda and Bashareya)
- Raising poultry is not profitable as the birds may be stolen by falcons. (Qulaan case)

II. Shalateen

- Lack of work opportunities. Positions, when advertised are usually occupied by males who come from outside the community members.
- There are no marketing facilities.

8.4 Health

I. In Marsa Alam Administrative Areas

- Women seldom go to clinics.
- Doctors who participate in immunization campaigns do not come on a regular basis, which forces children to be immunized with double doses of the vaccinations.
- There is a high rate of female circumcision and lack of awareness about the hazards.
- Houses lack toilet facilities.
- There is a lack of medicines.
- Many communities lack midwives and women have to deliver their children in Marsa Alam or Qoseir.

- There is a lack of family planning facilities. Women have to travel to Qoseir or Idfu to receive IUDs.
- Water is not desalinated sufficiently.
- Doctors are not usually available. There is no general practitioner in residence.

II. Shalateen:

- There are not enough specializations in health care.

8.5 Housing:

I. In Marsa Alam Administrative Areas

- Initially there were no kitchens in houses.
- Asbestos roofs leak in the winter when it rains.
- Very frequent electricity blackouts. Electricity is usually available from sunset till 3 am. Every morning there is no electricity for four hours. Sometimes the blackouts last for twenty days at a time.

II. In Shalateen

- There is no sanitation in houses.

9 NEEDS EXPRESSED

9.1 INSTITUTIONAL

I. Needs by Ababda Female Participants

- Computer courses
- Language courses in English.
- Books, chairs and toys for the kindergarten of Hamata.
- First aid courses.
- Organization of study tours for women to visit other governorates.
- Training courses in legal awareness, and reproductive health.
- Youth center.
- Women's club
- Post office
- Telephone
- Motors for felucca boat.
- Hooks and nets

II. Needs by Bashareya Female Participants

- Factory for packaging of meat and fish. Currently meat is imported from Sudan.
- Work opportunities for the youth
- Credit schemes for establishing businesses such as hair salons for women, and animal husbandry.
- Training programs in first aid with a certificate as a degree.
- Public beaches for families with shelters.
- Training courses in sewing as well as any new creative skills.
- Computer courses.

III. Needs by Ababda Male Participants

- Oven for bread baking
- Literacy programs
- Fridges with solar energy
- Youth center with sports facilities

10 RECOMMENDATIONS BY OFFICIALS

10.1 MARSA ALAM

- Introduce quality production. According to the city council, marketing is not a problem in the Marsa area since there are many traders who come from El Qoseir. The problem is the low quality of products. It is recommended that quality control measures be introduced.
- Provide TOT. To support the above mentioned quality control measures it is vital that the capacity of the trainers themselves be improved.
- Establishment of a vocational training center, to provide training in mechanics, electricity, carpentry and blacksmithing. The center should target school drop-outs.
- Introduce Income generating schemes.
- Provide training courses in first aid.
- Conduct awareness raising campaigns.
- Establish training and production center for handicrafts. In this center, trainees should be offered the chance for training and employment.. MOSA can support the marketing of the finished products, provided quality is acceptable.
- Support training center with raw material.
- Provide leadership-training program for female extension promoters.
- Identity existing crafts in the communities.

10.2 SHALATEEN

- Establish vocational training centers which would provide training, services and products. Specialization can include plumbing, carpentry and blacksmithing.
- Provide group projects to be organized by the vocational center to include all specializations such as car repair etc. The trainees would be school drop-outs as well as graduates and adolescents. Training periods would range from six months to a year. Afterwards the trainees would receive a certificate.
- Fishing Project for provision of boats with machines. Provision of fridges and necessary equipment. This project would also organize transportation and support the marketing of products. The fishing boats for groups of fishermen can be organized through the fishermen association or the CDA.
- Provide NGOs with cars for garbage collection

- Establish an ice factory.
- Support marketing of fish. Provision of outlets.
- Support inhabitants with marketing skills and outlets.
- Provide projects and training in medicinal herbs, (such as 'Balah El Sukar, Salamuka, El Sanamaky, El Handal '). Inhabitants can collect them from the desert and package and package them.

11 RECOMMENDATIONS BY ASSESSMENT LEADER

Both male and female participants complained about the lack of work opportunities and of idle time, which is wasted. They also confirmed their readiness to accept new ideas and their willingness to learn a new trade. Thus it is highly recommended that the following be undertaken:

I. Encouraging small initiatives as income generating enterprises. Concrete measures may include:

- Identification of unique available crafts producers and encouraging them to enlarge their businesses. For example Hussein Abd El Rahman is known to be a sculptor of stone and wood. (Abu Ghosoun).
- Identify and prepare a list of craft items that are or have been produced and revive the list.
- Pursue certain unique proposals and support them. For example the suggested beauty salon where Bashareya women braid their hair and draw henna on their hands and feet is practiced in Sharm El Sheikh and can also be performed in the Eastern desert in beauty salons. One woman from the Bashareya tribe also suggested obtaining a loan to enable her to open up the shop.
- Commission an artistic designer to draw more functional items using the material and skills already available among the women.

II. Providing Support through capacity building. Concrete measure may include:

- Provide English language courses to enable inhabitants to communicate with tourists.
- Provide basic accounting and marketing skills, to specifically enable female members the ability to do basic calculations of their costs in terms of time and effort, and how to calculate their profits. It is worthwhile as well to introduce them to some basic marketing skills to enable them to understand how their products are marketed and how they can adapt better to the demands of the market.
- Emphasize quality measures in production and finishing of their products as well as the importance of innovation and creativity.

III. Improve living conditions through the encouragement of the provision of certain services:

- Support the introduction of a sanitation network and bathroom facilities for houses.
- Raise awareness in the communities about the hazards of female circumcision.
- Provide medical equipments for the health units.
- Train female members to become nurses and midwives.
- Provide training in first aid.
- Provide training in animal husbandry and veterinary first aid.

ANNEXES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Annex A: Participating Governmental Officials

NAME	POSITION
Mustafa Mohammed Mustafa Basiouni	Head of City Council
Mohammed Gad	Head of Wadi El Gemal Protectorate zone
Mr. Ayman	Head of Family and Childhood Department
Abd El Kader Mohamed Ahmad	Head of Social Affairs Directorate Shalateen
Eng. Abd El Basset	Head of Agricultural Directorate Shalateen
Nasser Hammed Ibrahim	General Secretary for Agricultural Council
Mr. Ahmad	Head of Social Affairs Directorate Marsa Alam
Mr. Mohamed	Head of Adult Literacy Program Shalateen

Annex B: Participating Female Respondents

Hamata:

Amra Abd El Saleh
Salima
Gamalat
Sanaa
Zeinab

Abou Ghosoun:

Salima
Maqbula
Hamda
Five other female neighbors

Qulaan:

Radina
Elderly neighbor woman

Shalateen:

Fatima Mohamed Omar Mansour
Fatima
Merriam
Fatima
Halima Moussa
Fatima

Zeinab
Daughter –In-Law

Annex C: Assessment Plan

Objective:

To assess the living conditions of the Ababda community members and the priorities for improvement.

Informants	Tools				Sub-Issues	Main Issue
	KI	FG	SSI	O B		
					Sex, Age, Origin, Location, Social status Education level, skill occupation I.D. cards # of HHmembers	Livelihood Analysis
					Usage/legality of shelter, private, rent, Usage (empty, cemetery, annex, etc) Height Condition Building material (wood, brick, pre-fab) (internal /external) Type of shelter (Bedouin, rural, building block) # Of rooms Sanitation facilities; toilet, kitchen Drinking facility Lightening Animal shelter	Shelter
					Patterns of Movement How often Reasons Locations	
					Resources (animals, salary, support, govt. private, Ownership/access Equipment (TV, radio, electrical car, etc) Roles/responsibilities Income sources / expenses	Economic opportunities

	x				Local NGOs Roles/contributions Informal networks among community members Networks with tourist resorts, With markets, traders With delta, With govern officers, local authorities Money lending Saving	Local Institutions/ services
					Waste disposal Employment in waste mgt	Environment
			Rk		Water scarcity/ Quality Tourist expansion Sanitation Electricity Protection zone Education facility Health facility Social services Cleanliness First aid/ Roads	Problems
			Rk		Greenery, trees, herbs Hospitality Herding/animal husbandry Services Training Education Job (guard) Credits Fishery improvements House upgrading Others	Needs & contributions Who & How?

OB: Observation

FG: Focus Group

SSI: Semi Structured Interview

KI: Key Informant

RK: Ranking

- Division of Responsibilities among team members
- Areas to be visited on what days and by whom from team members
- **Total Sample size**

of female respondents

of male respondents

of Key Informants

- **Tools to be used**

Semi-structured Interviews with Individuals

Semis –structured Interviews with Key Informants

Focus Group Discussions

Ranking, Observation

Field walks/visits

Secondary material