

"When I have learned something, I have the knowledge in my head and am proud of it. I am now an experienced electrician, and with the money I get I help other people."

Yvonne Davies, 22, Government Technical Institute, Sierra

"My life has taken a positive turn, not just for myself but also for my children. I can pay for their education in a decent school, and have a decent living.

My views have changed, I now believe that education brings opportunity and I want to give my girls an even better education to help them realize their dreams."

Hibo Diiriye Adan, 21 Skills for Youth Center, Somalia



The FAWE/DANIDA project presents a strategy of accelerating progress towards SDG 4.5, "By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indiaenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations"







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Economic Empowerment of Girls in Post-Conflict Situations through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)





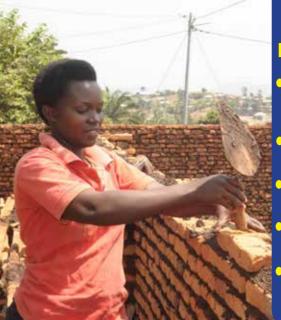
## Why the TIVET Programme?

Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)'s vision is a world in which gender disparities in education are eliminated and all African girls access education, perform well and enjoy fully the outcomes of educational capital. FAWE's comparative advantage in the education sector is its tested and proven gender-responsive educational approaches, models and interventions that have transformed and impacted lives, especially those of girls and women in Africa.

As such,the FAWE/ Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) TVET Programme (2009-2014) offered girls and women from Liberia, Guinea, Somalia, Burundi, and Sierra Leonne opportunities to acquire technical and vocational skills, previously dominated by males, ultimately increasing their employability and economic empowerment.

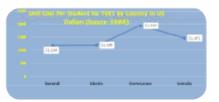
At its inception in 2009, an estimated 39 million of the 77 million children out-of-school lived in conflict-affected areas, affirming the negative impact conflict has on enrollment and school attendance. The Project was thus initiated to address gaps in education, especially those rooted in gender and resulting in the exclusion of many girls from the formal education system.

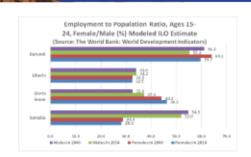
To mitigate these challenges, the Project provided 894 out-of-school girls in post-conflict states the opportunity to acquire technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills, and in so doing, increased their prospects for employment in the formal or informal sectors, as well as enhancing their economic status and enabling them contribute to national development.



## **Programme Objectives**

- Establish partnerships with TVET institutions to enrol girls and create enabling learning and training environments for them;
- Build the skills of TVET staff in genderresponsive pedagogy to better address girls' needs in their institutions;
- Encourage communities to actively support TVET initiatives for girls, especially in non-traditional sectors,
- Link girls graduating from TVET institutions with businesses so they are absorbed into the labour market
- Influence national TVET policies and plans so that they are responsive to the needs of girls and young women.





## What we achieved

- Empowerment through creating learning opportunities for marginalized beneficiaries that were badly in need of intervention;
- Breaking gender barriers through training in trades hitherto perceived as being solely for males; Beneficiaries attaining certification or diplomas and the girls being inspired to go for further education.
- On graduating, beneficiaries gaining more opportunities to find work. All this, along with community awareness that ultimately resulted in a change in societal perceptions, resulting in greater gender awareness.
- Remarkable policy improvement (governmental and institutional) and quality education and training as teacher and student pedagogy became gender inclusive and responsive.

## **Notable Good Practices from the programme**

The vocational skills registered in terms of empowerment, self-worth and economic dividends for the girls and women, as well as service to society and contribution to national development. It was also realized that equipping women and girls with skills hitherto dominated by men increased their chances of employment or self-employment, with better economic value and higher returns. These successes gave mileage to advocacy towards gender-responsive TVET policies and these were examined or revised at the governmental and institutional levels, resulting in more equitably access with benefits for both males and females. Additionally, community advocacy and sensitization invigorated girls' demand to enroll and changed societal stereotyped perceptions towards participation of males and females in TVET and their entry into the TVET oriented employment sector. Other good practices included the Gender Responsive Pedagogy (GRP); a teachers' capacity development training and the FAWE TUSEME (let us speak out) approach, which built the beneficiaries' self-esteem and strengthened their resolve to undertake the TVET training.