



World Food Programme

WFP marking the 16 days of Gender based violence

Update on the 16 days of activism in 2021



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

FSLC meeting 26th, 01, 2022

What is GBV?

Umbrella term

- Any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will. in form of behavior that is meant to control, manipulate or hurt using physical, emotional, psychological, sexual or economic strategies with the intention to show superiority over another person, using position held or strength of power and in the process, they deny others the right to fully develop their self-potential.

In most patriarchal societies men are in control of power, decision making frontiers, and women are the ones looking after the home

Objectives of 2021 16 days of Activism

- To revitalize national levels and states responses, raising awareness and create public dialogue on GBV through inclusive participation and coordination of stakeholders and communities and at the end of each sessions participants to be able to demonstrate their understanding on GBV issues as well as give their personal views on the way forward of preventing ,mitigating and addressing GBV.

what did we do? Participation at different levels.

Country office:

- WFP tweeted and share messages about ending GBV as a collective responsibility of every staff which was disseminated at both South Sudan programme level and globally
- In partnership with lulu Care, WFP supported one day workshop on Gender transformative leadership skill and GBV where 31 participants
- Conducted one day dialogue on the role of communities' actors in prevention of GBV and supporting GBV survivors which brought together 65 people (30 males and 35 females).
- Supported Radio talk show and TV talk show which was organized by the ministry of Gender, child and social welfare

Kapoeta Field Office

- Kapoeta jointly commemorated with other agencies such as ADRA, Alights and UNFPA. Activities conducted included,
- Educative Traditional songs and dance on forced and child marriage pointing at the collective responsible of the community leaders and members in set bylaws against such act.
- Community dialogue on child marriage and force marriage was also conducted which ended with an action point by the chiefs to come up with bylaws against perpetrators of such act(which is yet to be followed up).

Abyei

- Radio talk show was conducted on the importance of 16 days of Activism which was listened to by an estimated figure of over 10,000 people. (6000 men and 4000 women).
- Competition on set of questions were asked to the pupils on the areas of GBV and the winners were awarded with scholastic materials such as pens, books and mathematical sets were being provided to encourage their understanding on Gender issues and promote active participation.
- Education dramas were performed by the youth on force and early marriage

Mingkaman

- The event was officially launched by Executive Director for Awerial at the RRC compound in Mingkaman. All Government officials and Humanitarian's actors (protection cluster and all other cluster members) were present for the launch

Key issues identified During 16 days of Activism.

- ✓ Flood and WFP food reduction greatly increased GBV in 2021 and its recovery actions needs to be address. (**Food insecurity is a driver to GBV**). The effect of flooding and WFP food reduction has also increased violence as community struggle to make ends meet. The women representative mentioned that “we are facing a lot of fighting in the households due to limited food and the little crop cultivated was affected by the raging flooding. These therefore calls for food supplies as many households are battling hunger.
- ✓ The education cluster noted that the economic inflation is yet another trauma in the lives of women. Many are being abused in search for money for survival at their causal workplace. The young girls are being forced into marriage as alternative source of livelihood in their homes. This has resulted in more women being vulnerable and mostly affected IDP women than host community.
- ✓ With an increase in population from flood IDPs of for example in Bor, many women and girls remained vulnerable as many perpetrators takes advantage of them and women fear stigmatization from there community especially if they perpetrators are from host community.
- ✓ The PSEA task force noted that the desire for the community to eliminate GBV is high however there is still need for increased sensitization and identification of positive change champions in the community to break barrier of cultural practice.

Lesson learnt during all the activities of 16 days of activism from different locations

- ✓ Food insecurity is a big contributing factor to GBV (this was demonstrated in the speech made by the women representative from Mingkaman as well as in other locations as expressed by the community leaders.
- Integrating GBV in all our programming including Food security is very important (zero Hunger is unachievable if GBV is not treated as a global pandemic which needs a collective responsibility
- This should be understood from food security perspective your thoughts here please?).

Key Issues to be explored.

- Research on the raising factors to GBV across South Sudan despite the constant and high scaling up of GBV Programming (What can be done differently in Humanitarian response to GBV in emergencies and developmental programming).
- What alternative are in place to increase food security as humanitarian assistance is overwhelmed with demands and constraint by Budget for example food reduction. this is a collective responsibility of humanitarian organisation and government as being the primary duty bear.

Questions?

**Thank you for
your attention!**

