Awareness Raising on Gender Dimension of COVID-19 in Food Security & Livelihood Sector
June 2020

Food Security & Livelihood Sector and Gender Hub
**Ground Rules**

**Mute yourself.** Please mute your devices during presentations and when you are not speaking, to avoid disturbing your co-participants,

**Chat function.** Please use the chat function to comment and answer to quiz.

**Questions.** Please post your questions on the chat box. The questions and comments will be discussed at the end of the session.

**Raise Your Hand.** During the Open Discussion, use the virtual hand raising option from the meeting platform if you would like to speak and wait for the ‘Go ahead signal’ from the moderator.

**Switch off Video.** When you are not speaking, please switch off the video to save the bandwidth of your fellow participants.

**Coffee break.** As this is a virtual workshop feel free to take tea, coffee or water as you like.
## AGENDA

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Presenters</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-11:05 am</td>
<td>Welcome Address</td>
<td>Martina Iannizzotto&lt;br&gt;FSS Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:05-11:10 am</td>
<td>Opening Session with Ground Rules and Outline of the session</td>
<td>Maria Teresa Dico Young&lt;br&gt;Head, GenderHub, ISCG</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:10 – 11:20 am</td>
<td>Context Before COVID-19</td>
<td>Nadira Islam&lt;br&gt;FSS Gender Focal Point, UN Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20-11:30 am</td>
<td>Context after COVID-19</td>
<td>Rimu Byadya&lt;br&gt;FSS Gender Focal Point, WFP</td>
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<td>11:30-12:00 pm</td>
<td>Importance of Gender Mainstreaming</td>
<td>Tahmina Rahman&lt;br&gt;Capacity Development Specialist, GenderHub, ISCG</td>
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<td>12:00 pm-12:30 pm</td>
<td>Organizational Practice and Q&amp;A</td>
<td>Maria Teresa Dico Young&lt;br&gt;Head, GenderHub, ISCG</td>
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<td>12:30 pm</td>
<td>Closing Remarks</td>
<td>Martina Iannizzotto&lt;br&gt;FSS Coordinator</td>
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Aims of the session

To have a common understanding on how COVID-19 is impacting on women, girls, men and boys differently and how we can tailor our gender responsive Food Security & Livelihood intervention.
Food Security & Livelihood
Context: Rohingya and Host community women and girls

Before COVID-19

- Women and girls comprised of 52% in the camp
- Female-headed households or with no adult male most likely to have inadequate diets.
- Female-headed HH are 16%.
- 88% population completely dependent on life-saving assistance
- Bear unequal burdens of unpaid care work.
- Less livelihood options for women
Sex, Gender and COVID-19

1. Who are more likely to be diagnosed with COVID-19?
   a. Women
   b. Men
   c. Both
In many settings, women appear to be slightly more likely to be diagnosed with COVID-19;

Due to the fact that women account for the majority (70%) of health care workers around the world.
Sex, Gender and COVID-19

2. Who have higher death rates due to COVID-19?

a. Women  
b. Men  
c. Both
Sex, Gender and COVID-19

Consistent Pattern of Higher Death rates recorded among men compared to women

1. Sex/Biology
2. Gender
3. Lifestyle
4. Chronic Illness

What factors may be driving this difference in illness and death among men and women?
During COVID-19

- Limited livelihood options reported both females and males in both communities;
- Food and nutrition insecurity;
- Exacerbated burdens of unpaid care work on women and girls;
- Men and children eat first, and women eat last;
- Increased risk of GBV;
- Increased tension and uncertainty about future mostly by women;

“Earlier we could go to local market for purchasing fish, meats, vegetable and fruits. But now we can’t do that as we don’t have money” (Rohingya woman, 30 year, widow)

“Women always do sacrifice their food for others, doesn’t matter of Corona Virus.” (Rohingya female, 35)

My wife always demands grocery thing but, I already told her that I have no income and no money. Then on this issue we start quarrelling. In other families, they have the same problem as us, some husbands also beat their wives.” (Male from host community, Age: 30)

Source: WFP RGA. 2020
How do we ensure a gender responsive Food Security & Livelihood programme?

**Gender Mainstreaming:**

Understanding the different needs, barriers, capacities, opportunities and aspirations of women, men, boys and girls, especially from vulnerable populations.

Meeting these needs without creating further stress, danger and exposing them to undignified solutions.
Gender Responsive Food Security & Livelihood Programme

Areas:

- Assessment
- Immediate Needs
- Men and boys engagement & redistributing unpaid care work
- Monitoring and Feedback Mechanism
- Human Resources and Supporting staff
Gender Responsive Food Security & Livelihood Programme

Assessment

• Identify and design different mode of services like cash transfer, food distribution according to the need of women, girls with all diversity.

• Prioritize female and child headed household, elder, people with disability and other at risk group (LGBTI, occupational and religious minorities) for food security.
## Immediate Needs

- Address unpaid care work of women and girls.
- Design distribute services in convenient time and location to avoid potential GBV risk.
- Design regular and frequent food and other service distribution.
- Consider special arrangement for women and girls with all diversity.
- Plan and resource alternatives of communal cooking.
- Use large space for key members for meetings where female participation should be ensured.
- Design livelihood options for women and girls with all diversity according to their use their skill.
Gender Responsive Food Security & Livelihood Programme

Men and Boys Engagement and Redistribution of Unpaid Care Work

- Encourage and target intervention with men and boys to take part in unpaid care work during food assistance intervention through community mobilization.
Gender Responsive Food Security & Livelihood Programme

Monitoring

• Food assistance and other support services should be monitored by male and female staff with critical view.
• Observe any spill-over and un-intended effect of the services on men and women due to services and act on it.
• Monitor any GBV cases (early marriage, trafficking IPV etc) due to food insecurity in the family and refer to GBV focal points.
Gender Responsive Food Security & Livelihood Programme

Feedback

• Introduce accessible and user-friendly feedback mechanism through one to one discussion, recording with consent, or hotline and get idea from them how to improve it.
• Collect feedback from men and women, boys and girls and from other diversity separately.
• Use the feedback and findings in strategic decision making level to make the response gender responsive by resourcing, changing mode of operation etc.
Gender Responsive Food Security & Livelihood Programme

Organisational Practices to deliver on Programme Commitments:

Financial Resources
• Allocate budget to fully resource GEEWG programming for both mainstreaming and targeted action (RGA and COVID-19 Response Plan), creating specific budget lines for the purpose.

Organisational Practices
• Achieve staff and volunteers gender parity, and active and equal participation of women and men in all teams for COVID-19 response
• Appoint senior Gender Focal Point for programme support, and Gender Champions for leadership in our organisations
• Transform discriminatory attitudes amongst personnel at all levels, and strengthen their capacity for GEEWG COVID Response programming through inspiring and innovative staff development initiatives.
• Regular information sharing with staff and their health and wellbeing by introducing flexi-timing, rotation and preparedness items.
• Ensure system is in place of prevention of GBV/SEA for all workers.
For more information, Contact
Rimu Byadya (rimu.byadya@wfp.org)
Nadira Islam (nadira.islam@unwomen.org)