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# Protection Mainstreaming Training October 2023

# What is Protection?



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“... all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e. International Human Rights Law (IHRL), International Humanitarian Law (IHL), International Refugee law (IRL).” *IASC definition*

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# What is Protection?



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“... activities that aim to prevent, reduce, mitigate and respond to the risks and consequences of violence, coercion, deprivation and abuse for persons, groups and communities”. *WFP Protection and Accountability Policy 2020*

# What is mainstreaming?



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...the process of making something start  
to be considered normal

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# What is protection mainstreaming?

Protection mainstreaming is the process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid.

# Why Mainstream Protection?

Livelihoods, nutrition and food security are threatened by the armed conflict, displacement, competition over scarce resources (water and land), inequality and discrimination to access basic services based on area of origin, gender, language etc.



This food insecurity leads to people adopting harmful coping mechanisms such as transactional sex and child labour which perpetuate protection risks.



WPF = need to understand and address Protection Risks, Barriers and Challenges linked to meeting Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition related needs

# Barriers

## Physical access Barriers



## Cultural/Social/Attitudinal



## Communication Barriers



# Key Elements of Protection Mainstreaming



- Prioritise safety and dignity and avoid causing harm
- Meaningful access
- Accountability
- Participation and empowerment

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# Group work



# PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING PRINCIPLE 1 - SAFETY AND DIGNITY AVOID CAUSING HARM



- Identify and classify the different risks affecting the safety of women, men, girls and boys both with and without disabilities.
- Delivery mechanisms: Consider how delivery mechanisms respect the preference and safety of beneficiaries.
- Abuse of power: Identify possible risks of abuse of power, diversion of assistance through corruption, fraud and other means by vendors or financial service providers.
- Social dynamics: Assess the context, including conflict or tensions, and how this relates to food and nutrition security.

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- Standardised data disaggregation
- Targeting
- Gender and power dynamics
- Lack of access to technology
- Free movement and mobility
- Lack of identification documents
- Measures adapted to people with specific needs

- Ask women, men with and without disabilities how WFP and partners can contribute, ensuring every member of the household has equal access to assistance.
- Political influence
- Access to information and community feedback mechanisms (CFMs)

- Distribution set-up
- Material and communication channels are available to provide affected populations with regular information on their rights and entitlements
- Access to information and community feedback mechanisms (CFMs)
- Community perceptions

# Conclusion



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W01dgbxpyOU>

# WFPs Key Commitments to Accountability to Affected Populations



Consultation



Information  
Provision



Community  
Feedback  
Mechanisms