Gender Policy 2022/2026:

GENDER POLICY 2022: WHAT’S NEW?

People Centered Approach - Diversity, Equality and Inclusion

Gender Analysis - Informing Policies and Programmes

CSPs - Entry points for Gender Analysis and Action

Partnerships - Centered within Programme Interventions
WFP GENDER POLICY OBJECTIVES

• Achieve equitable access to and control over food security and nutrition.
• Address the root causes of gender inequalities that affect food security and nutrition.
• Advance the economic empowerment of women and girls in food security and nutrition.
GENDER POLICY PRIORITIES

- Enhanced an equitable participation
- Strengthened leadership and decision-making
- Enhanced protection to ensure safety, dignity and meaningful access
- Transformative action on social norms and structural barriers
EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Save lives and scale-up resilience building activities within hotspots of hunger and organised violence proactively contributing to peace, provide enabling humanitarian services

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT
Expand school feeding programmes, prioritize nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions through a life-cycle approach, complement/support the emerging national safety net and social protection systems

ADDRESS ENTRENCHED INEQUITY AND ISOLATION, BUILDING INTERCONNECTED AND PEACEFUL COMMUNITIES WITH THE GOAL OF LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

RESILIENCE & RURAL/URBAN TRANSFORMATION
Enhance community capacity to withstand conflict, climate and other shocks, build sustainable food systems, support SAMS activities through CBT and pro-smallholder procurement, more systematic and long-term approach to infrastructure development

STRENGTHENING SYSTEMS AND CAPACITIES
Increasingly invest in strengthening national policies, capacities, infrastructures and systems (food security, nutrition, school feeding, food systems, EPR, supply chain, climate adaptation and mitigation etc.)

Protection & Accountability to Affected Populations

Humanitarian access and conflict sensitivity

People as agents of change (community driven)

Gender Equality

Innovation and digitalization

Integrated programming and geographical convergence (internal & ext)

Evidence generation, improving M&E and reporting (new partners, academia, HL impact)

Climate change adaptation, risk management, environmental and social sustainability

Equity, diversity and inclusion

Digital and Financial Inclusion

Youth & Women’s Empowerment

Capacity strengthening
Linking Food security & Gender-based Violence
Access to food and nutrition source/services

- Women and girls as caretakers and providers at risk of violence and exploitation
- Distance
- Movement restrictions based on gender

Unsafe routes and locations of food and nutrition sources

- Increased risk of dependency, exploitation, exchange of sexual acts for food, NFIs, fuel, etc.
- Violence against women as a tool for economic disempowerment

Women and girls tend to have limited control over and access to resources

- Provision of cash/vouchers, skills-building or livelihood opportunities to women and girls may increase their risk of intimate partner violence

Changing household dynamics and tensions
Intra-household dynamics and preferential feeding

- Women and girls eat least and last
- De-prioritization of girls $\rightarrow$ undernutrition, stunted growth

Burden of malnutrition among adolescent girls (10 – 19 years)

- Lack of food as a driver for early marriage
- Early pregnancy + nutrition risks = intergenerational cycle of malnutrition
- Undernutrition of pregnant girls $\rightarrow$ preterm births, small for gestational-age babies, low birth weight, increased risk of haemorrhage and eclampsia (leading causes of maternal mortality)

Complex manifestation of multiple forms of malnutrition centering women

- One-third of women and girls of reproductive age have anaemia
- Women higher prevalence of obesity than men
A GBV risk mitigation approach
WFP recognizes its responsibility to:

• Assume that GBV is taking place;
• Treat it as a serious and life-threatening protection issue; and
• Take actions to *minimize the risk of gender-based violence through its interventions*, regardless of the presence or absence of concrete evidence.

Reference: WFP GBV Manual, Emergencies and Transitions Unit
Understanding risk: WFP’s concentric circles model

Overall operational context:
Advocacy, coordination and referrals

Protection in a food insecurity context:
- Supporting protection interventions
- Integrating protection objectives in food security activities
- Using food assistance to achieve protection outcomes

In WFP operations:
- Protection risks caused by our activities
- Protection risks creating obstacles for people to benefit from our activities
Good Practices to mitigate GBV Risks

• In Nutrition Centre's, cooking demonstration is done for both female and males including the youth boys and girls to prevent malnutrition in the HH.

• GBV issues caused due to land control by women due to death of husbands is a big challenge. However, currently we have community engagement strategy and community Based participatory planning that support to create awareness on land used and ownership.

• Currently at the farms women and men share roles, the CFA cash is well used in supporting discussion making at the households

• where famer groups are formed and paid monthly to create assets, one of the criteria is female headed HH to empower women.

• Take home rations support retention and access of girls and to reduce the rate of early marriages.

• What can WFP do differently to translate this policy into action?
If you have any questions and clarifications, Please contact:

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Thank You!!!