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WFP South Sudan Gender Mainstreaming in WFP Food Security Programming

FSL Bi-weekly cluster meeting | 17TH, August, 2022

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





Humanitarian access and conflict sensitivity



People as agents of change (community driven)



Gender Equality



Innovation and digitalization



Integrated programming and geographical convergence (internal & ext)

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



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



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Linking Food security & Gender-based Violence

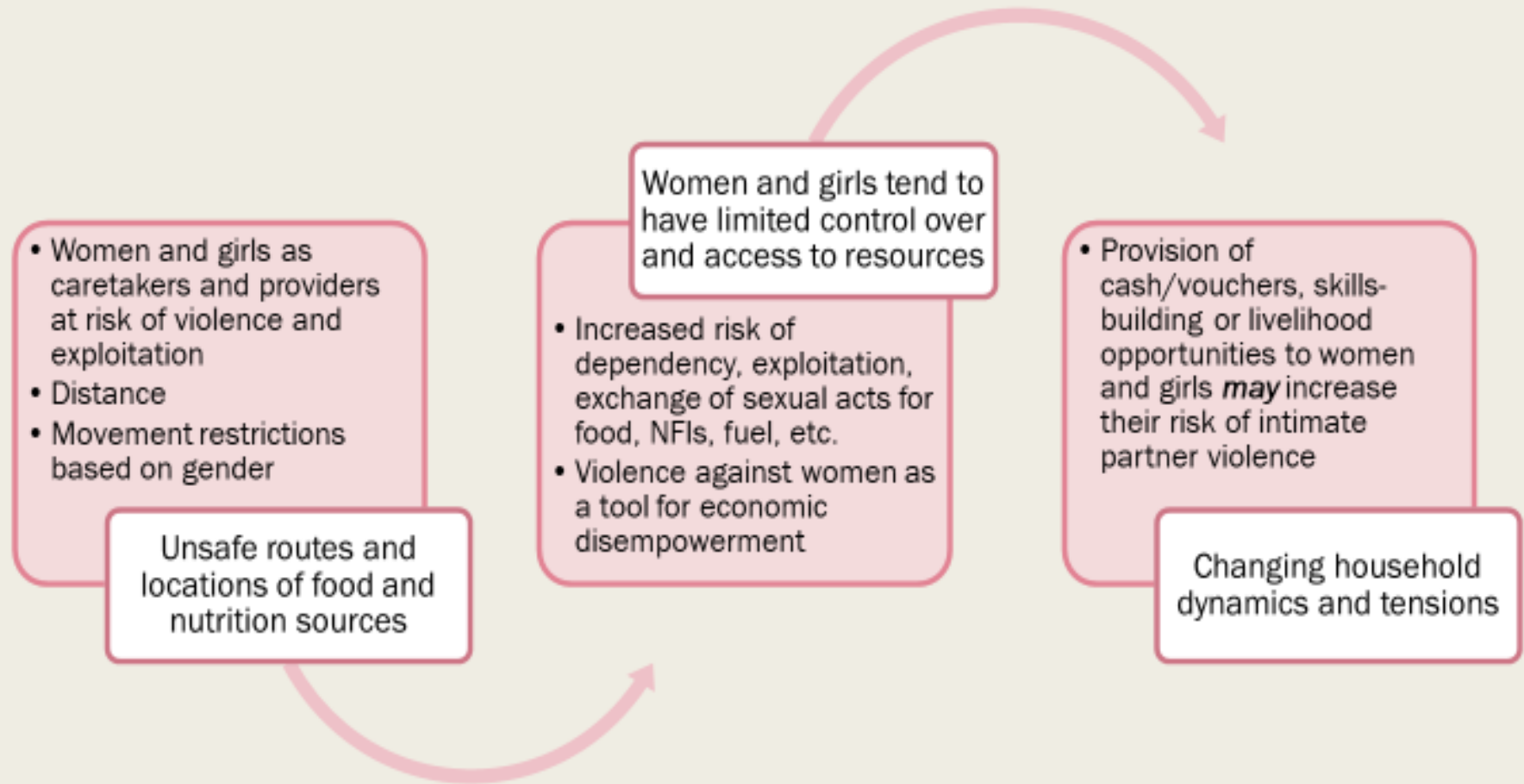
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Access to food and nutrition source/services



Utilization

Intra-household dynamics and preferential feeding

- Women and girls eat least and last
- De-prioritization of girls → 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 → 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



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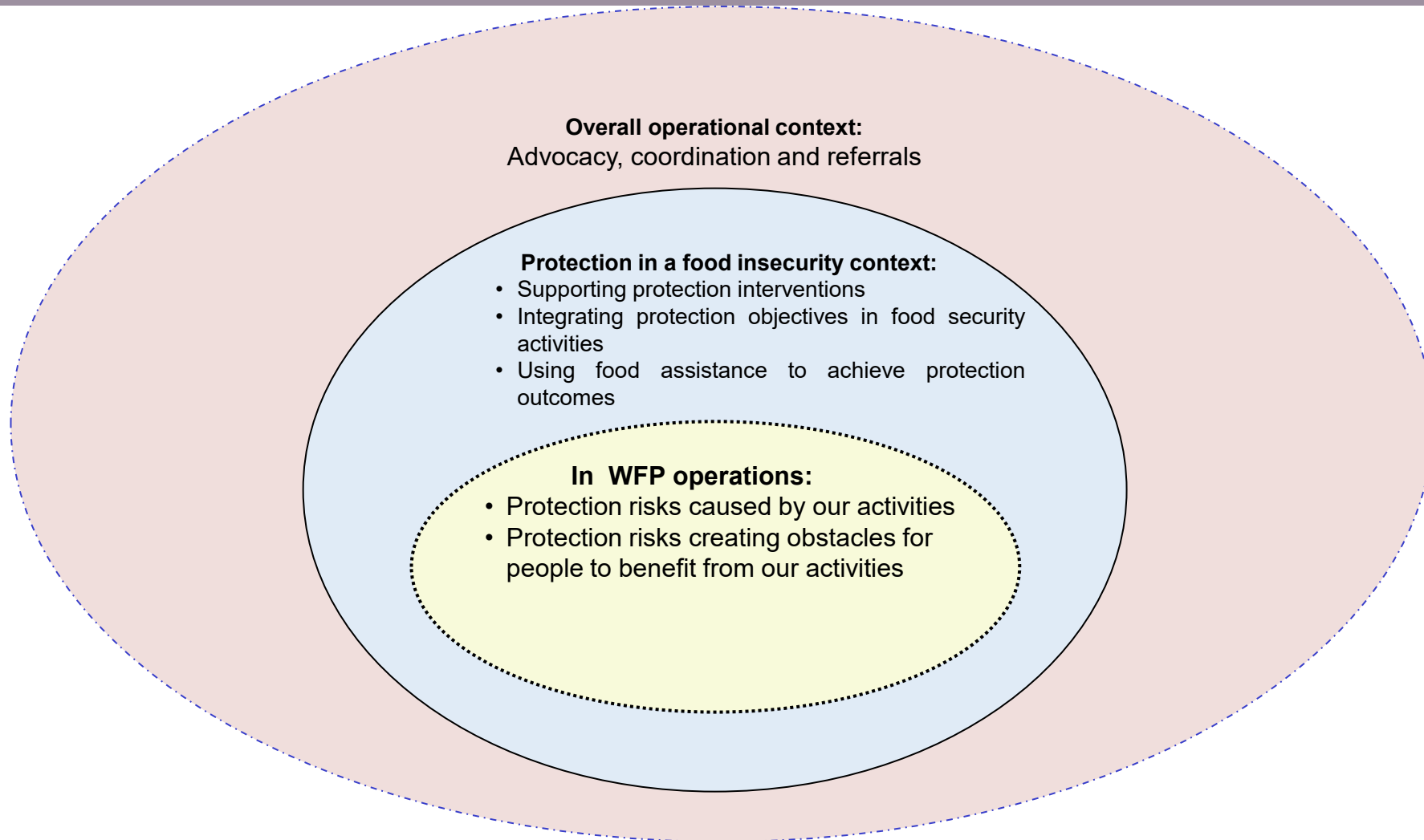
A GBV risk mitigation approach

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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.

Understanding risk: WFP's concentric circles model



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?**



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If you have any questions and clarifications, Please contact:

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Thank You!!!