



Gender Equality and Food Security in Emergencies

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Agenda

- Introduction: gender equality and food security
- Gender integration in food security needs assessments

Video: Gender and food security



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_HwdrdPUzsY

Gender equality

Gender equality does not mean that men and women should be treated as identical, but rather that access to opportunities and the exercise of rights should not depend on a person's sex. Equal opportunities must have a direct impact on the effective exercise of women's rights.

Equality under the law



Non-discrimination



Equal opportunities



SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY

Substantive equality implies changing the circumstances that prevent people from fully exercising their rights and having access to development opportunities through structural, legal or public policy measures.

Gender Equality
and food
security in
Humanitarian
action



Why is gender equality fundamental to humanitarian action?

Gender inequalities existed even before the crisis

Crises affect women, girls, men and boys differently because of their different status and roles in society. This situation can be extrapolated in times of crisis as well as their access to the resources and services they need to resist and recover.

Integrating gender equality into any humanitarian action ensures inclusive, effective, efficient and empowering responses.

When women, men, girls, boys and LGBTIQ+ people are included equally in humanitarian action, **the entire community benefits.**

Agents of change!

Same rights to receive food and nutritional assistance

Different needs, experiences and concerns before/during/after

Basis for rights-based recovery and development

Guarantee protection of women's, men's, girls' and boys' rights

A. Purpose

- Making **GEEWG** a central principle of humanitarian action

B. Scope

- Bodies, Members and Permanent Guests
- Preparedness, response and recovery

C. Justification

- Gender-based discrimination, exclusion and abuse
- Crises do not affect all people equally
- Structural gender inequalities
- GEEWG: Human rights

D. Policy Statement

- The IASC is committed to the objectives of the GEEWG in humanitarian action.

E. Principles and standards

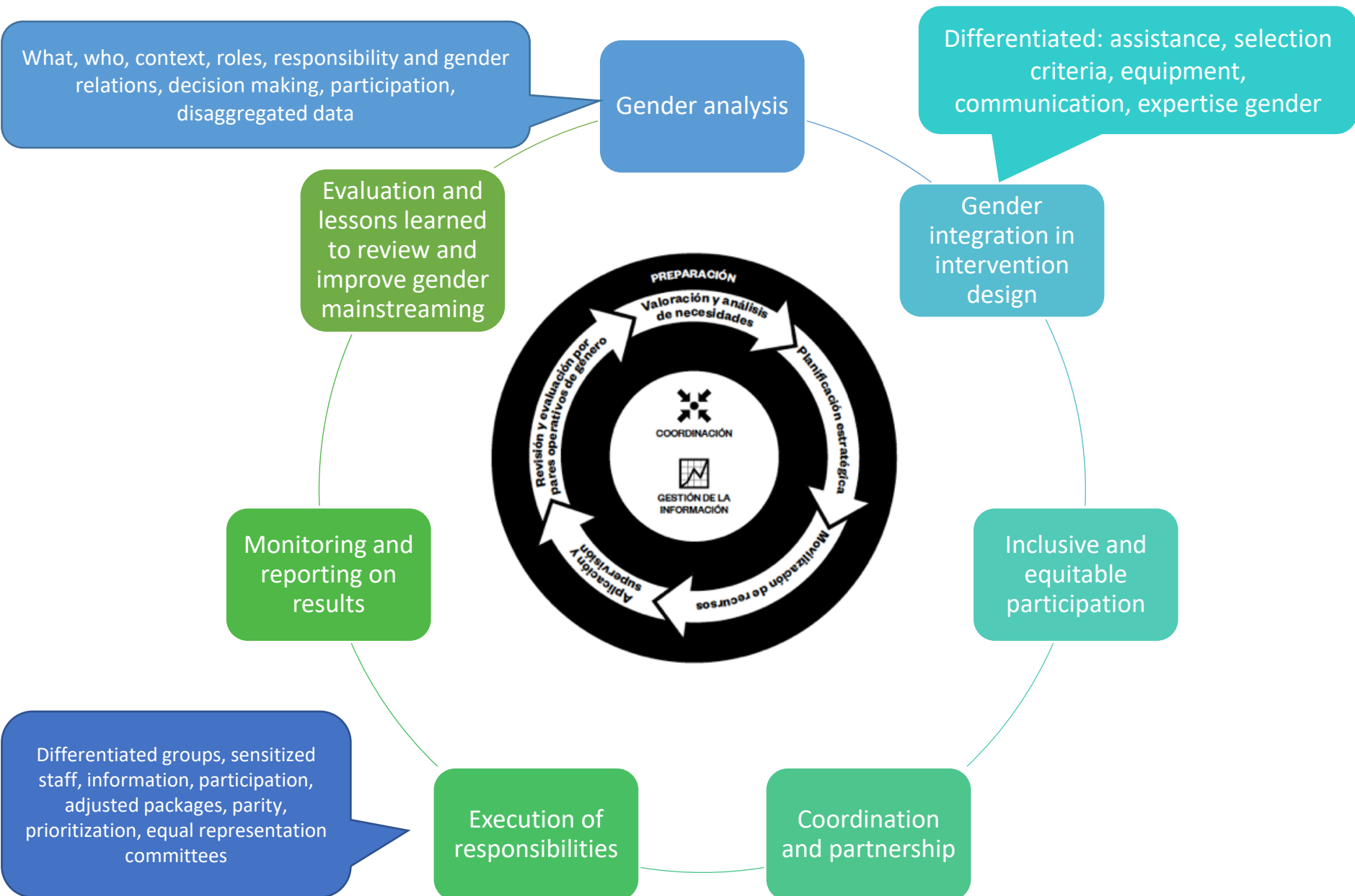
- Principles
- Standards
- Programs
- Organizational practices for meeting programmatic commitments

F. Roles and Responsibilities

- Global Level
- Field Level

**GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE AND RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES
ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK**

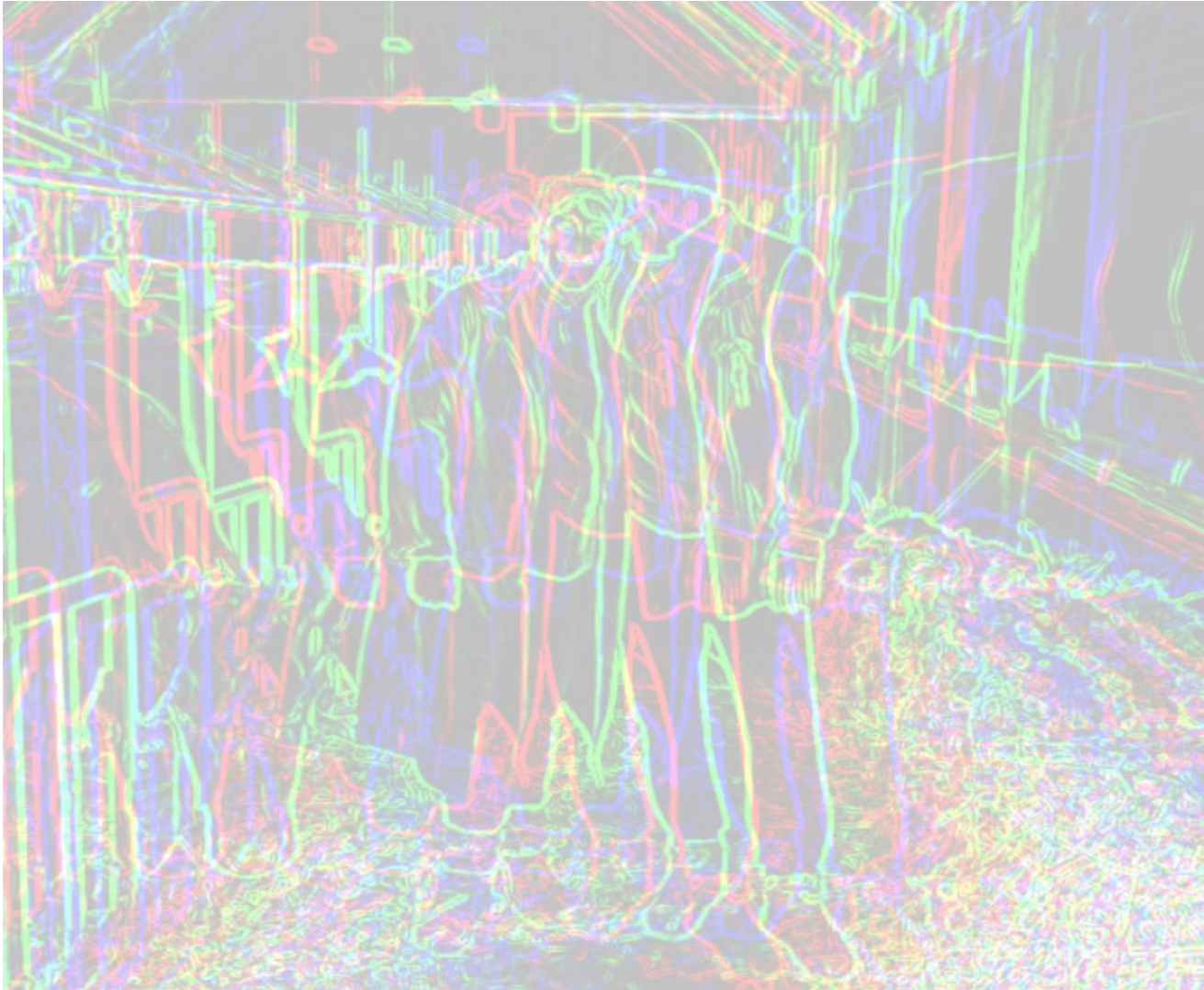
Transformative gender mainstreaming in Humanitarian Programming Cycle



Integrating Gender Equality in Humanitarian Needs Assessments

Food Security and Livelihoods

Gender analysis



It is a **tool!**

We use it to observe the world...



...as it is in real terms

And to ensure a relevant and qualified response



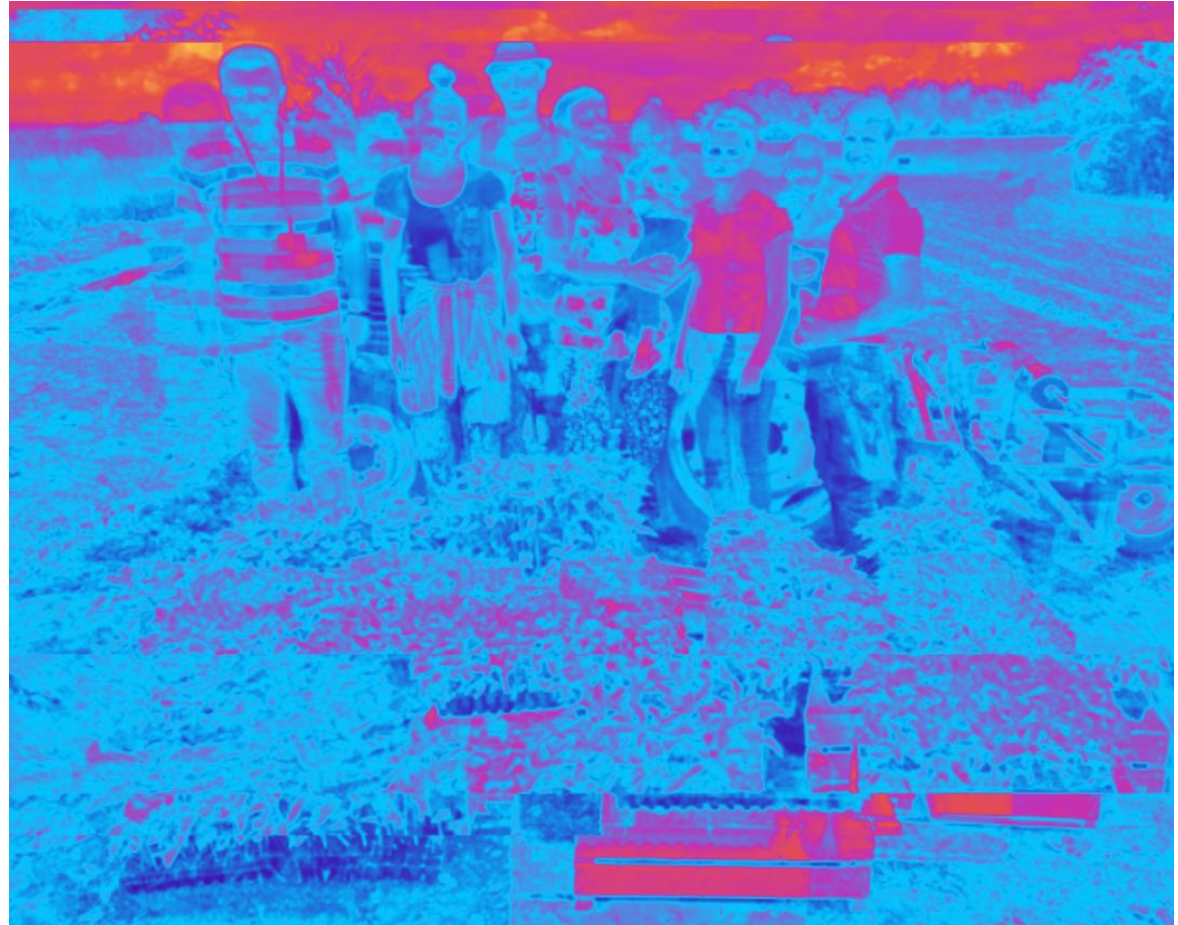
Do we know



who is in front of us when we respond?

Gender lenses

They give us a clear picture of the objective:



Is it a man? It is a **woman?**

Do we recognize their needs?



Do we realize about their **differences**?

Not only gender,
But also ...



age, ethnicity, rural/urban, social class, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender identity, etc....

The gender analysis is a tool to observe ...

that reality is made up of Women, Men, Girls, Boys, and LGBTIQ+ people.

With different characteristics, opportunities, needs and

EQUAL RIGHTS

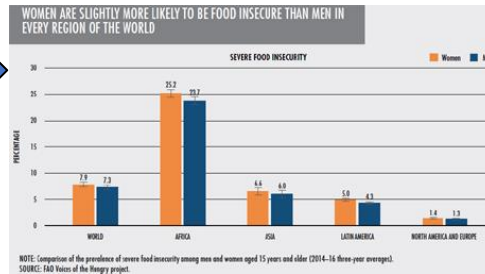


Minimum Key Gender Actions in Needs Assessments

Preparation



Analysis



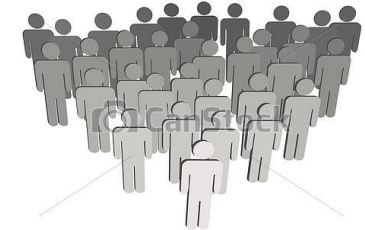
Data collection



Report



Follow-up

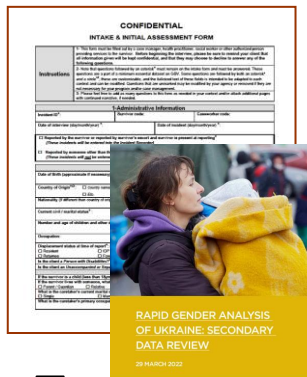


Without gender and intersectionality



With intersectional gender perspective

Humanitarian response more efficient, qualified, gender-responsive and inclusive



SURVIVOR DATA									
Survivor ID	Age	Gender	Disability	Sexual Orientation	Gender Identity	Language	Religion	Ethnicity	Other
1	25	Female	No	Other	Transgender	Ukrainian	Orthodox	Ukrainian	
2	35	Male	No	Other	Cisgender	Russian	Orthodox	Russian	
3	45	Female	Yes	Other	Cisgender	Ukrainian	Orthodox	Ukrainian	

Preparation



- Be aware of your **personal values, attitudes and beliefs**
- **Gender balance** in the evaluator team
- **Gender adviser**
- **Training** on gender equality, GBV and PSEA
- Review RGA and **secondary information**
- Integrate key **gender measures in methodology and tools:**
 - Gender and age of informants
 - Different forms of households
 - Gender and GBV questions
 - Separate focus groups with women and men
 - Women in translation teams
- **Contact women and LGBTIQ organizations (Rural Women's Business Network)**

Gender and food security in Ukraine

Rapid Gender Analysis. Findings on food security:

- Ukrainian women are primarily responsible for food security and nutrition within their household
- Shortages of food, water and energy supplies. Food supplies have diminished, and prices are increasing quickly
- Women are eating less and facing barriers to access to nutritious food
- Risk to fall deeper into emergency levels of hunger and malnutrition impacting particularly women and children in some regions
- Rise of gender-based violence (GBV), more specifically domestic violence

Gender inequality prior to the war:

- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity among women has increased from 17.3 percent in 2019 to 28.9 percent in 2021 and among men from 13.3 to 24 percent in the last two years (FAO)
- For female-headed households, which were already significantly food insecure (23 per cent, compared to the 13 per cent of male-headed households) the situation is particularly grave
- In 2020, women's employment rates were lower than men: 51 per cent versus 62 per cent. Increasing unemployment by 30 per cent
- Unequal distribution of unpaid work, which is predominantly performed by women. Married women in Ukraine spend an average of 24.6 hours per week on domestic chores, compared to 14.5 hours for married men
- 92.2 per cent of single parents in Ukraine are mothers, 34 who often manage care, domestic and income-generating work
- Female labour force participation rate in Ukraine has declined from 67 per cent in 1991 to 60.8 per cent in 2021
- The employment rate of women aged 25–44 with children aged 3–5 was 52 per cent. The employment rate of women who did not have children aged 3–5 was 20 percentage points higher (71 per cent).
- Employed women have less access to finances compared to men: the gender pay gap between women and men in Ukraine is 23 per cent.
- Women constitute two thirds of those living in dire circumstances and in need of state benefits and social support



Key questions on gender and food security

Food access

- Is there any gaps/difference in the number of meals consumed in the last days compared between women, men, boys and girls?
- Are there gaps between the average earnings of female-headed compare with male-headed of households?
- In the past 2 months, did you have income that you could use without asking for permission from anyone? (yes/no)
- What specific constraints do women, girls, men and boys face to access to food?
- What are the preferred food distribution methods and locations for women, men, persons with disabilities and elderly

Food availability

- In your household, are you the person who spends the most time doing housework, such as cleaning, cooking, and/or caring for children or other household members?
- Do you have your own account with a bank or other financial institution, such as a savings, current/transaction, or checking account? Please do not think about accounts that you share with others.
- In the past 12 months, did anyone in your household take money you earned, received, or had saved, without your permission?
- In the past 12 months, has housework, such as cleaning, cooking, and/or caring for children or other household members prevented you from doing paid work, if you wanted to?

Food utilization

- Are there differences in dietary needs, preferences and restrictions for women, girls, boys and men?
- Have been identified the differentiated nutritional deficiencies for women, girls, boys and men?
- Are there differences in the prevalence or incidence of major diseases for women, girls, boys and men?
- Do women, girls and boys face any barriers to access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene that affect food security

Data collection



- Actively **involve diverse groups** of women, girls, boys, men, and LGBTIQ+ persons in their diversity (age, disabilities, ethnicity, etc. as relevant). Not only male head of households

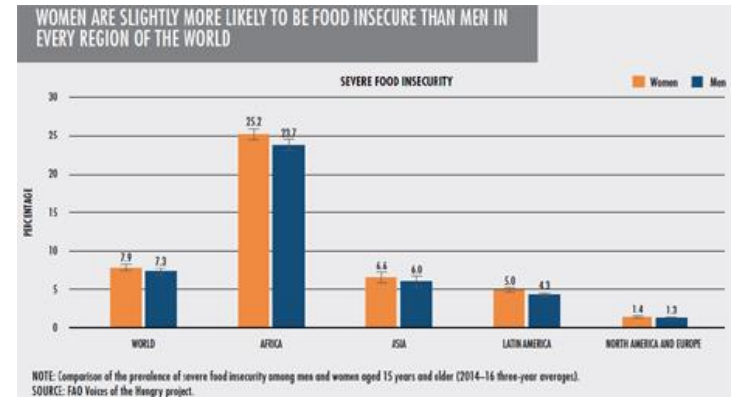
A screenshot of a 'CONFIDENTIAL INTAKE & INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM'. The form is titled 'CONFIDENTIAL INTAKE & INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM' and includes a 'Confidentiality' section with a consent statement. Below this, there are sections for 'Demographic Information' and 'Subjective Information'. The 'Demographic Information' section includes fields for 'Name of respondent', 'Age', 'Gender', 'Marital status', 'Education level', 'Occupation', and 'Religion'. The 'Subjective Information' section includes fields for 'Type of GBV experienced', 'Frequency of GBV', 'Duration of GBV', 'Location of GBV', 'Perpetrator', 'Witnesses', 'Seeking help', 'Current status', and 'Other information'. The form is designed to collect detailed information about the respondent's experience with GBV.

- If possible and safe, develop **participatory methods**
- Ensure **informed consent** and the information management with confidentiality, privacy, and safety
- If possible and safe, **information on GBV risks**. Do not collect information on GBV cases/incidents. When any incident is identified, refer to specialized services.



Analysis

- **Disaggregate the data** at least by gender and age, and if possible, by disabilities, and ethnicity.
- Integrate **gender analysis** and statistics of findings on differentiated drivers, risks, priorities, vulnerabilities, and capacities, considering intersectionalities (age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, etc.).
- **Validate** the analysis by sharing with, and obtaining feedback from, key, diverse stakeholders. Revise accordingly.



Report



- Include gender **recommendations**/strategies of intervention according to the findings (planning, targeting, advocacy, monitoring, and evaluation).
- **Disseminate** the report with different groups of gender in their diversity

Follow-up

UN JOINT PROGRAMMES

Integrating gender issues in food security, agriculture and rural development

- **Monitor gender integration** of the recommendations in programming
- **Involve** women's and LGBTIQ+'s organizations/leaders in monitoring

Gender integration in food security



WHAT is a gender intervention in food security in emergencies?



Recommendations for gender mainstreaming in humanitarian response



Identifying specific needs and integrating gender equality into preparedness and response



Collecting and analyzing data by sex, gender and age

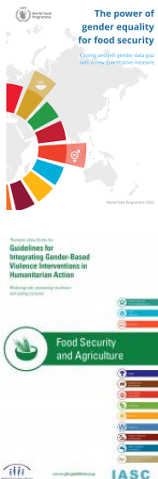
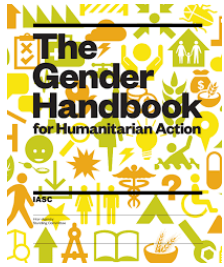


Be alert to the risk of violence, abuse and exploitation



Ensure active participation and leadership of women, girls, adolescents and LGBTIQ persons

Gender equality tools on Food Security



Gender Equality in Humanitarian Action (IASC): Food Security

Tip-sheets – IASC Gender with Age Marker: Food Security

Gender Toolkit (WFP): guidelines, videos, etc.

How to promote gender equality through impartial and joint needs assessments (UN Women)

Gender and Food Security Analysis (WFP)

The power of gender equality for food security (WFP)

IASC's Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Food Security and Agriculture

Wear gender lens...

