



World Food Programme

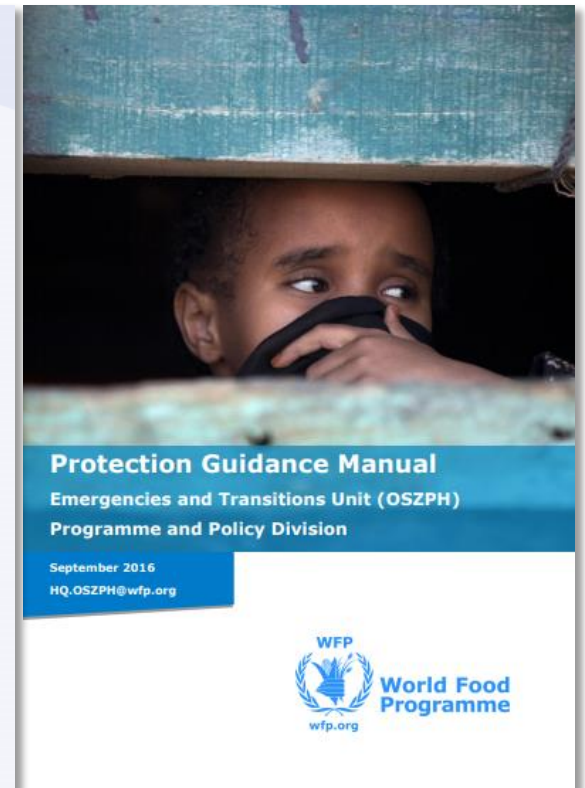


# Protection Analysis in WFP

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

May 2019

# Timeline – WFP’s commitment to protection



A woman wearing a beige hijab is shown in profile on the left side of the image, speaking to a group of people. The background is a blurred indoor setting where several other people, including women and children, are seated and listening. The overall scene suggests a community meeting or a public consultation session.

# WFP's analytical framework

Analysis  
Driven  
Programme

# WFP's analytical framework

- Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
- Protection Analysis
- Programme Design

## VAM IN NUMBERS



Analyses from Jan 2019 to date



# WFP's approach to Protection

1. Protection concerns in WFP operations



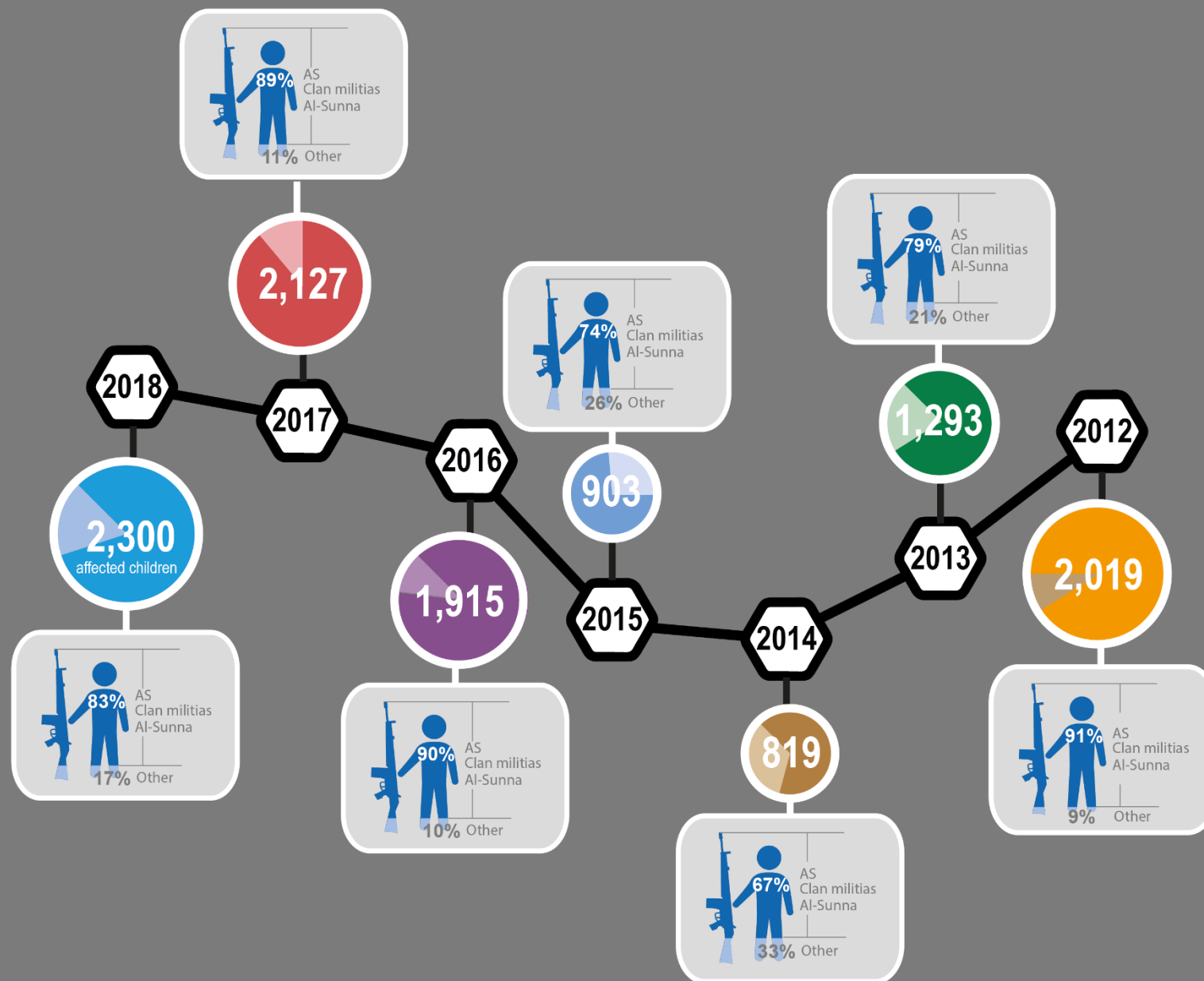
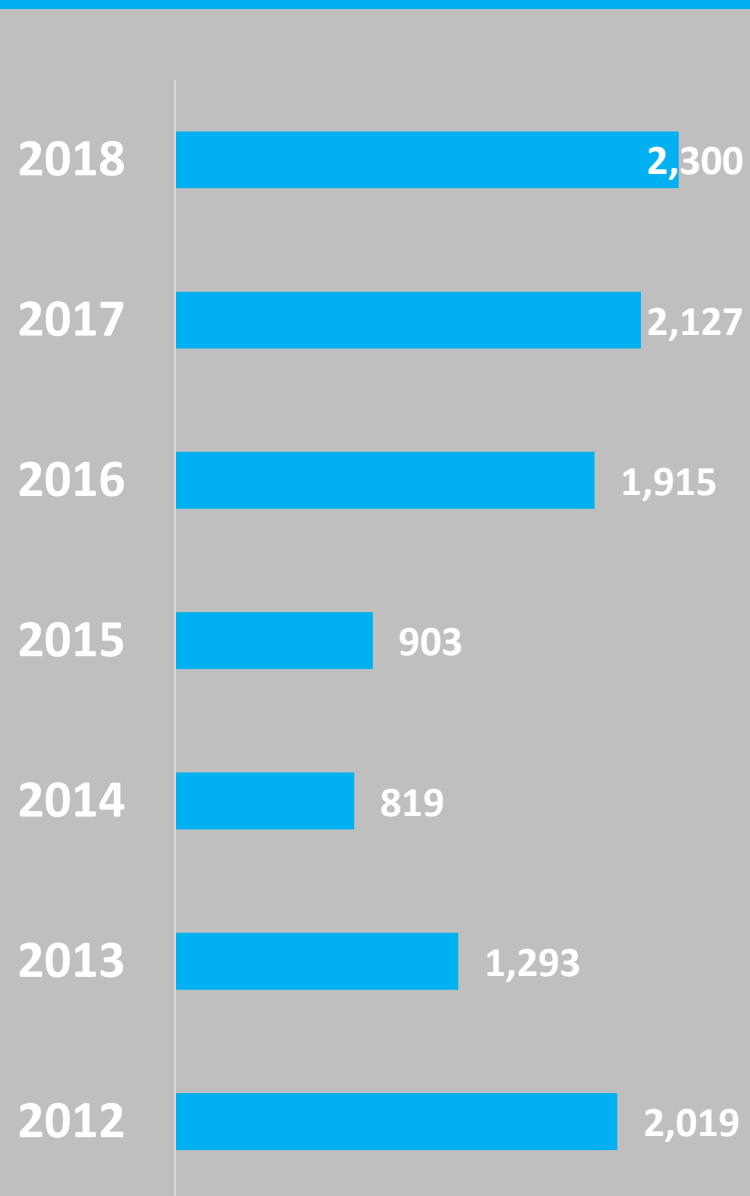
2. Protection issues related to food insecurity



3. Protection issues in the broader operational context



# Multi-Year Analysis of child recruitment (2012 – 2018) Somalia



# Cox's Bazar - Food Security and Child Protection: An integrated approach

CP Analysis based on FS General Food Distribution Round #29 (December 2018)



General Food Distribution Points for camp 8E

Total children identified representing HHs at Distribution Points: 242 (114 girls/128 boys)

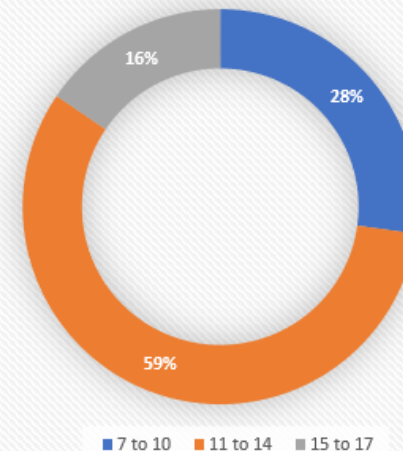


Reasons (all camps)	%
Child Headed Households	10
Sickness of eligible family members	42
Other reasons*	48

\*Orphans, disability, elderly caregivers, caregiver attending religious functions, death of caregiver.

# Children identified at GDP close to 8-E			
GDP	Girls	Boys	%
Balukhali 1	13	10	9.5
Covers-8W,9,8E			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>

% Age Groups



# CAPTURE LINKAGES BETWEEN CHILD PROTECTION AND FOOD SECURITY

*The case of Mali*



**vam**  
food security analysis





# HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

- **After more than 5 years**, the conflict in **Northern Mali** continues to trigger displacement and to erode households' capacity to withstand shocks
- **Chronic poverty, climate shocks, conflict** and **displacement** are the primary drivers of food insecurity, increasing protection and other essential needs
- Child Protection actors estimate that more than **500,000 children** face protection risks, including **forced recruitment, lack of civil documents** (such as birth certificates), **sexual exploitation, forced and early marriage**



# OBJECTIVES

1. Identifying **proxies** that reveal linkages between food security and child protection
2. Strengthening and fostering **complementarity between analyses** on the possible linkages between food insecurity and child protection concerns:
  - **Life-saving role of food assistance** to improve safety and wellbeing of children
  - Encourage an **integrated response**



# PROCESS

Preparation  
ENSAN  
Sep 2018



Introduction  
of child  
protection  
discussions  
to VAM  
team in  
country

Meetings  
with SAP



Interest to  
capture  
linkages  
between  
food  
security  
and child  
protection

Involvement  
of Child  
Protection  
AoR



Revision  
of existing  
data  
collection  
tools

Data  
collection and  
analysis



Integration  
of child  
protection-  
related  
questions in  
household  
food security  
assessment



# INDICATORS & COVERAGE

- Indicators collected :



*Presence of children (< 18)*



*Children contributing to income*



*Presence of separated children*



*Early marriage*



*Children engaged in negative coping strategies*

- A total sample of **9,739 households** was surveyed across the country, with a breakdown at the regional level



# KEY FINDINGS

- Indicators collected :



*Presence of  
minors (age < 18)*



*Children  
contributing  
to income*



*Presence of  
separated  
children*



*Early marriage*



*Children engaged in  
negative coping strategies*

- 98% households reported having at least one child among their members
  - Cohorts: childhood (54%), early childhood (39%) adolescents (8%)
- Households with children among their members are slightly food insecure and consume more inadequate diets



# KEY FINDINGS

- Indicators collected :



*Presence of children (< 18)*



*Children contributing to income*



*Presence of separated children*



*Early marriage*



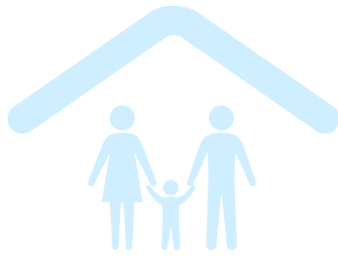
*Children engaged in negative coping strategies*

- 1 child per household contributes to income
  - 2 children in Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Segou
  - In Mopti and Tombouctou, children contribute to a higher share of income



# KEY FINDINGS

- Indicators collected :



*Presence of children (< 18)*



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*Presence of separated children*



*Early marriage*



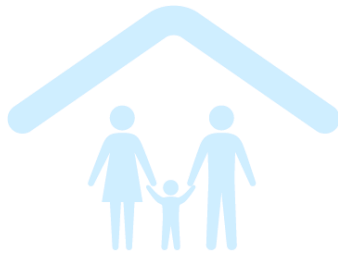
*Children engaged in negative coping strategies*

- 9% of surveyed household reported to host orphans/separated children
  - Highest prevalence is observed in Gao(13%) and Tombouctou (12%)



# KEY FINDINGS

- Indicators collected :



*Presence of children (< 18)*



*Children contributing to income*



*Presence of separated children*



*Early marriage*



*Children engaged in negative coping strategies*

- 5% of households reported having among their members a married child
- Child marriage is more common among girls than boys (23% vs. 7%)
- Households with female married children are slightly more food insecure than households with male married children





# KEY FINDINGS

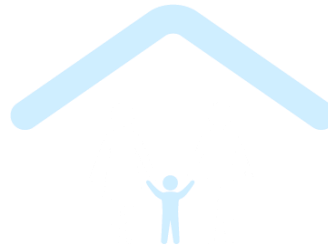
- Indicators collected :



*Presence of children (< 18)*



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*Early marriage*



*Children engaged in negative coping strategies*

- Only 3% of households reported to have sent household members to work in exchange for food
- Only 1% of households reported to resort to illegal income generating activities
  - However, half of the households reported that at least one child is engaged in any of these**
- Households sending children to work in exchange for food consume more inadequate diets (44% vs. 24%)



# WAY FORWARD

Preparation  
ENSAN  
Sep 2018



Introduction  
of child  
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Interest to  
capture  
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Involvement  
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Next steps

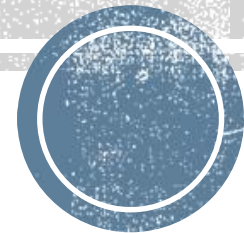


- Support country teams
- Encourage synergies and discussions for programmatic actions

# Linking food security & gender-based violence

GPC Conference | Bangkok, Thailand | 24 March 2019

Sonia Rastogi, GBV Knowledge Management Specialist  
IASC GBV Guidelines hosted by UNICEF



# What we know in non-emergency settings

- Food insecurity can:
  - Invoke stress serving as a **trigger for violence** in families or couples
  - Make it **difficult** for women and girls **to leave** abusive relationships due to dependence on food
  - Increase **exposure to exploitative and abusive relationships** due to dependence on food
  - Lead to violence through **coping mechanisms** such as survival sex, transactional sex
- Food and nutrition insecurity leads to **negative health outcomes** for women and girls with intergenerational impact
- **\*\*Persistent** food insecurity as a strong predictor of violence compared to shorter-term food insecurity\*\*



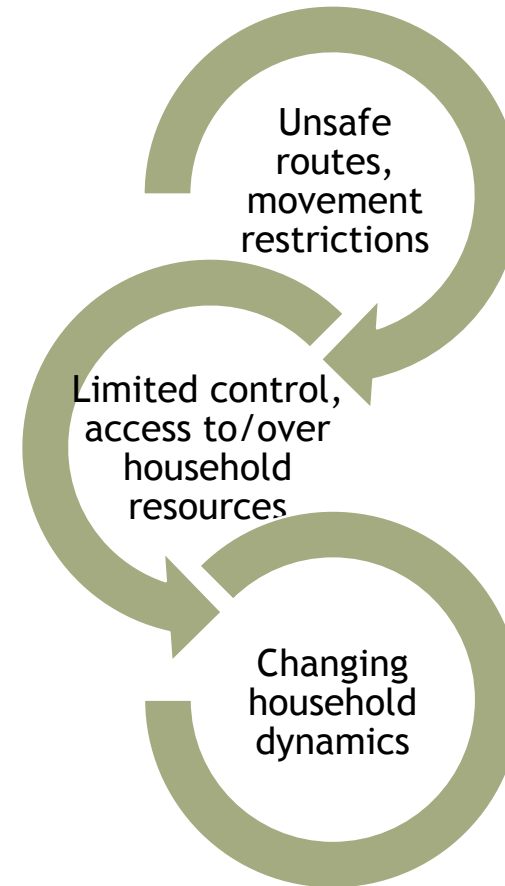
# Linkages in emergencies

Availability

Access

*90% of Lake Chad has disappeared. As the shoreline recedes, women have to walk much further to collect water. With dry seasons now becoming longer in many countries in Africa, women have to increase efforts to feed and care for their families.*

*Leer, Unity State, South Sudan. 2014. Women traveled 10 to 14 days to gather food for their families from the closest towns known to have food.*



# Linkages in emergencies

## Utilization

- ❖ Burden of malnutrition among adolescent girls (10 - 19 years)
- ❖ Intra-household dynamics and preferential feeding
- ❖ Complex manifestations of multiple forms of malnutrition for women and girls

## Stabilization

*Housing, land and property barriers*

*Access to credit, financial institutions and markets*

*Limited, reduced coping options available to women and girls*

*Increased vulnerabilities to climate change, drought, floods etc.*



RIGHT AFTER 

As the **cash** economy  
broke down ...



...the **care** economy was the  
lifeline of communities

with the support of children, men:



built temporary shelters

foraged:



food



fuel



water

with the support of children, women:



cared for the sick

prepared and  
distributed:



food



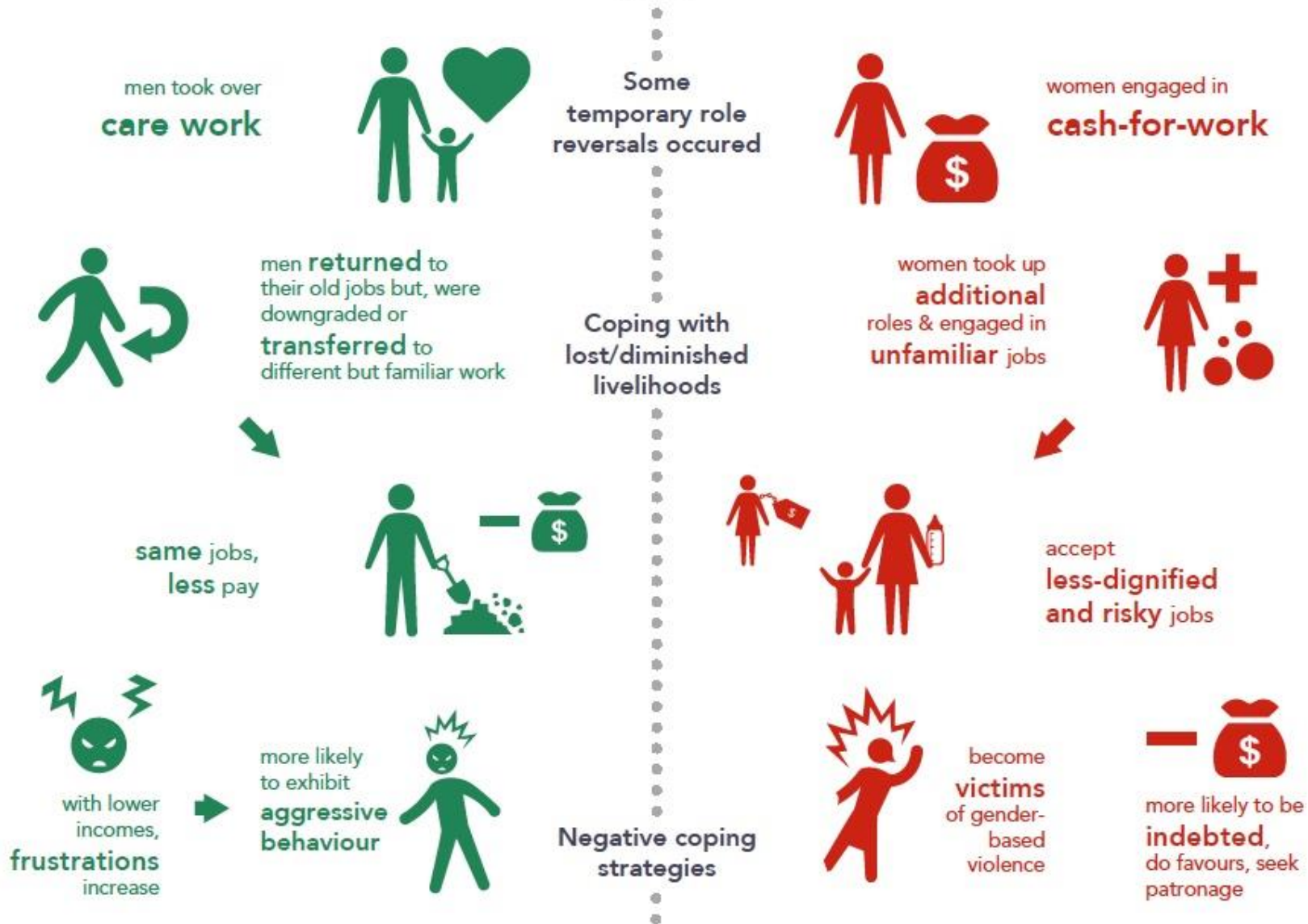
milk



water



NOW

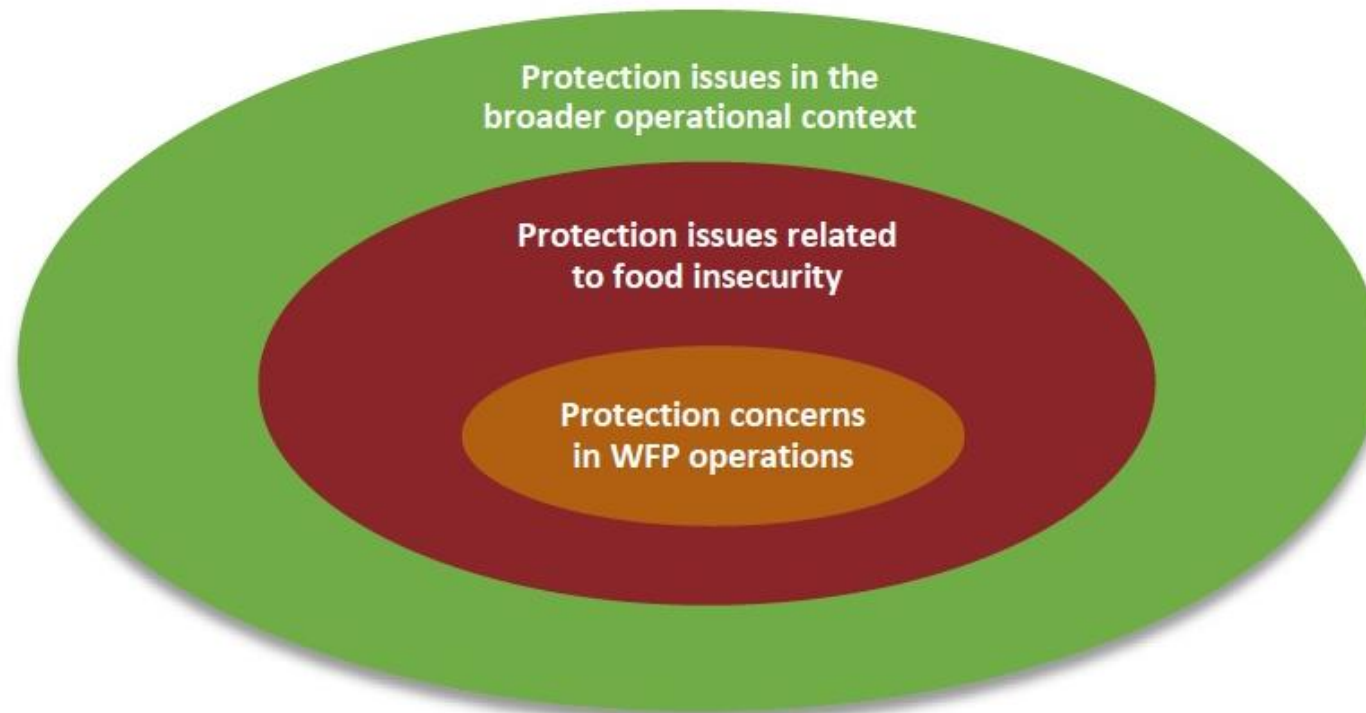




# Understanding risk: WFP's concentric circles model

*WFP GBV Manual, Emergencies and Transitions Unit, November 2016*

WFP sees protection as a corporate cross-cutting issue that informs all aspects of its response. WFP's mandate and expertise defines what this means at different operational levels. The scope of WFP's role in addressing GBV as a protection concern can be illustrated by the following concentric circles model.



# Somalia: Cash and livelihoods pilot

Adeso, Women's Refugee Commission

- 3 year social safety net program
  - 16 unconditional cash transfers via Mobile Money Transfers (MMT)
  - Livelihoods grants to strengthen business and income-generating activities
  - Disaster management fund for community projects and cash-for-work
- Unconditional cash transfers and mitigating GBV risks
  - *Piloted an **assessment tool** to understand GBV risks, program accordingly and work with women and girls to mitigate them in advance of cash transfers*
  - *Piloted a **post-distribution monitoring (PDM) tool** with qualitative and quantitative questions on cash recipient safety*



# Sample GBV risk mitigation mechanisms

Consult with women on family dynamics and ask her who she wants to receive cash - the woman in the household or the man

Ensure targeting of the most vulnerable to reduce animosity from non-beneficiaries

Adapting communication approaches and tools to reach different sub-groups so everyone has access to information on who is eligible, why and how to receive/use

Providing a strong and safe referral system to access GBV prevention and response services

Establishing community groups and support networks to enhance social networks



# Selected findings from PDM

- Overall, most recipients reported no safety issues
  - Some reported taking self-protection measures including sharing decision-making with spouse to reduce household conflict and risk of domestic violence
  - Some reported increase in verbal fighting, though almost half reported positive change in household dynamics
- Knock-on effects
  - Reported improvement in school attendance for girls and boys due to transfer
  - 16% reported early marriage for girls less frequent due to cash

Positive findings and a work in progress

- Staff capacity to facilitate consultations on sensitive issues
- Data collection and analysis
- Cultural and social stigma in community regarding GBV



# An emerging evidence base

CaLP

		GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE							
		Reduction in Risk or Exposure to Gender-based Violence					GBV Survivor Access to Response/Recovery Services		Risky Coping Strategies
		House hold Decision-making	Early or Forced Marriage	Ownership of Assets	Intimate Partner Violence	Exposure to Sexual Harassment, Exploitation or Abuse	Recovery and Response Services	Reproductive Health Services	Sex Work
INTERVENTIONS	Multi-Purpose Grant (MPG)	7 3 2 3 1	1 1	4	1 1 2	1		1	
	Mixed Modality	1							
	Restricted Transfer								
	Unconditional Voucher (commodity)	1							
	Unconditional Voucher (value)	1							
	Conditional Voucher (General)	1			1				
	Conditional Cash Transfer	1			1 1				
	Cash for Work								

UNICEF & Harvard Humanitarian Initiative joint research project on understanding and measuring GBV risk mitigation

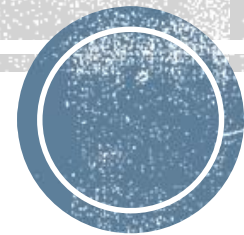


# Key takeaways

- GBV risk mitigation = good programming
- Food security programmes can improve the unique health, safety and well-being needs of women, girls and other vulnerable groups
- GBV risk mitigation interventions play a critical role in:
  - Creating safer programs
  - Achieving sector-specific goals and targets
  - Addressing needs of affected communities
  - Ensuring accountability to affected communities



**Questions? Thank you!**





World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# AFGHANISTAN

## Forced Returns



## Information Gap







World Food  
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# BANGLADESH Mobile Help Desks

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES





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SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# PHILIPPINES

## Privacy Impact Assessment

