Protection Analysis in WFP
Timeline – WFP’s commitment to protection

2012
- WFP Protection Policy Directions

2013
- IASC Principals' Statement, The Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action

2016/7
- WFP Protection, GBV, AAP, Data Guidance Manuals
- IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action

2018
- Evaluation of the WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy

2019
- 2017 – 2021 Protection and AAP Strategy
Analysis Driven Programme

WFP’s analytical framework
WFP’s analytical framework

- Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
- Protection Analysis
- Programme Design

VAM IN NUMBERS

Analyses from Jan 2019 to date

- 40+ finalized assessments in
- 31 countries

- 200 Food security analysts in more than 80 countries
- Out of 16,000 WFP staff
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

- 2018: 2,300
- 2017: 2,127
- 2016: 1,915
- 2015: 903
- 2014: 819
- 2013: 1,293
- 2012: 2,019

*Note: Numbers represent the number of affected children.*
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 BE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons (all camps)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Headed Households</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness of eligible family members</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reasons*</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

% Age Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Children identified at GDP close to BE</th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balukhali 1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covers-BW/9, BE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
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CAPTURE LINKAGES BETWEEN CHILD PROTECTION AND FOOD SECURITY

The case of Mali
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.
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*
• 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.
• Indicators collected:

- Presence of minors (age < 18)
- Children contributing to income
- Presence of separated children
- Early marriage
- Children engaged in negative coping strategies

KEY FINDINGS

• 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
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)
  - Children contributing to income
  - 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:

• 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
Indicators collected:

- 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 protection discussions to VAM team in country

Meetings with SAP
- Interest to capture linkages between food security and child protection

Involvement of UNICEF’s CP team
- Revision of existing data collection tools

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

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

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

- 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

Utilization

- Housing, land and property barriers
- Access to credit, financial institutions and markets
- Limited, reduced coping options available to women and girls

Stabilization

- Increased vulnerabilities to climate change, drought, floods etc.
As the **cash** economy broke down...

with the support of children, men:
- built temporary shelters
- foraged: **food**, **fuel**, **water**

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

with the support of children, women:
- cared for the sick
- prepared and distributed: **food**, **milk**, **water**
NOW

men took over care work

Some temporary role reversals occurred

women engaged in cash-for-work

men returned to their old jobs but, were downgraded or transferred to different but familiar work

men, less pay

same jobs, less pay

Coping with lost/diminished livelihoods

women took up additional roles & engaged in unfamiliar jobs

accept less-dignified and risky jobs

more likely to exhibit aggressive behaviour

with lower incomes, frustrations increase

Negative coping strategies

become victims of gender-based violence

more likely to be indebted, do favours, seek patronage
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

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!
AFGHANISTAN

Forced Returns

Information Gap
BANGLADESH
Mobile Help Desks
PHILIPPINES
Privacy Impact Assessment