

FAO IN EMERGENCIES GUIDANCE NOTE



STRIVING FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN EMERGENCIES





KEY MESSAGES

Gender equality is central to FAO's mandate to achieve food security by raising the levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity and natural resources management, and improving the lives of rural populations¹.

Crises, conflicts or natural disasters do not affect everybody equally. In wartime, women and children disproportionately suffer. Men's and women's different needs, priorities and capacities need to be considered for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation work to be effective and durable.

A gender-sensitive disaster risk management (DRM) approach increases the resilience of vulnerable men and women of all ages, their capacity to recover from disasters in a sustainable manner as well as their ability to contribute more effectively to, and benefit more fully from, opportunities offered by emergency and transition programming.



● THE 'GENDERED FACE' OF EMERGENCIES: FACTS, FIGURES, TRENDS

In wartime, while men account for the majority of direct casualties, women and children disproportionately suffer from displacement, reduced access to health services, loss of livelihoods, lack of access to humanitarian assistance, including potable water, sanitation and shelter².

Cultural and social barriers as well as lack of survival skills make women particularly vulnerable in disaster situations. Women are up to 14 times more likely than men to die from natural disasters³. Globally, for every one man, there are 3-4 women who die in a flood⁴.

Not only is the death toll higher for women in disasters, they also endure rape and other forms of violence, property loss and other abuses of their rights⁵.

Men and women in rural areas, because of their high dependence on natural resources for livelihoods, are particularly vulnerable to droughts and the increasingly debilitating effects of climate change on rural livelihoods⁶. Those charged with the responsibility of securing water, food and fuel for cooking face the greatest challenges. Besides walking longer distances due to shortages and environmental degradation, women and children are also often exposed to heightened protection risks, including from landmines' and from sexual and other forms of violence. These risks are often exacerbated in conflict zones.

Reduced access to resources and decision-making, as well as limited mobility, place women at a disadvantage vis-à-vis men in humanitarian crises. Worldwide, less than 10 percent of women hold title to their land, which in turn limits their access to resources and credit during crises⁷.

● GENDER-RELATED VULNERABILITIES IN EMERGENCIES

Gender⁸ is a pervasive factor affecting various facets of vulnerabilities to emergency situations. It determines the way men and women are impacted by and respond to a crisis, which in turn is directly related to the differential roles and responsibilities, skills and capabilities, opportunities and challenges women and men had prior to it. In other words, while disasters *per se* do not discriminate, the consequences are often influenced by discrimination patterns that pre-exist the event and that undermine the ability of certain groups to resist, accommodate and recover from it.

Some gender-related vulnerabilities that are commonly found in emergencies include:

- women in many societies are less mobile, have less access to resources such as information, networks and transportation, and are less likely to participate in the public sphere in which relief is organized and delivered;
- the specific needs of women (and children) may be overlooked if relief efforts are targeted to household heads, often men; women's contributions to reconstruction and recovery are often not valued⁹;
- women's capacity to cope with and recover from a disaster is often constrained by lack of access to and control over resources such as land, animals, adequate food, savings, and technologies and tools¹⁰;
- men and boys experience different vulnerabilities: they are targets or recruits of armed groups, sometimes when migrating in search of work. This in turn results in more unprotected, female-headed households, vulnerable to "land and asset grabbing" perpetrated by the husband's relatives¹¹;
- male-headed households may find it difficult to care for young children, cook and carry out other traditionally female-related household chores;
- with the breakdown of family and community protection mechanisms, women and girls are often exposed to the heightened risk of sexual violence;
- reduction of livelihood options in emergencies may force women, in particular, into exploitative sexual relationships, negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex, or make them more susceptible to trafficking;
- both during and after emergencies, the burden of care tends to fall overwhelmingly on women, often with negative consequences for their health and general well-being; and
- while women may be empowered by taking on new roles or stepping into the vacuum left by men, men may feel frustrated by the loss of identity as wage-providers and family protectors and this may result in increased violence against women.



● PRINCIPLES FOR ENGAGEMENT IN GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN EMERGENCY SETTINGS

The principle of **non-discrimination** must be vigilantly applied in emergency settings. Gender-based discrimination often intersects with discrimination based on ethnicity, race, age, socio-economic conditions or disability, with the effect of augmenting the level of vulnerability and the risks.

Do no harm – FAO aims to minimize the potential adverse effects of its interventions and, where possible, contribute to the overall protection of all segments of the affected population. This includes, importantly, assessing the needs, concerns and capacities of all; ensuring non-discriminatory access to assistance; and addressing the rights of those affected by conflicts and natural disasters.

Participation and inclusiveness as a means to ensure women's, girls', men's and boys' needs and solutions are identified and accounted for in humanitarian action, to minimize the risk of exclusion, and to enhance accuracy, effectiveness, and durability of interventions.

Special consideration to vulnerable groups, especially women and children – women and children are particularly vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of exploitation.



● IMMEDIATE AND LONGER-TERM/ENABLING ACTIONS FOR GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAMMING IN FAO'S EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION WORK

Immediate actions

In crisis situations, it is common for national and international aid actors to prioritize basic needs such as food, housing, health, water and other goods and services for basic survival. However, this must be accompanied by analysis of the vulnerabilities, needs and capacities of men and women in these situations in order to ensure that gender-specific needs and rights are recognized and addressed and that the protection and assistance offered benefits all affected people equally. Without this conscious analytical step during the early stages of the emergency, gender issues are routinely ignored and the effectiveness of the subsequent interventions suffers¹².

Evidence indicates that gender-sensitive relief programmes can avert widespread malnutrition and lead to quick and more widespread recovery in food production and other aspects of livelihoods¹³. Integrating a protection lens in crisis situations is essential to ensure that interventions are effective and that further security and safety risks are avoided. For example, in the aftermath of the earthquake that devastated Haiti in January 2010, clear messaging on targeting and entitlements, and the provision of safe spaces for vulnerable groups at distributions sites contributed to the protection of beneficiary population, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse¹⁴.

FAO's gender-related immediate interventions should include, but need not be limited to:

- Ensuring that the formulation, implementation and evaluation of all emergency and rehabilitation programs and projects and early warning monitoring are grounded in a sound gender analysis (considering the gender-differentiated impacts of emergencies on men and women), and that all data on food and nutrition security is sex-disaggregated.
- Highlighting gender-related concerns in FAO special alerts on food and crops and in food and nutrition security assessments at all levels.
- Using socio-economic and gender-analysis to identify food insecure and vulnerable households for targeting in emergency interventions.
- Priority targeting female smallholders, fishers, herders and foresters at country level to improve resilience and protect against hunger¹⁵.
- Employing participatory approaches to emergency and rehabilitation that include both men and women as planners, decision makers, sources of knowledge, and implementers as a means to improve resilience to natural disasters such as floods, drought and landslides, and climate change.

Longer-term/enabling actions

Women are key to food and nutrition security as is their influence on the livelihoods and nutritional outcome of their households. Yet across countries and contexts they are disproportionately affected by poverty, hunger and malnutrition and they consistently have less access to resources, services and opportunities, including land, livestock, labour, education, extension and financial services.

FAO estimates that if women had the same access to productive resources as men, they would increase yields on their farms by 20-30 percent and raise the total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5-4 percent, which could in turn reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12-17 percent¹⁶.

Achieving FAO's gender equality goal and objectives requires medium to long-term investments in the economic empowerment of women, realizing their full potential for food and nutrition security, and building on their diverse knowledge, skills and roles to improve resilience and for agricultural development and rural livelihoods. Emergency and rehabilitation activities should, to the extent possible, support existing initiatives and investments on gender equality as well as catalyze new action on gender equality, including through contributing to:

- Generating and disseminating evidence-based knowledge on gender food and nutrition security through the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data which can help substantiate the importance of closing the gender gap in agriculture and rural development.
- Working closely with partners to ensure a gender-sensitive approach to emergency and rehabilitation work, including sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis.
- Collaborating on a country gender assessment as part of the FAO Country Program Framework to feed into both field programs and emergency projects.
- Ensuring that, in line with FAO's overall gender policy, at least 30% of FAO's emergency and rehabilitation operational work and budget at country and regional levels is allocated to women-specific targeted interventions¹⁷.
- Scaling up or encouraging the establishment of well-targeted safety nets in crisis situations - particularly aimed at women - in order to help households better manage risks and avoid resorting to negative coping mechanisms.
- Employing fuel-efficient and labour saving technologies to reduce women's and children's burden, reduce exposure to protection risks, and free time for income generating activities.
- Ensuring that technologies employed in crisis and transition responses are designed in such a way to be relevant to women's needs and capacities.

Partnership and Humanitarian Structures

Gender equality is not a stand-alone matter, rather it is integral to every issue and area of emergency and rehabilitation work. When it comes to addressing the gender dimension of emergencies, information sharing and collaboration across agencies and sectors of intervention is essential.

Gender is a cross-cutting issue together with age, environment, HIV/AIDS and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support within the Global Cluster System. Some agencies however have a demonstrated expertise on gender-related issues in emergency contexts and often act as leads within country-level working groups/networks.

In complex, large scale emergencies, an inter-agency gender expert may be deployed to the Humanitarian Coordinator's office or to a United Nations agency¹⁸ to provide technical support and guidance on the integration of gender perspectives in humanitarian response.

Since the establishment of the Global Food Security Cluster, two gender advisers have been deployed to strengthen the co-leads FAO and WFP in mainstreaming gender and the IASC Gender Marker¹⁹ into the cluster preparedness and response to emergency and early recovery.

Lastly, partnerships are developed with gender experts, rural women's organizations and networks, and private and public stakeholders at country and regional levels for advocacy, technical advice and capacity development.



INTEGRATING GENDER-RELATED CONCERNS IN FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMMING - GOOD PRACTICES

When programming gender-sensitive emergency and rehabilitation interventions, FAO applies the following checklist:

Needs assessment

- ✘ Have affected men and women been consulted on:
 - needs
 - coping strategies
 - concerns and risks
 - capacities
 - access to and control over land and other critical productive resources, and participation in decision-making
- ✘ Has sex-disaggregated data been collected, analyzed and used to inform programming?
- ✘ Has a country gender assessment (as part of the FAO Country Program Framework) been used to inform the assessment? If not, can an assessment be initiated to inform future programming?

Targeting

- ✘ Have socio-economic and gender-analysis been used to identify food insecure and vulnerable households for targeting in emergency and rehabilitation interventions?
- ✘ Are female smallholders, fishers, herders and foresters, and so on prioritized at country level to improve resilience and protect against hunger?

Community-based participatory approach

- ✘ Have men and women across ages and socio-economic status been systematically consulted and included as active participants in FAO emergency and rehabilitation interventions?
- ✘ Does the proposed intervention ensure that men and women participate equally and meaningfully in the management of livelihood assets at community level?
- ✘ Have gender-specific roles and responsibilities at community level been understood and addressed?
- ✘ Have men and boys across ages and from different positions been mobilized to promote non-discrimination, attitudinal and behavioral changes, respect for diversity and gender equality?

Do no harm and sustainability

- ✘ Have provisions been made for capturing, analyzing and addressing the perceptions of men and women regarding the impacts (positive and negative) of FAO interventions in emergency and rehabilitation programmes?
- ✘ Have women's as well as men's risks and concerns been considered in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of all emergency and rehabilitation programs and specific measures taken to mitigate and prevent them?
- ✘ Have the potential gender-related harmful aspects of assistance (for e.g. overburdening) been considered in FAO's emergency and rehabilitation work?
- ✘ Has the impact of FAO's approach on: the resilience of vulnerable men and women of all ages; their capacity to recover from disasters; their ability to contribute more effectively to and benefit more fully from, opportunities been considered?

Partnership

- ✚ Have specific partnerships been sought and established with gender experts, women's groups and organizations for technical advice, advocacy, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation, etc.?
- ✚ Does the food security cluster have a gender action plan and/or measure projects and programmes from a gender perspective?
- ✚ How do FAO staff liaise with actors in other sectors of interventions on gender issues?
- ✚ Is there any need for specific technical support and guidance on gender issues (e.g., through GenCap)?

Advocacy

- ✚ Are gender-related concerns being highlighted in FAO special alerts on food and crops and in food and nutrition security assessments at all levels?
- ✚ Does the FAO communication strategy also cover gender issues in emergency and rehabilitation?
- ✚ Does FAO participate in common advocacy efforts (for e.g. at the UN Humanitarian Country Team level) on gender issues within emergency and rehabilitation responses?

FAO's Gender in Emergencies Survey conducted in September 2010 helped identifying some good practice examples of gender mainstreaming, or actions targeted specifically to the needs of groups or individuals as resulting from the gender analysis, within FAO's emergencies and rehabilitation projects²⁰. Criteria for the selection of the good practices included the application of gender-sensitive tools, reliance on specific gender expertise, sound gender analysis, including through sex-disaggregated data, and capacity building on gender. Others were identified on a later stage.

1. Designate a Regional Emergency Officer competent with SEAGA gender tools who can provide field staff with examples of gender-sensitive projects and sex disaggregated beneficiary data (as was done **for the Eastern and Central Africa region**).

2. Ensure FAO Regional Emergency Offices take into account gender specific needs in all emergency operations at the country level and in the analysis of the food and nutrition vulnerability assessments at the regional level (as was done for West Africa and Sahel).

3. Provide country office Gender Focal Points and staff members involved in emergency programmes with both SEAGA and training on gender equality programming, including the IASC gender marker. Staff can then adapt tools as needed, for example, creating a gender checklist for project evaluations, maintaining a compendium of gender-sensitive project examples and sex-disaggregated beneficiary data (as was done in the **FAO Ethiopia office**).

4. Undertake a gender mainstreaming evaluation (such as those offered by UNIFEM) in order to formulate a country-specific gender mainstreaming plan and gender management structures (as was done within the **West Bank Gaza Strip office**).

5. Successfully combine agriculture and life skills within Farmer Field and Life School (FFLS) to increase awareness on gender issues, reduce stigma of HIV while improving nutrition and food security of men and women, boys and girls (as was done in the **East and Central Africa**).

6. Contribute efforts to deliver an integrated approach to HIV and Gender-Based Violence (as was done in **East and Central Africa**).

Some more recent examples are included in the boxes below.

WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP – INVESTING IN THE COLLECTIVE POWER OF WOMEN

By supporting around 80 women's associations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGs), FAO is helping Palestinian women achieve greater social and economic empowerment. The projects provide motivated groups of women with the livelihood assets and entrepreneurial skills to produce, process, package and market a wide range of quality food items.

This led many women to realize economic success as well as greater self-confidence, civic participation and influence in a place where as nearly 35% of women work in the informal agriculture sector as unpaid family labour.

With increased capacity and improved market linkages, the associations continue to stimulate and support female employment beyond the life of a project. Moreover, they provide an enabling environment, where members can share ideas, successes and aspirations.

In Tulkarem, West Bank, a group of women receiving training on food processing, marketing skills and bookkeeping took a step further. Now known as "Anabta Consumption Cooperative", the group of 30 women pooled the money they had and opened their own shop in April 2012, just one year after the project began. The shop offers a wide assortment of items produced, packaged and labeled by the Cooperative's members that range from pickled vegetables, to jams, sweets, juices and baked goods. The same women are already planning to establish a space where women – instead of marketing homemade products individually through the store – can combine their efforts and produce goods together. (Anabta Consumption Cooperative's Facebook page: www.facebook.com/anabta100)

IMPROVING PROTECTION AND EMPOWERING WOMEN IN COLOMBIA

Some 500 families, especially IDPs, are benefiting from Soacha's Joint Programme. Started in July 2010, this two-year Programme is implemented by eight UN Agencies: FAO, OCHA, PAHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, UN WOMEN and WFP. As a result, families' food security and nutrition have improved through nutritional stabilization processes and food self-sufficiency. Moreover, new leaderships emerged, especially among women and the youth, who became multipliers of different strategies, such as psycho-affective recovery, entrepreneurial initiatives, "return to happiness" or public policies. Activities have been mostly targeted to women-headed households and female promoters.



OVERARCHING FRAMEWORK ON GENDER EQUALITY



Women's rights are human rights. Conceiving gender equality as a human right alongside a development concern provides the highest level of normative authority to programming for the global consensus that exists around human rights. Despite the fact that international law guarantees equal rights for men and women, *de jure* (by law)²¹ and *de facto* (in practice), women continue to experience inequalities almost everywhere in the world.

The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is the international human rights treaty exclusively devoted to gender equality. CEDAW defines the right of women to be free from discrimination and maps out the range of actions that must be taken to achieve gender equality. It calls on States to, *inter alia*, embed the principle of equality of men and women in their constitutions and legislation.

In addition to the human rights treaties, several UN resolutions have sought to strengthen the protection and promotion of gender equality and women's rights, including in emergency situations. Amongst them, **Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)** has been ground-breaking in linking the rights and roles of women to international peace and security. It recognizes that women bear the brunt of suffering in modern conflicts, particularly in relation to gender-based violence, and calls for their active participation in the maintenance of international peace and security from conflict prevention and resolution, to peace building and governance.

More recently the **Security Council** passed **Resolution 1820 (2008)**, which recognizes conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of warfare, a security issue in its own right, and a threat to international peace and security, thus justifying the establishment of specific prevention and response interventions.

The 2012 **UN Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women** and related **System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**, aims to ensure that the necessary architecture and resources needed for gender equality and the empowerment of women are in place for all UN entities. The SWAP acts as an implementation tool for the Policy by ensuring that the UN has adequate accountability, leadership and capacity to meet its gender equality and women's empowerment mandates. FAO's Gender Policy and related Accountability Framework respond to the standards set forth by the SWAP.

Gender equality aspects especially relevant to FAO's mandate

Gender equality, the right to food, and food and nutrition security

For FAO, equality between men and women in sustainable agricultural production and rural development is instrumental to the elimination of hunger and poverty. The Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food call on States to ensure *equality in practice* to those who are traditionally disadvantaged and between men and women²², and to promote women's full and equal participation in the economy, including the right to inherit and possess land and other property, the security of land tenure, equal access to and benefits from productive resources such as credit, land, water and technologies²³.

As for nutrition, States should eradicate any gender-based discriminatory practices to ensure adequate nutrition for all within households and that the nutritional needs of girls and pregnant and lactating women are met²⁴. Moreover, the principle of non-discrimination should apply to any action by the State from assessment to targeting to ensure access to adequate food.

FAO's Policy on Gender Equality²⁵ highlights the synergies between FAO's mandate and gender equality, articulates the objectives that will guide the organization in advancing equality of women and men by 2025, and defines the boundaries of FAO's contribution to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment vis-à-vis member countries and partner agencies. FAO's strategy consists of a combination of gender mainstreaming²⁶ and programmes and projects specifically targeted to women. A set of time-bound minimum standards have been defined for both along with institutional mechanisms for implementation and oversight.

Lastly, as far as International Humanitarian Law is concerned, besides the general protection afforded by the legal provisions that apply to all without adverse distinction based on gender, some articles grant special protection to women against rape, enforced prostitution or any other form of indecent assault²⁷.



● RESOURCES/FURTHER READING



A - General guidance/resource material:

- WomenWatch: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/>
- One Response Gender: <http://oneresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/Pages/Gender.aspx>

B - UN-Wide:

- Chief Executive Board for Coordination/2006/2: United Nations System-Wide Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women: Focusing on Results and Impact http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/gm/UN_system_wide_P_S_CEB_Statement_2006.pdf.
- System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on gender equality and women's empowerment

C - Inter-Agency Standing Committee:

- IASC (2006). Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action – Women, Girls, Boys and Men Different Needs – Equal Opportunities. http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-subsidi-tf_gender-genderh.
- IASC (2005). Guidelines for Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings. http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-subsidi-tf_gender-gbv.
- Gender Marker, Food Security – Agriculture and Livelihoods Tip Sheet. [http://oneresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/publicdocuments/Food%20Security%20\(Agriculture%20and%20Livelihoods\)%20Gender%20Marker%20Tipsheet%20July%202011.pdf](http://oneresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/publicdocuments/Food%20Security%20(Agriculture%20and%20Livelihoods)%20Gender%20Marker%20Tipsheet%20July%202011.pdf).

D - Legal frameworks and principles:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>.
- Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf.
- Security Council Resolution 1820 on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. <http://www.peacewomen.org/pages/about-1325/scr-1820-the-text>.

E - FAO guidance/resources:

- Policy on Gender Equality: Attaining Food Security Goals in Agriculture and Rural Development (2011). http://typo3.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/gender/docs/FAO_FinalGender_Policy_2012.pdf.
- State of Food and Agriculture, Women and Agriculture – Closing the Gender Gap for Development (2011). <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/en/>.
- Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) approach. <http://www.fao.org/gender/seaga/en/>.
- Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook (2009). <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENAGRLIVSOUBOOK/Resources/CompleteBook.pdf>.
- Gender and Land Rights Database. <http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights/en/>.



1. (page 2) - FAO (2011)a. FAO Policy on Gender Equality – 2012. Rome: FAO.
2. (page 3) - Human Security Centre (2011). Human Security Report 2009/2010: The Causes of Peace and the Shrinking Costs of War. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. (page 3) - Neumayer, E. and T. Plumper (2007). The Gendered Nature of Natural Disasters: the Impact of Catastrophic Events on the Gender Gap in Life Expectancy, 1981-2002. In *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 97 (3); and Peterson K. (2011). Reaching out to Women when Disaster Strikes. Philadelphia: Soroptimist International of the Americas.
4. (page 3) - Ferris (2008). Displacement, Natural Disasters and Human Rights. http://www.brookings.edu/speeches/2008/1017_natural_disasters_ferris.aspx.
5. (page 3) - Just to mention few examples, 1,5 times as many women as men died during the 1996 Kobe earthquake, and three times as many women as men died from the 2004 Asian tsunami, Neumayer, E. and T. Plümpner (2007), op. cit., 555.
6. (page 3) - Estimates indicate that 2.4 billion of people rely on biomass for cooking and heating. The Lancet and UCL (2009). *Managing the Health Effects of Climate Change*. London: The Lancet. Moreover loss of biodiversity challenges the nutrition, health and livelihoods of women who in times of food shortages become highly dependent on nutritional supplements. IFAD (2008). *Gender and Non-Timber Forest Products: Promoting Food Security and Economic Empowerment*. Rome: IFAD.
7. (page 3) - The Lancet and UCL (2009), op. cit.
8. (page 3) - Gender refers to the social differences between females and males of all ages that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures. IASC (2006). *Women, Girls, Boys and Men. Different Needs – Equal Opportunities*. Geneva: IASC, 1.
9. (page 3) - DARA (2011). *2011 Humanitarian Index Report – Addressing the Gender Challenge*. Madrid: DARA.
10. (page 3) - Enarson E. (2000). *Gender and Natural Disasters*. Geneva: ILO.
11. (page 3) - WB, FAO and IFAD (2009). *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook*. Washington, DC: The World Bank.
12. (page 4) - GPPi and Groupe URD (2010). *Inter-Agency Real-Time Evaluation in Haiti: 3 Months after the Earthquake*. Berlin: GPPi.
13. (page 4) - FAO (2010), op. cit., p. 24.
14. (page 4) - UN (2010). *Haiti Humanitarian Appeal Mid-Year Review, June 2010*.
15. (page 4) - FAO (2011)c. *Resilient Livelihoods – Disaster Risk Reduction for Food Security and Nutrition Security*. Rome: FAO, p. 18.
16. (page 5) - FAO (2011)b, op. cit.
17. (page 5) - FAO (2011)a, op. cit., p. 7.
18. (page 5) - The deployed gender experts are part of the GenCap roster, which seeks to build the capacity of humanitarian actors at country level to mainstream gender equality programming in all sectors of humanitarian response.
19. (page 5) - The IASC Gender Marker is a coding system for projects to gauge the extent to which they incorporate the differential needs, priorities and concerns of affected women, girls, boys and men and how they will advance gender equality. Since January 2012, the Gender Marker is a compulsory tool for the formulation of pooled/common humanitarian funding.
20. (page 7) - FAO TCE (2010). *Gender in Emergencies Survey – Key Findings*. Rome. FAO.
21. (page 9) - Though women's rights are implicitly included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the nature of the violations women experience is often overlooked. For example, while focusing on rights in the public sphere, international human rights tools have often overlooked those occurring in the domestic domain.
22. (page 9) - FAO (2004). *Voluntary Guidelines on the Right To Food*. Rome: FAO. A human rights perspective based on the principle of non-discrimination is outlined in the guideline 3.5.
23. (page 9) - Access to resources and assets are outlined in guidelines 8.6 and 8.10. Ibid.
24. (page 9) - Guidelines 10.8 and 10.10 outline the rights related to nutrition.
25. (page 9) - FAO (2011)a, op. cit.
26. (page 9) - "FAO work will systematically examine and address women's as well as men's needs, priorities and experiences as part of the development of policies, normative standards, programs, projects and knowledge building activities so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated." Ibid.
27. (page 9) - Article 27 of the Fourth 1949 General Convention and article 76 of the First Additional Protocol.



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