



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

## **Humanitarian Action**

# The Impact of Crises on Women and Girls WOMEN

#### Health

#### Education

Girls are often the first to be pulled out of school as parents find ways to alleviate economic burdens, depriving them of the fundamental right to education and the realization of their full potential in life.

## Girls are 2.5

times more likely to be out of school in conflict-affected countries than their counterparts in conflict-free countries.

conflict-free countries



conflict-affected contries

### **Gender-based violence**

### Livelihoods

Crises often hit women's livelihoods hardest, in part also because they tend to work in informal sectors, increasing their risk of engaging in poorly paid work or transactional sex.

### Up to **30**

per cent of internally displaced households in Yemen are female headed, compared to approximately 9 per cent before the current crisis.



# Gender in Humanitarian Action

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Addressing the impact of humanitarian crises on women and girls is hampered by a lack of institutional capacity and available resources to ensure that humanitarian assessment, planning and programming adequately integrate gender equality and women's empowerment.

### Specific issues include:

- Lack of SADD and gender analysis.
- Inadequate dedicated funding
- Limited meaningful opportunities in leadership and decision making roles.
- Lack of accountability to gender in humanitarian action policy commitments.





## <u>UN Women, Global Humanitarian</u> <u>Normative Framework</u>





UN Women is mandated to support and enable the UN and the wider humanitarian system to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment throughout all interagency and intergovernmental processes. These have included:

Sendai Framework Agreement



World Humanitarian Summit

## **Grand Bargain**

## <u>UN Women Humanitarian</u> <u>Coordination</u>





UN Women is also mandated to support and enable the UN coordinated humanitarian system to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the planning and programming of all humanitarian action. These include:

IASC Gender Reference Group



- IASC GenCap Steering Committee
- UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience

# Core Actions in Humanitarian Contexts and Flagship Programmes WOMEN

Four core actions in humanitarian action:

- Coordination and Leadership
- Localization Capacity Building
- Assessment & Analysis Evidence-based Response
- Targeted Programming

Three flagship programme initiatives:

- Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP)
- Gender Inequality of Risk (GIR)
- Global Acceleration Instrument



## Humanitarian Country Programmes



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Africa	Asia Pacific	Arab States	LAC
Cameroon	Fili	Jordan	Colombia
Kenya	Pakistan Philippines	Palestine	

## Case Studies – Ebola Response



In early 2014, the outbreak of the Ebola virus in Sierra Leone and Liberia put women at particular risk.

UN Women helped ensure the integration of gender throughout the UN and government strategies in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Launched community mobilization campaigns, recruiting 30,000 women activists and using radio and SMS messaging to advocate on Ebola prevention and reducing stigmatization.



## Case Studies – Hurricane Matthew, Haiti

In October 2014, Hurricane Matthew devastated Haiti, killing over 300, displacing 61,000 and leaving 1.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.

UN Women – with HQ surge capacity support - led on providing a gender focused assessment and analysis of the crisis, to inform the coordinated response effort and PDNA.

UN Women launched a cash-for-work programme for 1,500 women – basic infrastructure rehabilitation and clearing debris.

UN Women is opening two **Women's Spaces** to provide ongoing humanitarian services in the protracted crisis to 15,000 crisis affected women and girls.



