

Gender-responsive approaches to addressing climate-related food insecurity in Ecuador, Colombia, and El Salvador

World Food Programme

Setting the context: climatic, gender and security challenges for food insecure populations in Latin America

After decades of progress in reducing world hunger, the number of undernourished people worldwide has seen a reversal in these gains since 2014. The two main drivers of this change are climate change and conflict.¹ Those who suffer the most from these impacts are the poorest and most vulnerable populations, with women especially affected given they are estimated to make up 70 per cent of the world's poor.² This context is a reality that is born out in the global work that the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) focuses on, with food insecure households often living in areas highly exposed to extreme weather events and insecurity. WFP's resilience-building programmes are becoming a stepping stone towards introducing a range of innovative approaches that can yield benefits in increased adaptive capacities, social cohesion and gender equality. While the nexus between gender, climate and security is not always explicitly recognised when designing these interventions, experiences from the field have pointed to opportunities that could be further harnessed.

Hunger is rising in Latin America. In 2018, 42.5 million people were affected which represents 6.5 percent of the region's population. The prevalence of severe food insecurity in Latin America was at 9 percent in 2018, while 21.9 percent of the region experienced moderate food insecurity. For children under 5 years, undernutrition saw 700,000 suffering from wasting and 4.8 million from stunting in 2018. The prevalence of food insecurity is slightly higher among women in Latin America, pointing to a gender gap in the estimates of food insecurity.³

Key factors that are exacerbating the hunger situation in Latin America are climate variability and change, especially for poor smallholder farmers who rely on rainfed agriculture to make a living. Seasons are becoming increasingly delayed and shortened, rainfall more erratic, and droughts, floods and storms more severe. These impacts accentuate people's existing vulnerabilities, making them more likely to become food and nutrition insecure. In South America, climate variability and shocks can challenge already marginalised indigenous communities suffering from high levels of food insecurity, micronutrient deficiencies, chronic malnutrition and unsatisfied basic needs. In the Dry Corridor of Central America where approximately half of the 1.9 million basic grain small producers live, environmental degradation and deforestation are worsening the propensity of climatic shocks. A recent study shows that more than 25 per cent of Dry Corridor families do not have enough income to cover

1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and WHO (World Health Organization), *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2018* (FAO: Rome, 2018).

2 Stock, 2012: 4

3 *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019* (SOFI)

their basic food needs⁴ and various peaks of lower-than-average rainfall levels have coincided with a significant increase in migration since 2012.⁵

Security challenges also threaten lives and livelihoods across Latin America. Northern countries of Central America are especially pervaded by chronic violence, perpetrated by criminal actors who generate widespread human rights violations, threats and intimidation, homicides, extortion, trafficking, kidnappings, child recruitment and sexual and gender-based violence. Included in this mix is the increased migration by drought-affected rural communities, with food insecure households twice as likely to migrate as a coping strategy⁶ which contributes to the erosion of community cohesion, an important buffer in reducing conflict. In South America, the increase in land degradation and loss of forests, diminishing fresh water quality and quantity, and reduced availability of subsistence resources is impacting people's livelihoods, food security and access to essential services, resulting in increased tension and violence within families and communities. The Venezuela crisis has further generated a surge of refugees and migrants⁷ into neighboring countries and who face discrimination⁸, limited access to basic services, greater exposure to protection risks such as human trafficking, exploitation and abuse, while the high influx puts pressure on host communities.⁹

Given long-standing and deeply rooted gender inequalities and the high rates of violence against women and girls across the region, poor rural and indigenous women can be particularly disadvantaged. Although women carry out valuable agricultural labour, particularly during the planting and harvesting periods, they are usually not recognized as agricultural workers and lack the same access to inputs and technical assistance compared with their male counterparts. Climatic impacts also exacerbate women's ability to ensure the food security for themselves and their families by adding additional burdens they are expected to fulfil in their traditional gender roles. This includes their time and energy needed to invest in domestic and care work, having more limited access to social and financial services, and a less active role in decision-making processes within their households and the wider community.

While these challenges set out a complex context, there are opportunities. WFP and its partners have been working in the region for decades to provide food assistance to vulnerable populations and governments. Recent food security interventions that support building people's resilience and adaptive capacities show that a range of food security interventions can contribute to addressing climate change impacts, gender and security risks. Examples from El Salvador and joint work in Ecuador and Colombia show different food assistance approaches around the climate-security-gender nexus, with a range of lessons that are useful for governments, programme implementers, civil society and researchers alike.

4 Erratic weather patterns in the Central American Dry Corridor leave 1.4 M people in urgent need, report from World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 25th of April 2019: <https://reliefweb.int/report/guatemala/erratic-weather-patterns-central-american-dry-corridor-leave-14-m-people-urgent>

5 World Bank studies also indicate that migration in this sub-region fluctuate in response to climate variability, and that the number of people moving to Mexico and the USA increases in years with low annual rainfall (World Bank (2018). Internal Climate Migration in Latin America. GROUNDSWELL Projects. Policy Note #3).

6 Project Name: El Niño response in the Dry Corridor of Central America (PRO-ACT), more info:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/pro-act-el-nino-response-dry-corridor-central-america-2016-2018>

7 Number of Venezuelans who have entered Ecuador: 1.1 million (interagency regional coordination platform, May 2019). of these, 300,000 have stayed in Ecuador, the others moved onto other countries.

8 Study about the venezuelan population in ecuador undertaken by wfp in march 2019 (Vulnerabilidad social, económica y seguridad alimentaria de hogares venezolanos residentes y población que ingresa al ecuador por via terrestre)

9 Regional refugee and migrant response plan for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela January - December 2019, more info: <https://r4v.info/es/documents/download/67282>

Ecuador & Colombia: gender mainstreaming within climate adaptation initiatives

In 2011 WFP and the Ecuadorian Government¹⁰ started working on a climate change adaptation project thanks to support from the Adaptation Fund. The provinces targeted¹¹ were impacted by climate variability and change, including extended drought periods, changes in seasonality and unpredictable rains that were affecting smallholder farmers' livelihoods and food security. Known as FORECCSA¹², the objective was to build community resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change, with views to strengthening food and nutrition security of the population. The project involved a range of activities such as community-based adaptation for food security and nutrition through improved water management and climate smart agricultural measures, ecosystem-based adaptation approach to enhance ecosystem services and rehabilitate natural assets and improving knowledge and adaptation practices of communities and stakeholders.

The project identified that women's adaptive capacities were especially challenged by climatic impacts due to their different roles, responsibilities, social status, capacity and power over the use of natural resources.¹³ Based on the rationale that food security, climate change and gender are all entwined in building people's resilience against future climate-related shocks, the project designers decided gender should be mainstreamed into all activities, and in line with Ecuador's Constitution which declares equality and social equity as fundamental human rights. The project built a gender mainstreaming strategy, a diagnosis of local gender dynamics in the relevant territories and a gender baseline focusing on socio-cultural dynamics at the watershed basin level. FORECCSA encouraged the high participation of women throughout implementation including leadership within their communities. Project results showed that 53 per cent of women participated in decision-making processes and 57 per cent in capacity building activities thanks to the project, alongside several awareness raising sessions on climate change, food security, nutrition and gender¹⁴.

Beyond participation in decision-making, the project also focused on activities that would address women's traditional double workload in farming and domestic duties. This included the installation of irrigation channels that reduced the time required for women to bring water to their land (estimated at between 2 and 6 hours) while enabling water storage for drier days, and a more efficient use of water overall, which contributed to stabilising the local food production and consequently food and nutrition security. As women typically prepare food for their families, other activities such as introducing agroforestry orchards allowed to produce fresh and healthy food and reduced the need for women to go to the market. Such activities also provided an additional income source¹⁵, increasing women's economic independence in households usually dependent on men's contributions¹⁶.

10 Ministry of Environment in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries, Commonwealth of the River Jubones Basin and Provincial Government of Pichincha.

11 Pichincha Province and the provinces of the Jubones River basin: Loja, Azuay and El Oro.

12 Title of the Project: Enhancing resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River basin, FORECCSA in Spanish, more info: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-resilience-of-communities-to-the-adverse-effects-of-climate-change-on-food-security-in-pichincha-province-and-the-jubones-river-basin/>

13 FAO. 2018. Vocabulary linked to Gender: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/x0220s/x0220s01.htm>

14 Final Project Performance Report submitted to the Adaptation Fund covering implementation up to June 2018.

15 Decentralized Evaluation of the FORECCSA Project: Final Evaluation Ecuador 2011–2018. Quito, 2018.

16 According to Observatorio de Igualdad de la CEPAL in Ecuador in 2017, the proportion of women without income of their own in 2017 in Ecuador reached 33% while for men the number was 10%, More info: <https://oig.cepal.org/en/indicators/people-without-incomes-their-own>

Many of the lessons from this gender mainstreaming work¹⁷ have now been taken across to the implementation of a joint Adaptation Fund project in Colombia and Ecuador to build the adaptive capacities and food security of the indigenous Awá and Afro descendant communities in the border area between the two countries¹⁸, and which is one of the most climate sensitive and food insecure regions in Latin America¹⁹. The ecosystems are highly vulnerable to small changes in temperatures and climate variability that brings a higher incidence of extreme rainfall events, aggravating environmental degradation of the binational watersheds. Afro households in Ecuador reported having suffered from an emergency situation leading to food insecurity in the last year with armed conflicts coming first (29 percent) and droughts second (26 percent).²⁰ In designing the binational project, community leaders identified both peace building and gender as cross-cutting themes that should be integrated in all the project activities, contributing to greater equality and social equity.

The binational project aims to strengthen food security and nutrition through climate change adaptation measures in the two watersheds, the Guaitara-Carchi and the Mira-Mataje. It contributes to reversing the marginalization that Afro and Awá communities have faced from the social and environmental damage from the conflict and contribute to peace and reconciliation through adaptation to climate change. Activities planned include recovery of traditional and local knowledge to support sustainable adaptation measures and to feed into community dialogues and decision-making processes, increased scientific knowledge for better climate risk management, conservation and recovery of ecosystems while enhancing livelihoods' resilience.

In addition to borrowing the gender mainstreaming approach from FORECCSA, the binational project has an added dimension to address disproportionate challenges faced by the two indigenous populations due to the sixty-year long conflict in Colombia and that spilled over to Ecuador through forced displacements, environmental damage, limited access to productive assets and land, and poor social services. A stable peace is vital for both countries, in Colombia where the former conflict destabilized communities, and Ecuador where displaced Colombians sought refuge. Ecuador hosts over 60,000 Colombian refugees and 226,000 Colombians who have applied for refugee status.²¹ Colombian refugees face high levels of discrimination and difficulties in finding income-generating activities and accommodation, while Ecuadorians feel increased levels of insecurity and a decline in job availability due to the influx of refugees. Afro-Colombians especially tend to suffer from a double discrimination for being Colombian refugees and their dark skin colour.²² Prevention of violence against women and girls has also been identified as an urgent need to guarantee an equitable access to social services and productive inputs.

To encourage peace-building, the project emphasises strengthening institutional and community capacities among the indigenous Awá and Afro populations, based around a cultural and conflict-sensitive approach that also considers gender mainstreaming. In its first year of implementation, this project has built participatory approaches to enhance coordination and synergies among government ministries, local governments, Awá and Afro communities respecting their world views and cultural context, requiring extensive consultative processes.

¹⁷Assessing Progress: Integrating Gender in Adaptation Fund Projects and Programmes, 2020. More info:

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/AF-Integrating-Gender-2020-web.pdf>

¹⁸ Project Title: Building adaptive capacity to climate change through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area. More info: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/building-adaptive-capacity-climate-change-food-security-nutrition-actions-vulnerable-afro-indigenous-communities-colombia-ecuador-border-area-colombia-ecuador-2/>

¹⁹ Seddon, A.W.R., et al. 2016. Sensitivity of global terrestrial ecosystems to climate variability. Nature.

²⁰ Ecuador Baseline study for the binational Adaptation Fund project between Colombia and Ecuador (not yet published).

²¹ Three percent are in the province of Carchí and eighteen percent in the province of Esmeraldas. Data covering the period from 1989 to 2016. Refugee Directory 2016.

²² Tension perception score study undertaken in Esmeraldas y Carchi in Ecuador by WFP in 2015.

The joint Ecuador-Colombia project is only in its initial stages of implementation, however lessons from FORECCSA and initial work in both countries have highlighted the importance of having detailed analyses of the socio-cultural interplay at both national (institutional) and local (community and household) levels to design and implement activities appropriately addressing the needs of the populations being targeted. The work has also emphasised how important it is to link scientific knowledge and local perceptions in the construction of methodologies to address people's vulnerability to food insecurity and climate change impacts. This investment in undertaking appropriate studies in the early stages also aims to generate deeper evidence as an important contribution to better understanding the interlinkages between climate, gender, peace and food security outcomes.

Enabling social cohesion as part of building climate resilience for food insecure populations in El Salvador's Dry Corridor

In El Salvador, WFP's focus on enabling resilience to food insecurity and climate-related shocks has taken a different focus, with much of the work building on El Niño Response Project²³, a project that was undertaken between 2016 to 2018 that aimed to strengthen people's livelihoods' and community-based risk management. In 2019, WFP with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) examined this project as part of research to better understand how WFP's work in the country could improve the prospects for peace. Another project known as *Gastromotiva*²⁴ was also reviewed for this research, and which focused on promoting social inclusion using restoration training as an agent of behavior change providing empowerment, income and job opportunities to youth between the age of 18 and 30 that are in socially vulnerable situations (especially returnees from failed migrations and youth victims of gang violence).

To better understand the context, violence in El Salvador remains a major challenge for the country. The civil war in El Salvador formally ended in 1992 and the subsequent peace accords were hailed as a success by the international community. However, violence did not end with the war. Fast forward about 20 years and El Salvador reports the highest homicide rates in the world: between 2014 and 2017, an estimated 20,000 Salvadorans were killed, with the majority of these attributed to gangs. Exacerbating insecurity in El Salvador is the weak judicial system, corruption and high levels of impunity. The lack of trust and confidence in state authorities and the intense pressure by the gangs means that most crimes go unreported.

There are also specific gender dimensions tied to gang dynamics and the wider macho culture. This has resulted in a much more limited space for women to exercise agency, with increased pressure on men to assume a dominant behavior. Domestic violence against women is largely silenced and tacitly accepted. Femicide – the gender-motivated killing of women – has become a critical concern, with rates rapidly increasing. From 2007 to 2012 El Salvador had the highest reported femicide rate in the world.²⁵ Combined with this are broader inequalities, with the 2018 Gender Inequality Index (GII), El ranking El Salvadorian 121st out of 189 countries.²⁶ Rural women especially face fundamental challenges. Agriculture represents an important source of livelihoods for both men and women but only 12 per

23 Project Name: El Niño response in the Dry Corridor of Central America, more info:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/pro-act-el-nino-response-dry-corridor-central-america-2016-2018>

24 Project title: Youth urban Project in San Salvador, WFP, 2017.

25 Karen Musalo, "El Salvador-a Peace Worse Than War: Violence, Gender and a Failed Legal Response," *Yale JL & Feminism* 30 (2018).

26 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GIIB>

cent of producers are women, illiteracy is higher for women²⁷, and only 13 per cent of women own land and, typically, their parcels are smaller and less fertile than those of men²⁸. Less than five per cent of women have access to credit and technical assistance²⁹, and they generally lack awareness of their personal rights and empowerment opportunities.

These issues are coupled with the challenges of climate variability and change. El Salvador is part of the Dry Corridor, with climatic shocks having been especially challenging for food security in the past decade. From 2012 to 2015 the country suffered four consecutive droughts that generated agricultural losses of up to USD 218.8 million³⁰. In 2018 the country experienced the longest dry period in the last 48 years, and this occurred at the most critical phase of the first crop cycle. This was followed by extremely heavy rains during the second and last crop cycle that further exacerbated the situation. Such challenges posed by this climate variability coupled with existing deep rural poverty, subsistence agricultural livelihoods and youth unemployment, is decreasing people's resilience to future shocks and stressors. The impacts of climate change also increase women's burdens to contribute even more to household income, without being released from their domestic responsibilities, and which have negative run-on effects for children's education and health outcomes.

This complex situation has important implications for food insecurity. Many livelihoods are being destroyed by gang or climatic shocks, with poor urban and rural marginalized communities particularly prone to experiencing hunger. Many choose to migrate but can then become indebted to people smugglers, with many forced to leave their property as a security deposit. If migration is unsuccessful or there is a loss of life in the attempt to emigrate, the entire family can be made landless and homeless, with potential exploitation of the family members who stayed behind, especially if they are women and children³¹. Families who are fortunate enough to receive remittances in their communities are often threatened. Moreover, in recent years more young people have been leaving the country, given limited educational opportunities, lack of economic opportunity, the vulnerability of living away from parents in a context of endemic gang violence, and the large number of parents migrating. Some teenage migrants are parents themselves, heading north to support their own children.³²

The SIPRI research has helped WFP identify that increasing climate resilience among food insecure populations in the country's Dry Corridor goes hand in hand with improving social capital and cohesion. Many of the study's informants for example, highlighted the importance of El Niño Response project in creating a space for communities to come together and generate avenues of communication and support. Holding community meetings has become a new practice in many of these municipalities. While convincing community members to attend meetings was an initial challenge in implementing PRO-ACT, this had become much easier and many community participants expressed a desire to maintain these structures as they provide an opportunity to raise awareness, facilitate cooperation on a range of matters, foment solidarity and reduce individual-level tensions and stress caused by gang dynamics. The starkest example was that of a woman's group under El Niño Response project which, through the structures created by the project, established a revolving fund that was used to assist

27 Multiple Purpose Household Survey, 2017, Department of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC), El Salvador

28 Red Centroamericana de Mujeres Rurales, Indígenas y Campesinas (RECMURIC), https://www-cdn.oxfam.org/s3fs-public/file_attachments/desterrados-full-es-29nov-web_0.pdf

29 Desterrados: tierra, poder y desigualdad en América Latina Oxfam Internacional <https://www.oxfam.org/en/peru-brazil-nicaragua-cuba-mexico-bolivia-el-salvador-dominican-republic/how-rural-women-are>

30 Cuatro años continuos de sequía en El Salvador: 2012 – 2015, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales Enero, 2016

31 44 out every 100 persons in Northern Central American countries (NCA) perceived public security, violence and gangs as the main problems in their countries in 2017. 28 out every 100 persons in NCA have considered migrating in the last 12 months due to insecurity. Latinobarómetro 2016/17.

32 Migration Policy Institute, 'El Salvador: Civil War, Natural Disasters, and Gang Violence Drive Migration', 2018. More info: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/el-salvador-civil-war-natural-disasters-and-gang-violence-drive-migration>

people in needs. The fund has been used to cover funeral costs, transportation costs to go to hospitals, providing food baskets to families that lost the main income provider.

The research has also highlighted other ways that social capital and cohesion have been improved through the PRO-ACT project including sharing good practices with the wider community. In one instance, links were established between project participants and local schools, with pupils coming to visit the reforestation and tree nursery sites. This helped raise awareness among children of the climate-related problems affecting the area, but likewise enabling these experiences to be shared with their parents to increase the likelihood that such best practices would be owned and replicated within the community. Overall, informants noted a greater sense of empowerment to conduct communal activities, improved coexistence and solidarity, and improved ability to manage community assets and resources.

Another finding regarding youth groups under the Gastromotiva project is that creating opportunities among urban youth at risk of stigma, violence and displacement can enhance everyday peacebuilding. Empowering these youth by enabling their socio-economic inclusion and access to safe spaces allows these groups to connect, develop and become agents of change in their communities. These youth are better able to support themselves and their families without becoming caught in the dynamics of conflict, and they are less likely to consider migration.³³

The findings from the joint WFP-SIPRI study highlight a recognized nexus between existing dynamics in violence, gender and climate that can threaten livelihoods and aggravate food insecurity and ultimately fuel negative coping strategies, including migration. Efforts to build social cohesion is an underpinning element that can address each of these challenges, and which is being given additional consideration in the design of new and innovative activities.

Lessons and opportunities from the field

One of the key highlights from WFP's work in Latin America is that most of its programmes aimed at addressing food insecurity among smallholder farming communities inevitably involve building people's resilience against climate-related shocks. These rural communities typically have agriculturally-based livelihoods that are climate-sensitive, making families more exposed and vulnerable to climate variability and change. Yet while much is being implemented in the arena of climate change adaptation for food insecure households, there is no standard way to consider how to integrate social and gender norms within the analysis and design of such programmes. WFP is currently looking at tools to help support this integration, however it is notable that there is a large range of approaches that look at resilience and adaptation measurement, each approach with its advantages and disadvantages³⁴. While there is no universally agreed upon approach, a common thread is the importance to focus first on qualitative analysis to better understand and design programmes that address the social, political and cultural fabric of communities being targeted for support.

This social lens is key. It has long been known that the collaboration and inclusion of people throughout project design and implementation is key to strengthen communities' resilience, including their social relations, interactions and ties. This investment in communities enhances their social capital as a critical dimension of building social reliance, solidarity and cohesion, and assumes this will have positive

33 WFP's Contributions to Improving the Prospects for Peace – El Salvador Case Study, SIPRI, 2019.

34 ODI, 2019, "Measuring and Evaluating Resilience: Key Insights from WFP's Strategies and Informants" (not yet published)

impacts in reducing tensions and conflict among and within different groups.³⁵ Recognising that this investment is important, WFP has been for many years implementing a mainstreamed approach to co-design and co-implement resilience programme activities through its community-based participatory planning (CBPP) work,³⁶ and which is increasingly seen to contribute to building trust and social cohesion in communities.³⁷ The global research undertaken by SIPRI of WFP's work suggests such livelihood and community-based programmes can contain positive peace dividends³⁸.

There are also positive impacts for gender dynamics, and as observed within WFP programme activities implemented in Latin America, including improvements in the position of women in the community and households, and increased social connectivity.³⁹ WFP has been keen to push these achievements further, and in the process has become increasingly aware that gender responsive programming may have its limitations. For women and girls to act as agents of change, they need to be able to build their resilience to the impacts of climate variability and change while tackling prevailing gender inequalities and drivers of conflict. Moving towards gender transformative programmes require stand-alone gender activities that address the root causes (and not just the symptoms) of gender inequality and disempowerment. This appeals to WFP's mandate of supporting the most vulnerable populations, but there are practical challenges in effectively implementing programmes that can achieve multiple objectives across the hunger, climate, security and gender nexus.

As these case studies in Latin America highlight, there are a lot of important linkages between food security programmes that promote gender, climate change and security outcomes. Explicit consideration of their linkages however remains underexplored and highlights the need for more systematised approaches to capture the positive dividends between peace, gender and climate change - beyond hidden assumptions. In the cases of Ecuador and El Salvador, anecdotal evidence from WFP programmes suggest the multiple benefits of these interventions yet the challenge lies in gaining quantitative results to confirm these findings. Importantly these very socially-derived issues create their own nuances, presenting challenges in both designing programmes to effectively address multiple objectives. New frameworks that provide a flexible guide to how to consider these different dimensions may help to ensure improved design that addresses the different nexus areas. At the same time, more investment in results measurement remains key, taking into consideration that robust measurement of multiple outcomes across this nexus also requires a practical balance in the depth of assessment and evaluation tools in order to avoid issues such as respondent fatigue and data overload.

While these challenges exist, they should not justify inaction. Achieving gender equality, peace and zero hunger should remain paramount goals globally. Climate variability and change makes these efforts all the more urgent.

³⁵ SIPRI, 2019, "The World Food Programme's Contribution to Improving the prospect of Peace: 2019 Global Report". Available at: <https://www.sipri.org/publications/2019/other-publications/world-food-programmes-contribution-improving-prospects-peace>

³⁶ For further information on WFP's 3PA, see WFP, 'The Three-pronged approach (3PA) Factsheet', 2 May 2017.

³⁷ WFP, Synthesis Report of the Evaluation Series on the Impact of Food for Assets (2002–2011) and Lessons for Building Livelihoods Resilience: Impact Evaluation Synthesis (WFP: Rome, 2014).

³⁸ SIPRI, 2019, "The World Food Programme's Contribution to Improving the prospect of Peace: 2019 Global Report". Available at: <https://www.sipri.org/publications/2019/other-publications/world-food-programmes-contribution-improving-prospects-peace>

³⁹ WFP, The Potential of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to Empower Women and Improve Women's Nutrition: A Five Country Study (WFP: Rome, 2017).