**DETAILED CHECKLIST ON PROTECTION AND GENDER ANALYSIS WITH REGARD TO TRANSFER MODALITY SELECTION**

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| **Protection AND GENDER risks** | **Aspects to consider when analysing protection and gender in connection with transfer modality and delivery mechanism** |
| **BENEFICIARIES’ SAFETY***Local populations face various forms of safety issues, and the seriousness of these issues varies depending on context. Safety issues include: physical attacks, theft/robbery; sexual assaults and rapes; and intimidation. Many of these issues are more prominent during or in the immediate aftermath of emergencies where rule of law and policing is inadequate.* | * What are the different risks to safety affecting the populations targeted for WFP assistance in respective specific locations?
* Which of the identified risks are experienced: within the household, within the community, in or on the way to the market place, at the distribution point, along the road on the way to and/or from the distribution point?
* How do these safety concerns restrict safe access of targeted populations to markets, or planned food/cash and voucher distribution points?
* Who amongst the targeted populations are most affected by these issues? Do women, men, girls and/or boys face different safety issues?
* What would be the expected impact on the safety of targeted populations if cash, voucher or food transfers were brought into the community?
* Is there any measure in place, and/or is it possible for WFP to put in place any additional measure to prevent/mitigate safety issues arising because of the introduction of cash, voucher or in-kind assistance?
* What are the mechanisms in place to monitor risk associated with the collection and distribution of cash, voucher or in-kind?
* Which of the transfer modalities presents the lowest safety risks to beneficiaries?
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| **LACK OF IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS (IDs)***In crisis, affected populations may lose their identification cards; while in remote communities, poor and illiterate people may be unaware of or denied the access to register births and acquire IDs. Yet, IDs are often needed for registration and distribution of assistance.*  | * To what extent is the population targeted for assistance required to provide identification documentation in order to receive the entitlement?
* Amongst the food insecure population, who possesses identification documents and who is denied the same (women, children-headed households, elderly, refugees, stateless persons, IDPs)?
* How might the lack of identification document hinder access to food assistance by the targeted population and to what extent will it obstruct access by all identified vulnerable groups?
* How might WFP alone, or in partnership with government entities and/or partners, be able to facilitate the acquisition of identification documents to facilitate access to assistance? If not, what kind of transfer is best to reach those without documentation?
* In the absence of proper documentation, what are the alternatives for identification and what is the best-suited transfer or combination of transfer modalities?
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| **LACK OF ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY** *Digital technology facilitates the delivery of cash and voucher transfers. However, in some cases, technology may be inaccessible or unfamiliar to part of/ or all targeted food insecure groups (older persons, youth or child-headed households, or illiterate persons). Hence, technology becomes a protection concern as it may hinder access to assistance and further lead to beneficiaries’ marginalisation.*  | * What types of digital platforms are required to transfer cash, vouchers or food?
* Do these platforms already exist in the locations targeted for assistance? To what extent are they already available and accessible to targeted populations?
* Who has access to/uses them (men/women, urban /rural areas, older persons, persons with disability, child-headed families)?
* Which targeted food insecure groups are lacking access to technology? Why can’t they access it? How will the lack of access impede their ability to benefit from WFP assistance?
* How might the introduction of cash or vouchers affect their ability to access and participate in WFP assistance?
* Which transfers, or combination of transfers, are more suited to those lacking access to technology?
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| **LACK OF SYSTEM FOR PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY** *The lack of system and guidelines for collecting, storing, processing and sharing the information about households and individuals (both biometric and private information) in a digital age can put people at risks. Intended or unintended disclosure of information about certain individuals or groups can expose them to threats and persecution.* | * What system and standards for collecting, storing, processing and sharing beneficiary information exist in the WFP country office?
* If such a system does not exist, will WFP have the capacity to establish one?
* What kind of personal data protection and privacy policies and measures, including procedures to deal with breach of confidentiality, do cooperating partners apply?
* How much training do cooperating partners’ and WFP staff need to properly gather and handle the information?
* What are the risks associated with collecting, storing, processing and sharing personal information? What are the risks specific to beneficiaries (men/women) and the ones specific to humanitarian personnel?
* What measures are in place to prevent /mitigate intended or unintended disclosure of sensitive information?
* Do cooperating partners agree that data will be used solely for the intended purpose of the intervention, and that personal data will be destroyed/deleted at the completion of the intervention?
* Can the cooperating partner guarantee adequate technical and physical security to protect against unauthorized access, use, modification, disclosure or other misuse of personal data?
* Are cooperating partners and service providers willing to formalize measures for personal data protection and privacy in the FLAs and contracts?
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| **GENDER ROLES** | * What are the different economic roles of women and men, including the role in the management of income and cash?
* What are the different domestic/household roles of women and men, including the role in the management of food?
* As a result of the social status of women and men, and security concerns in general, how is the mobility of women and men in their communities, including the mobility to go to shops?
* As a result of the gender roles and mobility status of women and men, who tends to have control over cash, voucher and food in the household?
* Will gender sensitization activities help promote gender equality in the utilization of and control over cash, voucher or food?
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| **HOUSEHOLD TENSION/VIOLENCE** | * What is the structure of power and decision-making within the household? Who is responsible for food security?
* What is the prevalence of domestic violence in targeted communities based on existing studies and information?
* What are the contributing factors to domestic tension/violence?
* What is the impact on the tension between male and female members of the family? Who is more at risk: men or women?
* How is domestic tension/violence impacting polygamous families?
* Has humanitarian/development assistance contributed to the tension/conflict?
* How is the introduction of cash, voucher or in-kind expected to impact the tension/conflict?
* How might WFP transfers inadvertently contribute to increasing risk to men and women affected by domestic tension/violence?
* Which types of transfers or combination of transfers are feasible given community tension/conflict?
* What mechanisms are already in place to mitigate the household tension/violence?
* Which additional mitigation measures can WFP set up to ensure that the new transfer modality will not exacerbate factors contributing to household tension/ violence?
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| **Social tension/conflict***Ethnic differences, economic disparities, political/social discrimination, unequal access to natural resources, territorial control give rise to community conflicts or tensions. WFP must understand the sources, actors, and how its transfers affect/ impact on the conflict/tension and vice versa.*  | * What is the nature of the conflict or tension between ethnic groups, clans, families, and other groups, if any?
* What are the sources of the conflict/tension?
* Has humanitarian/development assistance contributed to the tension/conflict?
* How is the conflict/tension manifested?
* Who are the actors involved? Who are the populations at risk? Are men and women impacted differently? If so, who amongst men, women, boys and girls are more at risk to the effects of the community tension/conflict?
* How is the introduction of cash, voucher or in-kind expected to impact the community tension/conflict?
* Could WFP transfers contribute to increasing risk-affected populations?
* Which types of transfers or combination of transfers are feasible given community tension/conflict?
* What mechanisms are already in place to mitigate the tension?
* Which additional mitigation measures can WFP implement to ensure that the new transfer modality does not exacerbate factors contributing to tensions and conflict in the community?
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| **NEGATIVE COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS** *Negative perceptions of communities targeted for assistance (beneficiary and/or non-beneficiary members) can hinder WFP and its partners’ ability to deliver the assistance. It can also lead to reprisals for those receiving assistance.*  | * How do local communities perceive international assistance in general and food assistance in particular? Is the perception different from one group to the other, from men to women?
* If the various communities and their leaders perceive WFP assistance negatively, what are the reasons for such perceptions?
* How might negative perceptions affect the introduction of a new transfer modality?
* Which transfer modality is most acceptable to beneficiaries, and why?
* How does WFP ensure that views and voices of beneficiaries are heard and duly taken into account throughout the project cycle?
* What is the WFP sensitization plan to explain procedures and criteria for the selection of beneficiaries?
* Are there processes for beneficiaries to express feedback on their views about the proposed assistance and modalities?
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| **DIVERSION OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH CORRUPTION, FRAUD AND OTHER MEANS***Diversion in its plurality (systemic corruption, illegal taxation, fraud by individuals) may happen at national and local level and can be perpetrated by various actors. Diversion of assistance is a protection concern as crisis-affected population are denied their access to basic needs.* | * What are the different forms of diversion of assistance in WFP targeted localities, and who are responsible for them (e.g. community leaders, food management committees, local authorities, traders, cooperating partners/civil society groups, WFP staff)?
* What is the prevalence of corruption at national and local levels, based on available empirical evidence? What are the functioning institutions and process to stem corruption?
* How has the current WFP assistance been affected by corruption of assistance?
* How might the introduction of new transfers of cash, voucher or in-kind practices exacerbate the various forms of diversion of assistance, including corruption, illegal taxation, and/or fraud?
* What are the mitigation and accountability measures available for WFP? If none, is WFP able to establish such measures and reliable systems?
* Which transfer modality would be least likely at risk of diversion?
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| **MANIPULATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES***When assistance is used as a political instrument, or the decision of its use is affected by political reasons, certain food insecure groups may be excluded from assistance, leading further to their marginalisation, adoption of negative coping mechanisms, etc.* | * Do authorities in the targeted populations manipulate humanitarian assistance – including food assistance (e.g. manipulation of geographic targeting, of specific beneficiary groups, appropriation of food allocation for political purposes)? If so, how?
* Who are the groups negatively affected by such practices, and for what reasons?
* How might the introduction of new transfers of cash, voucher or in-kind practices exacerbate the various forms of political manipulation?
* Which transfer modality is least likely at risk to manipulation?
* What accountability measures are available to WFP? If none, is WFP in a position to establish reliable accountability systems?
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