

| Page | Section | Text Extract | Comment |
|------|---------|---|--|
| N/A | N/A | general comment | While the Guidelines recognize the women-led organizations, women's rights and social movements, it fails to mention specifically the Feminist movement, which for LAC region is the key actor in the GEWE agenda, both at civil society level and governmental level with some gov feminists agendas (Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay) already in place. |
| N/A | N/A | general comment | Acknowledging the intersectional approach mentioned in the guidelines and that it might be implied in it, would be advisable to include specific mention to the LGBTQI+ and Afro communities (as relevant to the LAC region), for better understanding the challenges faced by individuals based on their sexual orientation, gender identity and race, and provide recommendations accordingly. |
| N/A | N/A | general comment | In the areas where women's and girls' specific nutritional needs are considered throughout the life cycle, there is mostly reference to the reproductive period, failing to address nutritional issues linked to age for elderly women. In LAC women do constitute the majority of the elderly population, and due to the gender inequalities through their life cycle, not only had more challenges to achieve economic autonomy but are also underrepresented as recipients of pensions to secure their food access. Elderly people also appear in the text mainly as dependents, not making enough evidence about their autonomy and independence, and in many cases, main carers themselves of children of parents who have migrated to urban or abroad. |
| N/A | N/A | general comment | The document makes very little reference to a) informal economy and b) informal education sectors for instance, that are particularly pertinent in urban areas, also require consideration and gender transformative approaches as most countries in the global south are characterized to a large extent by informality in sectors critical to women's empowerment and gender inequality. |
| 10 | 3.1 | Cross-cutting recommendations | Most countries have advanced laws on gender equalities, clearly state where gaps remain, i.e. in terms of access to land and also enforcement of laws through harmonization of legal policies with community laws. Engaging community leaders is key. |
| 10 | 3.1. | ii) Implement, strengthen or introduce legislation promoting non-discrimination and gender equality for all women and girls in all their | This recommendation is quite vague and encompasses all others. |
| 16 | 3.5.2 | (iii) Mobilize young women to ensure they complete their education in order to be able to participate in decision-making at various levels. | Specify that completion of education does not only refer to primary school as this level, although important, it doesn't help women in fully accessing decision making processes and opportunities for business growth. Instead of "mobilize young women" we suggest "Put in place mechanisms to ensure girls' retention in schools through secondary and tertiary education |
| 20 | 3.6.4 | 80 (i) Address legal barriers, gender norms and gender biases for women's financial inclusion... | A large barrier for women to be formally financially included is access to national identity documents required to comply with Know Your Customer (KYC) regulations that need to be met in order to open an account. A key area where Governments can support is ensuring women have easy access to these documents. |
| 20 | 3.6 | Support women's transition from informal to formal economy where appropriate, | Identify and explicitly mention challenges related to transitioning from informal to formal economy, including access to finances, knowledge and skills as well as procedures to facilitate transition; access to markets and procurement will also be key in this regard |

| | | | |
|----|-------------|---|--|
| 26 | 3.9.1 | Shock-responsive social protection programs can support communities, households and individuals to prevent poverty, overcome social exclusion and manage risks in relation to different types of shocks and | the mention of shock responsive is not necessary - as it describes the function of social protection systems as a whole |
| 26 | 3.9.1 | A comprehensive set of social policies and programs can significantly contribute towards the advancement of gender equality, providing a lever for addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination | is gender sensitiveness implied? Because a gender neutral social protection will not necessarily address these issues |
| 27 | 3.9.1 | para. 112 | We suggest to move this paragraph up and emphasize the need for gender-sensitive approaches |
| 26 | 3.9.1 - 110 | Social protection programmes can have direct positive impacts on food security and nutrition by giving access to more food and healthier diets nutrition for women and their families, | Suggest to rephrase: Social protection programmes can have direct positive impacts on food security and nutrition by giving access to more nutritious food and healthier diets for women and their families, particularly in times of crisis. |
| 13 | 3.3.1. | "Gender-based violence (GBV) – whether physical, sexual, psychological or economic - is a universal problem. Food insecurity and GBV are linked in multiple ways...." | We would suggest adding some analytical data/info to further sustain the negative impact of GBV on food security and nutrition. As of October 2020, already, during the World Food Day, Statistics show that on average one in three women experience physical or sexual abuse in her lifetime. particular, in the agriculture sector and in rural areas, which constitute a significant barrier, as when women are hurt, food insecurity and poverty will prevail |
| 13 | 3.3.1 | "Issues and Challenges" | While agreed that food insecurity can exacerbate the severity or impact of GBV, suggest to further put forward the causes of which analysis will result on synergies between GBV and food security strategies, a combination should be found between the recognition of the issues, challenges, and constraints that women face, and adopting measures that help relieve women of their burdens, and the redistribution of gender roles in the family responsibilities that will positively impact the food security |
| 14 | 3.3.2. | (v) Improving reporting mechanisms for GBV and sexual harassment. | We should ensure that assessments and evaluation tools efficiently integrate GBV indicators, so that we can further monitor progress on eradication of GBV and impacts on food security and nutrition. Currently indicators are mainly focused on women's inclusion in community management committees and their decision making role in them, which cannot help to measure progress on the elimination of GBV and how it affects the food security and nutrition situation of their areas. |
| 27 | 3.10.1. | Climate change and disaster impacts for women and girl | Suggest adding some evidences/data on impact of climate change affecting disproportionately women and girls because of their greater vulnerability to shocks (floods, droughts...) |
| 29 | 3.10.1. | Conflict impacts for women and girls in the context of food security and nutrition | Important to also flag that women and girls make up a large portion of internally displaced populations (IDPs) and refugees... some recent studies in the Sahel reported that over 80% of the total population of IDPs are women and children. |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 30 | 3.11. | Policies and strategic approaches | Essential policies and strategic approaches would also be to adapt and harmonise tools as well as promote at all levels solutions based on better sex and age disaggregated data - which will help understand the role of gender in conflict and food and nutrition crises. This will also improve the early warning systems and targeted solutions which address the specific food and nutrition needs of women and girls. |
| 28 | 3.10.1 - 116 | This is affecting food availability for the poorest people | Suggest to add affordability: this is affecting food availability and affordability for the poorest people |
| 11 | Paragraph 31. | Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should: | Consider including: Design and implement interventions that include local women's knowledge on food and nutrition |
| 11 | Gender inequitable access to and distribution of nutritious food | 3.2. Women's and girls' food security and nutrition 3.2.1. Issues and challenges | Consider including: Women with low decision-making power have a higher chance of having undernourished children |
| 12 | Empowering women and girls for improved food security and nutrition | "This means improving women's access to resources, ensuring they have access to knowledge on nutrition and healthy diets, and addressing the root causes of gender norms that can undermine their participation in household | We know that women generally have access to productive resources through relations with men; the challenge comes in women having control over and making decisions on the use of such productive assets. Consider adjusting to: "This means improving women's access to and control of productive resources, ensuring they have access to knowledge on nutrition and healthy diets, and addressing the root causes of gender norms that can undermine their participation in household decision-making" |
| 13 | 3.3 Elimination of sexual and gender-based violence against women for improved food security and nutrition 3.3.1. Issues and Challenges | Humanitarian crises, including those resulting from climate change, conflicts, disasters and pandemics often exacerbate underlying gender inequality, vulnerabilities and the risks of sexual and gender-based violence. For example, COVID-19 and the associated social and economic stress has resulted in a dramatic rise in domestic violence cases globally. | Beyond preventing and addressing violence from the very onset of crises, with targeted approaches for survivors of violence, and special attention to the most disadvantaged efforts towards building resilience should include: addressing the root causes (gender discriminatory norms, stereotypes)of GBV. |
| 69 | 3.6.2. Women's involvement in food systems as producers and entrepreneurs. Issues and Challenges | Gender inequality in food systems reduces women's and girls' ability to reach their full potential. It limits women's access to resources, affecting productivity and women's ability to manage risks | The bigger challenge for women is not so much accessing productive resources, but more about them controlling these assets. Consider adjusting to:" It limits women's access to and control over productive resources..." |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|---|
| 10 | 3.1 Cross-cutting recommendations | Ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance to enforce women's rights, including on property in rural and urban areas, inheritance and | Consider including: Ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance to enforce women's rights, including property in rural and urban areas, inheritance, financial services, and GBV services. |
| 14 | 3.4.1 Issues and Challenges | Activities often undertaken by women relating to food production, such as planting, irrigation and harvesting crops and processing fish, are also often unpaid and unrecognized despite | For activities often undertaken by women relating to food production, consider including activities around small livestock management such as chicken and goats in addition to crop related activities. |
| 19 | Access to financial services and social capital | Governments, with the support of private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, should: | Consider: Federate and formalise women farmer collectives as they are the first safety net that women fall back to. |
| 10 | 30 (iv) | Ensure that targeted social protection measures – including cash and food transfers, school feeding, pensions and social welfare measures – are in place to support the poorest, including women and girls, also during times of vulnerability, emergency and | factor in disability inclusion as it affects women's and girls' empowerment |
| 14 | 51 | 11 Such time-consuming chores not only keep girls away from school, but many girls also face the double | not sure what the 11 stands for in this text, kindly check |
| 15 | 53 | Governments, with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector and other relevant stakeholders, should: (i) Address gender norms with respect to the distribution of unpaid care and domestic work, and promoting sharing of unpaid care and domestic work more equally between women and men within the family; (ii) Promote the provision and take up of | add clause that incorporates traditional leadership as they are key to influencing societal norms |
| 3 | Part 1- Introduction | Advancing gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment | Separate gender equality of women and girls. By including women and girls in the same sentence we assimilate both. Women and girls have different rights. Women are adults and girls are children. As children, girls also benefit from additional safeguards to their rights. Furthermore, programming should not treat their needs as the same as they do not face the same challenges. Whilst gender equality is important to both groups it would be important to separate the two to ensure that we accurately reflect their needs related to food security, nutrition, sexual reproductive health and gender-based violence. Make this distinction throughout the text. |

| | | | |
|---|----------|---|--|
| 4 | point 6 | Rural girls face the triple disadvantage of location, gender and age. | Girls residing in rural settings rather than rural girls. It would also be important to reflect on the challenges of girls residing in conflict settings and environmental disasters too as these are the contexts where there is often greater nutrition and food assistance need. Also include a point on women in these contexts and the different barriers they face. |
| 4 | Point 8 | Despite positive progress made over decades, gender inequality persists as women and girls continue to face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination in many areas. This manifests in unequal access to, and control over, key productive resources, assets, technologies, services, economic opportunities, and participation in decision-making processes at household, community and national levels, as well as unbalanced and unrecognized responsibilities in terms of unpaid care and domestic work - all negatively impacting various dimensions of food security: availability, access, | Make separate paragraphs. One addressed to girls and the other to women. For example, women face challenges participating in decision making but girls face challenges with access to education and with child marriage. Assimilating women and girls is problematic because it does not consider their respective needs. Also, consider a sentence on disability. The current paragraph refers mainly to women and not girls. |
| 6 | Point 16 | List of actors that the guidelines can apply too | Would we not include clearer indications of which government counterparts? For example, the health sector would be engaged too as they play a key role in nutrition provision. |
| 7 | Part 2 | CORE PRINCIPLES THAT UNDERPIN THE GUIDELINES | What about the convention on the rights of the child and other legal frameworks protecting the rights of the child? A number of them make specific references to the girl child. |

| | | | |
|----|----------|--|--|
| 9 | Point 25 | Intersectionality and multidimensional approach. The Guidelines recognize that women and girls often experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, affecting their food security and nutrition outcomes. The Guidelines promote a multidimensional approach that addresses these interrelated and mutually reinforcing deprivations, in particular for the indigenous communities, and marginalized and disadvantaged women most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. | Refer to disability inclusion. |
| 10 | 30 (vi) | (vi) Promote gender mainstreaming across different relevant sectors, including agriculture at all governmental levels as this supports women's and girls' participation and empowerment and creates impetus to | Distinguish again between women and girls. For example, the response for women would be to facilitate access to agriculture, but for girls, it would be education or possibly training/income-generating activities that consider ILO standards and do not contribute to child labour. In addition, it is important to note that agriculture is a sector that has high levels of child labour specifically in lower-income countries so any initiatives to mainstream gender need to consider what mechanisms can be integrated to reduce this risk. |
| 11 | 30 (iii) | iii) Collect and use gender quantitative and qualitative data disaggregated by age, disability and other variables, which takes into account the national, regional and local context and its impact on gender relations, roles and norms and that | Collect and analyse to inform design and programming. |
| 11 | | Women's and girls' specific nutritional needs throughout the life cycle | The next section only refers to women but what about girls' specific nutritional needs? |
| 12 | 39 | Empowering women and girls for improved food security and nutrition | Is access to education not one of the ways to also empower girls? This will also contribute to increased knowledge of nutrition and improved nutritional practices because the individual has more access to information and can therefore use this to make decisions. |

| | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 13 | 43 | 3.3.1.Issues and Challenges | <p>Include data on the relationship between malnutrition and GBV. Please see below: Evidence has demonstrated that food insecurity and hunger is a driver of GBV and that the incidence of GBV also has a devastating impact on an individual's, household and community's food security and nutritional status. For example, the overlap of violence and poor nutrition has implications for birth weight, stunting and wasting of children under five (5) years of age and negatively affects the health, resilience and productive capacity of survivors. The causes of disasters and crises associated with violent conflict, climate change and environmental degradation which result in food insecurity are themselves highly gendered through male-dominated economic models. The overlap of violence and poor nutrition has implications for birth weight, stunting and wasting of children under five (5) years of age and negatively affects the health, resilience and productive capacity of survivors. Whereas food deprivation itself is a form of violence, it simultaneously aggravates other forms of violence, including forced marriage (early and child marriage), trafficking or intimate partner violence (IPV).</p> <p>It is applied as a structural barrier to the attainment of food and nutrition security via a range of pathways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •withholding food or restricting funds to purchase food; •controlling when and how women eat; pushing women into high-risk behaviour to secure money for food or; •the normalization of physical violence related to the non-performance of food-related work (food production, cooking). |
|----|----|-----------------------------|--|