

High-Level Forum “Inclusion, Leadership and Participation of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action, Risk-Informed Recovery and Resilience”

Sessions summary Cameroon – 14, 15, 16 September 2021

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General Introduction

Over the past decade, the four countries bordering the Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria) have faced a variety of challenges, resulting from a complex combination of a multitude of factors, including armed conflict involving non-state armed groups, extreme levels of poverty, climatic upheaval and most recently the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic and related prevention measures have had a greater economic and social impact on women and girls, exacerbating their already precarious situation in the region¹. According to the Lake Chad Basin Humanitarian Overview (OCHA, July 2021)², *“in the Lake Chad Basin, 10.5 million people need humanitarian assistance, including 5.1 million people struggling with food insecurity – the worst increase in four years –; 400,000 children are severely malnourished and 2.8 million internally displaced across the Lake Chad Basin. We count 5.1 million food insecure people - the worst increase in four years - 400,000 severely malnourished children, and 2.8 million internally displaced people in the Lake Chad Basin. After 12 years of violence, basic social services and already limited natural resources are severely strained »*.

The Cameroon Forum provides a unique opportunity for dialogue, exchange and adoption of common strategies by different stakeholders from governments, the United Nations (UN) system and multilateral agencies, as well as civil society. This is for humanitarian action, early recovery, and resilience programmes in favour of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

The discussions will focus on six main themes:

1. Advancing gender equality and social inclusion, and the leadership of women and girls in the Regional Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience Strategy for Areas Affected by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin Region (RSS)
2. Women participation and leadership in humanitarian action, recovery and resilience processes.
3. Making Disaster Risk Reduction (prevention, preparedness, and recovery) and adaptation to climate change gender-responsive in the Lake Chad Basin (LCB)
4. Protecting women and girls in humanitarian settings in the LCB
5. Working on the Nexus Humanitarian-Peace-Development from a gender perspective
6. Funding for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian, recovery, and disaster and climate resilience programming in West and Central Africa: What are the priorities?

¹The impact of COVID-19 on women https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital_library/publications/2020/04/policy-brief-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-women

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/lake-chad-basin-humanitarian-snapshot-19-july-2021>

DAY 1: 10h20am-1h00pm

Inaugural lesson: Advancing gender equality and social inclusion, and the leadership of women and girls in the Regional Stabilisation, Recovery and Resilience Strategy for Areas Affected by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin Region

In August 2018, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the African Union Commission had agreed on the **Regional Stabilisation, Recovery and Resilience Strategy for the Boko Haram Affected Areas of the Lake Chad Basin (RSS)**³. Based on four objectives, the Lake Chad Basin Regional Stabilisation Strategy is designed to address the stabilisation, resilience and recovery needs of the populations affected by the Boko Haram exactions. It aims, among other things, to generate **applicable policies and programmes** geared towards the short-, medium- and long-term stabilisation and development of the Lake Chad Basin region while addressing the root causes of the crisis to build resilience. Planned to last five years, the RSS covers eight territories⁴ and is **based on nine pillars**: cross-border political cooperation; security and human rights; disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration, and resettlement of people associated with Boko Haram; humanitarian assistance; governance, education, capacity building and gender approach. In its methodological approach, the RSS places an emphasis on children, youth, and women, stressing that: "*gender issues are at the heart of the Lake Chad crisis and will also be at the centre of its sustainable resolution*". Therefore, "*gender mainstreaming and a focus on addressing the needs of youth*" are recognised as cross-cutting issues but also through **Pillar 9: Empowerment and Inclusion of Women and Youth**. Since the adoption of the RSS, **much progress has been made in its institutionalisation**: official launch of an RSS fund by the UNDP, establishment of the Secretariat for the RSS programme, launch of national and regional CSO platforms; forum of governors of RSS territories, establishment of thematic working groups, etc.

Approximately 3 years after the adoption of the RSS, this opening session will question the level of implementation of the commitments of the RSS **with regard specifically to gender mainstreaming, including youth.**

The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) will be given the floor for a brief reminder of the commitments and progress made in terms of gender in the different countries to so far. The focus will also be on the accountability framework of the RSS in the area. It will also identify good practices, constraints, and challenges. In the same line of thought, **government representatives of the countries present** (Cameroon, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria) will make brief interventions to highlight specificities in their countries, with an emphasis on promising experiences for the implementation of the RSS in terms of gender. Presentations will also be made by the sub-regional institutions (**ECCAS, ECOWAS, G5-Sahel**) that geographically cover the LCBC member countries. These institutions will review their commitments in the field of gender and identify some good practices and challenges. With this last point, the opening session will make it possible to identify synergies to be developed between the sub-regional institutions regarding the implementation of the RSS.

³ <https://www.peaceau.org/uploads/strategie-regionale-de-stabilisation-de-redressement-et-de-resilience.pdf>

⁴ Cameroon: North and Extreme North Regions; Niger: Diffa region ; Nigeria : Adamaoua, Borno and Yobe States ; Chad : Lake and Hajder-Lamis regions.

Suggested questions:

- What are the major commitments contained in the different policies (with a focus on innovations and specificities with respect to the LCB context) regarding gender equality in humanitarian action and stabilisation and resilience processes?
- What is the level of implementation of these commitments at the LCB country level, drawing out promising good practices adapted to the LCB context?
- What are the perspectives for the future?

Panel Discussion : **LCBC (Regional Stabilization Program)** – speaker TBC
S.E. Francisca Tatchouop Belobe, Vice-President, ECCAS
ECOWAS, speaker TBC
Mahamadou Samaké, Chief of the Governance Department, G5 Sahel
Gender Focal Points - LCB Country Representatives - Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria

Moderator : **Marie-Josée Kandanga**, Regional Advisor Women, Peace, Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction, Regional Office-WCA, UN Women

DAY 1: 2h30-5h15pm

Women inclusion/participation/leadership in Humanitarian action, recovery, and resilience processes

The complexity of the humanitarian crisis in the LCB over the past decades calls for a **holistic and transformational response**. Crises and conflicts have differentiated impacts on different members of the affected communities. Due to the gender dimensions of crises/conflicts, gender inequalities are exacerbated leaving women and girls more vulnerable/exposed than men and boys. Although the concept of gender vulnerability is important for understanding the different ways in which women and men are affected by disasters, **it is important to keep in mind that this vulnerability is not inherent but is based on a power imbalance between women and men**, which is the source of systematic discrimination in all areas. In such a context, women and girls are easily portrayed as **passive and vulnerable beneficiaries** and their actual and potential contributions, including their leadership as first responders and their central role in community resilience, remain largely untapped assets. Also, the opportunities for changing power roles that crises offer remain '**missed opportunities**'. Yet, the evidence clearly shows that, when women and girls are fully involved and participate in defining and implementing strategies, this can **facilitate sustainable community resilience**, recovery, and reconstruction efficiently and effectively. It is this context that justifies the numerous commitments made at international and regional levels to better involve/lead women and girls in crisis/conflict situations. However, in the LCB, many of these **commitments are not always materialised** in the daily lives of women and girls, with the result that humanitarian operations are struggling to **respond in a sustainable way to the needs and priorities of women and girls and affected communities**. Many challenges persist: lack of training for different actors; poor accountability of humanitarian actors; persistent gender discrimination; etc.

This session will begin with a **brief explanation of key concepts related to the topic**, before giving a comprehensive presentation of the legal framework in the field with a focus on accountability mechanisms.

In the era of "Grand Bargain 2.0⁵", the session will look at the implications of localizing gender-sensitive humanitarian aid in the LCB. What are the key entry points for its operationalisation and how can the accountability of the humanitarian community in this area be increased?

Voices from the field will come from two civil society organisations. A representative of women's organisations will be invited to share their perspectives, knowledge, challenges and good practices on community resilience, with a focus on economic empowerment and resilient livelihoods (particularly in the context of the COVID-19 epidemic). The focus should be on the strategies developed to overcome the challenges faced as a women's/feminist organisation working in humanitarian action. The second organisation will focus on empowering women and girls through **resilient, climate-sensitive**, and risk-informed agriculture.

Suggested questions:

- What is the level of participation of women in humanitarian planification/coordination mechanisms in LCB countries and how are they consulted?
- What are the wishes of women to improve their humanitarian assistance and what are the specific priority needs not sufficiently addressed by actors?

Panel Discussion : *Maria Karadenizli*, Program Specialist, Humanitarian Action and Crisis Response, UN Women
NRC, Speaker TBC
Husna Ibrahim Abdullahi, President, Women and Youth Empowerment Initiative (WOYEIN)
Dr Ahmed Sani Miko, Country Director, Sasakawa Foundation

Moderator : *Daniel Sissling*, Senior Advisor Lake Chad Programme, NRC/NORCAP
Beatrice Teya, Regional Advisor Women, Peace, Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction, Regional Office-ESARO, UN Women

DAY 2: 9h00am-1h00pm

Making Disaster Risk Reduction (prevention, preparedness, and recovery) and adaptation to climate change gender-responsive in the Lake Chad Basin

With very high vulnerability indices, coupled with low capacities to adapt and respond to hazard risks in general, the ECOWAS sub-region is particularly prone to disasters, especially due to the general lack of institutional DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) resources to prevent, mitigate and respond to disasters. According to the World Bank, 86.7% of the world's 15 most vulnerable countries are in Africa, including seven countries in the ECOWAS sub-region.

Disasters, whether caused by viruses or natural hazards, are not felt uniformly by everyone in society. Across the board, from life expectancy to education, health, violence, livelihoods, and nutrition, **women are negatively and disproportionately impacted by disasters, climate change, and other threats including pandemics, as the COVID-19 crisis has clearly demonstrated**. Differential impacts between women and men, and unequal exposure, vulnerability, and capacities to cope are attributed to: i) **discrimination and unequal access to opportunities, natural resources, other productive resources** (such as land and credit) and **information**; ii) **unequal access to finance, technology, knowledge, and mobility**; iii) **socially constructed differences in capacities and capabilities**; and iv) **discriminatory social, cultural, and legal norms and practices**.

⁵ <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain>

The two sessions will introduce key concepts and provide an overview of **how global** (*Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Commission on the Status of Women, etc.*) **and regional** (*ECOWAS DRR Action Plan 2015-2030, LCBC Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Management*) **disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation frameworks consider gender equality and women's empowerment.** Representatives of women-led organisations will be invited to share their perspectives, knowledge, challenges and good practices in community resilience, with a focus on prevention and preparedness, **particularly in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak.**

Panel Discussion : *Rahel Steinbach*, Disaster Risk Reduction Program Specialist, UN Women
Olivier Abayisenga, DRR Technical Specialist, Sahel Resilience Project, UNDP
LCBC, Speaker TBC
Goundo Sissoko, President, Réseau des Femmes pour les Droits Environnementaux (REFEDE-Mali)
Tou Soalla Marceline, President, Association Communautaire pour le Bien Être de l'Enfant et de la Femme in Burkina Faso
Thierry Balloy, Head of Delegation - Central Africa, IFRC

Moderator : *Thierry Balloy*, Head of Delegation - Central Africa, IFRC

DAY 2: 2h30-5h15pm

Protecting women and girls in humanitarian settings in the LCBC

Armed conflict, natural disasters, and humanitarian emergencies **can significantly weaken a society's ability to protect its people, including from sexual and gender-based violence.** Women and girls are at **increased risk** of violence during conflict and humanitarian crises due to displacement, breakdown of social structures, lack of law enforcement, potential entrenchment of harmful gender norms, and loss of livelihoods for men and women in the community, among other factors⁶. In the LCB region, violence against women and girls is a **serious patriarchal and cultural problem, reinforced by conflict**⁷. **Social norms that condone the use of violence** by men as a form of discipline and control reinforce gender inequality and perpetuate gender-based violence. Women and girls are more likely to be victims of sexual and gender-based violence. This violence takes many forms: domestic violence, rape and sexual assault, child marriage, female genital mutilation, trafficking for sexual exploitation, and economic violence (deprivation of work, education, etc.). In addition, thousands of women and girls have been abducted, raped, or forcibly married and continue to be used as suicide bombers against their will or out of religious conviction and radicalization⁸. In the LCB countries, women and girls **have less power than men - over their bodies, their decisions, and their resources.** They continue to live **with trauma and stigma, which hinders their social and economic reintegration.** In addition, because of the difficulties they face, women and girls are forced to engage in survival sex and other **negative coping strategies**⁹, including survival sex and early marriage.

⁶<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/What%20works%20to%20prevent%20%26%20respond%20to%20violence%20against%20women%20and%20girls%20in%20conflict%20and%20humanitarian%20settings%20-%20Evidence%20brief.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.peaceau.org/uploads/strategie-regionale-de-stabilisation-de-redressement-et-de-resilience.pdf>

⁸ Idem

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/security-crisis-lake-chad-basin-erodes-women-s-livelihoods>

In this context, protection mechanisms must **seek to address the structural barriers** that women and girls face and **create an enabling environment for their development**. This includes **promoting discussion with men and boys**, as well as traditional and religious leaders; **educating girls and women**; and ensuring that their **sexual and reproductive rights are respected, and their health preserved**. Holistic GBV prevention and response services **must be available and accessible, including for the most vulnerable, from the beginning of the crisis**. In addition, targeted support must be provided to women for the development of income-generating activities, activities that will promote gender equality. Women and girls must be actively involved as decision makers in the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of protection measures to ensure that these measures are effective.

This session will open with a **presentation on the commitments made by the humanitarian community to protect women and girls in crisis, stabilization, and resilience processes**. It will also look at the progress made in the field of protection of women and girls in the different countries of the BLT. **Good practices and perspectives** for the future in the region will also be highlighted. Two women's organizations will share the **innovative strategies they have put in place** to effectively protect and empower women and girls in the context of crises. The session will focus on prevention, response to sexual and gender-based violence and risk mitigation. Also, key aspects related to the protection of women and girls in BLT will be highlighted.

Proposed questions:

- What are the major commitments to the protection of women and girls in humanitarian action and stabilization and resilience processes in the LCB?
- What is the level of implementation of these commitments at the country level in the BLT, drawing out promising context-specific good practices?
- What makes an effective and efficient intervention against GBV in the LCB countries?

Panel Discussion : *Noemi Dalmonte*, Regional GBV Advisor – West and Central Africa-Team Leader, GBV AoR
Aissa Doumara, *President*, Association de Lutte contre les Violences Faites aux Femmes, Cameroon
Moukaila Aichatou, *President*, ONG LARASSU, Niger

Moderator : *Madina Dia*, Gender Regional Coordinator, IRC, Regional Office

DAY 3: 9h00-11h00am

Working on the Nexus Humanitarian-Peace Development from a gender perspective

Introduction on the Nexus

The 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) and subsequent initiatives took the **humanitarian-development** Nexus to another level, that is, to include **peace** in the analysis and response to the needs of people in complex and/or protracted crisis. The triple “Nexus process” is understood as an approach involving “**sharing analysis** across humanitarian, development and peace actors that informs the definition of **collective outcomes** (COs) aimed at reducing humanitarian **need, risk and vulnerability**”.¹⁰ Based on these collective outcomes

¹⁰ Review of Progress on Mainstreaming Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls (GEEWG) into the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus Agenda, IASC, May 2021

or common priorities, humanitarian, development and peace actors can join up their **programming** through their respective strategic planning documents¹¹. The Nexus process should be **context specific**, based on complementary planning, effective **coordination**, **financing** beyond project-based funding, and **sequencing** in formulation and implementation¹². The **New Way of Working** (NWOW) is designed for contexts where short-term humanitarian action and medium- to long-term development programming are required **simultaneously**.

Operationalizing the Nexus is complex, as for each element of the Nexus (humanitarian, development, peace) actors and **stakeholders** are different¹³, the legal **frameworks**¹⁴ are not the same and the **timeframes** are also different¹⁵. Inter-institutional linkages are difficult to activate, and the implementation is dependent on the context volatility. The UNSDG Cooperation Framework Companion Piece offers specific orientations for a joint analysis, coherent strategic planning, joint programming, funding, and financing. The IASC Guidance on Localization provides a specific chapter and indicators. **Mainstreaming gender into the triple Nexus** process involves both enhanced **mainstreaming** in humanitarian, development, and peace interventions, **and seeking synergies** between the three Nexus elements that can further promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls¹⁶. The UN Systemwide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) and the UN-Country Team (UNCT) Performance Indicators offer an important practical orientation for gender mainstreaming in the Nexus process. The IASC GRG Task Force on Gender mainstreaming in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus also works on providing practical orientations on its operationalization (analytical tools, definition of COs and funding).

Operationalization of the HDP Nexus from a gender perspective: case of Cameroon

This session will showcase concrete **lessons learned** on the operationalization of the triple Nexus and its gender aspects in Cameroon. It will discuss on how the working group Task Force on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus is¹⁷ working to support the National Development Strategy (2020-2030) and **overcoming the challenges** they face, especially in the Extreme North. It will give **orientations** on immediate and medium-term practical measures to address challenges such as funding and decentralization, the lack of common

¹¹ For instance, the Common Country Analysis (CCA), the Cooperation Framework, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) or the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) or the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) are developed with stakeholders across the development, humanitarian and peace dimensions, underpinned by human rights, gender equality, people-centered approaches and conflict sensitivity to provide a comprehensive and integrated analysis of the situation and address the root causes of crises, current and emerging risks and vulnerabilities at all levels (cross-border, national, subnational and community).

¹² UN Sustainable Development Group

¹³ Including diverse Ministries, UN entities, government partners, front-line responders, volunteers, civil society, donors, International Financial Institutions, and the most marginalized people.

¹⁴ Including international frameworks such as: 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, Post 2020 Biodiversity Targets, the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact on Safe and Orderly Migration, the Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security and Youth Peace and Security and the resolutions on sustaining peace, as well as international human rights treaties, international humanitarian law and refugee law.

¹⁵ In this sense, collective outcomes can be identified in HRPs and peace operation reviews (short term, 1-2 years), Cooperation Frameworks (medium term, 3-5 years) and National development plans, national disaster risk reductions strategies, peacebuilding plans or visions (long term, 5-15 years).

¹⁶ Review of Progress on Mainstreaming Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls (GEEWG) into the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus Agenda, IASC, May 2021

¹⁷ Put in place in May 2019, under the joint responsibility of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

understanding on the peace component and the rule of law¹⁸, the civil-military coordination, and the participation of women-led and women-rights organizations.

Integrating gender dimensions in the fight against violence extremism: Presentation of the results of the study: “Effective strategies for rehabilitation and reintegration of women and girls formerly associated with Boko Haram and other armed groups in the LCB”

This session will present the findings of the report led by UN Women with the support of the Government of Japan. It will provide some insight on the challenges faced by women and girls and the rehabilitation and reintegration actors. It will focus on strategies to adapt policy and programming initiatives to the reality for successful rehabilitation and reintegration of women and girls. It will draw on the experiences from the civil society organizations and the Lake Chad Basin Stabilization Strategy.

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Panel Discussion : *Jahal B. Rabesahala de Meritens*, Humanitarian Development Peace Coordinator, United Nations Resident Coordinator Office, Cameroon
Khady Ba Faye, Women, Peace and Security Program Manager, UN Women, Regional Office
OXFAM, Speaker TBC
WFP, Speaker TBC

Modérateur : *Jahal B. Rabesahala de Meritens*, Humanitarian Development Peace Coordinator, United Nations Resident Coordinator Office, Cameroon

DAY 3: 11h20am-1h00pm

Funding for gender equality Women participation/leadership in Humanitarian action, recovery, and resilience processes

The commitments of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the **2016 World Humanitarian Summit** confirmed that gender equality, respect for women's and girls' human rights and their empowerment in political, humanitarian and development arenas is a universal responsibility. During the World Humanitarian Summit, the high-level panel on "Women and Girls: Catalyzing Action to Achieve Gender Equality" resulted in 446 commitments. A total of **509 commitments targeting interventions for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls were made, including increased funding for gender-sensitive humanitarian programmes.** Member States and UN entities, the private sector and civil society organisations recognised the need to support women and local women's organisations as a central part of humanitarian action.

However, current public and private funding for disaster risk reduction and humanitarian action is insufficient to address the priorities of women and girls and build their resilience.

As of January 2021, the funding gap for humanitarian response was 56% in Cameroon, 57% in Chad, 40% in Niger and 49% in Nigeria. Despite multilateral, individual donor and UN agency initiatives since the 2016 Summit, donors and UN agencies have not significantly funded women's groups in fragile and conflict-affected states: seven of the top 11 donors have

¹⁸ Les analyses géopolitiques de l'aide sécurité et développement sont-ils interdépendants ? L'approche Nexus vue du Cameroun, Décembre 2020, IRIS France.

allocated less than 1% of aid to fragile states¹⁹. Funding for front-line women's organisations in fragile and conflict-affected areas represents only 0.2% of total bilateral aid²⁰, despite an upward trend in total aid committed to support gender equality efforts.

Resource allocation must be based on a thorough analysis that identifies effective interventions for the implementation of humanitarian and disaster risk reduction programmes, as well as the implementation of investments that are women-led and build resilience. This requires tools to assess women's specific needs and contributions, strengthening women's involvement in the design of projects and programmes and their budgets.

Gender-responsive investments in DRR and humanitarian assistance by governments and international organisations must ensure adequate allocation of resources to enhance the capacities of women, especially the poorest and most disadvantaged, and strengthen their resilience to conflict, climate change and disasters. This includes investing in **women's resilient livelihoods, social protection and social services** to reduce gender inequalities, and investing in **public and private infrastructure** that responds to the priorities of various groups of women and generates direct or indirect financial returns (e.g. economic and social benefits), as well as **increasing contributions to common funds for peace**. It is also important that donors and organisations are **held accountable for the quality and inclusiveness of their partnerships and collaborations with women-led** and women's rights organisations.

This session will focus on **the localisation of humanitarian aid and aid for crisis and disaster resilience (including the COVID-19 pandemic)** and **women's empowerment** in West and Central Africa. The objective of the discussion is for **front-line women's organisations, international organisations on the ground, regional institutions, and donors, to share innovative solutions for financial products, mechanisms and tools** for gender-responsive programming in humanitarian aid, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

- Panel Discussion :** *WLO from LCB countries*
Delphine Brun, Senior Gender Advisor, GENCAP and Amidou Baba Doumbia, Gender Focal Point, OCHA
Japan Embassy, Speaker TBC
 Speaker TBC
- Moderator :** *Regina Baiden*, Regional Advocacy Coordinator for west Africa, Care International

DAY 3: 13:00-17:15

The Way Forward: Building on the Forum's Conclusions and Recommendations

Participants will work in groups on the recommendations that emerged throughout the Forum, and these will be presented in a final plenary session. Recommendations will be followed up by the Forum organizers.

- Moderator :** *Marie-Josée Kandanga*, Regional Advisor Women, Peace, Security-Humanitarian Action/Disaster Risk Reduction, Regional Office-WCA, UN Women

¹⁹ According to a CARE International study : « C'est le moment pour une meilleure négociation : comment le système d'aide ne tient pas compte des femmes et des filles en situation de crise »

²⁰ <https://undocs.org/en/S/2020/946>