

The CRA screening concluded that this action is no risk or low risk (no need for further assessment).
<p>Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls</p> <p>As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as G1. This implies that the action will have specific activities with women as main target and that gender will be mainstreamed throughout the different components and stages.</p> <p>The action will contribute to address and promote gender issues in Timor Leste by targeting specifically young and pregnant mothers. The action will be aligned with the GAP III, thus addressing nutrition needs of women and children and, more specifically the young and pregnant women, and supporting women and their children, through education on sanitation and hygiene conditions and feeding practices that will contribute to improve nutrition.</p>
<p>Human Rights</p> <p>The action will directly address issues of human rights and social protection through the promotion of social protection systems and ensuring the health of the population by improving their nutrition and primary physiological needs. This action will apply the working principles of the human rights-based approach (HRBA): applying all human rights for all, meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making, non-discrimination and equality, accountability and rule of law for all, and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data.</p>
<p>Disability</p> <p>As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that the action will support people with disabilities and will improve their daily lives by facilitating their access in schools. One of the actions of the project is to reduce barriers for people with disabilities. But even if people with disability are not a main target of this action, the project will take into account their needs and will integrate them in the training courses as much as possible, to ensure a proper integration of people with disabilities and that they benefit accordingly of the social protection schemes. Specific awareness and sensitisation actions in schools will be developed to facilitate the integration of people with disability in the communities from childhood. Disaggregated data by disability status will also be privileged whenever possible to make more visible the situation of PLWD in Timor Leste.</p>
<p>Reduction of inequalities</p> <p>Reduction of inequalities is the key area addressed in this action. The relationship between inequality, food security and nutritional outcomes is evident. Sustained disparities between vulnerable and other social can slow growth and lead to political instability, migration fluxes and to low levels of investment in the provision of public goods and services, with related adverse consequences on food security and nutrition. Stark inequalities – including between rural and urban areas – in access to basic services and assets lead to unequal processes of economic growth and transformation. These inequalities affect households' prospects for overcoming rural poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. The relation between inequality, food security and nutritional outcomes has been described many times.²²</p>
<p>Democracy</p> <p>Closely linked to the reductions of inequalities.</p>
<p>Conflict sensitivity, peace, and resilience</p> <p>Closely linked to the reductions of inequalities.</p>
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>This action will not have a direct impact on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), however schools are traditionally a shelter in case of emergency as it happened during the flooding in April 2021. Therefore, it will be suggested that</p>

²² FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. Holleman, C. & Conti, V. 2020. Role of income inequality in shaping outcomes on individual food insecurity. Background paper for The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019. FAO Agricultural Development Economics Working Paper 19-06. Rome, FAO