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## Gender equality and specific sectors

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# Food Security

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This chapter explains how to integrate gender equality into food security programming. You can find information on why it is important to incorporate gender equality in food security programming as well as key standards and resources for future reference.

The chapter begins with an overall checklist which explains key actions for a food security programme which need to be carried out at each stage of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC). After this checklist, you can find more detail on how to go about gender equality programming in each of the phases of the HPC. This includes practical information on how to carry out a gender analysis, how to use the gender analysis

from programme design through to implementation, monitoring and review and how to incorporate key approaches of coordination, participation, GBV prevention and mitigation, gender-adapted assistance and a transformative approach into each phase. Relevant examples from the field are used to illustrate what this can look like in practice.

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## Why is it important to incorporate gender equality in food security programming?

Humanitarian crises impact the access to food, livelihoods and nutrition by women, girls, men and boys in different ways. Humanitarian responders need to understand gender issues in the four dimensions of food security: the availability of food; access to food; food utilization; and stability of these three dimensions over time. Food security interventions include distribution of food items, cash transfers and assets such as agricultural assets and fuel-efficient stoves.

Women's work in producing food for household or community consumption is often not valued. Efforts to improve food security focus on ensuring that households have the means to produce food or earn enough income and have access to markets to purchase it. Understanding who performs what roles in providing household food security is essential: if women are responsible for a particular aspect of food policy they should be specifically targeted.

Levels of food security and the risk of GBV are closely linked. Women and girls are typically responsible for the production, procurement and preparation of food. As a result, women and girls can find themselves removed from familiar surroundings whilst tending crops and livestock, gathering fuel or attending food distributions. This isolation can increase the risk of abuse or violent attack. Lack of food can cause tensions in the household, leading to intimate partner violence, negative coping strategies such as resorting to transactional sex to make ends meet or even sending girls into child marriage. It is crucial that GBV prevention and survivor services are considered and reach the target population.

Effectively integrating gender equality into food security programming will achieve the following goals:

- **Improve access for all to nutritious and safe food.** Given that women and men may have different access to, and control over, finances and resources, an assessment that analyses gender roles is required to accurately assess levels of food security across the affected population.
- **Enhance food security outcomes.** Understanding the distinct and complementary roles of women and men in food production, as well as how other diversity factors intersect with gender in procurement, preparation and

provision is key to improving livelihood, food security and nutritional outcomes. For example, where firewood and water need to be collected to prepare meals, the provision of energy-efficient stoves, vouchers for fuel and water points located near habitations can reduce time, work burden and exposure to risks of violence, and enable women and girls to take advantage of education and/or employment opportunities.

- **Build safer communities.** Improved food security of individuals, households and communities reduces the need for crisis-affected people to resort to negative survival tactics such as transactional sex, child marriage, violence and theft.
- **Promotes programme ownership and sustainability.** Enhancing the participation of both women and men as leaders in food security upholds rights and ensures appropriate service provision. Humanitarian responses that tackle issues of location, time, schedule and facilities for distribution arrangements by involving women, girls, men and boys better reflect the population's needs, priorities and capacities and therefore are likelier to succeed in the short and longer term.
- **Shifts gender relations towards equality.** More balanced sharing of roles and responsibilities around food production, procurement, preparation and provision contributes to gender equality. For example, including men and boys in cooking and childcare activities provides them with practical knowledge and skills essential to their own survival (nutritional awareness, food safety and good agricultural practices) whilst also reducing the work burden on women and girls (reducing their time poverty).

## Integrating gender equality and food security in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle

This section outlines the necessary actions that front-line humanitarian actors such as United Nations agencies, local and international NGOs and government agencies must take to promote gender equality in food security at each stage of the HPC.

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## KEY GENDER EQUALITY ACTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMING AT EACH STAGE OF THE HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE

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### 1 Needs assessment and analysis

- Collect and analyse sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data on needs, priorities and capabilities relating to food security.
- Conduct a gender analysis as part of food security needs assessments, and analyse the findings.

### 2 Strategic planning

- Integrate gender equality into food security programme design for the response, utilizing the findings from the gender analysis and other preparedness data.
- Ensure a demonstrable and logical link between the gender-specific needs identified for the food security sector, project activities and tracked outcomes.
- Apply gender markers to food security programme designs for the response.

### 3 Resource mobilization

- Apply gender markers to food security programmes in the response.
- Include information and key messages on gender and the food security sector for inclusion in the initial assessment reports to influence funding priorities.
- Report regularly on resource gaps on gender within the food security sector to donors and other humanitarian stakeholders.

### 4 Implementation and monitoring

- Implement food security programmes which integrate gender equality and inform women, girls, men and boys of the resources available and how to influence the project.
- Develop and maintain feedback mechanisms for women, girls, men and boys as part of food security projects.
- Apply gender markers to food security programmes in the response.
- Monitor the access to food security assistance by women, girls, men and boys and develop indicators designed to measure change for women and girls or boys and men based on the assessed gaps and dynamics.

### 5 Gender operational peer review and evaluation

- Review projects within the food security sector and response plans. Assess which women, girls, boys and men were effectively reached and those who were not and why.
- Share good practices around usage of gender markers and address gaps.

# 1 Needs assessment and analysis

**Gender analysis** takes place at the assessment phase and should continue through to the monitoring and evaluation phase with information collected throughout the programme cycle. The rapid gender analysis tool in section B (page 30–39) provides a step-by-step guide on how to do a gender analysis at any stage of an emergency. Gender markers should also be used at this phase of the HPC (see section B, pages 52–53). In addition to using SADD, depending on the context it can be important to disaggregate the data based on other diversity factors such as ability, ethnicity, language spoken, level of income or education.

When collecting information for the food security sector, the analysis questions should seek to understand the impact of the crisis on women, girls, men and boys. Standard food security assessments can be adapted to put greater emphasis on gender and the particular experiences, needs, rights and risks facing women, girls, men and boys, LGBTI individuals, people with disabilities, people of different ages and ethnicities and other aspects of diversity. The assessment should ask questions about the needs, roles and dynamics of women, girls, men

and boys in relation to the food security sector and how the other dimensions of diversity (e.g., disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, caste, religion) intersect with them in relation to the broader food security factors brought on by crisis. Ensure that these align with good practice and key standards on coordination, women's participation, and GBV prevention and mitigation as outlined in the table on pages 208–209 on “Key approaches and standards for needs assessment and analysis in food security”.

Sources for a gender analysis include census data, Demographic and Health Surveys, gender analysis reports, humanitarian assessment reports, protection and GBV sector reports, as well as gender country profiles such as those produced by FAO, WFP, Oxfam, Action against Hunger (ACF) and others. These should be supplemented with participatory data collection from women, girls, men and boys affected by the crisis and/or the programme such as through surveys, interviews, community discussions, focus group discussions, transect walks and storytelling.



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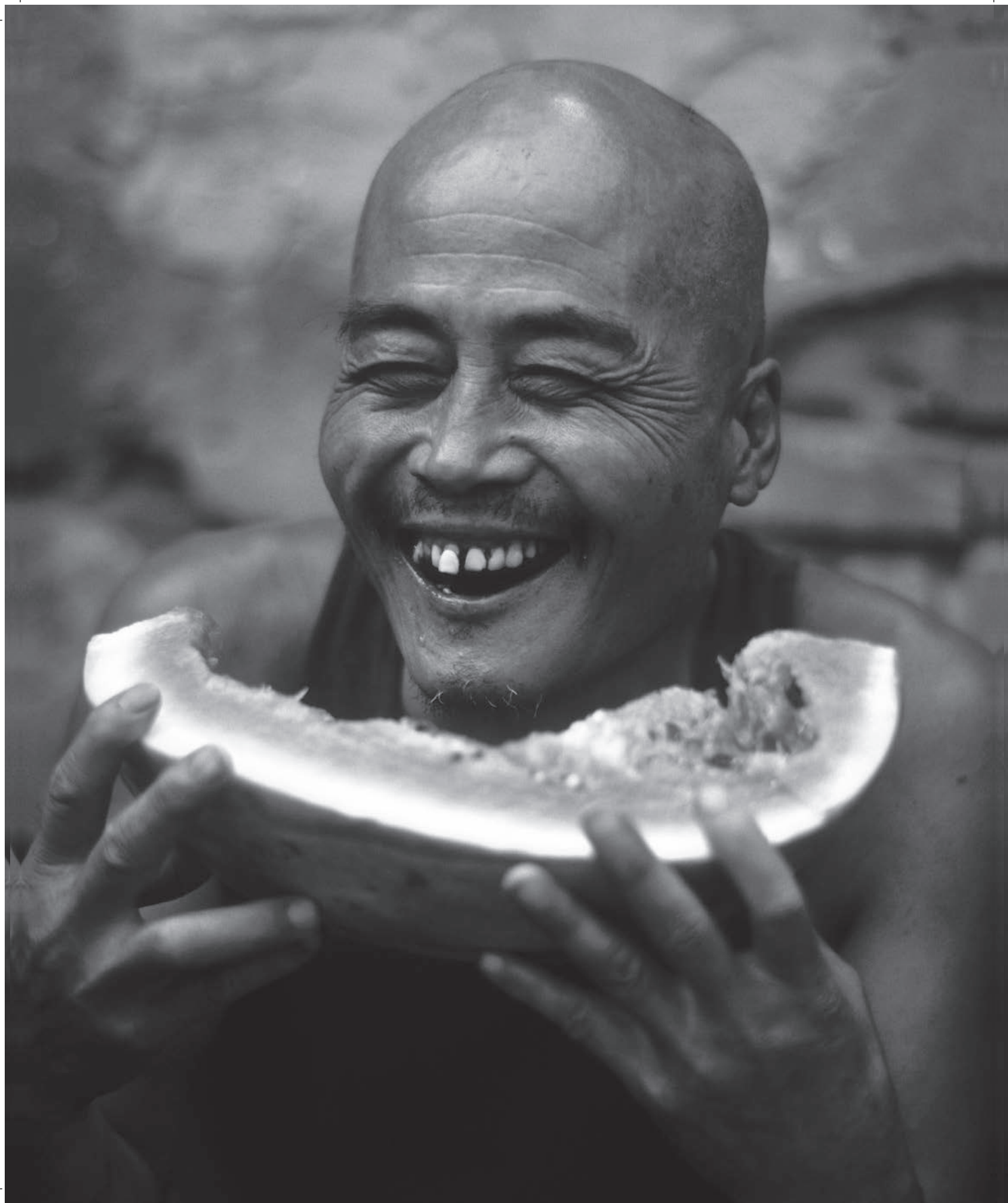
**Sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD)** are a core component of any gender analysis and essential for monitoring and measuring outcomes. To be effective, SADD must be both collected and analysed to inform programming. In circumstances where collection of SADD is difficult, estimates can be provided based on national and international statistics, data gathered by other humanitarian and development actors or through small sample surveys. When SADD are not available or very outdated, there are methods can be used to calculate it (see section B, page 43). For the food security sector, it is important to collect SADD at different levels — community, household, individual — to get a clear picture of the specific food security needs and realities for women, girls, men and boys in a crisis-affected population. For instance, just as not all female-headed households are vulnerable, not all male-headed households are food secure. Analysis of the data collected may indicate that: (i) female heads of households experience barriers to accessing available resources which male heads of households do not experience; or (ii) that the level of food insecurity of female-headed households is higher than those of male-headed households. (See more on data in section B, pages 40–43).

The following table summarizes the key moments during an emergency response where gender analysis should be carried out and what kind of deliverables should be produced. These should be produced at the level of the cluster (with the cluster lead accountable) and/or the individual agency (with the emergency response coordinator accountable).

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#### KEY ASSESSMENT TOOLS:

- WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, *Gender Analysis in Market Assessments — Tools*. <https://tinyurl.com/y7ml5268>
- WFP. 2017. WFP Gender Toolkit, specifically the Gender Analysis and Gender and Emergency Preparedness and Response sections. <https://tinyurl.com/y9ynutoj>
- IASC. “Food Security and Agriculture.” *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. 2015. <https://tinyurl.com/y9ynutoj>
- International Food Policy Research Institute. *Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index*. 2012. <https://tinyurl.com/78kacx9>
- FAO VAM. *Thematic Guidelines: Integrating a Gender Perspective into Vulnerability Analysis*. 2005. <https://tinyurl.com/ybfxz4pu>



## KEY ACTIVITIES FOR GENDER ANALYSIS DURING A HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

TIMEFRAME	ACTIVITY	DELIVERABLE
<b>Preparedness</b>	Develop gender snapshot/overview for the country; review pre-existing gender analysis from NGOs, the Government and United Nations agencies.	Snapshot (6 pager) <a href="https://tinyurl.com/yowk3r7z">https://tinyurl.com/yowk3r7z</a> Infographic
<b>First week of a rapid-onset emergency</b>	<p>Review of gender snapshot prepared before the emergency and edited as necessary. Circulate to all emergency response staff for induction.</p> <p>Identify opportunities for coordination with existing organizations working on gender issues.</p> <p>Carry out a rapid gender analysis, which can be sectoral or multisectoral, integrating key questions for the food security sector (see later on in this chapter for examples). Conduct sectoral or multisectoral rapid analysis and consult organizations relevant to the sector.</p>	<p>Briefing note (2 pager) identifying strategic entry points for linking humanitarian programming to existing gender equality programming <a href="https://tinyurl.com/yao5d8vs">https://tinyurl.com/yao5d8vs</a></p> <p>Map and contact details of organizations working on gender in the country</p> <p>Rapid gender analysis report <a href="https://tinyurl.com/y9fx5r3s">https://tinyurl.com/y9fx5r3s</a></p>
<b>3 to 4 weeks after the rapid analysis</b>	Carry out a <b>sectoral gender analysis</b> adapting existing needs analysis tools and using the types of questions suggested later on in this chapter. Carry out a gender-specific analysis of data collected in the needs assessment.	Sectoral gender analysis report <a href="https://tinyurl.com/y9xt5h4n">https://tinyurl.com/y9xt5h4n</a>

TIMEFRAME	ACTIVITY	DELIVERABLE
<p><b>2 to 3 months after the start of the emergency response</b></p>	<p>Identify opportunities for an integrated <b>comprehensive gender analysis</b> building on pre-existing gender partnerships. Ensure that there is a baseline that captures SADD, access to humanitarian assistance, assets and resources and level of political participation. Analyse the impact of the crisis, changes in ownership patterns, decision-making power, production and reproduction and other issues relating to the sector.</p> <p>Use the gender analysis inputs to inform planning, monitoring and evaluation frameworks including M&amp;E plans, baselines and post-distribution monitoring.</p> <p>Carry out an analysis of internal gender capacities of staff (identify training needs, level of confidence in promoting gender equality, level of knowledge, identified gender skills).</p>	<p>Concrete questions into (potentially ICT-enhanced) questionnaire.</p> <p>Comprehensive gender assessment report  <a href="https://tinyurl.com/ybyerydk">https://tinyurl.com/ybyerydk</a>  and  <a href="https://tinyurl.com/ybsqzvzj">https://tinyurl.com/ybsqzvzj</a></p> <p>Inputs to planning, monitoring and evaluation-related documents</p> <p>1-page questionnaire</p> <p>Survey report</p> <p>Capacity-strengthening plan</p>
<p><b>6 months after the response (assuming it is a large-scale response with a year-long timeline)</b></p>	<p>Conduct a gender audit/review of how the humanitarian response is utilizing the gender analysis in the programme, campaigns and internal practices.</p> <p>The report will feed into a gender learning review half way through the response.</p>	<p>Gender equality review report with an executive summary, key findings and recommendations.</p>
<p><b>1 year or more after the humanitarian response</b></p>	<p>Conduct an outcome review of the response looking at the response performance on gender equality programming. This needs to be budgeted at the beginning of the response. The report is to be shared in the response evaluation workshop and to be published.</p>	<p>Gender equality outcome evaluation with an executive summary, findings and recommendations.  <a href="https://tinyurl.com/p5rqgut">https://tinyurl.com/p5rqgut</a></p>



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## THE GENDER ANALYSIS FOR FOOD SECURITY SHOULD ASSESS:

- **Population demographics.** What was the demographic profile of the population disaggregated by sex and age *before the crisis*? And what has changed since the crisis or programme began? Look at the number of households and average family size, number of single- and child-headed households by sex and age, number of people by age and sex with specific needs, number of pregnant and lactating women. Are there polygamous family structures?
- **Gender roles.** What were the roles of women, girls, men and boys? How have the roles of women, girls, men and boys changed since the onset of the crisis? What are the new roles of women, girls, men and boys and how do they interact? How much time do these roles require?
- **Decision-making structures.** What structures was the community using to make food security decisions before the crisis and what are these now? Who participates in decision-making spaces? Do women and men have an equal voice? How do adolescent girls and boys participate?
- **Protection.** What protection risks did specific groups of women, girls, men and boys face before the crisis? What information is available about protection risks since the crisis began or the programme started? How do legal frameworks affect gender and protection needs and access to justice?
- **Gendered needs, capacities and aspirations.** What are the food security-related needs, capacities and aspirations of women, girls, men and boys in the affected population and/or programme? This should include an assessment of production, acquisition and consumption of food as individuals, in their household settings and in their communities.

## POSSIBLE QUESTIONS FOR A GENDER ANALYSIS SPECIFIC TO FOOD SECURITY TO INCLUDE:

- Are the numbers of landless poor and herdless pastoralists disaggregated by sex?
- Do certain groups or households or individuals find it more difficult to access food and agricultural inputs, distribution sites, work sites, workshops or registration points?
- In the household, who makes decisions about food purchasing, procuring, use of land and other productive resources? Who receives food aid on behalf of the household?
- Who eats first and who eats last in the household?
- Are food distribution points equally accessible for women and men, and women and men with disabilities? Are distribution sites and routes to reach them safe for women, girls and other at-risk groups?
- What registration systems are in place? How are ration cards issued?
- Who in the household is involved in working in agriculture, food or livestock production? (This includes farming activities, food processing and preservation, milk and dairy production, poultry production, fisheries, etc..)
- What are the roles of women, girls, men and boys in food production, procurement, storage and preparation of food? Who is responsible for food hygiene? Have roles changed as a result of the crisis? If yes, how? Who has been more affected and why? How much time is spent — by women, girls, men and boys separately — in meeting the household's food needs?
- Do women and men have equal access to food services and programmes, the local market, cash for work opportunities and agricultural inputs?

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- What food and livelihood assistance modality (e.g., food, cash, vouchers, seeds, livestock) do women and men prefer? What are the implications of each, for women and men separately?
  - What type of cooking fuel is used (e.g., firewood, charcoal)? Who collects it? Are there dangers or difficulties in collecting fuel wood and water?
  - Does national legislation ensure equal rights to land for women and men?
  - Are elderly women and men able to participate in policymaking spaces around food security?
  - Are land mines creating mobility problems for women and men working in agriculture or reaching markets?

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## Gender analysis carried out relevant to food security in Somalia

**Crops:** Sorghum and maize are the two key food crops.

**Sorghum:** Men prepare land and thresh. Planting, weeding, harvesting, guarding and transporting are joint activities of women and men. Women exclusively winnow and mill. They are the key sellers of sorghum and predominate as retail vendors in local cereal markets. Women, girls and boys scare birds to prevent them eating the ripening sorghum.

**Maize:** Men usually purchase and apply fertilizer and pesticides, cut down the maize stocks, transport and market maize to commercial traders. Both men and women, usually more men, are paid casual workers in the maize harvest. Land preparation, sowing, irrigating, weeding and harvesting are joint roles. Women use or sell maize fodder (stalks), bang the kernels from the cobs and sell small volumes of maize on local markets.

**Natural resource harvesting:** Foraging for wood and harvesting wild resins are two key forms of natural resource harvesting.

**Wood foraging:** Firewood is primarily collected by women and girls, although men in the north-west in particular actively collect firewood if long distances are involved. Men primarily burn wood for charcoal and sell sacks of charcoal in urban areas. Within the towns, women petty traders take over charcoal sales. Women are the key foragers for wood they will use in building and construction, for home cooking and for firewood sale. In the south, men cut larger trees for constructing frame houses and furniture.

FAO. 2012. GENDER IN EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS AND NUTRITION IN SOMALIA.  
[HTTPS://TINYURL.COM/Y7YBPLKZ P24](https://tinyurl.com/y7ybplkz)

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## KEY APPROACHES AND STANDARDS FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS IN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMING

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### Coordination

#### GOOD PRACTICE

- » Work with women's rights organizations, LGBTI organizations and inter-agency/intersectoral gender working groups (if established) to understand what approaches and solutions other agencies are adopting to ensure gender equality in food security programming.

#### BE AWARE!

- » Be aware of possible biases in data collection and analysis. For instance, if women were not consulted, the identified priorities do not reflect the needs and priorities of the whole community.

### Participation

#### GOOD PRACTICE

- » Ensure an equal balance of men and women on the food security assessment team to allow access to women, girls, men and boys. Where feasible, include a gender specialist and protection/GBV specialist as part of the team.
- » Look for particular expertise or training by local LGBTI groups, where possible, to inform the analysis of the particular needs of these groups relating to food security.
- » Undertake a participatory assessment with women, girls, men and boys and LGBTI individuals. Set up separate focus group discussions and match the sex of humanitarian staff to the sex of the beneficiaries consulted to better identify their capacities and priorities. This approach facilitates a clearer understanding of the differing levels of the beneficiaries consulted to better identify their needs, capacities and priorities relating to food security.
- » Adopt community-based approaches, building on existing community structures to motivate the participation of women, girls, men and boys in the response.
- » Ensure access to childcare to enable the participation of women and girls, who often carry responsibility for care work, throughout the programme cycle.

#### BE AWARE!

- » Advertise meetings through accessible media for those with disabilities, low literacy and from linguistic minority groups. Engage female and male translators to assist beneficiaries.
- » Be mindful of barriers and commitments (childcare, risk of backlash, ease of movement, government ban of open LGBTI population in some cultures, etc.) that can hinder the safe participation of women, girls and LGBTI individuals in community forums.
- » Where women, girls, men and boys participate in mixed groups, address any barriers that stem from gender norms such as men's voices carrying more weight.
- » Ensure that meeting spaces are safe and accessible for all. Where women's voices cannot be heard, look for other ways to get their opinions and feedback.
- » In some contexts, it may be necessary to negotiate with community leaders prior to talking with women community members in order to avoid backlash.

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## **GBV prevention and mitigation**

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### **GOOD PRACTICE**

- › Use this handbook together with the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.
  - › Train staff on how to refer people to GBV services.
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### **BE AWARE!**

- › Don't collect information about specific incidents of GBV or prevalence rates without assistance from GBV specialists.
  - › Be careful not to probe too deeply into culturally sensitive or taboo topics (e.g., gender equality, reproductive health, sexual norms and behaviours, etc.) unless relevant experts are part of the assessment team.
  - › Always be aware of the ethical guidelines in social research when directly collecting information from vulnerable groups and others.
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## **Gender-adapted assistance**

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### **GOOD PRACTICE**

- › Identify groups with the greatest food security support needs, disaggregated by sex and age.
  - › Assess the barriers to equitable access to food security programmes/services, disaggregated by sex and age.
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### **BE AWARE!**

- › To identify the differentiated needs of women, girls, men and boys, be aware of potential barriers to their participation in the needs assessment (see participation section in this table for further advice on this).
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## **Transformative approach**

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### **GOOD PRACTICE**

- › Identify opportunities to challenge structural inequalities between women and men, and to promote women's leadership within the food security programme.
  - › Invest in targeted action to promote women's leadership, LGBTI rights and reduction of GBV.
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### **BE AWARE!**

- › Ensure that any negative effects of actions within the food security programme that challenge gender norms are analysed in order to mitigate them and to ensure the programme upholds the "do no harm" principle (see section B, page 88 for more information on this concept).
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# 2 Strategic planning

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Once the needs and vulnerabilities of all members of the crisis-affected population have been identified during the needs assessment and analysis phase of the HPC, this data and information can be used to strategically plan the response intended to address them.

Using the information and data gathered through the gender analysis process, the programme planner can establish a demonstrable and logical link between the programme activities and their intended results in the food security sector, thus ensuring that the identified needs are addressed. This information needs to be developed in the results-based framework that will be the base for monitoring and evaluation later on in the programme cycle.

The strategic planning should also take into account the key approaches explained in the previous HPC phase (needs assessment and analysis) of coordination, participation, GBV prevention and mitigation, and transformative approach. If these have been considered adequately in that phase together with the gender

analysis, the planning should be adequately informed. Gender markers should also be applied at this phase (see section B, pages 52–53 for more information).

At the strategic planning stage, indicators should be developed to measure change for women, girls, men and boys.

Use sex- and age-sensitive indicators to measure if all groups' needs are being met. Check the following: expected results; provision of quality assistance with respect to gendered needs; monitor rates of service access; satisfaction with the assistance provided; how the facilities were used; and what has changed due to the assistance, for whom and in what time frame. Compare the different rates by sex and age of the respondents.

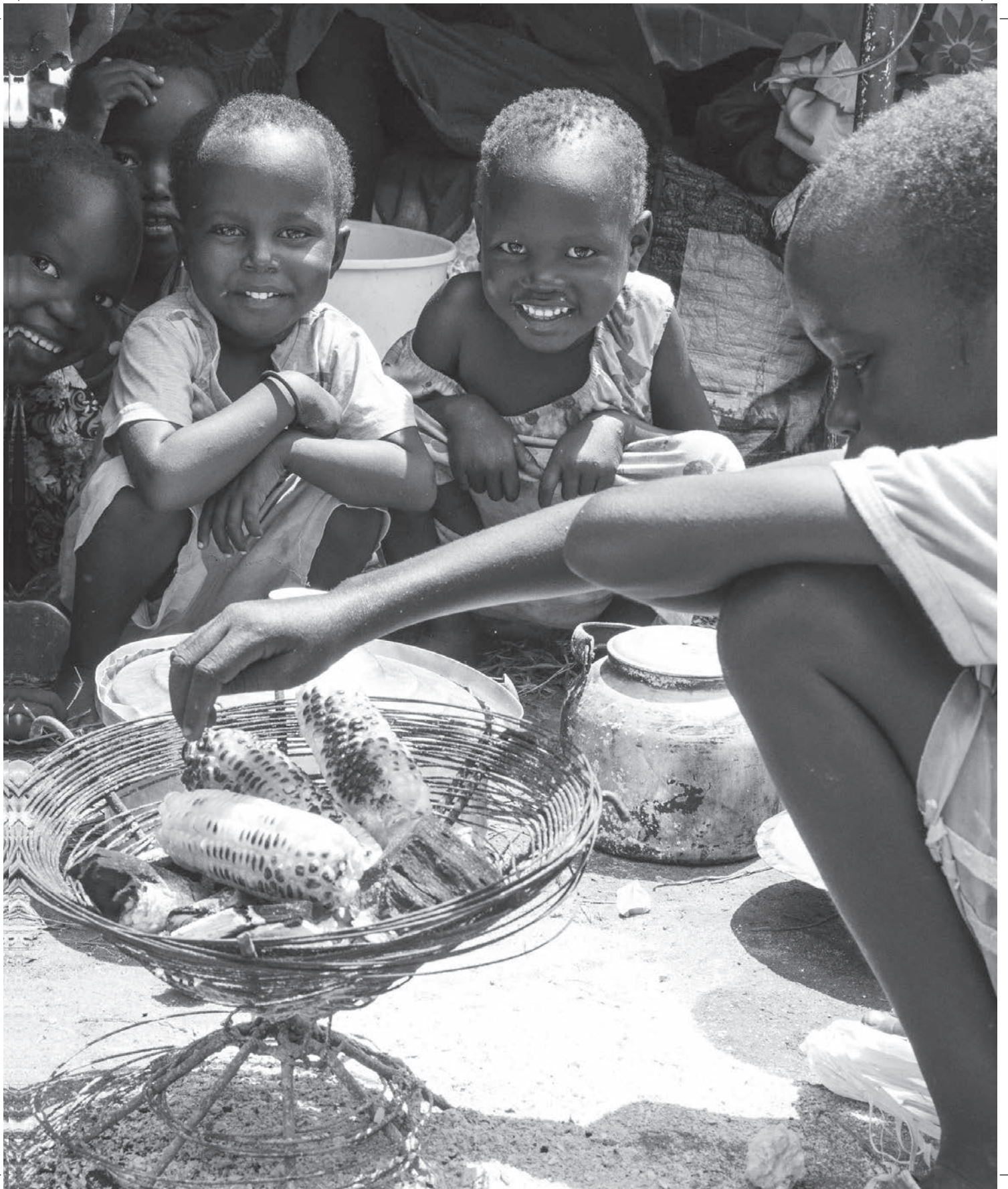
The following table shows examples of the development of objectives, results and activities with associated indicators based on the outcomes of a gender analysis:

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## Good practice

In 2013 and 2014, WFP and its local partner in Chad, Moustagbal, provided monthly food distribution to the most vulnerable elderly women and to households with malnourished children for the last three months before the harvest. In nearly all cases, women did indeed have control and autonomy over the food received, and households with underweight children reported that they (and their nursing mothers) were indeed prioritized within household use.

SOURCE: GENDER, MARKETS AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT: SAHEL REGION CASE STUDIES IN MALI, NIGER AND CHAD REPORT. 2016. SUBMITTED TO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS MAPPING (VAM) UNIT DAKAR, SENEGAL BY: MICAH BOYER, MA AND TARA DEUBEL [HTTPS://TINYURL.COM/Y9YSATYP](https://tinyurl.com/y9ysatyp)



<b>GENDER ANALYSIS QUESTIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b> <i>What specific objective is the operation intended to achieve?</i>	<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE INDICATORS</b> <i>Indicators that clearly show the specific objective of the operation has been achieved</i>
<b>Do certain groups or households find it more difficult to access food and agricultural inputs, distribution sites, work sites, workshops or registration points?</b>	<p>Women, girls, people with disabilities and some LGBTI individuals feel that access is unsafe due to the need to travel long distances at a time of day that is risky.</p> <p>Male-headed families are usually in control of the access to and thus the distribution of food within the household.</p>	Increased access for women, girls and people with disabilities to food and agricultural inputs, distribution sites, work sites, workshops or registration points.	Number and percentage of women, girls, men and boys with and without disabilities safely accessing the distribution site
<p><b>What are the roles of women, girls, men and boys in food production, procurement and preparation of food?</b></p> <p><b>Have roles changed as a result of the crisis? If yes, how? Who has been more affected and why?</b></p>	<p>Women and girls spend more time in preparing food for family members since the crisis.</p> <p>Girls drop out of school early or under-achieve due to food preparation roles.</p> <p>Procurement is usually left to male figures for safety and protection reasons.</p> <p>In agricultural settings, it is not unusual to find women and girls responsible for the production process.</p>	<p>Household food security work shared more evenly between men and women and food preparation roles are no longer assigned solely to women and girls.</p> <p>Boys' and girls' attention improves and they achieve better results.</p> <p>School-age boys and girls in attend school more regularly.</p>	<p>Percentage of women, girls, men and boys reporting shifts in roles related to food preparation, production and procurement within the household</p> <p>Percentage of boys and girls benefiting from school feeding programmes who score results in the 75th percentile</p> <p>Percentage decrease in absenteeism among children benefiting from school feeding programme</p>
<b>Who is responsible for collecting cooking fuel (e.g., firewood, charcoal)? Are there dangers or difficulties in collecting fuel wood and water?</b>	<p>Women and girls are responsible for collecting cooking fuel and water.</p> <p>Women and girls report being attacked when collecting fuel, wood and water.</p>	Acquisition and access to fuel and water are no longer threats to the safety of women and girls.	Percentage of women and girls who report that they feel more safe and secure due to new alternative cooking technologies

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

*The outputs of the intervention that will achieve the specific objective*

Factors that hinder access are identified.

Physical access to ensure participation is adjusted.

More marginalized participants in the community are reached.

Awareness-raising sessions are attended by large numbers of male members of the community.

School-age boys and girls benefit from the feeding programme and are guaranteed one fulfilling healthy meal a day.

Household members are knowledgeable about alternative cooking technologies.

Alternative cooking technologies are provided as part of the food programme.

Men and boys take a more active role in collecting cooking fuel and water.

Security systems put in place to minimize violence incidents that arise while collecting fuel and water.

**EXPECTED RESULTS INDICATORS (OUTPUT INDICATORS)**

*Indicators to measure the extent the intervention achieves the expected result*

Women and girls report their satisfaction with the access process and outreach methods

Number of awareness-raising sessions and number and percentage of attendees disaggregated by sex

Number and percentage of school-age boys and girls who have access to feeding programmes

At least 75 per cent of household members report knowing how to operate the alternative cooking technologies

Number and percentage of households with access to cooking technologies

Percentage of women, girls, men and boys who report male figures in the household taking a more active role in collecting fuel and water

**GENDER-ADAPTED PROGRAMMING ACTIVITIES**

Consult women, girls, men and boys about times, frequency and locations of food/input distributions, workshops and employment.

Adapt infrastructure (e.g., seating for persons with physical disabilities, provide sheltered areas, etc.) and services (separate lines (queues) for women and men) to support access according to specific needs.

Set outreach teams to mobilize and reach potentially unreachable women and girls.

Raise the awareness of men and boys on approaches to distributing household responsibilities related to food preparation, production and procurement and the importance of sharing roles for the well-being of all household members.

Receipt of food items is conditional on attendance at these sessions.

Providing school feeding programmes to promote educational access, retention and attainment of girls and boys.

Provide and train women and men on use of energy-efficient cooking technologies and alternative fuels through distribution or asset creation programmes such as training on stove/briquette production.

Raise the awareness of men and boys on approaches to distribute household responsibilities related to collecting cooking fuel and water, and to accompanying females.

Introduce security patrols by working with protection actors to ensure safety when collecting fuel, wood and water.



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# 3 Resource mobilization

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Following the strategic planning phase and the production of a results-based framework (log frame) based on the needs assessment and analysis, the next phase in the HPC is resource mobilization.

Key steps to be taken for effective resource mobilization include:

- Humanitarian actors need to engage in advocacy and partnership with donors to mobilize funds for addressing gaps in the particular needs, priorities and capacities of women, girls, men and boys.
- To mobilize resources around priority actions, support the food security cluster with information and key messages on the distinct needs of women, girls, men and boys and plans developed to meet these needs.
- Use gender markers to assess how well a programme incorporates gender equality into planning and implementation and provide guidance on how to improve the process. There are several different but related markers (see section B, pages 52–53 for more information).

Examples of commitments, activities and indicators that donors would be looking for can be consulted in the IASC Marker Tip Sheets. In the food security tip sheet, examples of commitments include:

- Ensure that women, girls, men and boys participate equally in all steps in programme design, implementation and monitoring, and consult particularly on the times and places of distributions;
- Work to ensure that women, girls, men and boys of all age groups can access food assistance by registering the adult woman in all households (except single-male headed households) as the primary recipient of food assistance in order to reinforce ownership and control of women as the primary target of food assistance and avoid excluding second wives and their children in polygamous families;
- Take specific action to prevent GBV;
- Design services to meet the needs of women and men equally, ensuring that women and men participate equally in food distributions and receive equal pay for the same work.

# 4 Implementation and monitoring

Once the resources have been mobilized, the next stage of the HPC cycle is the implementation and monitoring of the programme.

## Implementation

In order to ensure that food security programmes integrate gender equality throughout, the following key actions need to be taken into consideration.

- Tailor programme activities to the specific food security-related needs, capacities and priorities of all women and girls, men and boys.
- Inform women, girls, men and boys of the available resources and how to influence the programme.
- Develop and maintain feedback mechanisms for women, girls, men and boys as part of food security programmes.

Note that the ability to safely access these mechanisms can be different for women, girls, men and boys and as such provisions should be made to facilitate their inclusion. Other diversity factors such as caste, age and disability should also be taken into account to ensure access to all aspects of the food security programme.

To ensure that the programme adheres to good practice, several key standards relating to gender equality should be integrated across the planning, implementation and monitoring stages. These standards relate to the following areas (each area is explained in the more detail in the table that follows).

- Coordination
- Participation
- GBV prevention and mitigation
- Gender-adapted assistance
- Transformative approach

## KEY MONITORING TOOL:

- Global Food Security Cluster. *FSC Core Indicator Handbook*. 2016. <https://tinyurl.com/y7eo6sae>

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## KEY APPROACHES AND STANDARDS FOR PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING IN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMING

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### Coordination

#### GOOD PRACTICE

- » Identify local women's rights groups, networks and social collectives — in particular informal networks of women, youth, people with disabilities and LGBTI groups — and support their participation in programme design, delivery and monitoring, and ensure they have a role in coordination.
- » Coordinate with other humanitarian service providers to ensure that gender-related food security considerations are included across all sectors.
- » Support the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan using a gender analysis of the situation for women, girls, men and boys relating to the food security sector and sex- and age-disaggregated data.
- » Coordinate with gender working groups in country, when present.

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#### BE AWARE!

- » Be aware that the experiences and needs of LGBTI people may be very different and so coordination with local groups that represent these individuals is important to fully understand their needs and how to tailor a response.

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### Participation

#### GOOD PRACTICE

- » Implement a representative and participatory design and implementation process that is accessible to women, girls, men and boys.
- » Consult with women, girls, men and boys on quality, familiarity and appropriateness of food items, access to distribution sites, storage, preparation, cooking and consumption of the food distributed, and the implications of targeted provision for vulnerable people.
- » Strive for 50 per cent of food security programme staff to be women, and ensure an equal distribution of significant and appropriate roles such as nutrition monitors, promoters and agricultural advisers.
- » Ensure that women guardians are placed to oversee registration, distribution and post-distribution of food and assets.
- » Ensure that women, girls, men and boys participate meaningfully in food security sector programmes and are able to provide confidential feedback and access complaint mechanisms, by managing safe and accessible two-way communication channels.
- » Women, girls, men and boys must be able to voice their concerns in a safe and open environment and if necessary can speak to female humanitarian staff.
- » Consult diverse women, girls, men and boys in assessing the positive and possible negative consequences of the overall response and specific activities. Include people with mobility issues and their care providers in discussions.
- » Be proactive about informing women about forthcoming meetings, training sessions, etc. and support them in preparing well in advance for the topics.
- » Ensure access to childcare to enable the participation of women and girls, who often carry responsibility for care, throughout the programme cycle.

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## Participation (continued)

### BE AWARE!

- » Ensure that women at heightened risk have a mechanism to raise their concerns and participate in decision-making, while guaranteeing confidentiality regarding their personal situation and without exposing them to further harm or trauma. Some mechanisms such as confidential hotlines run outside the community are more effective.
- » Avoid placing women in situations where the community is simply responding to the expectations of external actors and there is no real, genuine support for their participation.
- » Be mindful of barriers and commitments (childcare, risk of backlash, ease of movement, no government recognition of LGBTI individuals, etc.) that can hinder the safe participation of women, girls and LGBTI individuals in community forums.
- » Where women, girls, men and boys participate in mixed groups, address any barriers that stem from gender norms such as men's voices carrying more weight.
- » Ensure that meeting spaces are safe and accessible for all. Where women's voices cannot be heard, look for other ways to get their opinions and feedback.
- » In some contexts, it may be necessary to negotiate with community leaders prior to talking with women community members in order to avoid backlash.

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## GBV prevention and mitigation

### GOOD PRACTICE

- » Follow the guidance on food security in the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.
- » Prevention and response to GBV is a key cross-cutting priority in food security programming and requires a coordinated effort across planning, implementation and monitoring of response efforts.
- » Do no harm: identify early potential problems or negative effects by consulting with women, girls, men and boys and other minority groups using complaint mechanisms, doing spot checks and, where appropriate, using transect walks around distribution points. Measures to ensure safety, respect, confidentiality and non-discrimination in relation to survivors and those at risk are vital considerations at all times. (See section B, page 88 for more information on this concept.)
- » Establish transparent systems for food distribution to minimize GBV risks.
- » Ensure that transfers meets food requirements so women, girls and other potentially at-risk groups are not supplementing them with high-risk activities.
- » Train staff on the organization's procedure if they are presented with information about possible cases of GBV, as well as how to orient people towards GBV referral services.
- » Reduce protection risks by making sure that the quickest and most accessible routes to food and asset distribution sites are used by women and girls and other at-risk groups. Ensure that roads to and from distribution points are clearly marked.

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## KEY APPROACHES AND STANDARDS FOR PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING IN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMMING (CONTINUED)

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### **GBV prevention and mitigation (continued)**

#### **BE AWARE!**

- » Don't share data that may be linked back to a group or an individual, including GBV survivors.
- » Avoid singling out GBV survivors.: Speak with women, girls and other at-risk groups in general and not explicitly about their own experiences.
- » Don't collect information about specific incidents of GBV or prevalence rates without assistance from GBV specialists.
- » The environment in which assistance is provided should, as far as possible, be safe for the people concerned. People in need should not be forced to travel to or through dangerous areas in order to access assistance.

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### **Gender-adapted assistance**

#### **GOOD PRACTICE**

- » Analyse the food security gender analysis, share with relevant actors and use the results and data to inform humanitarian response priorities and target the right people. Assess all food security programming to ensure gender-related considerations are included throughout.
- » Prioritize adult women as the registered primary recipients of food aid support.
- » Take into account that some groups may have specific dietary needs.
- » Include actions to address infrastructure and services (such as separate lines (queues) for women and men).
- » Facilitate women's access to productive resources such as land, credit, livestock assets and technology.
- » Ensure that survivors of GBV who may face additional barriers travelling to distribution sites, have access to food
- » In contexts with polygamous households, each wife and her children should be treated as a separate household.
- » Set-up woman-friendly spaces at food and agricultural asset distribution sites.
- » Reduce the burden of food and agricultural assets by placing distribution sites close to living areas, ensure the packages are of a manageable weight for women, children and persons with disabilities, and develop transport strategies for heavy packages.
- » Encourage the use of fuel-efficient stoves and cooking techniques and provide training for this.
- » As women may depend on sale of firewood for household income, consider linking alternative energy programmes with income-generating activities for women.

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#### **BE AWARE!**

- » Do not assume that all will benefit equally from food security programming. Use the distinct needs, roles and dynamics for women, girls, men and boys (as per the gender analysis) to define specific actions to address each need and consider options suggested by women, girls, men and boys.

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## Gender-adapted assistance (continued)

- » Special measures to facilitate the access of vulnerable groups to food security programme activities should be taken, while considering the context, social and cultural conditions and behaviours of communities. Such measures might include the construction of safe spaces for people who have been the victim of abuse, such as rape or trafficking, or facilitating access for people with disabilities. Any such measures should avoid the stigmatization of these groups.

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## Transformative approach

### GOOD PRACTICE

- » Challenge structural inequalities. Engage men, especially religious and community leaders, in outreach activities regarding gender-related food security issues.
- » Promote women's leadership in food security (such as distribution committees) and agree on representation quotas for women with the community prior to any process for elections
- » Work with community leaders (women and men) to sensitize the community about the value of women's participation.
- » Support farmers' cooperatives for women smallholders through access to extension services, financial services, land rights, markets, etc.
- » Provide food assistance to women (and their children) in GBV shelters so that they are not compelled to return to violent environments due to hunger and can remain where there are medical, psychosocial, livelihood and other services that provide them with the space to change their lives and the lives of their children.
- » Ensure that women and men from local communities who contribute their knowledge, skills and time to a food assistance programme, such as school feeding and nutrition counselling, are equally compensated, rather than, for example, women voluntarily providing meals whilst men receive cash or vouchers for labouring in a school garden.
- » Employ women in supply chains as an equal employment opportunity issue and make sure that women and girls affected by emergencies can have their needs and interests both heard and addressed.
- » Raise awareness with and engage men and boys as champions for women's participation and leadership.
- » Engage women, girls, men and boys in non-traditional gender roles.
- » Support women to enable them to build their negotiating skills and strategies and support them to become role models within their communities by working with them and encouraging them to take on leadership roles.
- » Help establish women's, girls' and youth groups within the community and enable them to undertake leadership roles.

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### BE AWARE!

- » Attempting to change long-held gender dynamics in society can cause tensions. Keep lines of communication open with beneficiaries and ensure measures are in place to prevent backlash.
- » Powerful refugee and displaced men often feel most threatened by strategies to empower women in the community, as they see this as a direct challenge to their own power and privilege (even if limited).

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## Monitoring

Monitor the access to and quality of food security sector assistance by women, girls, men and boys as well as the changes relating to meeting women's strategic needs. The monitoring should also look at how the food security programme has contributed through meaningful and relevant participation and a transformative approach including promotion of women's leadership. **Sex- and age-disaggregated data** (SADD) are a core component of any gender analysis and essential for monitoring and measuring outcomes. Use **gender markers** to assess how well a programme incorporates gender equality into planning and implementation and provide guidance on how to improve the process (see Section B, pages 52–53).

Monitoring for the food security sector can, for example, monitor the proportion of individuals attending nutrition promotion sessions or households that have received food vouchers; the proportion of proposals from women's

committees accepted by camp management; and how much time women and girls have saved as a result of fuel-efficient stoves.

Monitor that the food security sector adheres to the **“do no harm”** principle: (see section B, page 88 for more information on this concept) conduct ongoing consultations with women, girls, men and boys, and undertake observation/spot checks to identify early potential problems or negative effects (e.g., ensuring that food support is distributed equally to all groups, taking into account gender and other intersectional factors, avoids any potential negative effects). Feedback mechanisms as part of monitoring are also critical (see section B, pages 84–87 for more information). These measures allow early identification of negative effects of the programme so that they can be addressed in a timely manner so as to prevent GBV or further abuse of women's rights.

# 5 Gender operational peer review and evaluation

The primary purpose of the operational peer review and evaluation stage is to provide humanitarian actors with the information needed to manage programmes so that they effectively, efficiently and equitably meet the specific needs, and priorities of crisis-affected women, girls, men and boys as well as build on their capacities (see section B, page 60 for more information). Evaluation is a process that helps to improve current and future food security programming to maximize outcomes and impacts, including analysing how well the transformative approach has been integrated and whether women's leadership has been promoted, ensuring that strategic as well as practical needs have been addressed.

To ensure people-centred and gender-responsive impacts, it is necessary to review methodologies and processes to determine good practice in providing equal assistance to women and men. Food security programmes need to be reviewed based on equal participation and access to services by women, girls, men and boys from the onset of programme planning to implementation. It is necessary to assess gaps in programming, focusing on which women, girls, boys or men were not effectively reached. The use of the gender markers collectively helps to identify gaps to improve programming and response.

## KEY STANDARDS

1. IASC. *Food Security Gender Marker Tip Sheet*. 2012. <https://tinyurl.com/y8vtne3r>
2. The Sphere Project. "Minimum Standards in Food Security and Nutrition." *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*. 2011. <https://tinyurl.com/yapnzyn3>
3. IASC. "Food Security and Agriculture." *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*. 2015. <https://tinyurl.com/y9ynutoj>

## KEY RESOURCES

1. FAO. *Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis for Emergency and Rehabilitation Programmes*. 2005. <https://tinyurl.com/y8f2pfoe>
2. WFP Gender Toolkit. 2017. <https://tinyurl.com/ycsbrhgo>