Gender & Emergency Preparedness and Response

Quick Guide

**Before an Emergency**
Collect and analyse sex- and age-disaggregated data on food security, nutrition, protection issues and coping strategies key to WFP’s areas of work. Conduct interviews and focus group discussions; implement surveys, and review studies to understand the role of gender, gender in/equality and discrimination.

**During an Emergency**

1. **Conduct** a gender analysis, developing upon existing information and analyses. As a minimum, conduct a rapid gender & age analysis. Gender analysis can be integrated into a broader assessment of the emergency or be a separate activity.

2. **Collect** data from a range of sources. Make sure women and men, of different ages and different functions in the community, are consulted. Diverse assessment and monitoring teams are critical to reaching different groups in affected populations.

3. **Analyse** gender, age, ethnicity, disability etc. information to see who is affected by the emergency; what food assistance is required; and what resources are available to women, men, girls and boys affected by the emergency.

4. **Apply** WFP’s minimum standards for gender mainstreaming and gender-targeted programming when implementing the emergency response. Ensure all women, men, girls and boys receive information about the response.

5. **Understand** how the emergency has changed the physical, social, economic and political context; impacted on gender roles, responsibilities and relations; and what it means for meeting food assistance needs, protection, empowerment and delivery of equitable outcomes for women, men, girls and boys. Promote resilience and self-reliance. Recognise and use the knowledge, strengths, capacities and networks of women, men, girls and boys affected.

6. **Coordinate** and ensure a holistic response to the different needs of the women, men, girls and boys in the affected population. Work with other members of the humanitarian clusters, particularly Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications, Food Security, Global Nutrition & Protection.

7. **Monitor** WFP assistance – process of delivery, participation and impacts – for women, men, girls and boys. Utilise the information from gender-responsive monitoring processes to strengthen the response. Share information with women, men, girls and boys.

8. **Ensure** the response strengthens the capacities and resiliencies of women, men, girls and boys. Establish complaints and feedback mechanisms at the start. Ensure equitable access to food assistance. Put in place measures to address protection risks, including gender-based violence.

9. **Analyse** gender, age, ethnicity, disability etc. information to see who is affected by the emergency; what food assistance is required; and what resources are available to women, men, girls and boys affected by the emergency.

10. **Be participatory** at all stages of the response. Ensure women and men are involved in decision-making, design, implementation, monitoring and review. Aim – through advocacy and actions – for equal representation of women and men on food assistance committees and other decision-making bodies.

11. **Evaluate** and learn. Discuss gender and gender equality considerations in what is evaluated – activities, outputs, results, impacts. Integrate learnings into emergency preparedness work and into future WFP emergency responses.

Wherever and whenever WFP responds to an emergency, gender and gender equality must be understood and addressed. As gender influences every person’s experience of an emergency, gender must be integrated across every WFP emergency response.

WFP Gender Office 2017 – Visit the Gender Transformation Programme (http://gtp.wfp.org) or the Gender Toolkit (http://gender.manuals.wfp.org)