

# CSP Gender Equality Activities and Indicators

This document provides guidance on a non-exhaustive list of gender equality activities and their indicators that a WFP country office may choose to implement within its country strategic plan (CSP). The gender equality activities can be tagged in COMET under the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) Cross-Cutting Result C.3. Guidance relating to the CRF C.3 indicators is provided in the [CRF Indicator Compendium](#).

## WHAT

### Gender equality activity

**Gender equality activities** refer to WFP activities that contribute to progress towards gender equality. Gender equality activities shift relations between women and men (and girls and boys) from unequal to equal; support equal opportunities, equal access to resources, and equal voice in decision-making for women and men; and empower women and men.

**Gender equality activities are not simply activities targeted at women or with the participation of women.**

Activities targeted at women may contribute towards reinforcing inequalities. For example, engaging only women as volunteer nutritional counsellors may increase their workloads and reinforce the discriminatory notion that nutrition is only women's responsibility.

Activities targeted at men may contribute towards achieving gender equality. For example, nutrition sensitisation for men can contribute to changing the practice of "women eat last"; or increase men's knowledge of and involvement in child nutrition.

Activities involving equal numbers of women and men do not necessarily contribute towards gender equality. For example, distribution of food to women and men, or transporting equal numbers of women and men, does not move gender relations and the balance of power between women and men towards equality. Such activities can, however, contribute to transformations if they are paired with 'complementary actions' that address gender equality.

A non-exhaustive list of gender equality activities, by CRF Activity Category, is included in this document. WFP country offices may choose to implement one or more of the listed gender equality activities; and/or a gender equality activity that is not included in the list but is meaningful for the country context.

### Gender equality activities & COMET

It is mandatory for the gender equality activities that a country office plans to implement to be entered into, and tracked through, COMET.

If the 'Cross-Cutting Result' function is selected, a 'pop-up window' will appear with the entries: Strategic Goal, Cross-Cutting Result, CSP Activity, CSP Activity #, Gender Equality Activity Tag, Gender Equality Output Indicator, Assumptions.

Regarding each of the entries:

- the 'Strategic Goal' text is automatically computed from pre-existing entries in COMET.

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- the 'Cross-Cutting Result' is always C.3 – “Gender equality and women’s empowerment advanced in WFP-assisted populations”
- the applicable CSP Activity text and number need to be selected from the drop-down lists
- the 'Gender Equality Activity Tag' and 'Gender Equality Output Indicator' are selected from the drop-down lists
- free text is entered in the 'Assumptions' space

By planning and monitoring implementation of gender equality activities progress towards gender equality outcomes, in the context of food security and nutrition, can be tracked.

### Gender equality output indicators

The gender equality output indicators measure the achievement (or not) of outputs as generated by gender equality activities.

At least one gender equality output indicator should be tracked for each gender equality activity tag selected in COMET.

## WHY

For WFP, gender equality is a cross-cutting corporate commitment because WFP recognises that achieving zero hunger is only possible when women and men have “equal opportunities, equal access to resources, and equal voice in the decisions that shape their households, communities and societies”. Thus, under the Integrated Road Map, gender must be integrated into all country strategic plans, with specification of gender equality activities for each of the (applicable) CSP activities.

Monitoring of the gender equality activities then allows WFP to track the achievement of its commitment to advancing gender equality, which is important for a number of reasons.

- Accountability to the 'people that we serve' and the governments with whom we work
- Accountability to donors
- Transparency
- Reporting on results
- Designing and revising our programming and operations
- Learning

In addition, by linking gender equality activities (as recorded in COMET) with the allocation of financial resources (as recorded in WINGS and SAP), WFP can link resources with results, and thus assess and improve its value-for-money programming and operations.

## Gender Equality Activities and their Output Indicators

Grouped by CRF Activity Category, summary explanations are provided for a non-exhaustive list of gender equality activities and related indicators. WFP country offices may choose to implement other gender equality activities that are not listed in this document.

An **index** of all the listed gender equality activities and indicators can be found at the end of this document.

You can download an overview table of all the listed gender equality activities and indicators [here](#).

### CRF Activity Category: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Gender equality activity:

#### Development of a gender and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism

A gender and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism ensures that diverse women, men, girls and boys, their organisations and representatives, can provide feedback and make complaints about WFP, its programming and its operations; and that the issues they raise are addressed.

For details on gender-sensitive beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanisms, see the [Complaints and Feedback Mechanism](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

#### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

*Related CRF Indicator: Outcome C.1.2*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of project activities for which (i) a gender-sensitive feedback mechanism is established; and (ii) feedback received is analysed and reflected in programming.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A feedback and complaints (C&amp;F) mechanism must be accessible and responsive to diverse women, men, girls and boys. This may involve establishing several feedback mechanisms, taking into account the varied circumstances of the different women and men in accessing any one means of providing feedback or making a complaint.</li> <li>The received feedback must be documented, analysed and acted upon.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Beneficiary feedback mechanism records/reports, programme review documents
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\text{\# of project activities recording and integrating beneficiary feedback}}{\text{total \# of project activities}} \times 100$

Indicator 2:

#### Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) (disaggregated by sex and age group)

*Related CRF Indicator: Outcome C.1.1*

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<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of the assisted population that received information about what WFP has committed to deliver to them, when and in which ways.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Care must be taken that information is provided in different ways and relevant languages so that it is received and understood by the assisted women and men, and (older) girls and boys.</li> <li>• Data must be disaggregated by sex and age group.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Face-to-face interviews with beneficiaries during regular monitoring, household surveys, (individual) beneficiary surveys, or Beneficiary Contact Monitoring.
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted people informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted people}} \times 100$ <p>disaggregated by sex and age:</p> $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted women informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted women}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted men informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted men}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted girls informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted girls}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted boys informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted boys}} \times 100$

Gender equality activity:

**Time-use survey to understand the food and nutrition security roles and responsibilities of women, men, girls and boys**

Time-use surveys examine how individuals allocate their time across a specified period of time; commonly a day or a week. Time-use data can reveal the differences in time allocation patterns between women and men, reflecting differences in their roles, responsibilities and tasks related to food security and nutrition, including distribution of paid work, unpaid household work and care of children or other persons, thus informing gender-transformative programming.

For related guidance, see the [Participation](#), [Gender Analysis](#) and [Monitoring](#) sections of the [Gender Toolkit](#); and [UNSTATS guidance on time use surveys](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of time use surveys conducted and reports issued**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of time-use surveys carried out, focusing on the individual roles and responsibilities of women, men, girls and boys relating to food security and nutrition.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual-level data, disaggregated by sex and age (as opposed to household-level data) needs to be collected. Where collection of data from a representative sample is not possible, small-scale data can still provide important information. Statistical sampling issues can be noted in the report.</li> <li>• Balanced numbers of women and men (and girls and boys) should be surveyed.</li> <li>• Survey reports should be prepared, disseminated and used to inform programming.</li> </ul>
<i>Data source</i>	Time use survey implemented by WFP and/or cooperating partners
<i>How</i>	Record the number of surveys completed.

Gender equality activity:

**Transfers to women and girls in safe houses / shelters (and their children)**

Safe houses / shelters provide temporary protection and support to women and girls, and any dependent children, who have been subjected to violence, whether sexual, physical, emotional or financial violence inflicted by an intimate partner, relative or person/s unknown. Transfers to women and girls in safe houses / shelters may include food, non-food items, cash and vouchers.

For related guidance, see the [Protection](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#); and the [Protection Manual](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of women/girls in safe houses / shelters who receive food assistance**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of women and girls in safe houses / shelters who receive a transfer (food, non-food item, cash, voucher), as percentage of planned recipients.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The indicator is applicable only to transfers to women and girls, and their children, in safe houses / shelters</li> </ul>
<i>Data source</i>	Distribution reports
<i>How</i>	<p>Record – for each type of transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of women (direct beneficiary) in the safe house / shelter who received a transfer</li> <li>• # of girls (direct beneficiary) in the safe house / shelter who received a transfer</li> <li>• # of dependent children of the women / girls who have sought protection in the safe house / shelter, disaggregated by sex (i.e. sons, daughters) and age group (i.e. 0-2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-17 years)</li> </ul>

Gender equality activity:

**Transfers to women-headed households**

Unconditional transfers – food, cash, voucher – to women-headed households; particularly single-adult women-headed households.

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It is important to note that several factors may account for women-headed households being particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty. Women-headed households are more likely to have fewer able-bodied adults (e.g. only one, the woman; compared to two – woman and a man – in a male-headed household), or fewer assets, than in other types of households; impacting on household livelihood opportunities, income and care burden. The particular circumstances and needs of women-headed households, as of other types of households, need to be understood and assistance tailored accordingly.

Similarly, a level of analysis focusing only on the sex of the household head is insufficient to understand the specific situations of the individual women and men, girls and boys, who comprise women- and men-headed households. The division of roles, responsibilities, restrictions and entitlements within households impacts on the food security and nutrition of individual members. Household-level information should thus be complemented with data and analyses conducted at the individual level.

For related guidance, the [Protection](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of women-headed households that receive food assistance**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of women-headed households who receive a transfer (food, cash, voucher).</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The indicator is applicable only to transfers to women-headed households</li> <li>• Numbers need to be recorded for single-adult women-headed households and multiple-adult women-headed households (as applicable).</li> <li>• Include, and record separately, de facto women-headed households – where the male head of household is absent for a prolonged period of time due to migration, abandonment etc.</li> </ul>
<i>Data source</i>	Distribution reports
<i>How</i>	<p>Record the number of women-headed households that received food assistance <i>disaggregate by</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• category – single-adult women-headed households; multiple-adult women-headed households; <i>de facto</i> women-headed households)</li> <li>• type of transfer (food, cash, voucher).</li> </ul>

**Gender equality activity:**

**Technical support / capacity strengthening for the formulation or revision of social protection policies, into which gender equality is mainstreamed**

Generating sustainable impacts requires supporting governments in developing food security and nutrition policies, plans and programmes that equitably benefit women, men, girls and boys. Mainstreaming gender into policies, including social protection policies, means that gender equality is (i) an officially stated priority; and (ii) integrated into objectives, processes, tools, capacities and budgets. The inclusion of gender equality in policies is essential because policies provide the basis for action. If gender equality is not clearly referenced in a policy then it can be de-prioritised and forgotten, to the detriment of all persons.

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Technical support and capacity strengthening targeting government bodies – ministries, departments, institutions - should expand gender-related knowledge and skills and improve tools and processes so that gender equality is systematically and clearly integrated into new or existing social protection policies, plans, programmes, services.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of capacity building materials, with gender equality mainstreamed**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of capacity building materials (e-courses, training guides, manuals, handbooks, tools etc.) that incorporate gender equality considerations and recommendations, produced by or with the support of WFP.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender must be integrated across the capacity building materials in a comprehensive manner, with concrete tools and examples. Materials for which gender references are limited to a standalone paragraph or section cannot be counted.</li> </ul>
<i>Data source</i>	List and copies of capacity building materials
<i>How</i>	<p>Record the number of capacity building materials, with gender equality mainstreamed</p> <p><i>disaggregate by type of material and language</i></p>

**Indicator 2:**

**# of capacity strengthening activities with gender equality mainstreamed**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of capacity strengthening activities (trainings, technical review, workshops, working groups etc.) carried out by or with support of WFP that include and explicitly address gender equality considerations and recommendations.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity strengthening must integrate gender throughout the activity, reflecting how different social protection policy approaches can affect (positively or negatively) gender equality. If a capacity strengthening activity only includes passing reference to gender, it cannot be counted.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Description and content of capacity strengthening activity, attendance list
<i>How</i>	<p>Record the number of capacity strengthening activities for which gender equality is mainstreamed</p> <p><i>disaggregate by type of activity and language</i></p>

**Indicator 3:**

**Number of policy engagement strategies developed / implemented (regarding social protection, with gender equality mainstreamed)**

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<i>Related CRF Indicator: Output I.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of strategies focusing on policy engagement (in the field of social protection) in which gender equality is mainstreamed, which were (partly or fully) developed and/or implemented by WFP.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender equality must be mainstreamed throughout the policy engagement strategy, with concrete objectives, measures and tools; not limited to a separate paragraph or section.</li> </ul>
<i>Data source</i>	List and copies of policy engagement strategies; list and copies of report(s) on strategy implementation.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of policy engagement strategies developed and the number implemented.
<b>Indicator 4:</b> <b>Number of policy reforms identified / advocated (regarding social protection, with gender equality integrated)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output J.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to advocacy for, and identification of, areas of reform of social protection policies with respect to the integration of gender equality.
<i>Data source</i>	Background documents, studies and analyses; minutes of meetings, emails, etc.
<i>How</i>	<p>Record the number of gender equality-related policy reforms identified and the number of reforms advocated for.</p> <p>Document the nature of the reforms.</p>

CRF Activity Category: **Asset creation and livelihood support activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Gender-related capacity strengthening of asset creation / FFA community committees**

Gender-related capacity strengthening under this activity refers to training of the members of committees created under the asset creation / FFA programme, and may include (but is not limited to) the following topics:

- introduction to gender equality, women's rights
- participation, including benefits of participation of women and men and measures to increase meaningful / decision-making level participation of women in committees
- gender-based violence, including referral systems;
- inclusive communication, group management, conflict resolution
- transformative leadership
- addressing stereotypical gender roles, including in relation to decision-making and unpaid care and domestic work.

For related guidance, see the [FFA section](#) of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of gender capacity strengthening materials**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of capacity strengthening materials (training and facilitation guides, manuals, handbooks, tools etc.) that incorporate gender equality considerations and recommendations, produced by or with the support of WFP.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender equality must be explicitly included both in the <i>content</i> of the training materials, as well as in the guidance on the training <i>process</i>, to ensure that specific needs and barriers to participation in trainings are analysed and addressed.</li> </ul>
<i>Data source</i>	List and copies of capacity building materials
<i>How</i>	<p>Record the number of capacity building materials, in which gender equality is mainstreamed, that were produced.</p> <p><i>disaggregate by type of material and language</i></p>

Indicator 2:

**# of capacity strengthening activities with gender equality mainstreamed**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of capacity strengthening activities (trainings, technical review, workshops, working groups etc.) carried out by or with support of WFP that include and explicitly address gender equality considerations and recommendations.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Description and content of capacity strengthening activity, attendance list

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How	Record the number of capacity strengthening activities in which gender equality was mainstreamed that were implemented  <i>disaggregate by type of activity and language</i>
<b>Indicator 3:</b> <b>Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1</i>	
Description	This indicator refers to the number asset creation / FFA committee members trained in gender-related topics, including gender equality concepts; participation and decision-making; gender roles; GBV; as well as leadership and management skills targeting women committee members as applicable.
Data sources	Training attendance lists, partner reports
How	Record the number of asset creation / FFA committee members trained in gender-related topics  <i>disaggregate by sex and type of training / skill received</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Gender equality related awareness-raising / training / capacity-building of FFA programme participants**

Gender equality sensitisation and training of the participants of a FFA programme may include (but is not limited to) the following topics:

- introduction to gender equality and women's rights
- gender-based violence, including referral systems
- addressing stereotypical gender roles, including in relation to decision-making
- gender division of (unpaid) labour (such as housework and childcare)
- (adjustments of) work norms (and physical work in general) for pregnant and nursing women
- messaging encouraging sharing of responsibilities, for example on family nutrition
- messaging on specific gender issues and inequalities, as per context and analysis

Gender equality training should not be limited to women, but should target both women and men; in joint or separate groups, depending on the context and topic.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of gender equality awareness-raising / training / capacity-strengthening materials**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

Description	<p>This indicator refers to the number of capacity building materials (training and facilitation guides, manuals, handbooks, tools, learning visuals etc.) for sensitisation and capacity strengthening of FFA participants that incorporate gender equality considerations and recommendations, produced by or with the support of WFP.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender equality must be explicitly included in both the <i>content</i> of the training materials and the guidance on the training <i>process</i>, to ensure that the particular</li> </ul>
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	needs and barriers to participation in trainings are analysed and addressed for the different women and men.
<i>Data sources</i>	List and copies of capacity building materials
<i>How</i>	Record the number of capacity building materials produced, in which gender equality is mainstreamed  <i>disaggregate by type of material and language</i>
<b>Indicator 2:</b> <b># of capacity strengthening activities with gender equality mainstreamed</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator measures the number of capacity strengthening activities (trainings, technical review, workshops, working groups etc.) carried out by or with support of WFP that include and explicitly address gender equality considerations and recommendations.
<i>Data source</i>	Description and content of capacity strengthening activity, attendance list
<i>How</i>	Record the number of capacity strengthening activities, in which gender equality was mainstreamed, that were implemented  <i>disaggregate by type of activity and language</i>
<b>Indicator 3:</b> <b>Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of FFA participants trained in gender equality topics, including gender equality principles, women's rights; (stereotypical) gender roles and gender division of labour; GBV; roles and responsibilities etc.  Unless otherwise indicated by the gender analysis, the training should target both women and men.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of asset creation / FFA participants in gender equality topics  <i>disaggregate by sex and training</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Livelihoods-related participatory gender analysis**

Livelihoods-related participatory gender analysis involves collecting and analysing data from, and about, the specific livelihood situations of women and men (and older girls and boys); their needs, resources, capacities, constraints, and the factors that influence their opportunities, such as power and decision-making, roles and responsibilities, and access to and control of resources. Participatory approaches should be employed, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men are heard and given equal importance.

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The findings of the analysis should be validated, ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the process. The resulting report should be disseminated through a variety of channels, ensuring that it is understandable and accessible to diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of the gender analysis should be incorporated into programming.

For related guidance, see the [Gender Analysis](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of livelihoods-related participatory gender analyses conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of livelihoods-related participatory gender analyses conducted with reports disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at the individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach that involves balanced, equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and older girls and boys, as applicable)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination of the analysis, with women and men corroborating the conclusions (or not), and communicating the results using a variety of channels (and modalities where needed) to ensure that all interested persons are reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Records, reports, copies of analyses, dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of livelihoods participatory gender analyses conducted, with results disseminated

Gender equality activity:

**Women's economic empowerment**

Asset creation and livelihood support activities have the potential to contribute to women's economic empowerment, such as through supporting income-generating activities (beyond activities limited to traditional and restricted gender roles, such as basket-weaving or chicken-rearing for women) and related capacity-strengthening; crop-insurance schemes; access to financial services etc.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of people obtaining an insurance policy through asset creation (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output G.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of women and men who obtained an insurance policy through an asset creation programme.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregated by sex</li> </ul>
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	This indicator can be complemented by qualitative information describing the barriers to access to insurance policies by women and men.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, beneficiary lists (disaggregated by sex)
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women and men, separately, who obtained an insurance policy through participation in an asset creation programme
<p><b>Indicator 2:</b>  <b>Number of food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people accessing financial products and services (disaggregated by sex)</b>  <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output G.5</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of food-insecure people who access financial products and services, such as a bank account, loan, credit etc., through a formal financial institution such as a bank or cooperative; mobile money; or informal entity such as savings group.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregated by (i) sex, (ii) type of product/service, and (iii) institution</li> </ul> <p>This indicator can be complemented with qualitative information analysing the barriers to access to financial products and services for women and men; which may include, for example, lack of identification; limited formal education; mobility restrictions; domestic and care work.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Survey and assessment reports, cooperating partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women / men accessing financial products and services <i>disaggregate by (i) sex, (ii) product / service and (iii) type of institution</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Women's access to financial services (to support sustainable livelihoods, such as through entrepreneurship) improved**

Due to discriminatory social norms and practices, women may not have the same access to financial products and services as do men; limiting their opportunities for sustainable income generation.

This gender equality activity may address one or several barriers that women (or men) face in accessing financial services, including (but not limited to) lack of official identification, limited formal education and access to information, mobility restrictions, lack of transportation, domestic and caring responsibilities, and not possessing assets.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**Number of people obtaining an insurance policy through asset creation (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output G.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men who obtained an insurance policy through participating in an asset creation programme.
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	<p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregated by sex</li> </ul> <p>This indicator can be complemented by qualitative information about the barriers to accessing insurance policies for women and men.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, beneficiary lists (disaggregated by sex)
<i>How</i>	Record, separately, the number of women and men who obtained an insurance policy through participation in an asset creation programme
<p><b>Indicator 2:</b>  <b>Number of food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people accessing financial products and services (disaggregated by sex)</b>  <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output G.5</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of food-insecure people who access financial products and services, such as an account (operational and/or savings), loan, credit etc., through a formal financial institution such as a bank or cooperative; mobile money; or informal entity such as savings group.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregated by sex, type of product/service and institution</li> </ul> <p>This indicator can be complemented with qualitative information analysing the barriers to access to financial products and services for women and men; which can include lack of identification; limited formal education; restrictions on mobility; and domestic and care work.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Survey and assessment reports, cooperating partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women / men accessing financial products and services <i>disaggregate by (i) sex, (ii) product / service, and (iii) type of institution</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Action to strengthen women's access to and control of land**

Gender inequalities in access to and control of land<sup>1</sup> limit women's ability to exercise their rights, build sustainable livelihoods, cope with climate change and access financial service; while also preventing individuals and communities from achieving sustained food security.

This gender equality activity may address common and/or customary laws governing land ownership. Support to equal access to and control of land should be complemented by capacity building, sensitisation and communication, which may target women (e.g. awareness of their rights), formal and informal actors in the justice system (judges, magistrates, chiefs, traditional leaders etc.), law enforcement (police officers etc.), men etc.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

<sup>1</sup> See for example <http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/en/>

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**# of discriminatory common / customary laws reformed, granting women and men equal access to and ownership of land**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output J.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of common and/or customary law reforms granting women and men equal access to and ownership of land.  The indicator should be complemented by information on sensitisation / training on, and application of legal reforms, including changes in the access to and control of land by women and men.
<i>Data sources</i>	Reports, studies
<i>How</i>	Record the number of common / customary land reforms that grant equal land ownership and use, as supported by WFP  <i>disaggregate by law type</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Creation of business opportunities for women entrepreneurs**

Creation of business opportunities for women are a means of supporting their economic empowerment and decision-making ability at the household and community levels; as well as contribute to transformation of discriminatory gender roles and relationships.

Supported business opportunities should be developed in consultation with women and not be limited to traditional and restrictive gender roles where there is limited potential for economic growth, value addition and empowerment. Training is an essential component of business creation and can include business skills, technical training, market-related training, negotiation, financial skills etc.

It is important that implementation of this activity be monitored for potential negative unintended consequences, such as the theft of profits, violence, or an increase in workload. Protective action must be taken where harm is detected.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of business opportunities created for women entrepreneurs**

*Specific indicator (not listed in the CRF)*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of business opportunities for women that are created with support of WFP and taken up.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring and evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of business opportunities for women that are created and taken up  <i>disaggregate by type of business opportunity</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Training / capacity-strengthening opportunities provided to women to increase their ability to generate sustainable livelihoods**

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Capacity strengthening opportunities provided to women may address (but are not limited to):

- Technical skills (related to particular livelihood opportunities)
- Market information
- Business skills
- Financial skills
- Management and negotiation

The livelihood opportunities should be identified in participation with women, and should not be limited to traditional and restrictive gender roles with limited potential for growth. Negative impacts on workload should be considered, with the possibility of complementary activities aimed at the sharing of unpaid domestic and care work by women and men.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of training / capacity-strengthening opportunities provided to women**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of training opportunities provided to women, aimed at strengthening their ability to pursue sustainable livelihoods. Where possible, training should be complemented with other forms of assistance.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training / capacity strengthening materials, attendance lists, training reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of trainings / capacity strengthening initiatives delivered to women  <i>disaggregate by type of training</i>

**Indicator 2:**

**Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men who received livelihoods-related training.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record – separately – the number of women and men who participate in sustainable livelihoods training  <i>disaggregate by sex and type of training</i>

**Gender equality activity:**

**Creation of assets that reduce the (daily / weekly) time women spend on unpaid care and domestic work**

The type of assets selected under an assets creation programme can positively or negatively impact unpaid care and domestic work which is mostly done by women. Assets that can reduce women's unpaid work include those that improve (i) access to potable water and to markets, (ii) energy (e.g. firewood) consumption, and (iii) yields of vegetable plots.

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The selection of inter-related assets can contribute to the redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work between women and men in the household (see, for instance, the Zimbabwe [example](#)).

The identification, and ultimate selection, of assets to be constructed should be done by the women and men in the community. This means that meetings should involve the equal participation of women and men, with their diverse opinions voiced, heard and considered.

The actual impact of a created asset on unpaid care and domestic care work should be documented; such as through time-use surveys and before/after measures on the average time required to collect potable water.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of assets created that reduce the time women spend on unpaid care and domestic work**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output D.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of physical assets built or restored under an asset creation programme for communities and/or households that contribute to the reduction of time women spend on unpaid care and domestic work, such as water and firewood collection, household food production or sourcing, food preparation, washing of clothes etc.</p> <p>This indicator should be complemented with data about the extent to which the time women spend on unpaid care and domestic work is reduced.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring and evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	<p>Record the number of assets created that reduce the time women spend of unpaid care and domestic work</p> <p><i>disaggregate by type of asset and specify the quantity of time saved</i></p>

**Gender equality activity:**

**Provision of SAFE stoves**

With fuel collection and cooking being predominantly done by women (and girls), the provision of SAFE stoves can reduce women's (and girls') workloads, have positive health benefits, minimise protection risks, improve household access to clean and safe energy, and create livelihood opportunities.

For related guidance, see the [Climate Change](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of SAFE stoves provided, disaggregated by sex of recipient**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.5*

<i>Description</i>	<p>The quantity of SAFE stoves provided to beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and type of beneficiary.</p> <p>This indicator can be complemented by indicator(s) on workload (e.g. time use surveys), health (e.g. incidence of respiratory diseases), protection, income, livelihood etc.</p>
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Data source	Distribution reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of SAFE stoves distributed (also expressed as % planned) <i>disaggregate by sex and age of recipient</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Technical support / capacity strengthening for the integration of gender equality into livelihood-related national normative frameworks (policies, legislation etc.)**

Generating sustainable impacts requires supporting governments in developing food security and nutrition policies, plans and programmes that equitably benefit women, men, girls and boys. Mainstreaming gender into policies, including livelihood-related policies, means that gender equality is (i) an officially stated priority; and (ii) integrated into objectives, processes, tools, capacities and budgets. The inclusion of gender equality in policies is essential because policies provide the basis for action. If gender equality is not clearly referenced in a policy then it can be de-prioritised and forgotten, to the detriment of all persons.

Technical support and capacity strengthening targeting government bodies – ministries, departments, institutions - should expand gender-related knowledge and skills and improve tools and processes so that gender equality is systematically and clearly integrated into new or existing policies, plans, programmes, services.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of policy engagement strategies developed / implemented (regarding livelihoods, with gender equality mainstreamed)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output I.1*

Description	This indicator measures the number strategies focusing on policy engagement (in the field of livelihoods) with gender equality mainstreamed throughout the strategy, that were developed and/or implemented (as applicable).  <i>Requirement:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender equality needs to be mainstreamed throughout the policy engagement strategy, with concrete objectives, measures and tools; not limited to a separate paragraph or section.</li> </ul>
Data sources	List and copies of the policy engagement strategies; report(s) on strategy implementation.
How	Record the number of policy engagement strategies, in which gender equality is mainstreamed, that were (i) developed and (ii) implemented

Indicator 2:

**Number of policy reforms identified/advocated (regarding livelihoods, with gender equality integrated)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output J.1*

Description	This indicator refers to advocacy for, and identification of, areas of reform of livelihoods-related policies, to enable the integration of gender equality.
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<i>Data sources</i>	Background documents, studies and analyses; minutes of meetings, emails, etc.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of gender equality-related policy reforms identified / advocated

CRF Activity Category: **Climate adaptation and risk management activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Research study, utilising participatory gender analysis, to understand the effects of climate change on the food security and nutrition of women, men, girls and/or boys, and their communities**

Climate change can affect the food security and nutrition situation of women, men, girls and boys differently. Women and men (and girls and boys) have different roles, responsibilities, power, voice, access to and control of resources, which influence how climate change affects their lives.

Integrating participatory gender analyses in studies on the effects of climate change on food security and nutrition is a key way of ensuring that the situations, needs, resources, constraints and capacities of women and men, and girls and boys, are understood and addressed.

Participatory approaches should be employed, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of gender analyses should be validated, ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the process. Reports, and any other documentation or information, should be disseminated through a variety of channels, ensuring that it is understandable and accessible to diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of a gender analysis should be incorporated into programming.

For related guidance, see the [Climate Change](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of research studies conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of research studies on the effects of climate change on the food security and nutrition that include participatory gender analyses, aiming at understanding the impact on women, men, girls and/or boys, with reports disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men to validate the conclusions and communicating the results using a variety of channels (and modalities where needed) to ensure that the diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Analysis/studies and dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of research studies conducted and disseminated

Gender equality activity:

**Climate-related participatory gender analysis**

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Climate change, food security and gender are intertwined. Gender analyses should, therefore, be part of any climate-related study or intervention; to understand how natural disasters, environmental degradation and longer-term changes impact the lives – and food security – of women, men, girls and boys.

Climate-related gender analysis should be undertaken with a participatory approach, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of the analysis should be validated, ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the process; and the report should be disseminated through a variety of channels, ensuring that it is understandable and accessible to diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of the gender analysis should be incorporated into programming.

For related guidance, see the [Climate Change](#), [Gender Analysis](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of climate-related participatory gender analyses conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of climate-related participatory gender analyses conducted, with reports disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men to validate the conclusions and communicating the results using a variety of channels (and modalities where needed) to ensure that diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Analysis/studies and dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of climate-related participatory gender analyses

Gender equality activity:

**Increased access to, and ability to use, climate information by women / girls**

Gender influences the access of individuals to information and their ability to use the information accessed.

Different information and communication channels are accessible – or not accessible – to women and men (and girls and boys). Some of the more conventional channels disadvantage women. For example, in some contexts women have less access to and control of technology as compared to men, resulting in less access to information disseminated through radio or mobile phones. Often men-dominated extension services may render it more difficult for women to access the information shared through the network of extension workers. Community meetings can be limited to, or dominated by, men. Workload – including unpaid domestic and care work – can also affect who has time to listen to the radio or attend meetings. Women may, for example, rely on informal networks to share information; which can be overlooked by programmes.

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Gender can also influence how, and what type of information, people understand and use; due to such factors as literacy levels, experience and exposure. Posters with printed text on the walls of a community meeting hall, for example, might not be reaching women, due to social accessibility of spaces (the meeting hall may be perceived as a space reserved for men) and / or literacy.

For climate information – related to early warning, forecasts, trends etc. – to be useful, it is essential that it is accessed, and used, directly by women and men. Measures aimed at increasing the access to, and use of, climate information by women and girls will enhance the results of an intervention, while at the same time contributing to gender equality.

For related guidance, see the [Climate Change](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of targeted women receiving / recalling three key messages about climate change / resilience, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigns**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

Description	This indicator refers to the number, or percentage, of targeted women who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages disseminated with WFP support. It refers to messages being received and understood.
Data sources	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
How	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of targeted women correctly recalling at least three messages</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of targeted women:</p> $\% = \frac{\text{\# of targeted women correctly recalling at least three messages}}{\text{total \# of targeted women}} \times 100$ <p><i>disaggregate by age</i></p>

Gender equality activity:

**Provision of SAFE stoves**

With fuel collection and cooking being predominantly assigned to women, the provision of SAFE stoves can reduce workloads, negative health impacts, negative coping strategies and protection risks, while improving access to clean and safe energy for cooking and livelihood opportunities.

For related guidance, see the [Climate Change](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#) and the [SAFE manual](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of SAFE stoves provided, disaggregated by sex of recipient**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.5*

Description	The quantity of SAFE stoves provided to beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and type of beneficiary.
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	This indicator can be complemented by indicator(s) on workload (e.g. time use surveys), health (e.g. incidence of respiratory diseases), protection, income, livelihood etc.
Data sources	Distribution reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of SAFE stoves distributed (also expressed as % planned) <i>disaggregate by sex of recipient and beneficiary category</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Climate resilience-building for women smallholder farmers / agricultural producers**

Women and men smallholder farmers / agricultural producers often differ in their roles, responsibilities, resources, access to services and information, type of agricultural production etc. Such differences should inform the design and implementation of activities aimed at resilience building. Climate resilience-building targeting women smallholder farmers will probably comprise different activities and employ different approaches, than those that target men.

For related guidance, see the [Climate Change](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# women smallholder farmers / agricultural producers trained in climate resilience**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

Description	This indicator refers to the number of women smallholder farmers / agricultural producers who received training focusing on climate resilience-building
Data sources	Training attendance lists, partner reports
How	Record the number of women smallholder farmers / agricultural producers trained in climate resilience <i>disaggregate by sex and type of training</i>

Indicator 2:

**Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

Description	This indicator refers to the number of women smallholder farmers / agricultural producers who received training focusing on climate resilience-building.
Data sources	Training attendance lists, partner reports, monitoring reports, (women's) farmer organisations
How	Record the number of women smallholder farmers / agricultural producers trained in climate resilience <i>disaggregate by sex and type of training</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Integration of gender throughout risk management tools / processes**

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Climate change affects differently women and men, due to their different roles, resources, coping strategies and access to services. Gender-related differences should be identified, understood and integrated into the design and application of risk management tools.

For related guidance, see the [Climate Change](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of risk management tools with gender integrated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of risk management tools that incorporate gender considerations, including specific attention to the situations, needs and interests of women and men.
<i>Data sources</i>	Analysis/studies and dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of risk management tools in which gender is integrated

Gender equality activity:

**Technical support / capacity strengthening for the integration of gender equality into climate-related national normative frameworks (policies, legislation etc.)**

Generating sustainable impacts requires supporting governments in developing food security and nutrition policies, plans and programmes that equitably benefit women, men, girls and boys. Mainstreaming gender into policies, including climate-related, policies, means that gender equality is (i) an officially stated priority; and (ii) integrated into objectives, processes, tools, capacities and budgets. The inclusion of gender equality in policies is essential because policies provide the basis for action. If gender equality is not clearly referenced in a policy then it can be de-prioritised and forgotten, to the detriment of all persons.

Technical support and capacity strengthening targeting government bodies – ministries, departments, institutions – should expand gender-related knowledge and skills and improve tools and processes so that gender equality is systematically and clearly integrated into new or existing policies, plans, programmes and services.

For related guidance, see the [Climate Change](#) section of WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of policy engagement strategies developed / implemented (regarding climate change / resilience, with gender equality mainstreamed)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output I.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of strategies focusing on policy engagement, in the field of climate change, in which gender equality is mainstreamed, which were (partly or fully) developed and/or implemented by WFP.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender equality must be mainstreamed throughout the policy engagement strategy, with concrete objectives, measures and tools; not limited to a separate paragraph or section.</li> </ul>
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<i>Data sources</i>	List and copies of policy engagement strategies; list and copies of report(s) on strategy implementation.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of policy engagement strategies developed and the number implemented.
<p><b>Indicator 2:</b>  <b>Number of policy reforms identified / advocated (regarding climate change / resilience, with gender equality integrated)</b></p> <p><i>Related CRF Indicator: Output J.1</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to advocacy for, and identification of, areas of reform of climate change policies with respect to the integration of gender equality.
<i>Data source</i>	Background documents, studies and analyses; minutes of meetings, emails, etc.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of gender equality-related policy reforms identified and the number of reforms advocated for. Document the nature of the reforms.

CRF Activity Category: **School meal activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Procurement of food / produce from women smallholder farmers and/or their organizations**

In many contexts, participation of women in farmers' organisations – as members and as management – remains limited compared to men's engagement; with additional barriers associated with production, marketing and sale. Women often dominate small-scale subsistence agriculture, with less involvement in commercial agriculture, relative to men.

Supporting women's participation in bulking / aggregation systems and WFP's direct procurement, especially when complemented by training and capacity building, can increase women's economic empowerment, leadership and participation in decision-making.

In addition to technical training – post-harvest handling, bulking, market information, etc. – related complementary activities should focus on training / capacity strengthening that supports women's participation in farmers' organisations, including in leadership roles, taking into account and addressing the specific barriers they face.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of male/female smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers (disaggregated by sex) and their organisations who sell through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems to school meals programmes.
<i>Data sources</i>	Farmer organisation membership lists, procurement records, monitoring reports, (women's) farmer organisations records
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women / men smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems  <i>disaggregate by sex; and type, volume and unit price of produce sold</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Training of women from the local community as school cooks**

Training and employment of women from local communities as school cooks, within school meals programmes, may represent an employment opportunity for women in settings where other income-generating opportunities are limited or are not open to women because of restrictive social norms, mobility etc.

The decision to target women (and/or men) as school cooks should be based on a gender analysis, taking into account their preferences, other opportunities and workloads.

This indicator should be used together with the CRF cross-cutting indicator C.3.3 on equal remuneration, to follow the type of remuneration (or non-remuneration) that participants in school meals activities (such as cooks, gardeners, storekeepers) receive, disaggregated by sex.

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If no remuneration is given to women school cooks, a (gender) analysis of community contribution should be done to ensure a balanced contribution of women and men volunteers and avoid disproportionately adding to women's (or men's) workloads.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of women trained as school cooks**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women from the local community trained as school cooks.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women trained as school cooks <i>disaggregate by type of training</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Training of men from the local community as school cooks**

Training and employment of men from local communities as school cooks, within school meals programmes, may represent an employment opportunity in settings where other income-generating opportunities are limited and contribute to changing social roles; encouraging men to take a more active role in (household / community) nutrition and food provision.

The decision to target men (and/or women) as school cooks should be based on a gender analysis, taking into account their preferences, other opportunities and workloads.

This indicator should be used together with the CRF cross-cutting indicator C.3.3 on equal remuneration, to follow the type of remuneration (or non-remuneration) that participants in school meals activities (such as cooks, gardeners, storekeepers) receive, disaggregated by sex.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of men trained as school cooks**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of men from the local community trained as school cooks.
<i>Data source</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of men trained as school cooks <i>disaggregate by type of training</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Establishment of school gardens to reduce women's workloads**

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School gardens can improve availability of nutritious food for school meals, while at the same time – depending on the modality of implementation – can reduce women's workload; through shared workload, involvement of women and men, increased availability of food etc. School gardens can also contribute to changing discriminatory gender norms, for example by involving both girls and boys in training and in similar tasks relative to school gardening, such as not tasking only girls with bringing water.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of school gardens established that contribute to reducing women's workloads**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output D.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of school gardens, created with support of WFP, which demonstrably contribute to reducing women's workloads.</p> <p>This includes new school gardens set up and existing school gardens restored or maintained.</p> <p>This indicator should be complemented by indicator(s) measuring the impact on women's workloads.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring and evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of school gardens established that reduce women's workloads. <i>specify the workload reduction / time saving</i>

**Indicator 2:**

**# of schools in which WFP school meals programmes are implemented with established school gardens that reduce women's workload**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.6*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of schools with WFP school meals programme, with established school gardens that demonstrably contribute to reducing women's workloads.</p> <p>This includes new school gardens set up and existing school gardens restored or maintained.</p> <p>This indicator should be complemented by indicator(s) measuring the impact on women's workload.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring and evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of schools with WFP school meals programme, with school gardens established that reduce women's workload <i>specify the workload reduction / time saving</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Potable water is made accessible in schools to avoid increasing the workloads of the (primarily) women cooks**

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With preparation of meals and water collection being predominantly women's tasks in most contexts, availability of water in schools can substantially affect women's workload related to school meals preparation. Measures to ensure access to potable water in schools can contribute to avoiding an excessive increase of the workload of (primarily) women cooks.

The below indicators should be complemented by:

- i) indicator(s) measuring the impact of engagement in school meals preparation and related water collection on the workload of the cooks; and
- ii) CRF cross-cutting indicator C.3.3 on equal remuneration, to follow the type of remuneration (or non-remuneration) that participants in school meals activities (such as cooks, gardeners, storekeepers) receive, disaggregated by sex.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of schools where cooks have access to potable water**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.6*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of schools with WFP school meals programme with access to potable water, which can be used by school cooks for the preparation of school meals.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring and evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of schools where cooks have access to potable water

**Indicator 2:**

**% of schools in which WFP school meals programmes are implemented where cooks have access to potable water**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.6*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the percentage of schools with WFP school meals programmes with access to potable water, which can be used by school cooks for the preparation of school meals; as a proportion of all schools with WFP school meals programmes.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring and evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\text{\# schools with WFP school meals and access to potable water}}{\text{total \# of schools with WFP school meals}} \times 100$

**Gender equality activity:**

**Campaign for the elimination of early, forced and child marriage**

School meals programmes can be complemented by advocacy and social and behavioural change communication aimed at eliminating early, forced and child marriage. The campaign can target caregivers (women and men), as well as girls and boys, informed by local gender analyses. A campaign should not focus exclusively on girls.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

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<p>Indicator 1: <b>Number of people exposed to WFP messaging regarding the elimination of girl marriage (disaggregated by sex)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of people (women, men, girls and/or boys, as applicable), who receive WFP messaging regarding the elimination of girl marriage, disaggregated by sex and age.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people exposed to WFP messaging on the elimination of girl marriage  <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>
<p>Indicator 2: <b>Number of targeted people receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of girl marriage, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning (disaggregated by sex)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of targeted people (women, men, girls and/or boys, as applicable; disaggregated by sex and age), who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages regarding the elimination of girl marriage, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning. It refers to messages being received, understood and recalled.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of targeted people receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of girl marriage.  <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Campaign for the elimination of School-Based Gender-Based Violence (SBGBV)**

School meals programmes can be complemented by advocacy aimed at elimination of school-based gender-based violence (SBGBV). Campaigns can target teachers (women and men), as well as girls and boys, based on local gender analyses.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of people exposed to WFP messaging regarding the elimination of School-Based Gender-Based Violence (disaggregated by sex and age group)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of people (women, men, girls and/or boys, as applicable), who receive WFP messaging regarding the elimination of school-based gender-based violence (SBGBV). The data should be disaggregated by sex and age group.
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Data sources	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of people exposed to WFP messaging on the elimination of school-based gender-based violence (SBGBV)  <i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i>
<p>Indicator 2:  <b>Number of targeted people receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of School-Based Gender-Based Violence, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning (disaggregated by sex and age group)</b>  <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
Description	This indicator refers to the number of targeted people (women, men, girls and/or boys, as applicable; disaggregated by sex and age group), who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages regarding the elimination of school-based gender-based violence (SBGBV), delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning. It refers to messages being received, understood and recalled.
Data sources	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of targeted people receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of school-based gender-based violence (SBGBV)  <i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Gender equality sensitisation for men and community leaders around equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work**

School meals programmes can serve as platforms for messaging, sensitisation and social and behavioural change communication, including around equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work. As men, and in particular community leaders, play a key role in changing discriminatory social norms, they should be targeted by sensitisation campaigns. Men, and in particular community leaders, can also be engaged as role models and advocates.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of men exposed to WFP messaging regarding equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

Description	This indicator refers to the number of men who receive WFP messaging regarding equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work.
Data sources	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of men exposed to WFP messaging on equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work

Indicator 2:

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<p><b>Number of community leaders (disaggregated by sex and age) exposed to WFP messaging regarding equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work</b></p> <p><i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of community leaders who receive WFP messaging regarding equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work. The indicator should be disaggregated by sex and age.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of community leaders exposed to WFP messaging on equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work  <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>
<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> <b>Number of targeted men receiving / recalling three key messages about the equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning</b></p> <p><i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of targeted men, who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages regarding equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning. It refers to messages being received, understood and recalled.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of targeted men receiving / recalling three key messages about the equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work  <i>disaggregate by age group</i>
<p><b>Indicator 4:</b> <b>Number of targeted community leaders receiving / recalling three key messages about the equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning</b></p> <p><i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of targeted community leaders, who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages regarding equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning. It refers to messages being received, understood and recalled.
<i>Data source</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of targeted community leaders receiving / recalling three key messages about the equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work.  <i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Construction of toilets / latrines that support the retention of girls in school**

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Availability of adequate and safe sanitary facilities on school premises can reduce temporary and permanent dropout of girls from school. Gender analyses can reveal the often multiple factors that lead to girls' dropping out of school, at primary and secondary levels. Construction of toilets / latrines / washing facilities should be done in line with the needs of girls (and boys), as informed by gender analyses. Location, access and lighting of toilet / latrine areas, as well as availability of water, should be taken into account when (re)constructing sanitary facilities.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# schools equipped with toilets / latrines for females and males**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.6*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of schools with WFP school meals programmes equipped with adequate and safe toilets / latrines, separate for females and males.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring and evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of schools with toilets / latrines for females and for males

Indicator 2:

**% of schools in which WFP school meals programmes are implemented where toilets / latrines are constructed (for females and males) to support retention**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.6*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the percentage of schools with WFP school meals programmes equipped with adequate and safe toilets / latrines, separate for females and males, (re)constructed to support retention of girls (and boys) in school.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring and evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\text{\# schools with WFP school meals and female \& male toilets / latrines}}{\text{total \# of schools with WFP school meals}} \times 100$

Gender equality activity:

**Education / training for boys in their role as agents of gender equality in nutrition (feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.)**

School feeding programmes can serve as platforms for complementary activities aimed at revising discriminatory social norms and gender roles, and supporting the food security and nutrition of boys and girls. Engaging boys in nutrition education and nutrition activities – such as through training on feeding practices, care, food-related domestic work etc. – can harness boys' potential for supporting gender equality, while enhancing their awareness, knowledge of and capacities in nutrition and food preparation, which are crucial for achieving food security.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of boys trained in their role as agents of gender equality in nutrition (feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.)**

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<i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of boys trained as agents of gender equality in nutrition, with training topics including feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.
<i>Data source</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of boys trained in nutrition and gender equality <i>disaggregate by type of training and age</i>
<b>Indicator 2:</b> <b>Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and age)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of people (women, men, girls, boys) receiving training on the role of boys as agents of gender equality in nutrition, supporting their engagement in nutrition, care, domestic work around food etc.
<i>Data source</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people trained in nutrition and gender equality and the role of boys as agents of change <i>disaggregate by sex, age and type of training</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Education / training for girls in their role as agents of gender equality in nutrition (feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.)**

School feeding programmes can serve as platforms for complementary activities aimed at revising discriminatory social norms and gender roles, and supporting the food security and nutrition of boys and girls. In addition to engaging men and boys as agents of change, school feeding can engage girls as agents of gender equality in nutrition-related topics, by providing them with instruction on feeding practices, care, food-related domestic work, equal distribution of responsibilities related to nutrition and food provision etc.

For related guidance, see the [Social Protection](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of girls trained in their role as agents of gender equality in nutrition (feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of girls trained as agents of gender equality in nutrition, with training topics including equal distribution of responsibilities related to nutrition and food provision, feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of girls trained in nutrition and gender equality

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	<i>disaggregate by age and type of training</i>
<b>Indicator 2:</b> <b>Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and age)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of people (women, men, girls, boys) receiving training on the role of girls as agents of gender equality in nutrition, supporting equal distribution of responsibilities related to nutrition, care, domestic work around food etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people trained in nutrition and gender equality and the role of girls as agents of change  <i>disaggregate by sex, age and type of training</i>

CRF Activity Category: **Nutrition treatment activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Nutrition supplements / fortified foods for pregnant and nursing women (when combined with complementary activities)**

Provision of nutrition supplements / fortified foods for pregnant and nursing women aims at covering their basic needs (see [Concepts](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#)), and does not necessarily contribute to shifting unequal gender relations towards equality. Complementing nutrition treatment activities with other actions can, however, address women's strategic interests and support gender equality.

Selection of complementary activities should be based on the context and women's priorities; and may include training on women's rights, health-related training, income-generation activities, business skills, peer support groups, negotiation etc. Nutrition-related training should involve both women and men. Training/sensitisation should not be limited to stereotypical roles and tasks; and should avoid assigning responsibility for nutrition exclusively to women.

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of pregnant and nursing women receiving nutrition supplements / fortified foods + participating in a complementary activity**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator measures the number of pregnant and nursing women who receive nutrition supplements / fortified foods and participate in a complementary activity.  <i>Requirement:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complementary activity is required. The distribution of nutrition supplements / fortified foods only is not a gender equality activity.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Distribution and activity reports, attendance sheets, partner reports, monitoring reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of pregnant and nursing women receiving nutrition supplements / fortified foods and participating in a complementary activity  <i>disaggregate by type of complementary activity</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Nutrition supplements / fortified foods for pregnant and nursing girls (when combined with complementary activities)**

Provision of nutrition supplements / fortified foods for pregnant and nursing girls aims at covering their basic needs (see [Concepts](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#)), and does not necessarily contribute to shifting unequal gender relations towards equality. Complementing nutrition treatment activities with other actions can, however, address girls' strategic interests and support gender equality.

Selection of complementary activities should be based on the context and girls' priorities; and may include opportunities for continuing their education, training on human rights, income-generation activities, business skills, peer support groups, leadership, negotiation etc. Nutrition-related training should involve both girls/women and boys/men. Training/sensitisation should not be limited to

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stereotypical roles and tasks; and should avoid assigning responsibility for nutrition exclusively to women and girls.

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of pregnant and nursing girls receiving nutrition supplements / fortified foods + participating in a complementary activity**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator measures the number of pregnant and nursing women who receive nutrition supplements / fortified foods and participate in a complementary activity.  <i>Requirement:</i>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complementary activity is required. The distribution of nutrition supplements / fortified foods only is not a gender equality activity.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Distribution and activity reports, attendance sheets, partner reports, monitoring reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of pregnant and nursing girls who received nutrition supplements / fortified foods and participated in a complementary activity  <i>disaggregate by age and type of complementary activity</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Parental / caregiver education targeting men and including messages / information on gender equality**

Nutrition treatment activities can serve as a platform for messaging, sensitisation and social and behavioural change communication on gender equality. Parental / caregiver education should not be limited to women only.

Targeting men for parental training, and including information related to gender equality, equal distribution of care and domestic work, equal decision-making, men's role in nutrition and household food provision etc., may contribute to a positive shift towards gender equality, as well as to sustained nutrition and food security outcomes.

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of men who receive parental / caregiver education that includes gender equality messages / information**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of men who receive parental / caregiver education that includes gender equality messages / information.
<i>Data sources</i>	Attendance lists, training reports, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of men who receive parental / caregiver education that includes gender equality messages.

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<p>Indicator 2: <b>Number of men receiving / recalling three key gender equality parental/care-giving messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and campaigning</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of men who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages regarding gender equality parental/care-giving practices, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning. It refers to messages being received, understood and recalled.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of targeted men who received / recalled three key gender equality parental/care-giving messages.

<p>Gender equality activity: <b>Nutrition education targeting women that includes messages / information about gender equality</b></p>	
<p>Nutrition education for women should include messaging and/or information about gender equality, women's rights and empowerment. For related guidance, see the <a href="#">Nutrition</a> section of the WFP <a href="#">Gender Toolkit</a>.</p>	
<p>Indicator 1: <b>Number of women who receive nutrition education that contains gender equality messages / information</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women who receive nutrition education that contains gender equality messages or information.
<i>Data sources</i>	Attendance lists, training reports, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women who received nutrition education that contains gender equality messages or information
<p>Indicator 2: <b>Number of women receiving / recalling three key gender equality nutrition messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and campaigning</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women who receive and correctly recall at least three key gender equality nutrition messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning. It refers to messages being received, understood and recalled.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women who received / recalled three key gender equality nutrition messages

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<p>Indicator 3: <b>Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.1</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of male and female caregivers who receive at least three key messages on nutrition and gender equality, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning. It refers to messages containing both nutrition and gender equality component, and being received and understood.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of targeted caregivers who received three key gender equality nutrition messages <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>
<p>Indicator 4: <b>Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging (disaggregated by sex)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.2</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men who are targeted and exposed to messaging relating to nutrition and gender equality, delivered through radio, print, posters, TV, community-based organizations and groups, health facilities, schools and other channels. It refers to messages that address both nutrition and gender equality. Both women and men should be targeted under this activity.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition and gender equality messaging <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Nutrition support targeted to adolescent girls**

Nutrition support for adolescent girls should address their physical / biological / health needs, while also be empowering. Nutrition support should contribute to adolescent girls having peer, caregiver and their communities' support in making their own informed decisions about different aspects of their lives; such as education, community participation, their sexual and reproductive health, and marriage.

Nutrition support targeted at adolescent girls can be through provision of information, awareness-raising, training, creation of peer groups, mentoring etc.

Nutrition support for adolescent girls should include education about their roles and responsibilities related to their own nutrition; and the roles and responsibilities of others. Importantly, nutrition support should remind adolescent girls that the care of other people – such as through the preparation and provision of food – should be shared by women and men (and older girls and boys, as applicable).

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

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**# of adolescent girls who receive nutrition support**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator measures the number of adolescent girls who received nutritional support.
<i>Data sources</i>	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of adolescent girls who received nutritional support <i>disaggregate by age and type of support</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Nutrition support targeted to adolescent boys**

Nutrition support for adolescent boys should address their physical / biological / health needs, while also be empowering. Nutrition support should contribute to adolescent boys having peer, caregiver and their communities' support in making their own informed decisions about different aspects of their lives; such as education, community participation, their sexual and reproductive health, and marriage.

Nutrition support targeted at adolescent boys can be through provision of information, awareness-raising, training, creation of peer groups, mentoring etc.

Nutrition support for adolescent boys should include education about their roles and responsibilities related to their own nutrition; and the roles and responsibilities of others. Importantly, nutrition support should instruct adolescent boys that the care of other people – such as through the preparation and provision of food – should be shared by women and men (and older girls and boys, as applicable).

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of adolescent boys who receive nutrition support**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator measures the number of adolescent boys who received nutritional support.
<i>Data sources</i>	Distribution reports, post-distribution monitoring, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of adolescent boys who received nutritional support <i>disaggregate by age and type of support</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Awareness-raising / campaign on the link between gender equality and nutrition**

Gender affects the roles of women and men in relation to nutrition; with responsibility for household food security and nutrition often assigned to women (and girls). At the same time, gender-related inequalities – like access to income, mobility, decision making ability – affect if, and how, women can fulfil this responsibility. The perceived value of women and girls, and men and boys, may determine coping strategies (who is the first to reduce food intake) or habits (who eats first) in the household; impacting – positively or negatively – on nutritional status.

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To achieve improved nutrition outcomes, nutrition activities should be complemented by awareness-raising activities and/or campaigns that explain the link between gender equality and nutrition. Such activities may target caregivers (women and men), community members, community leaders and WFP's partners.

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of gender equality and nutrition awareness-raising campaigns implemented**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of campaigns focusing on increasing the awareness of caregivers, community members (women and men), community leaders, local government and/or WFP partners about the link between gender equality and nutrition.
<i>Data sources</i>	Campaign reports, surveys, partner reports, monitoring reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of awareness raising campaigns that address the link between gender equality and nutrition implemented

**Indicator 2:**

**Number of people (disaggregated by sex) exposed to WFP-messaging on the link between gender equality and nutrition**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men who are targeted and exposed to messaging about the link between gender equality and nutrition, delivered through radio, print, posters, TV, community-based organizations and groups, health facilities, schools and other channels. This activity can target caregivers, community members (women and men), community leaders, local government and/or partners.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people exposed to messages on the link between gender equality and nutrition <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>

**Indicator 3:**

**Number of people (disaggregated by sex) receiving / recalling three key gender equality & nutrition messages delivered through WFP-supported awareness-raising campaign**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of people who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages on gender equality and nutrition, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning. It refers to messages being received, understood and recalled. Both women and men – caregivers, community members and leaders, local government and/or partners – should be targeted by WFP-supported campaigns.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports

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How	Record the number of people who received / recalled three key gender equality and nutrition messages  <i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i>
<b>Indicator 4:</b> <b>Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</b>  <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.1</i>	
Description	This indicator refers to the number of caregivers (women and men) who receive at least three key messages on the links between gender equality and nutrition, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigns. Both women and men caregivers should be targeted.
Data sources	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of caregivers who received three key gender equality and nutrition messages  <i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Awareness-raising / campaign on the link between the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition**

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), in addition to being a human rights violation, negatively impacts the nutritional status of women and girls, as well as households, communities and entire countries. With responsibility for household food security and nutrition often assigned to women, violence restricts their ability to fulfil this responsibility, through limited mobility and access to information, temporary or permanent physical impairment, reduced possibility to participate in food production and decision-making, etc. Elimination of SGBV is therefore key to improving the nutrition of women and girls, as well as men and boys.

Under this gender equality activity, awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns should focus on the links between the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition. Campaigns can target community members (women and men), decision-makers (traditional leaders; as well as local, regional and national level government representatives), WFP partners and other stakeholders.

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of people (disaggregated by sex) exposed to WFP-messaging on the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.2*

Description	This indicator refers to the number of women and men who are targeted and exposed to messaging on the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition, delivered through radio, print, posters, TV, community-based organizations and groups, health facilities, schools and other channels. This activity can target community members (women and men), community leaders, local/regional/national government and/or WFP partners.
Data sources	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports

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How	Record the number of people exposed to messages on the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition  <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>
<b>Indicator 2:</b> <b>Number of people (disaggregated by sex) receiving / recalling three key SGBV &amp; nutrition messages delivered through WFP-supported awareness-raising campaign</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i>	
Description	This indicator refers to the number of people who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages on the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigns. It refers to messages being received, understood and recalled. Both women and men – community members and leaders, government representatives, WFP partners etc. – should be targeted by the campaign.
Data sources	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of people who received / recalled three key messages on the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition.  <i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i>
<b>Indicator 3:</b> <b>Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.1</i>	
Description	This indicator refers to the number of caregivers (women and men) who receive at least three key messages on the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigns. Both women and men caregivers should be targeted.
Data sources	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of caregivers who received three key messages on the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition.  <i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Nutrition-related participatory gender analysis**

Gender is directly related to nutrition. Societies assign different roles and responsibilities to women and men when it comes to nutrition. The ability to assume the assigned roles and meet the responsibilities is supported and obstructed by the inequalities between women and men in decision-making, power, access to and control of resources, education, participation etc.

To design and implement effective nutrition-related interventions, gender roles, relations, responsibilities and restrictions must be understood. Gender analyses should, therefore, be carried out for nutrition-related activities.

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Nutrition-related gender analyses should be undertaken with a participatory approach, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of an analysis should be validated by women and men who equitably and meaningfully participate in the analysis process; and any reports should be disseminated through a variety of channels, ensuring that they are understandable and accessible to the diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of gender analyses should be incorporated into programming.

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) and [Gender Analysis](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of nutrition-related participatory gender analysis conducted and report disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of nutrition-related participatory gender analyses conducted, with reports disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach, ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination; engaging women and men to validate the conclusions, and communicating the results using a variety of channels (and modalities where needed) to ensure that the diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Analysis/studies and dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of nutrition-related participatory gender analyses completed.

CRF Activity Category: **Malnutrition prevention activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Integration of gender in curriculum of farmer nutrition schools**

As gender and nutrition are inter-linked, integrating gender into farmer nutrition schools' curriculum can contribute to achieving both improved nutrition and gender equality outcomes. Farmer nutrition schools represent an entry point for sensitisation and training on gender issues and how they relate to nutrition.

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of farmer nutrition school curriculums with gender integrated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of farmer nutrition schools with gender integrated into their curriculums.
<i>Data sources</i>	Farmer nutrition school curriculum materials, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of farmer nutrition school curriculums with gender integrated

Gender equality activity:

**Women-only courses delivered in farmer nutrition schools**

Women-only courses in farmer nutrition schools can represent a safe space for women to learn, acquire and strengthen their knowledge and skills, freely participate, share experiences, develop confidence and build networks.

This activity can be complemented by assisting women to put into practice the knowledge and skills acquired during the training.

For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of curricula for women-only farmer nutrition school courses**

*Specific indicator (not listed in the CRF)*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to curriculum developed specifically for women-only farmer nutrition school courses. The curriculum may cover, in addition to standard nutrition-related topics, human rights awareness, group formation, organization, management, negotiation, leadership, business skills, marketing etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Curriculum materials, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of curricula developed for women-only farmer nutrition school courses

Indicator 2:

**# of women-only courses delivered through farmer nutrition schools**

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<i>Specific indicator (not listed in the CRF)</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of courses delivered farmer nutrition schools to women.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women-only courses delivered through farmer nutrition schools.  <i>disaggregate by age, type of training, and farmer nutrition school</i>
Indicator 3: <b># of women trained in farmer nutrition schools</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women who completed training provided by farmer nutrition schools.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women who completed a training course provided by a farmer nutrition school  <i>disaggregate by age, type of training, farmer nutrition school</i>

Gender equality activity: <b>Campaign / advocacy for the elimination of early, forced and child marriage</b>	
<p>Malnutrition prevention activities can be entry points for advocacy and messaging aimed at eliminating of early, forced and child marriage. The campaign / advocacy activities should target both women and men, and girls and boys as applicable.</p> <p>For related guidance, see the WFP <a href="#">Gender Toolkit</a>.</p>	
Indicator 1: <b>Number of people (disaggregated by sex) exposed to WFP-messaging on the elimination of girl marriage</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of people (women, men, girls and/or boys, as applicable), who receive WFP messaging about the importance of eliminating girl marriage, with data disaggregated by sex and age.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people exposed to WFP messaging on the elimination of girl marriage  <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>
Indicator 2:	

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**Number of people (disaggregated by sex) receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of girl marriage, delivered through WFP-supported awareness-raising campaign**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of targeted people (women, men, girls and/or boys, as applicable; disaggregated by sex and age), who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages regarding the elimination of girl marriage, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigns. The indicator refers to messages being received, understood and recalled.
<i>Data source</i>	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of girl marriage.  <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>

**Indicator 3:**

**Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of targeted women and men caregivers (disaggregated by sex and age), who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages regarding the importance of eliminating girl marriage, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigns.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of caregivers receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of girl marriage  <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Nutrition-awareness raising sessions for men and boys, with inclusion of their responsibilities for their nutrition and that of their children**

To achieve sustained nutrition outcomes it is necessary to increase the awareness and knowledge of women, men, girls and boys. Sensitising only women and/or girls is insufficient. Even if equipped with knowledge, with unequal distribution of power, resources and decision-making within households and communities, women might not be able to make nutritionally-sound decisions and promote nutritionally-sound practices.

Nutrition awareness-raising, and other supportive, activities that target men and boys can empower them in being active agents their own, their households' and their communities' nutrition, while at the same time contributing to a positive shift towards gender equality.

Nutrition awareness-raising sessions for men and for boys, in addition to focusing on information on nutrition, can address the equal division of nutrition-related roles and responsibilities, household eating practices (e.g. who eats first), roles in household food provision, distribution of unpaid care and domestic work etc.

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For related guidance, see the [Nutrition](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**  
**# of nutrition-awareness raising sessions delivered to men**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of nutrition-related awareness-raising sessions that were delivered to only men (so not including women, girls or boys).
<i>Data sources</i>	Training reports, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of nutrition awareness-raising sessions delivered to only men

**Indicator 2:**  
**# of nutrition-awareness raising sessions delivered to boys**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of nutrition-related awareness-raising sessions that were delivered to only boys (so not including women, men or girls).
<i>Data sources</i>	Training reports, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of nutrition awareness-raising sessions delivered to only boys

**Indicator 3:**  
**% of targeted boys who recall three key messages about their responsibilities regarding their nutrition**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the percentage of targeted boys who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages on their role and responsibilities regarding their nutrition.	
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports	
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\text{\# of targeted boys recalling at least three key messages on their nutrition-related responsibilities}}{\text{total \# of targeted boys}} \times 100$ <p><i>disaggregate by age group</i></p>	

**Indicator 4:**  
**% of targeted men who recall three key messages about their responsibilities regarding their and their children's nutrition**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the percentage of targeted men who receive and correctly recall at least three key messages on their role and responsibilities regarding their and their children's nutrition.
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring and evaluation reports, partner reports

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How	$\% = \frac{\# \text{ of targeted men recalling at least three key messages on their nutrition-related responsibilities}}{\text{total \# of targeted men}} \times 100$	x 100
<i>disaggregate by age group</i>		
<b>Indicator 5:</b> <b>Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.1</i>		
Description	<p>This indicator refers to the number of targeted women and men caregivers who receive at least three key messages on their roles and responsibilities regarding their and their children's nutrition, outlining an active role of both women and men in nutrition.</p>	
Data sources	<p>Surveys, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, partner reports</p>	
How	<p>Record the number of targeted women and men caregivers receiving at least three key nutrition-related messages</p> <p><i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i></p>	
<b>Indicator 6:</b> <b>Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.1</i>		
Description	<p>This indicator refers to the number of women, men, girls and boys who are targeted and exposed to nutrition-related messaging, including about their nutrition-related role and responsibilities; delivered through radio, print, posters, TV, community-based organizations and groups, health facilities, schools and other channels. This activity should target women, men, girls and boys.</p>	
Data sources	<p>Surveys, monitoring reports, partner reports</p>	
How	<p>Record the number of targeted people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messages</p> <p><i>disaggregate by sex and age group</i></p>	

Gender equality activity:

**Technical support / capacity strengthening for the integration of gender equality into nutrition-related national normative frameworks (policies, legislation etc.)**

Generating sustainable impacts requires supporting governments in developing food security and nutrition policies, plans and programmes that equitably benefit women, men, girls and boys. Mainstreaming gender into policies, including nutrition-related, policies, means that gender equality is (i) an officially stated priority; and (ii) integrated into objectives, processes, tools, capacities and budgets. The inclusion of gender equality in policies is essential because policies provide the basis for action. If gender equality is not clearly referenced in a policy then it can be de-prioritised and forgotten, to the detriment of all persons.

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Technical support and capacity strengthening targeting government bodies – ministries, departments, institutions – should expand gender-related knowledge and skills, and improve tools and processes, so that gender equality is systematically and clearly integrated into new or existing policies, plans, programmes, services.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**Number of policy engagement strategies developed / implemented (regarding nutrition, with gender equality mainstreamed)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output I.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of strategies focusing on policy engagement (in the field of nutrition) with gender equality mainstreamed throughout the strategy that were developed and/or implemented.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender equality needs to be mainstreamed throughout the policy engagement strategy, with concrete objectives, measures and tools. Gender-related references should not be limited to a separate paragraph or section.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	List and copies of the policy engagement strategies; report(s) on strategy implementation.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of policy engagement strategies developed and the number implemented, in which gender equality is mainstreamed.

**Indicator 2:**

**Number of policy reforms identified/advocated regarding nutrition, with gender equality integrated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output J.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to advocacy for, and identification of, areas of reform of nutrition-related policies that integrate gender equality.
<i>Data sources</i>	Background documents, studies, analyses; minutes of meetings, emails, etc.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of nutrition-related policy reforms identified and the number advocated, which integrate gender equality.

CRF Activity Category: **Smallholder agricultural market support activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Capacity strengthening of women smallholder producer organisations (leadership, negotiation, financial literacy, functional literacy, organisation, advocacy, etc.)**

Women play a key role in smallholder agricultural production.

Activities targeting women smallholder farmers and their organisations can address the specific challenges that women smallholder producer organisations face; the gender-related discrimination and inequalities in access to resources (land, finance, assets), services (financial, extension), information and knowledge (market information, technical knowledge), participation in markets and in decision-making.

Capacity strengthening should address the range of topics that are central to the growth, and sustainability of women smallholder producer organisations, such as financial, functional and organisational skills, leadership and negotiation. Women smallholder organizations can also offer women a safe space to learn – expanding their skills, competencies and confidence – and establish supportive and profitable networks.

In addition to strengthening food security, a [WFP research study](#) showed that support of women's organisations can contribute to improvement of women's skills and confidence, as well as recognition of women's roles and leadership in the public sphere; leading to women's social and economic empowerment and improved food security and nutrition.

Indicator 1:

**# of women smallholder producer organisations with strengthened capacities**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women smallholder producer organisations with strengthened capacities as a result of WFP-organised training / capacity building.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, partner reports, monitoring reports, evaluation reports, women producer organisation documents
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women smallholder producer organisations receiving capacity strengthening  <i>disaggregate by type of capacity</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Gender-related capacity strengthening of smallholder producer organisations**

Capacity strengthening of smallholder producer organisations – women and men members – should incorporate learning around gender. The instruction could include topics related to gender equality; participation of women in decision-making at the household, organisation and community levels and related benefits; roles of women in household and commercial food production; division of unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities; gender-based violence etc.

Indicator 1:

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<b>Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams etc. – members who are women</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Cross-cutting outcome C.3.2</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the proportion of food assistance decision-making body – such as producer organisation management committee – members who are women.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring reports, producer organisation records
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\# \text{ of women members}}{\text{total \# of members}} \times 100$ <i>disaggregate by type of entity</i>
<b>Indicator 2:</b> <b>Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers supported and/or trained in topics relating to gender equality.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of smallholder farmers supported / trained in gender equality related topics <i>disaggregate by sex and age</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Agriculture-related participatory gender analysis**

Gender is a significant factor influencing, and being influenced by, food security and nutrition. With different roles, responsibilities, resources and decision-making of women and men in agriculture, conducting a gender analysis is key to understanding the situation of women and men producers and adequately planning or adjusting our programming, to achieve food security outcomes and ensure benefits are equitably shared.

Agriculture-related gender analysis should be undertaken with a participatory approach, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of an analysis should be validated by women and men who equitably and meaningfully participate in the analysis process; and any reports should be disseminated through a variety of channels, ensuring that they are understandable and accessible to the diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of gender analyses should be incorporated into programming.

For related guidance, see the [Gender Analysis](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of agriculture-related participatory gender analyses conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

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<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of agriculture-related participatory gender analyses conducted, with reports disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys as applicable)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men to validate the conclusions, and communicating the results using a variety of channels (and modalities where needed) to ensure that the diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Analysis/studies, dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of agriculture-related participatory gender analyses completed

Gender equality activity:

**Integration of gender into extension services (materials and delivery)**

Agricultural extension services, in many contexts, tend to be dominated by men; both as extension workers and as recipients. Often, women face multiple barriers to accessing and using extension services. Gender-blind extension services risk discriminating against women such that they cannot fully or fairly access the services, negatively impacting achievement of food security results (and limiting their options and opportunities).

Integration of gender into extension services includes both content and means of delivery.

Content should address issues relevant to women's livelihoods, which may differ to that of men's; types of agriculture inputs and methods that are accessible to women; and ways to overcome existing barriers and discrimination in the agricultural sector.

Integrating gender into service delivery ensures, for example, considerations of women's and men's time, workload and responsibilities; social norms (e.g. is it culturally acceptable for women to access services provided by men; or are women extension workers necessary); physical and social access (which spaces are socially "accessible" to women); communication channels, language, literacy, levels of education etc.

Integration of gender into extension services may involve revising the content, conducting an analysis of women's livelihoods and the types of services required, training of extension workers on gender-sensitive delivery methods, recruiting women extension workers etc.

For related guidance, see the [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**% of extension services with gender equality integrated, disaggregated by type of extension service**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the percentage of extension services which integrate gender equality into the content / materials, as well as the modalities of delivery.
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Data source	Monitoring reports, partner reports
How	$\% = \frac{\# \text{ of extension services with gender equality integrated}}{\# \text{ of extension services}} \times 100$ <p style="text-align: center;"><i>disaggregate by type of extension service</i></p>

Gender equality activity:

**Provision of extension services to women smallholder farmers**

Agricultural extension services, in many contexts, tend to be dominated by men, both as extension workers and as recipients. Often, women face multiple barriers to accessing and using extension services.

Provision of extension services specifically to women may help reduce the barriers to access; better target the service and adapt its content and delivery methods to women's specific needs; contributing to achieving food security and nutrition outcomes (and ensuring that women have the same options and opportunities as men).

Indicator 1:

**# of smallholder farmers who receive extension services, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer and type of extension service**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

Description	This indicator refers to the number of smallholder farmers who receive extension services; disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer and type of extension service.
Data sources	Surveys, partner reports, monitoring reports
How	Record the number of smallholder farmers who received extension services <i>disaggregate by sex of smallholder farmer and type of extension service</i>

Indicator 2:

**Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

Description	This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers supported and/or trained through provision of agricultural extension services.
Data sources	Surveys, partner reports, monitoring reports
How	Record the number of smallholder farmers supported / trained through extension services <i>disaggregate by sex</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Creation and development of women agricultural cooperatives**

Support of women's organisations can contribute to improvement of women's skills, confidence, recognition of their roles, collective voice and leadership in the public sphere; leading to women's

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social and economic empowerment and improved food security and nutrition, as shown in a [WFP research study](#).

Creation and development of women agricultural cooperatives can help address the specific challenges that women smallholder producers face due to discrimination in access to resources (land, finance, assets), services (financial, extension), information and knowledge (market information, technical knowledge); and participation in markets and in decision-making. Also, women agricultural cooperatives can provide women with safe spaces to learn, develop their technical as well as leadership skills and competencies, build confidence, and establish supportive and entrepreneurial networks.

Establishment of women's agricultural cooperatives should be complemented by capacity strengthening in technical areas, as well as in financial, functional and organisational skills, leadership, negotiation etc.

Indicator 1:

**# of women agricultural cooperatives established**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of women agricultural cooperatives established and supported through capacity development. Women's participation needs to be reflected at both membership and leadership levels.</p> <p>Data for this indicator should be complemented by sex-disaggregated data on the composition of cooperative membership and leadership; and indicators on capacity strengthening. Participant data should always be disaggregated by sex.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, partner reports, monitoring reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women agricultural cooperatives established <i>disaggregate by type of cooperative</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Increased access of women smallholder farmers to financial services**

Unequal access of women and men to financial products and services, including credit and savings, limits the possibilities of their investing in productive assets, inputs and technologies which, in turn, restricts their opportunities to build sustainable livelihoods.

Supporting women smallholder farmers' access to financial services through targeted interventions can help reduce, and eventually eliminate, the discrimination they face in being profitable agricultural producers. Activities may address one or several of barriers that women (or men) face in accessing financial services, including (but not limited to) ID documentation, levels of literacy and formal education, access to information, physical mobility (distance, transportation) etc.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of smallholder farmers with access to financial services, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer and type of financial service**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output G.1*

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<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers who have access to financial services – an account, loan, credit etc. – through a formal financial institution, such as a bank or cooperative; mobile money; or informal entity, like a savings group.</p> <p>This indicator can be complemented by indicator(s) analysing the barriers to access to financial products and services for women and men; which can include lack of ID, limited formal education, lack of time (potentially related to domestic and care work etc.), limited mobility (lack of access to transportation) etc.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregated by sex and type of financial service</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of smallholder farmers with access to financial services <i>disaggregate by sex of smallholder farmer and type of financial service</i>

**Indicator 2:**

**Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers who were supported and/or received training for increasing their access to financial services. Support and training may include financial literacy, support with physical access (transport, ID etc.), links with institutions etc.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists and reports, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of smallholder farmers supported / trained in access to financial services <i>disaggregate by sex of smallholder farmer and type of training / support received</i>

**Gender equality activity:**

**Increased market access for women smallholder farmers / organizations**

Gender inequalities – in access to information, decision-making, power, control of resources, education, safety etc. – impact who can (and cannot) access markets, which types of markets and under what terms.

Activities aimed at increasing market access for women smallholder farmers and/or organisations can include, for example, (i) capacity strengthening on marketing, contracting, crop quality control, interpretation and use of market information; (ii) linking with buyers; and, (iii) addressing transportation and security barriers, as well as technology and information gaps.

**Indicator 1:**

**# of smallholder farmers with increased market access, disaggregated by sex**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers who have increased access to markets as a result of a WFP delivered or facilitated</p>
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	<p>activity, disaggregated by sex. Market access can be measured, for example, in terms of volume of sales, average sale price, number of contracts, number of markets accessed and types of markets accessed.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline data required</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring reports, partner reports, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of smallholder farmers with increased market access <i>disaggregate by sex of smallholder farmer and type of access</i>
<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> <b># of smallholder farmer organizations (women, men, joint) with increased market access</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of smallholder farmer organisations that have increased access to markets as a result of a WFP delivered or facilitated activity, disaggregated by type of farmer organisation (including disaggregation by women/men/mixed organisation). Market access can be measured, for example, in terms of volume of sales, average sale price, number of contracts, number of markets accessed and types of markets accessed.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline data required</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Surveys, monitoring, reports, partner reports, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of smallholder farmer organisations with increased market access <i>disaggregate by sex (women, men, mixed organisation), type of organisation (producer organisation, cooperative etc.) and type of access</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Facilitation of (safe and profitable) cross-border trade by women**

Gender inequalities affect market access at all levels, including cross-border trade, impacting on who can sell (and purchase) at what markets and under what terms. Lack of official identification, risks of violence, domestic responsibilities, transportation / movement routes often being controlled by men, little or no access to trade institutions and services are some of the particular challenges that women face in relation to cross-border trade.

Activities aimed at facilitating safe and profitable cross-border trade by women can include training on cross-border markets, administrative requirements of cross-border trade, contracting, negotiation and entrepreneurial skills; linking with traders and buyers; addressing transport and security barriers, technology and information gaps; promoting recognition of women cross-border traders; facilitating access to such services as credit, health care, transport, water and sanitation, foreign currency exchange, infrastructure for storage of goods; and building solidarity networks.

**Indicator 1:**

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<b>Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)</b>	
<i>Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers who received training or support to facilitate safe and profitable cross-border trade.  This indicator can be complemented by indicator(s) on the number of women and men participating in cross-border trade and volume of sales (disaggregated by sex).
<i>Data sources</i>	Training reports and attendance lists, surveys, monitoring reports, partner reports, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of smallholder farmers supported / trained to facilitate cross-border trade  <i>disaggregate by sex of smallholder farmer; and type of support / training received</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Secure land tenure for women smallholder farmers**

Secure land tenure is essential for food security, nutrition, resilience and women's empowerment. Inequalities between women and men in their access to and control of land<sup>2</sup> hold back development of the agricultural sector, sustainable livelihoods, food security and nutrition for all persons. Inequalities in land access and tenure are related not only to formal land rights, but also to customary land ownership and social norms.

Activities supporting women's land tenure – as individuals or collectives – can include awareness-raising among traditional, customary and community leaders; training of magistrates, judges and police on land rights; training of women and men (separately or together) on their land rights; supporting women in obtaining official land ownership titles; assisting women in accessing legal services; enhancing women's decision-making capabilities on land they use (whether or not their names are on the land titles); advocating for land reform and the right of women to independently own, inherit and transfer land etc.

Indicator 1:

**Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers who received support and/or training aimed at improving women's secure land tenure, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training reports and attendance lists, surveys, monitoring reports, partner reports, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of smallholder farmers supported / trained in order to improve women's secure land tenure  <i>disaggregate by sex of smallholder farmer and type of support / training received</i>

<sup>2</sup> See for example <http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/en/>

Gender equality activity:

**Provision of equipment (to households, women's community-based organizations etc.) that reduces women's workloads / improves labour efficiency (e.g. bicycles, draught power)**

Women's time poverty<sup>3</sup> is related to their multiple responsibilities in food production, reproductive roles, income generation and community work. The domestic, care and community work is often unpaid, un/under-recognised and undervalued. At the same time, their multiple responsibilities combined with limited access to and control of resources – education, training, information, technology, tools, property, finances, decision-makers – limit the efficiency of their productive work.

Provision of equipment that meets identified needs can contribute to reducing women's workloads which can open opportunities for other activities (rest, learning, development of networks etc.), as they improving labour efficiency. The identification of equipment should be done based on gender analyses, and through a participatory approach.

Equipment may be provided to households (where there is confidence that the women in the household will be able to determine access and use) and to women's organisations / groups / networks. Attention must be paid to ensuring that the equipment provided actually reduces women's workloads, rather than increasing their work time, responsibilities, labour etc.

Provision of equipment should be complemented by training on the management and use of the assets and any related issues.

Complementary actions should also be considered because they can support reductions in women's workloads such as by promoting the equitable distribution of unpaid care and domestic work.

Indicator 1:

**Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output F.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women and men smallholder farmers who received support and/or training designed to reduce women's workloads and/or improve their labour efficiency, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training reports and attendance lists, surveys, monitoring reports, partner reports, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of smallholder farmers supported / trained to reduce women's workload and/or improve labour efficiency.  <i>disaggregate by sex of smallholder farmer and type of support / training received</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Technical support / capacity strengthening for the integration of gender equality into agriculture-related national normative frameworks (policies, legislation etc.)**

Generating sustainable impacts requires supporting governments in developing food security and nutrition policies, plans and programmes that equitably benefit women, men, girls and boys. Mainstreaming gender into policies, including agriculture-related policies, means that gender equality is (i) an officially stated priority; and (ii) integrated into objectives, processes, tools, capacities and budgets. The inclusion of gender equality in policies is essential because policies provide the basis for

<sup>3</sup> See for example <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4741e.pdf>; or a summary <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5586e.pdf>

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action. If gender equality is not clearly referenced in a policy then it can be de-prioritised and forgotten, to the detriment of all persons.

Technical support and capacity strengthening targeting government bodies – ministries, departments, institutions – should increase gender-related knowledge and skills and improve tools and processes so that gender equality is systematically and clearly integrated into new or existing policies, plans, programmes, services.

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**Number of policy engagement strategies developed / implemented (regarding agriculture, with gender equality mainstreamed)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output I.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number strategies focusing on policy engagement in the field of agriculture, with gender equality mainstreamed throughout the strategy, that were developed and/or implemented.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender equality needs to be mainstreamed throughout the policy engagement strategy, with concrete objectives, measures and tools; not limited to a separate paragraph or section.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	List and copies of the policy engagement strategies; report(s) on strategy implementation
<i>How</i>	Record the number of agriculture-related policy engagement strategies developed and the number implemented, in which gender equality is mainstreamed.

**Indicator 2:**

**Number of policy reforms identified/advocated (regarding agriculture, with gender equality integrated)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output J.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to advocacy for, and identification of, areas of reform of agriculture -related policies, in which gender equality is integrated.
<i>Data sources</i>	Background documents, studies, analyses; minutes of meetings, emails, etc.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of agriculture-related policy reforms identified / advocated, in which gender equality is integrated

CRF Activity Category: **Individual capacity strengthening activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Gender-related capacity strengthening for WFP employees**

The WFP [Gender Policy](#) (2015-2020) identifies gender capacity development as one of the drivers of organisational change, as needed to “enable WFP to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its work and activities, [and so] ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are met”.

Gender-related capacity strengthening can be done individually and self-paced (WFP resources include [Gender Learning Channel](#) on [WeLearn](#) and the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#)); through learning-by-doing activities; and with formal courses and trainings.

Indicator 1:

**# of WFP employees who complete a gender-related training, learning or capacity-strengthening course, workshop etc.**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of WFP employees of all grades and contract types, who complete a gender-related training, learning or capacity-strengthening initiative, course, or workshop.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of WFP employees who completed a gender-related training <i>disaggregate by sex, grade, function and type of training</i>

Indicator 2:

**Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of WFP employees of all grades and contract types, who completed gender-related training (in-person, online, blended etc.).
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of WFP employees who completed gender-related training <i>disaggregate by sex, grade, function and type of training</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Participatory gender analysis**

Participatory gender analysis involves collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data from, and about, people from a gender perspective. It helps us understand the lives of women, men, girls and boys, their circumstances, needs, interests, roles, responsibilities, relations, opportunities, vulnerabilities, capacities, participation, power, command of resources and exercise of human rights; and how these are similar and how they are different.

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Participatory approaches should be employed, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of an analysis should be validated; ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the process. Reports should be disseminated through a variety of channels and in ways that are understandable and accessible to diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of a gender analysis should be incorporated into programming.

For related guidance, see the [Gender Analysis](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# participatory gender analysis conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of participatory gender analyses conducted with reports disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring balanced and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys, as applicable)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men to validate the conclusions, and communicating the results using a variety of channels and modalities to ensure that the diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Records, reports, copies of analyses, dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of participatory gender analyses conducted and for which the results were disseminated.

**Gender equality activity:**

**Gender equality-related behaviour change activities**

Progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women is slowed when the benefits for all persons are not understood; they are seen as external impositions, or they are (mistakenly) thought to be linked to men's disempowerment.

The purpose of gender-related behaviour change activities is to promote the adoption of new ways of understanding and of acting that support the ability of all persons to exercise and enjoy their freedoms and rights. This means that the activities should foster changes in individuals and in institutions (family, collectives, employers, community organisations, government bodies etc) that span knowledge, attitudes, behaviour, practices, rules and regulations.

Effective behaviour change activities – being those that contribute to gender equality results – require (i) evidence to support change (so research and analysis; (ii) dialogue and participation, wherein individuals, communities, decision-makers, service providers, societal leaders etc are actively engaged in the change process; (iii) widespread support for the proposed change/s, including from leaders, community networks, family members etc.; (iv) emotional elements, where individuals feel fear, guilt, anger, hope etc; and (v) exchange of knowledge and reasoning.

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Behaviour change activities require communication – strategic, inter-personal, entertainment – and opportunities for interactive learning, through which messages are conveyed aimed at (i) general attitudes about gender equality or (ii) specific issues, such as the distribution of unpaid domestic and care work, participation in decision-making, violence, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, climate justice.

**Indicator 1:**

**# of gender equality-related behaviour change activities implemented, disaggregated by type of activity**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of behaviour change activities implemented to increase understanding of, and support for, gender equality. The activities may target – women, men, girl, boy – beneficiaries, community / customary leaders, local or national authorities, partners, employer organizations, worker organizations etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Activity, monitoring reports, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of gender-related behaviour change activities implemented <i>disaggregate by type of activity</i>

**Indicator 2:**

**# of people (disaggregated by sex) who participated in gender equality-related behaviour change activities**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of targeted people (women, men, girls and/or boys, as applicable), who participated in an activity aimed at achieving a positive behavioural change related to gender equality (e.g. attitudes, gender roles, division of responsibilities, power and decision-making etc.). The activities may target – women, men, girl, boy – beneficiaries, community / customary leaders, local or national authorities, partners, employer organizations, worker organizations etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Attendance lists, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people who participated in at least one gender equality-related behaviour change activity during the reporting period <i>disaggregate by sex and age group of participant</i>

CRF Activity Category: **Institutional capacity strengthening activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Gender-related capacity strengthening of cooperating partners**

Working with partners to identify areas for improvement for integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into food security and nutrition activities is among the corporate minimum standards for gender mainstreaming in WFP [Gender Policy](#) (2015-2020). Ensuring that gender is mainstreamed during the implementation of WFP activities requires gender equality committed and competent partners.

Strengthening partners' gender competencies should be based on a partner gender capacity assessment. Partnerships also have the potential for mutual capacity strengthening, where partners with strong gender capacities can be engaged for gender capacity building of WFP employees.

For related guidance, see the [Partnerships](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of cooperating partners who receive gender-related capacity strengthening support**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of cooperating partners who receive gender-related capacity strengthening support. This can be done through in-person training, workshops, technical support, sharing of materials and resources etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of cooperating partners who received gender-related capacity strengthening support <i>disaggregate by type of partner</i>

Indicator 2:

**Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of cooperating partner employees who received gender-related training (in-person, online, blended etc.).
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report.
<i>How</i>	Record the number of cooperating partner employees receiving a gender-related training <i>disaggregate by sex, type of partner and type of training</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Gender-related capacity strengthening of government counterparts**

Generating sustainable impacts requires supporting governments in developing food security and nutrition policies and programmes that bring equal benefits to women, men, girls and boys (WFP

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[Gender Policy 2015-2020](#)). Key to governments being able to deliver food security and nutrition for all persons, equitably is strengthening the gender-related capacities.

Acknowledging the importance of leadership, gender-related capacity strengthening should target women and men government leaders at national, regional and local levels, as well as technical and administrative staff. Capacity strengthening activities for leaders at the different levels of government may include general awareness about what gender equality is all about and the links with food security and nutrition, as well as ways of leading on gender equality. Capacity strengthening of government technical and administrative staff may, in addition to general gender awareness-raising, focus on how to integrate gender into their particular areas of competence or responsibility.

**Indicator 1:**

**# of government employees (civil/public servants) who receive gender-related capacity strengthening support, disaggregated by sex and entity**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of government employees (civil /public servants) who receive gender-related capacity strengthening support. This can be done through in-person training, workshops, technical support, sharing of materials and resources etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of government employees (civil/public servants) who received gender-related capacity strengthening support.  <i>disaggregate by sex of government employee and government entity (ministry, department, office etc.)</i>

**Indicator 2:**

**Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of government employees (civil/public servants) who received gender-related training.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of government employees (civil / public servants) who completed a gender-related training  <i>disaggregate by sex of civil/public servant, government entity and type of training</i>

**Gender equality activity:**

**Food security and nutrition-related capacity strengthening of the national women's machinery**

A national women's machinery (NWM) is the official government body responsible for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Whether a ministry, commission, committee, council, department, directorate, division, bureau or office, the NWM is a key partner for WFP. This is because the NWMs perform a range of functions that directly relate to WFP's areas of work, such as (i) formulating policies, legislation, strategies and action plans; (ii) implementing programmes and projects; (iii) raising awareness, disseminating information and building capacity; (iv) delivering services; (v) mainstreaming gender across the government; (vi) providing advice to public sector

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entities; (vii) liaising, and coordinating, with government and civil society stakeholders; (viii) conducting needs assessments and research; and (ix) monitoring and evaluating initiatives and compliance with national and international gender equality commitments. NWMs thus possess detailed information and knowledge of local contexts, the specific issues that women and girls face in their countries, the women's organisations and networks, and the measures available to progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment.

At the same time, a NWM might lack information, skills and other capacities related to food security and nutrition, as well as around the links between gender equality and food security. Often a NWM can be under-resourced and isolated, relative to the other government entities.

As gender equality is needed to end hunger, and given WFP's emphasis on 'country capacity strengthening', strengthening the food security, nutrition and other capacities of NWMs is key to WFP achieving its country-specific outcomes and corporate results. Activities in support of NWMs may include advocacy, training, provision of technology, improvement of data and analysis that increases their contribution to national food security and nutrition discussions, policy dialogues, programmes; with their supporting the integration of gender and achievement of sustainable results.

**Indicator 1:**

**# of employees of the national women's machinery who receive food security and nutrition-related capacity strengthening support, disaggregated by sex**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of employees of the national women's machinery who receive capacity strengthening support related to food security and nutrition. This can be done through in-person training, workshops, technical support, sharing of materials and resources etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of employees of the national women's machinery who received food security and nutrition-related capacity strengthening support  <i>disaggregate by sex of NWM employee</i>

**Gender equality activity:**

**Gender-related learning event / programme for WFP personnel**

The WFP [Gender Policy](#) (2015-2020) identifies gender capacity development as one of the drivers of organisational change, as needed to "enable WFP to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its work and activities, [and so] ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are met".

Learning events and programmes are key means of strengthening the gender-related knowledge and skills of WFP personnel, through which they can be exposed to new information, engage in discussion, test new ideas and share experiences.

WFP gender-related learning resources include the [Gender Learning Channel](#) on [WeLearn](#), the [Gender Toolkit](#) and the monthly gender brown bag sessions.

**Indicator 1:**

**# of gender-related learning events held for WFP personnel**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

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<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of learning events focusing on strengthening of gender-related capacities of WFP employees that are held.
<i>Data sources</i>	Learning event attendance lists, agenda / content, event report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of gender-related learning events held for WFP personnel. <i>disaggregate by type of learning event (workshop, panel discussion, peer exchange etc.)</i>
<b>Indicator 2:</b> <b>#/% of WFP personnel who participate in a gender-related learning event</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1</i>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of WFP employees, of all grades and contract types, who participate in a gender-related learning event (e.g. workshop, training programme, learning-by-doing programme etc.).
<i>Data sources</i>	Learning event attendance lists, agenda / content, event report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of WFP employees participating in a gender-related learning event <i>disaggregate by sex of participant, grade and type of learning event</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Participatory gender analysis**

Participatory gender analysis involves collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data from, and about, people from a gender perspective. It helps us understand the lives of women, men, girls and boys, their circumstances, needs, interests, roles, responsibilities, relations, opportunities, vulnerabilities, capacities, participation, power, command of resources and exercise of human rights; and how these are similar and how they are different.

Participatory approaches should be employed; ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of the analysis should be validated, with equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the process. All reports should be disseminated through a variety of channels, and ensuring that they are understandable and accessible to diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of a gender analysis should inform programming.

For related guidance, see the [Gender Analysis](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of participatory gender analysis conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of participatory gender analyses conducted and for which the findings (reports etc.) were shared with key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring balanced and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men to validate the conclusions, and communicating the results using a variety of channels and modalities to ensure that the diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Records, reports, copies of analyses, dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of participatory gender analyses conducted and for which the results were disseminated.

Gender equality activity:

**Gender equality-related behaviour change activities**

Progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women is slowed when the benefits for all persons are not understood; they are seen as external impositions, or they are (mistakenly) thought to be linked to men's disempowerment.

The purpose of gender equality-related behaviour change activities is to promote the adoption of new ways of understanding and of acting that support the ability of all persons to exercise and enjoy their freedoms and rights. This means that the activities should foster changes in individuals and in institutions (family, collectives, employers, community organisations, government bodies etc) that span knowledge, attitudes, behaviour, practices, rules and regulations.

Effective behaviour change activities – being those that contribute to gender equality results – require (i) evidence to support change (so research and analysis; (ii) dialogue and participation, wherein individuals, communities, decision-makers, service providers, societal leaders etc are actively engaged in the change process; (iii) widespread support for the proposed change/s, including from leaders, community networks, family members etc.; (iv) emotional elements, where individuals feel fear, guilt, anger, hope etc; and (v) exchange of knowledge and reasoning.

Behaviour change activities require communication – strategic, inter-personal, entertainment – and opportunities for interactive learning, through which messages are conveyed aimed at (i) general attitudes about gender equality or (ii) specific issues, such as the distribution of unpaid domestic and care work, participation in decision-making, violence, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, climate justice.

Indicator 1:

**# of gender equality-related behaviour change activities implemented, disaggregated by type of activity**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of activities that are implemented for which the purpose is to promote understanding of, and support for, gender equality. The activities may target – women, men, girl, boy – beneficiaries, leaders, local or national authorities, partners, employer organizations, worker organizations etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Activity, monitoring reports, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of gender equality-related behaviour change activities implemented

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	<i>disaggregate by type of activity</i>
<p>Indicator 2:  <b># of people (disaggregated by sex and age) who participated in gender equality-related behaviour change activities</b>  <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of targeted people (women, men, girls and/or boys), who participated in an activity aimed at increasing understanding of, and support for, gender equality (e.g. attitudes, gender roles, division of responsibilities, power and decision-making etc.). The activities may target – women, men, girl, boy – beneficiaries, leaders, local or national authorities, partners, employer organizations, worker organizations etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Attendance lists, monitoring reports, partner reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of people who participated in at least one gender equality-related behaviour change activity during the reporting period  <i>disaggregate by sex and age group of participant</i>

CRF Activity Category: **Service provision and platforms activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Development of a gender and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism**

A gender and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism ensures that diverse women, men, girls and boys, their organisations and representatives, can provide feedback and make complaints about WFP, its programming and its operations; and that the issues they raise are addressed.

For details on gender-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism, see the [Complaints and Feedback Mechanism](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements**

*Related CRF Indicator: Cross-cutting outcome C.1.2*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of project activities for which (i) a gender-sensitive feedback mechanism is established; and (ii) feedback received is analysed and reflected in programming.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A feedback and complaints (C&amp;F) mechanism must be accessible and responsive to diverse women, men, girls and boys. This may involve establishing several feedback mechanisms, taking into account the particular barriers different women and men may face in accessing any one means of providing feedback or making a complaint.</li> <li>• The received feedback must be documented, analysed and acted upon.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Beneficiary C&F mechanism records/reports, programme review documents
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\text{\# of project activities recording and integrating beneficiary feedback}}{\text{total \# of project activities}} \times 100$

Indicator 2:

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) (disaggregated by sex and age group)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Cross-cutting outcome C.1.1*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of the assisted population that received information about what WFP has committed to deliver to them, when and in which ways.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Care must be taken that information is provided in ways and languages that are readily received and understood by the assisted women and men, and (older) girls and boys.</li> <li>• Data must be disaggregated by sex and age group.</li> </ul>
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<i>Data source</i>	Face-to-face interviews with beneficiaries (such as during regular monitoring, household surveys, (individual) beneficiary surveys, Beneficiary Contact Monitoring.
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted people informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted people}} \times 100$ <p><i>disaggregate by sex and age:</i></p> $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted women informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted women}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted men informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted men}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted girls informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted girls}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted boys informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted boys}} \times 100$

Gender equality activity:

**Development of gender equality-targeted platform**

Gender equality-targeted platforms are online spaces for gender-related dialogue, exchange of good practices, networking, advocacy, and collective voice. Gender equality-targeted platforms should include a variety of stakeholders, such as representatives from the UN agencies, international and national NGOs, community-based organisations, national women's machinery, women's rights organisations etc.

Supporting gender equality-targeted platforms may include facilitating a dialogue between the different actors, leading the set-up of a new structure or reactivation of an existing one, training, advocacy etc.

Indicator 1:

**# of gender equality-targeted platforms developed and operational**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of gender equality-targeted platforms developed by or with the support of WFP and that are fully operational.
<i>Data sources</i>	Platform organisational charter / founding document, membership, agenda of meetings with participants, monitoring report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of functioning gender equality-targeted platforms developed by, or with the support of, WFP.

CRF Activity Category: **Emergency preparedness activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Gender-related capacity strengthening of emergency response actors**

Gender influences every person's experience of an emergency. For emergency response actors to respond economically, efficiently, effectively and equitably in a situation of conflict or natural disaster – to save lives, reduce hunger and protect women, men, girls and boys from harm – WFP needs to provide opportunities for employees and partners to acquire and strengthen gender-related knowledge and skills; from general competencies to those specific to emergency contexts. Gender-related capacity strengthening is relevant for WFP personnel, national, regional and local government counterparts, cooperating partners and any other responders.

For more information on gender and emergencies, see the [Gender and Emergency Preparedness and Response](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of emergency response actors trained in gender, disaggregated by sex**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of emergency response actors that were trained in gender, with a particular focus on integrating gender in emergency preparedness and response. Training can be in-person, workshops, technical support, sharing of materials and resources etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of emergency response actors trained in gender <i>disaggregate by sex of trainee and type of actor (e.g. government, NGO, supply chain, telecommunications)</i>

Indicator 2:

**Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of emergency response actors who completed gender-related training.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of emergency response actors receiving a gender-related training <i>disaggregate by sex of trainee, type of actor and type of training</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Gender-related training for emergency response personnel (WFP & partners)**

Gender influences every person's experience of an emergency. To enable WFP to respond economically, efficiently, effectively and equitably in a situation of emergency – save lives, reduce

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hunger and protect women, men, girls and boys from harm – WFP emergency personnel need the knowledge and skills to integrate gender into emergency preparedness and responses.

For more information on gender and emergencies, see the [Gender and Emergency Preparedness and Response](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of emergency response personnel trained in gender, by sex**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

Description	This indicator refers to the number of WFP and partners' emergency response personnel trained in gender, with a particular focus on integrating gender in emergency preparedness and response. Training can be in-person, workshops, technical support, sharing of materials and resources etc.
Data sources	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
How	Record the number of emergency response personnel trained in gender – generally and in emergency preparedness and response.  <i>disaggregate by sex of personnel trained and WFP entity or partner</i>

Indicator 2:

**Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.1*

Description	This indicator refers to the number of WFP and partners' emergency response personnel who receive gender-related training.
Data sources	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
How	Record the number of emergency response personnel who completed a gender-related training.  <i>disaggregate by sex of trainee and WFP entity or partner</i>

Gender equality activity:

**SGBV-specific Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms**

In emergencies, women and girls (and/or men and boys) may be at higher risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), than in non-emergency situations. As SGBV is underreported, the survivors may not get the assistance they need and the perpetrators are not held to account for their abusive actions. Objective 4 of the WFP [Gender Policy](#) (2015-2020) commits WFP to doing no harm to the safety, dignity and integrity of the women, men, girls and boy; which thereby includes mitigating risks of GBV.

To enable reporting of SGBV, safe, effective, accessible and confidential AAP mechanisms need to be set up. It is essential that the particular circumstances, opportunities, restrictions, abilities, customs of the different women, men, girls and boys in the affected population are understood so that they can all readily access the AAP mechanisms.

This means that the design of SGBV-specific AAP mechanisms should be (i) preceded by a gender analysis and protection assessment; and (ii) developed in consultation with the women, men, girls and boys in the affected population. Multiple means of reporting should be established, catering for

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differences in access. It is essential to ensure that the most marginalised, vulnerable, discriminated-against persons can safely and independently access the AAP mechanisms. Establishment of SGBV-specific AAP mechanisms should be complemented by information campaigns.

For details on gender-sensitive beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanisms, see the [Complaints and Feedback Mechanism](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of SGBV-specific AAP mechanisms in place and operational**

*Related CRF Indicator: Cross-cutting outcome C.1.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator measures the number of SGBV-specific AAP mechanisms that were put in place, are operational and are used.  This indicator can be complemented by indicator(s) on the number of cases reported, follow-up on the cases, number of people using the AAP mechanism/s, awareness about the existence of the mechanism/s, etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	AAP feedback mechanism records/reports, programme review documents
<i>How</i>	Record the number of SGBV-specific AAP mechanisms in place and operational

Gender equality activity:

**Gender training for AAP personnel**

To ensure that WFP is accountable to the women, men, girls and boys who are involved in or affected by our programmes and operations, the diverse women and men (and girls and boys) – including the most marginalised, disadvantaged and discriminated against persons – should have access to information about WFP operations that they can readily understand, as well as to means of providing feedback or making a complaint.

Gender can affect who can, and who cannot, access which information; or use a particular channel for providing feedback or making a complaint. Gender training for AAP personnel helps to ensure that information, complaints and feedback mechanisms, and other accountability measures are accessible and responsive to diverse women, men, girls and boys.

Training can be a basic introduction to gender or address specific issues relevant to women, men, girls and boys in a particular affected population.

For more information, see the [Complaints and Feedback Mechanism](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of AAP personnel trained in gender, disaggregated by sex**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.2*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of AAP personnel trained in gender. Training can be in-person, workshops, technical support, sharing of materials and resources etc.
<i>Data sources</i>	Training attendance lists, agenda / content of training, training report
<i>How</i>	Record the number of AAP personnel trained in gender <i>disaggregate by sex of trainee</i>

Gender equality activity:

**Emergency-related participatory gender analysis**

Gender influences every person's experience of an emergency. To be able to respond economically, efficiently, effectively and equitably in a situation of emergency, we need to understand the lives of women, men, girls and boys – their needs, roles, responsibilities, relations, capacities, vulnerabilities, power – and how they are affected by an emergency. Emergency-related participatory gender analysis helps give us this insight; and tailor our emergency responses so that we save lives, reduce hunger and protect women, men, girls and boys from harm.

Participatory gender analyses involve collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data from, and about, people from a gender perspective.

Participatory approaches should be employed, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men (and girls and boys, as applicable) are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of the analysis should be validated, ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the process. All reports should be disseminated through a variety of channels so that they are accessed and easily understood by the diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of a gender analysis should inform programming.

For related guidance, see the [Gender Analysis, Participation](#) and the [Gender and Emergency Preparedness and Response](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of emergency-related participatory gender analyses conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of emergency-related participatory gender analyses conducted and for which reports were disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring balanced and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys, as applicable)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men to validate the conclusions, and communicating the results using a variety of channels and modalities to ensure that the diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Records, reports, copies of analyses, dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of emergency-related participatory gender analyses conducted and for which the results were disseminated.

CRF Activity Category: **Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities**

Gender equality activity:

**Evaluations assessing gender equality processes and impacts**

Gender should be integrated in all evaluations to adequately understand the strengths, weaknesses, results, opportunities etc. of a WFP activity or operation. In addition, evaluations of gender equality activities, projects and programmes can inform WFP's work; assessing how, to what extent and for who the gender equality-targeted interventions were beneficial (or not). The learning that such evaluations provide can help to design gender equality activities that maximise the use of limited resources – human, financial, technical, technological – for tangible, empowering and sustainable results.

For guidance, see the [Evaluation](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of evaluations conducted that assess gender equality processes and impacts**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of evaluations conducted that assess to what extent a WFP activity, programme or operation had a positive or negative impact on gender equality; and how the implementation of the activity, programme or operation influenced (positively or negatively) gender equality.
<i>Data sources</i>	Copies of evaluation(s), management response
<i>How</i>	Record the number of evaluations conducted that assessed gender equality processes and impacts

Gender equality activity:

**Participatory gender analysis (for a specific purpose)**

Participatory gender analysis involves collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data from, and about, people from a gender perspective. It helps us understand the lives of women, men, girls and boys, their circumstances, needs, interests, roles, responsibilities, relations, opportunities, vulnerabilities, capacities, participation, power, command of resources and exercise of human rights; and how these are similar and how they are different. Participatory gender analyses can be conducted for in-depth understanding, from a gender perspective, of specific questions, issues, programmes or other interventions.

Participatory approaches should be employed, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men (and girls and boys, as applicable) are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of an analysis should be validated, ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men in the process. All reports should be disseminated through a variety of channels, so that they are accessible to, and easily understood by, the diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of a gender analysis should inform programming.

For related guidance, see the [Gender Analysis](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# of participatory gender analysis conducted and reports disseminated**

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<i>Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3</i>	
<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of participatory gender analyses conducted and for which the reports were disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring balanced and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys, as applicable)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men to validate the conclusions, and communicating the results using a variety of channels and modalities to ensure that the diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Records, reports, copies of analyses, dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of participatory gender analyses conducted and for which the results were disseminated

Gender equality activity:

**Participatory gender audit**

A participatory gender audit (PGA) is one means of assessing the extent to which gender and gender equality are integrated into the structure, functioning and programming of a WFP country office, regional bureau or HQ unit. In addition to review of documents, being participatory, a gender audit involves gathering information from WFP employees – of all grades and functions – and partners. The results of a PGA are used to strengthen the mainstreaming of gender in WFP's work, workforce and workplaces.

For related guidance, see [ILO Participatory Gender Audit](#) resources.

Indicator 1:

**# of participatory gender audits conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of participatory gender audits conducted and for which the reports were disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation by grade, sex, function etc.</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring balanced and meaningful participation of women and men employees and partner representatives</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men personnel and partners to validate the conclusions, and communicating the results using a variety of channels.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Records, reports, copies of analyses, dissemination reports

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How	Record the number of participatory gender analyses conducted and for which the results were disseminated.
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Gender equality activity:

**Development of a gender and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism**

A gender and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism ensures that diverse women, men, girls and boys, their organisations and representatives, can provide feedback and make complaints about WFP, its programming and its operations; and that the issues they raise are addressed.

For details on gender-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism, see the [Complaints and Feedback Mechanism](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) (disaggregated by sex and age group)**

*Related CRF Indicator: Cross-cutting outcome C.1.1*

Description	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of the assisted population that received information about what WFP has committed to deliver to them, when and in which ways.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Care must be taken that information is provided in different ways and relevant languages so that it is received and understood by the assisted women and men, and (older) girls and boys.</li> <li>• Data must be disaggregated by sex and age group.</li> </ul>
Data sources	Face-to-face interviews with beneficiaries (such as during regular monitoring), household surveys, (individual) beneficiary surveys, Beneficiary Contact Monitoring.
How	$\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted people informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted people}} \times 100$ <p>disaggregated by sex and age:</p> $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted women informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted women}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted men informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted men}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted girls informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted girls}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of assisted boys informed about the programme}}{\text{total \# of assisted boys}} \times 100$

CRF Activity Category: **Other**

Gender equality activity:

**Sustainable livelihoods for women in urban contexts**

Given the goal of Zero Hunger, WFP's activities need to be inclusive; including of urban populations and the women, men, girls and boys within those populations experiencing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. In addition, gender inequalities exist in urban contexts, as elsewhere, causing and being compounded by food insecurity and malnutrition. Gender inequalities can be seen in different rates of labour force participation, employment and unemployment of women and men; the varied extent and nature of women's and men's engagement in the informal sector; the gender pay gap; the sizes and profitability of businesses owned by women and those owned by men; and the violence experienced in the workplace.

Support to sustainable livelihoods for women in urban contexts is one means of addressing the inequalities, concurrently reducing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition for the women themselves and the persons for whom they may care. Livelihoods activities for women may include (but are not limited to) training, such as on business-related skills (in the prioritised livelihoods area), finance, management, marketing, negotiation, leadership; access to financial services and social protection; formation and support of women's entrepreneurial networks; education about rights and services (legal, health, education etc.).

Identification of and support for livelihood opportunities should be done in a participatory manner; where women are involved in identifying, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the support and livelihood outcomes. Livelihood opportunities should not be limited to activities related to traditional and restricted gender roles with limited opportunities for women and profitability. The potential impacts – positive and negative – on women's workloads should be assessed and addressed. Consideration should be given to the provision of complementary activities aimed at redistributing unpaid domestic and care work (between women and men).

For related guidance, see the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**Number of women, in urban contexts, who receive livelihood assistance, disaggregated by type of assistance**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output A.1*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of women in urban contexts who receive assistance and/or support to build sustainable livelihoods. Where possible, training should be complemented by follow-up support.
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, monitoring reports, training content and attendance lists, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of women in urban contexts who received livelihoods assistance  <i>disaggregate by type of assistance provided</i>

**Indicator 2:**

**Proportion of people receiving compensation for participation in WFP activities**

*Related CRF Indicator: Cross-cutting C.3.31*

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<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which women and men who participate in WFP activities are equally remunerated for their contributions, and whether the remuneration is of equal value. It refers to the proportion of women and men who receive compensation – cash, voucher, in-kind – for contributing their labour (e.g. through participation in FFA works), skills and/or knowledge (e.g. as cooks, community nutrition counsellors) to a particular WFP activity.</p> <p>For detailed guidance, see the <a href="#">CRF Indicator Compendium</a>.</p>
<i>Data source</i>	Partner reports, monitoring reports, COMET data
<i>How</i>	$\% = \frac{\text{\# of women receiving compensation for participation in WFP activities}}{\text{total \# of women contributing to WFP activities}} \times 100$ $\% = \frac{\text{\# of men receiving compensation for participation in WFP activities}}{\text{total \# of men contributing to WFP activities}} \times 100$ <p><i>disaggregate by sex, age group and type of compensation</i></p>
<p><b>Indicator 3:</b>  <b>Number of people obtaining an insurance policy through asset creation (disaggregated by sex)</b>  <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output G.1</i></p>	
<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of women and men, in urban contexts, who obtained an insurance policy through a WFP asset creation programme.</p> <p><i>Requirement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregated by sex</li> </ul> <p>This indicator can be complemented by qualitative indicators on the barriers and facilitating factors to accessing insurance by women and men.</p>
<i>Data sources</i>	Partner reports, beneficiary lists (disaggregated by sex)
<i>How</i>	<p>Record the number of persons who obtained an insurance policy through asset creation</p> <p><i>disaggregate by sex</i></p>

Gender equality activity:

**Gender equality-related behaviour change activities**

Progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women is slowed when the benefits for all persons are not understood; they are seen as external impositions, or they are (mistakenly) thought to be linked to men's disempowerment.

The purpose of gender-related behaviour change activities is to promote the adoption of new ways of understanding and of acting that support the ability of all persons to exercise and enjoy their freedoms and rights. This means that the activities should foster changes in individuals and in institutions

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(family, collectives, employers, community organisations, government bodies etc) that span knowledge, attitudes, behaviour, practices, rules and regulations.

Effective behaviour change activities – being those that contribute to gender equality results – require (i) evidence to support change (so research and analysis; (ii) dialogue and participation, wherein individuals, communities, decision-makers, service providers, societal leaders etc are actively engaged in the change process; (iii) widespread support for the proposed change/s, including from leaders, community networks, family members etc.; (iv) emotional elements, where individuals feel fear, guilt, anger, hope etc; and (v) exchange of knowledge and reasoning.

Behaviour change activities require communication – strategic, inter-personal, entertainment – and opportunities for interactive learning, through which messages are conveyed aimed at (i) general attitudes about gender equality or (ii) specific issues, such as the distribution of unpaid domestic and care work, participation in decision-making, violence, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, climate justice.

**Indicator 1:**

**# of gender equality-related behaviour change activities implemented**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of behaviour change activities designed to increase understanding of, and support for, gender equality that were implemented. The activities may target – women, men, girls, boys – beneficiaries, leaders, local or national authorities, partners, employer organizations, worker organizations or other stakeholders.
<i>Data sources</i>	Activity reports, monitoring reports, evaluation reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of gender equality-related behaviour change activities implemented  <i>disaggregate by type of activity</i>

**Gender equality activity:**

**Gender equality advocacy / campaigns / communications**

Advocacy, media outreach, campaigns, and communications generally can contribute to a shift towards gender equality – recognising, valuing and including all women, men, girls and boys equally. Advocacy, campaigns and messages can focus exclusively on topics related to gender equality; or gender equality messages can be integrated in communications related to other topics, such as a specific WFP programme. Communications activities can target beneficiaries, partners, government at different levels, general public, media etc.

For related guidance, see the [Communications](#) section of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

**Indicator 1:**

**# of gender equality advocacy campaigns implemented**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4*

<i>Description</i>	This indicator refers to the number of implemented campaigns that focused on promoting gender equality.
<i>Data source</i>	Campaign reports and materials

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How	Record the number of gender equality advocacy campaigns implemented
<p>Indicator 2: <b># of gender equality messages disseminated</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.4</i></p>	
Description	<p>Gender equality messages can be (i) part of communications activities focussed on increasing awareness of gender equality specifically (see <a href="#">sample media messages</a>); or (ii) integrated into other campaigns about other issues, such as a particular WFP initiative, country programme or innovation. For example, gender equality messages could be included in communications around school feeding; where WFP conveys the importance of, and equal rights to, access of girls and boys to education at all levels, and WFP's commitment to supporting the quality education of all.</p> <p>This indicator refers to the number of gender equality messages that were disseminated.</p>
Data sources	Media messages, dissemination reports, partner reports
How	Record the number of gender equality messages disseminated
<p>Indicator 3: <b>% of communications that contain gender equality messages, by type of communication</b> <i>Related CRF Indicator: Output E.1</i></p>	
Description	<p>WFP's communications – speeches, videos, print/online articles etc. – in addition to being gender-sensitive (see the <a href="#">Communications</a> section of the WFP <a href="#">Gender Toolkit</a>), should contain clear messages about (i) the importance of gender equality; (ii) the links between food security and gender equality; and (iii) WFP's commitment to, and work on, gender equality.</p> <p>Including gender equality in communications is not the same including references to women. Gender equality messages refer to, and promote, the equal exercise of rights by women and men, their equal opportunities, resources, rewards, responsibilities and power.</p>
Data source	Copies/records of communication products
How	<p>Record the number of communications (e.g. speeches, videos, articles etc.) that contain gender equality messages</p> <p><i>disaggregate by type of communication</i></p>

Gender equality activity:

**Participatory gender analysis**

Participatory gender analysis involves collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data from, and about, people from a gender perspective. It helps us understand the lives of women, men, girls and boys, their circumstances, needs, interests, roles, responsibilities, relations, opportunities, vulnerabilities, capacities, participation, power, command of resources and exercise of human rights; and how these are similar and how they are different.

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Participatory approaches should be employed, ensuring that the voices of diverse women and men are heard and given equal importance.

The findings of an analysis should be validated, ensuring equitable and meaningful participation of women and men. All reports should be disseminated through a variety of channels, so that they are accessed and readily understood by the diverse stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of a gender analysis should inform programming.

For related guidance, see the [Gender Analysis](#) and [Participation](#) sections of the WFP [Gender Toolkit](#).

Indicator 1:

**# participatory gender analysis conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator refers to the number of participatory gender analyses conducted with reports disseminated to key stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data disaggregation at individual level (not only at household level / by sex of household head)</li> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative data with gender-sensitive indicators</li> <li>• Analysis of data with a gender lens</li> <li>• Participatory approach: ensuring balanced and meaningful participation of women and men in the analysis (and girls and boys, as applicable)</li> <li>• Validation and dissemination: engaging women and men to validate the conclusions, and communicating the results using a variety of channels and modalities to ensure that the diverse audience is reached.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Records, reports, copies of analyses, dissemination reports
<i>How</i>	Record the number of participatory gender analyses conducted and for which the results were disseminated.

Gender equality activity:

**Time-use survey to understand the food and nutrition security roles and responsibilities of women, men, girls and boys**

Time-use surveys examine how individuals allocate their time across a specified period; commonly a day or a week. Time-use data can reveal the similarities and differences in the time allocation patterns of women and men of different ages; reflecting differences in their roles, responsibilities and tasks related to food security and nutrition, including distribution of paid work, unpaid household work and care of children or other persons. Time-use data are thus useful for informing gender-transformative programming.

For related guidance, see the [Participation](#), [Gender Analysis](#) and [Monitoring](#) sections of the [Gender Toolkit](#); and [UNSTATs guidance on time use surveys](#).

Indicator 1:

**Number of time use surveys conducted and reports disseminated**

*Related CRF Indicator: Output C.3*

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<i>Description</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of time-use surveys carried out, focusing on the individual roles and responsibilities of women, men, girls and boys in relation to food security and nutrition.</p> <p><i>Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual-level data, disaggregated by sex and age (as opposed to household-level data) need to be collected. Where collection of data from a representative sample is not possible, smaller-sample data may still give important information. Limited sample size can be noted in the report.</li> <li>• Balanced number of women and men (and girls and boys, as applicable) should be surveyed.</li> <li>• The survey report should be prepared, disseminated, and used to inform WFP's activities.</li> </ul>
<i>Data sources</i>	Data and reports of the time use survey implemented by WFP and/or partners
<i>How</i>	Record the number of time use surveys conducted

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Training of men from the local community as school cooks	27
<i># of men trained as school cooks</i>	27
Establishment of school gardens to reduce women's workloads	27
<i># of school gardens established that contribute to reducing women's workloads</i>	28
<i># of schools in which WFP school meals programmes are implemented with established school gardens that reduce women's workload</i>	28
Potable water is made accessible in schools to avoid increasing the workloads of the (primarily) women cooks	28
<i># of schools where cooks have access to potable water</i>	29
<i>% of schools in which WFP school meals programmes are implemented where cooks have access to potable water</i>	29
Campaign for the elimination of early, forced and child marriage	29
<i>Number of people exposed to WFP messaging regarding the elimination of girl marriage (disaggregated by sex)</i>	30
<i>Number of targeted people receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of girl marriage, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning (disaggregated by sex)</i>	30
Campaign for the elimination of School-Based Gender-Based Violence (SBGBV)	30
<i>Number of people exposed to WFP messaging regarding the elimination of School-Based Gender-Based Violence (disaggregated by sex and age group)</i>	30
<i>Number of targeted people receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of School-Based Gender-Based Violence, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning (disaggregated by sex and age group)</i>	31
Gender equality sensitisation for men and community leaders around equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work	31
<i>Number of men exposed to WFP messaging regarding equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work</i>	31
<i>Number of community leaders (disaggregated by sex and age) exposed to WFP messaging regarding equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work</i>	32
<i>Number of targeted men receiving / recalling three key messages about the equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning</i>	32
<i>Number of targeted community leaders receiving / recalling three key messages about the equitable distribution of paid and unpaid work, delivered through WFP-supported messaging / campaigning</i>	32
Construction of toilets / latrines that support the retention of girls in school	32
<i># schools equipped with toilets / latrines for females and males</i>	33
<i>% of schools in which WFP school meals programmes are implemented where toilets / latrines are constructed (for females and males) to support retention</i>	33
Education / training for boys in their role as agents of gender equality in nutrition (feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.)	33

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# of boys trained in their role as agents of gender equality in nutrition (feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.)	33
Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and age)	34
Education / training for girls in their role as agents of gender equality in nutrition (feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.)	34
# of girls trained in their role as agents of gender equality in nutrition (feeding practices, care, domestic work around food etc.)	34
Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and age)	35
<b>CRF Activity Category: Nutrition treatment activities</b>	<b>36</b>
Nutrition supplements / fortified foods for pregnant and nursing women (when combined with complementary activities)	36
# of pregnant and nursing women receiving nutrition supplements / fortified foods + participating in a complementary activity	36
Nutrition supplements / fortified foods for pregnant and nursing girls (when combined with complementary activities)	36
# of pregnant and nursing girls receiving nutrition supplements / fortified foods + participating in a complementary activity	37
Parental / caregiver education targeting men and including messages / information on gender equality	37
Number of men who receive parental / caregiver education that includes gender equality messages / information	37
Number of men receiving / recalling three key gender equality parental/care-giving messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and campaigning	38
Nutrition education targeting women that includes messages / information about gender equality	38
Number of women who receive nutrition education that contains gender equality messages / information	38
Number of women receiving / recalling three key gender equality nutrition messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and campaigning	38
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	39
Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging (disaggregated by sex)	39
Nutrition support targeted to adolescent girls	39
# of adolescent girls who receive nutrition support	40
Nutrition support targeted to adolescent boys	40
# of adolescent boys who receive nutrition support	40
Awareness-raising / campaign on the link between gender equality and nutrition	40
# of gender equality and nutrition awareness-raising campaigns implemented	41
Number of people (disaggregated by sex) exposed to WFP-messaging on the link between gender equality and nutrition	41
Number of people (disaggregated by sex) receiving / recalling three key gender equality & nutrition messages delivered through WFP-supported awareness-raising campaign	41
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	42

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Awareness-raising / campaign on the link between the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition	42
<i>Number of people (disaggregated by sex) exposed to WFP-messaging on the elimination of SGBV and improved nutrition</i>	42
<i>Number of people (disaggregated by sex) receiving / recalling three key SGBV &amp; nutrition messages delivered through WFP-supported awareness-raising campaign</i>	43
<i>Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</i>	43
Nutrition-related participatory gender analysis	43
<i># of nutrition-related participatory gender analysis conducted and report disseminated</i>	44
<b>CRF Activity Category: Malnutrition prevention activities</b>	<b>45</b>
Integration of gender in curriculum of farmer nutrition schools	45
<i># of farmer nutrition school curriculums with gender integrated</i>	45
Women-only courses delivered in farmer nutrition schools	45
<i># of curricula for women-only farmer nutrition school courses</i>	45
<i># of women-only courses delivered through farmer nutrition schools</i>	45
<i># of women trained in farmer nutrition schools</i>	46
Campaign / advocacy for the elimination of early, forced and child marriage	46
<i>Number of people (disaggregated by sex) exposed to WFP-messaging on the elimination of girl marriage</i>	46
<i>Number of people (disaggregated by sex) receiving / recalling three key messages about the elimination of girl marriage, delivered through WFP-supported awareness-raising campaign</i>	47
<i>Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</i>	47
Nutrition-awareness raising sessions for men and boys, with inclusion of their responsibilities for their nutrition and that of their children	47
<i># of nutrition-awareness raising sessions delivered to men</i>	48
<i># of nutrition-awareness raising sessions delivered to boys</i>	48
<i>% of targeted boys who recall three key messages about their responsibilities regarding their nutrition</i>	48
<i>% of targeted men who recall three key messages about their responsibilities regarding their and their children's nutrition</i>	48
<i>Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</i>	49
<i>Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging</i>	49
Technical support / capacity strengthening for the integration of gender equality into nutrition-related national normative frameworks (policies, legislation etc.)	49
<i>Number of policy engagement strategies developed / implemented (regarding nutrition, with gender equality mainstreamed)</i>	50
<i>Number of policy reforms identified/advocated regarding nutrition, with gender equality integrated</i>	50
<b>CRF Activity Category: Smallholder agricultural market support activities</b>	<b>51</b>
Capacity strengthening of women smallholder producer organisations (leadership, negotiation, financial literacy, functional literacy, organisation, advocacy, etc.)	51
<i># of women smallholder producer organisations with strengthened capacities</i>	51
Gender-related capacity strengthening of smallholder producer organisations	51
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<i>Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams etc. – members who are women</i>	52
<i>Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)</i>	52
Agriculture-related participatory gender analysis	52
<i># of agriculture-related participatory gender analyses conducted and reports disseminated</i>	52
Integration of gender into extension services (materials and delivery)	53
<i>% of extension services with gender equality integrated, disaggregated by type of extension service</i>	53
Provision of extension services to women smallholder farmers	54
<i># of smallholder farmers who receive extension services, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer and type of extension service</i>	54
<i>Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)</i>	54
Creation and development of women agricultural cooperatives	54
<i># of women agricultural cooperatives established</i>	55
Increased access of women smallholder farmers to financial services	55
<i># of smallholder farmers with access to financial services, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer and type of financial service</i>	55
<i>Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)</i>	56
Increased market access for women smallholder farmers / organizations	56
<i># of smallholder farmers with increased market access, disaggregated by sex</i>	56
<i># of smallholder farmer organizations (women, men, joint) with increased market access</i>	57
Facilitation of (safe and profitable) cross-border trade by women	57
<i>Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)</i>	58
Secure land tenure for women smallholder farmers	58
<i>Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)</i>	58
Provision of equipment (to households, women's community-based organizations etc.) that reduces women's workloads / improves labour efficiency (e.g. bicycles, draught power)	59
<i>Number of smallholder farmers supported / trained (disaggregated by sex)</i>	59
Technical support / capacity strengthening for the integration of gender equality into agriculture-related national normative frameworks (policies, legislation etc.)	59
<i>Number of policy engagement strategies developed / implemented (regarding agriculture, with gender equality mainstreamed)</i>	60
<i>Number of policy reforms identified/advocated (regarding agriculture, with gender equality integrated)</i>	60
<b>CRF Activity Category: Individual capacity strengthening activities</b>	<b>61</b>
Gender-related capacity strengthening for WFP employees	61
<i># of WFP employees who complete a gender-related training, learning or capacity-strengthening course, workshop etc.</i>	61
<i>Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)</i>	61
Participatory gender analysis	61
<i># participatory gender analysis conducted and reports disseminated</i>	62
Gender equality-related behaviour change activities	62
<i># of gender equality-related behaviour change activities implemented, disaggregated by type of activity</i>	63
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# of people (disaggregated by sex) who participated in gender equality-related behaviour change activities	63
<b>CRF Activity Category: Institutional capacity strengthening activities</b>	<b>64</b>
Gender-related capacity strengthening of cooperating partners	64
# of cooperating partners who receive gender-related capacity strengthening support	64
Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)	64
Gender-related capacity strengthening of government counterparts	64
# of government employees (civil/public servants) who receive gender-related capacity strengthening support, disaggregated by sex and entity	65
Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)	65
Food security and nutrition-related capacity strengthening of the national women's machinery	65
# of employees of the national women's machinery who receive food security and nutrition-related capacity strengthening support, disaggregated by sex	66
Gender-related learning event / programme for WFP personnel	66
# of gender-related learning events held for WFP personnel	66
#/% of WFP personnel who participate in a gender-related learning event	67
Participatory gender analysis	67
# of participatory gender analysis conducted and reports disseminated	67
Gender equality-related behaviour change activities	68
# of gender equality-related behaviour change activities implemented, disaggregated by type of activity	68
# of people (disaggregated by sex and age) who participated in gender equality-related behaviour change activities	69
<b>CRF Activity Category: Service provision and platforms activities</b>	<b>70</b>
Development of a gender and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism	70
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements	70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) (disaggregated by sex and age group)	70
Development of gender equality-targeted platform	71
# of gender equality-targeted platforms developed and operational	71
<b>CRF Activity Category: Emergency preparedness activities</b>	<b>72</b>
Gender-related capacity strengthening of emergency response actors	72
# of emergency response actors trained in gender, disaggregated by sex	72
Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)	72
Gender-related training for emergency response personnel (WFP & partners)	72
# of emergency response personnel trained in gender, by sex	73
Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex)	73
SGBV-specific Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms	73
# of SGBV-specific AAP mechanisms in place and operational	74
Gender training for AAP personnel	74
# of AAP personnel trained in gender, disaggregated by sex	74
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Emergency-related participatory gender analysis	75
<i># of emergency-related participatory gender analyses conducted and reports disseminated</i>	75
<b>CRF Activity Category: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities</b>	<b>76</b>
Evaluations assessing gender equality processes and impacts	76
<i># of evaluations conducted that assess gender equality processes and impacts</i>	76
Participatory gender analysis (for a specific purpose)	76
<i># of participatory gender analysis conducted and reports disseminated</i>	76
Participatory gender audit	77
<i># of participatory gender audits conducted and reports disseminated</i>	77
Development of a gender and age-sensitive beneficiary feedback mechanism	78
<i>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) (disaggregated by sex and age group)</i>	78
<b>CRF Activity Category: Other</b>	<b>79</b>
Sustainable livelihoods for women in urban contexts	79
<i>Number of women, in urban contexts, who receive livelihood assistance, disaggregated by type of assistance</i>	79
<i>Proportion of people receiving compensation for participation in WFP activities</i>	79
<i>Number of people obtaining an insurance policy through asset creation (disaggregated by sex)</i>	80
Gender equality-related behaviour change activities	80
<i># of gender equality-related behaviour change activities implemented</i>	81
Gender equality advocacy / campaigns / communications	81
<i># of gender equality advocacy campaigns implemented</i>	81
<i># of gender equality messages disseminated</i>	82
<i>% of communications that contain gender equality messages, by type of communication</i>	82
Participatory gender analysis	82
<i># participatory gender analysis conducted and reports disseminated</i>	83
Time-use survey to understand the food and nutrition security roles and responsibilities of women, men, girls and boys	83
<i>Number of time use surveys conducted and reports disseminated</i>	83