



# Gender and Markets in West Africa

Secondary Data Review

Regional Office Dakar

August 2016

The *Zero Hunger Challenge* emphasizes the importance of strengthening economic empowerment in support of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 to *double small-scale producer incomes and productivity*. The increasing focus on resilient markets can bring important contributions to sustainable food systems and build resilience. Participation in market systems is not only a means for people to secure their livelihood, but it also enables them to exercise agency, maintain dignity, build social capital and increase self-worth. Food security analysis must take into account questions of gender-based violence and discrimination in order to deliver well-tailored assistance to those most in need.

WFP's Nutrition Policy (2017-2021) reconfirms that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieve good nutrition and sustainable and resilient livelihoods, which are based on human rights and justice. This is why gender-sensitive analysis in nutrition programmes is a crucial contribution to achieving the SDGs. The VAM *Gender & Markets Initiative* of the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa seeks to strengthen WFP and partners' commitment, accountability and capacities for gender-sensitive food security and nutrition analysis in order to design market-based interventions that empower women and vulnerable populations. The series of regional *VAM Gender and Markets Studies* is an effort to build the evidence base and establish a link to SDG 5 which seeks to *achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*.

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**Regional Bureau Dakar**

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## Main findings:

- WFP and partner market assessments do not include gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets in West Africa. This is true to varying extents at all stages of the assessment process (data collection, analysis and reporting), with the largest gaps found in analysis and reporting.
- Secondary data available on key indicators of gender equality and women empowerment in market activities is only available at country-level, which fails to meet geographical specificity requirements to inform targeted humanitarian response.

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## INTRODUCTION

The first phase of the regional Gender and Markets Initiative—*Empowering West African Women through Market-based Food Assistance*—is comprised of a review of relevant secondary data and information, as well as tools and resources for assessing gender dynamics and empowerment in agricultural markets and value chains. The results herein informed the development of the case study protocol (see Annex I) applied during the second phase of the initiative on case study primary research.

The secondary information and data review presented here covers all gender and markets assessments conducted by WFP in West Africa, and market assessments conducted by key partners in the region over the past 5 years. The quality of the compiled assessments is reviewed to identify data and information gaps and target areas for improvement. Information needs of WFP programmes and modalities applying market-based approaches (including local purchase<sup>1</sup> and cash-based transfers (CBT)<sup>2</sup>, are also surveyed to assess linkages between these activities and market and gender assessments. A review of secondary databases containing gender-related information on West Africa countries is included to determine what identified information needs can already be responded to by drawing from secondary sources, and which additional information must be collected. Finally, a literature review of conducted research and developed analytical tools is included to inform how best WFP can adapt its approach to fill information gaps in terms of gender and empowerment in West African food markets. The review concludes with a set of recommendations for strengthening gender analysis in market assessments based on the findings presented herein.

The review is divided into 5 parts:

- I. Review of **WFP and partner market assessments** conducted in West Africa over the past 5 years
  - Gender evaluation of WFP and partner guidance on conducting market assessments and food security analysis
- II. Review of **WFP gender assessments** conducted over the past 5 years

<sup>1</sup> Local purchase, or local procurement, includes the former Purchase4Progress (P4P) market-based approach to food assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Cash-based transfers (CBT) includes cash and vouchers (C&V) as modalities for food assistance.

- Evaluation of extent to which markets and value chains are covered by WFP and partner guidance on gender analysis

III. Summary of **linkages between WFP market-based interventions and market and gender assessments**

IV. Review of **secondary data sources'** capacity to respond to identified information gaps

- National and regional data sources
- Global databases

V. **Literature review** of possible approaches to respond to information gaps: WEMI

The secondary data review focuses on the extent to which available information responds to the main research questions of the Gender and Markets regional initiative:

- What are the roles of women and men in food markets in West Africa?
- What specific challenges do women face for economic inclusion in food markets?
- What are the current gender gaps in WFP market-based responses and assessments?
- What are the current gaps and challenges in gauging and tracking women's empowerment in markets?
- What are potential programmatic solutions to address the identified challenges and gaps?

All market assessments conducted by WFP in West Africa in the past five years are compiled and reviewed, as well as identified market assessments from CILSS, FEWS NET, World Vision, and others. A review of internal and external guidance resources on conducting gender analysis and market assessments for humanitarian interventions is included to answer the question of whether gaps in reporting are due to institutional gaps in guidance, or issues with practical implementation. National and regional market information databases and secondary literature on gender and markets in West Africa are also reviewed. Additionally, private companies operating in West Africa were consulted to discuss possibilities of using their data to inform gender analysis in markets.<sup>3</sup> Finally, a literature review of research and recommended and available tools available on these themes in the region informs solution-building. WFP programmatic information needs were assessed by reviewing guidance, standards and research for market-based activities.

Building on the review and the identified information gaps, a set of high-value indicators and analytical framework was developed and is proposed herein. Subsequently, a review of all available secondary information and data was conducted to assess what additional data should be collected, and where the greatest primary information needs are. General results from the background review show that, while the key literature supports the need for gender analysis in agricultural value chains and markets, and more refined approaches to assessing and monitoring women's empowerment in economic spheres, WFP and partner guidance resources and reports are limited in supporting practitioners to respond accordingly, and available secondary data is insufficient to fill the identified information gaps.

As part of the second phase of the regional Gender and Markets initiative, the case study phase, researchers were asked to conduct targeted secondary literature and data reviews focused on the

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<sup>3</sup> Private enterprises, Orange and Votomobile, were consulted.

country or countries they covered. They were also asked to summarize relevant WFP market-based interventions in the past five years, and if possible, those of partners, in order to assess linkages between market-based interventions and market assessments. These syntheses are included in the subsequent sections on case study research for each case study report.

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## 1. Review of regional market assessments

The secondary review consisted of analysing market assessments, as well as food security assessments from WFP and other partners (FEWS NET, CILSS, World Vision) over the last five years (see Appendix II for a list of all assessments included in the review). This review provides an understanding of the extent to which gender is included in market assessments in the West African region. To support this review, the team adapted the *Gender Marker*, developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)<sup>4</sup> and adapted by the WFP Gender Office<sup>5</sup> to assess humanitarian projects. Thus, the VAM regional team adapted the *Gender Marker* to analyse the reports of these evaluations, instead of projects. See the table below for a description of the adapted *Gender Marker* coding system. The reports of market assessments by WFP, FEWS NET (Famine Early Warning System) and World Vision have been identified and analysed in relation to the suitable *Gender Marker* score<sup>6</sup>. In addition, evaluations of WFP's food security often include a section on the market. The review of these reports consisted of examining the presence of gender-sensitive information in this part of the market.

*Table 1. Description of the adapted Gender Marker system*

Sex-disaggregated data	Results and data analysis	Analysis of women empowerment	Marker	Designation and meaning of the marker
V	V	V	2b	The report has data disaggregated by sex (and age), trends and disparities are analysed from a gender sensitive perspective. The report assesses the empowerment.
V	V	X	2a	The report disaggregates all the key data by sex and age; gender analysis is included to explain the patterns and disparities. The report, however, does not assess empowerment.
X	X	N/A	1	The report disaggregates data by sex and/or age; However, gender analysis is not included to explain the disparities, models or results discovered. The report provides qualitative information on gender without visible evidence and recommendations in this perspective.
X	V	X	1	
V	X	X	1	
X	X	X	0	The report does not disaggregate the data by gender and age; No gender reference is made. There is a risk that the assessment may (unknowingly) be unable to capture the vulnerabilities and capacities of certain population groups, and inform inappropriate interventions and may be detrimental to these vulnerable groups.

V: Present in the report

X: Not present in the report

N/A: Not applicable without the sex-disaggregated data, and the analysis of that data.

<sup>4</sup> IASC Gender Marker. August 2012.

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

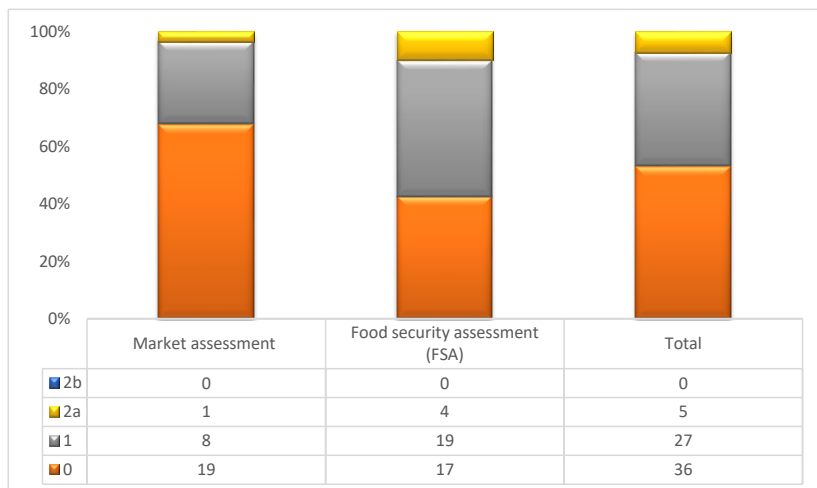
<sup>5</sup> WFP Guidance for the Gender Marker. WFP Gender Office. 25 February 2014.

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/reports/wfp270024.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Although the CILSS was included early in the review, it was concluded that the CILSS market assessments in the last five years were not relevant to assess suitability of the *Gender Marker*.

According to WFP market assessments review, gender-relevant data is rarely reflected in report analyses, as shown in the figure below. More than half of WFP's assessments do not integrate gender aspects where 53 percent earn a code 0. In addition, 40 percent earn a code 1, reflecting that even when the data is disaggregated by sex or by age, gender analysis does not exist, or is limited. In the section on the methodology of data collection, concerns of women, men and youth tend to be taken into account, and are included in the study questionnaires. However, these aspects are not reflected in the analysis contained in reports. The review of the few questionnaires included in the Annexes supports this observation. The main limitation of the reports is the lack of clarity on the importance of gender-sensitive data in the analysis. Therefore, the analyses pertaining to gender are either not made or not comprehensive. However, it is difficult to conclude on this point, because there are questionnaires included in only 12 percent of the market assessments' Annexes analysed. Rather, it is often justified in the reports that gender-sensitive data do not represent the primary objectives of the study.

Figure 1. WFP assessments, according to the Gender Marker



Review of market assessments and WFP food security according to the suitable Gender Marker

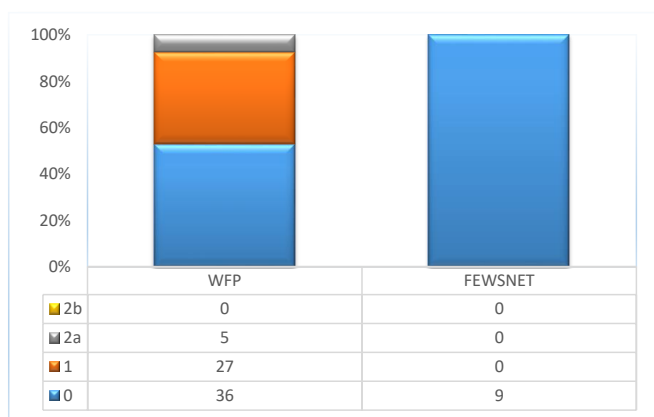
Gender-sensitive data are rarely integrated in the disaggregation of WFP market assessment results as shown by the fact that only 7 percent of these evaluations earn a code 2a. The code 2a is assigned to evaluations which include considerations of gender (including data disaggregated by sex and age, as well as qualitative information on gender). But as noticed, they represent only a small percentage of the review of assessments. We also find that the code 2b—for assessments that evoke gender sensitive data with an analysis of women's empowerment in the markets— is not present in any WFP assessment from the last five years.

For WFP food security assessments, gender-sensitive and sex- and age-disaggregated information is almost always gathered in terms of the number of households headed by men and by women. Indeed, this information is often disaggregated by sex as it influences the results of the food security analysis. The market section of food security assessments often includes a gender aspect when it disaggregates



data and information on consumers in the markets as well. However, the main market actors are normally described as traders, without specification on whether they are men or women. However, consumers in the market are disaggregated by sex. This was the case for a World Vision market assessment<sup>7</sup> conducted in Mali which earned a code 1. Therefore, many food security assessments are coded 1 despite the fact that the results of the study are either not at all gender-sensitive, or are very sensitive to gender, because only of the market section of the assessment was included in this review. Consumer information is important, when present, to have an understanding of challenges pertaining to sales, purchases and the actor's access to the market.

Figure 2. WFP assessments compared to FEWS NET assessments, according to the Gender Marker



Review of WFP and FEWS NET assessments, according to the suitable Gender Marker

As shown in the figure above, all reports from FEWS NET market assessments earn a code 0. Indeed, the information in the reports is limited to FEWS NET price trends, mapping the flows of food products, price stability, and the tendency of crops to market. Market participants are not included, and nor are any gender-relevant aspects.

In conclusion, the review of these assessments shows that there is a general lack of integration of gender in market assessments both at WFP and FEWS NET levels, firstly through the fact that no report has received the code 2b, secondly, considering that only a small percentage received the code 2a, compared to a high number of reports which earned the code 0 or 1. These results show that none of the assessments from the last five years include empowerment in the markets aspects, even though women's empowerment is a goal for several market-based humanitarian activities. Therefore, engaging and continuing research to change that dynamic is pertinent.

<sup>7</sup> World Vision is not part of the above figure because there was only one identified World Vision market assessment. The market assessment that has been identified and analysed gained a code 1.

*Guidance: Evaluation of WFP and partner guidance on conducting market assessments and food security analysis, from a gender perspective*

All VAM market analysis guidance documents were reviewed, equalling 13 resources. Of these 13, 6 make reference to gender, sex, and/or age. Of those 6, 3 provide clear and comprehensive guidance and information on how market analysis and assessments can be made gender-responsive and gender-informed. The additional three reference gender and/or sex, but provide only limited guidance on how to adopt and adapt a gender lens to contextual needs, and how to conduct and apply sex- (and in limited cases, age-) disaggregated data to support gender analysis. Importantly, the link between market dynamics and gender is not clearly articulated, and guidance does not provide adequate analysis to support market-based internal assessment teams to seriously integrate gender into analysis. The Market Analysis Framework, for example, mentions “gender issues” as a point to take into consideration, but gives no guidance on how to do so, or what “gender issues” might mean in the context of market analysis. Such broad guidance fails to provide practitioners with the information needed to meet WFP standards in gender-responsive information collection, analysis and reporting. Best case scenario, such guidance might prompt users to search out other guidance on gender analysis in markets generally, and worst-case scenario will prompt them to overlook gender standards entirely.<sup>8</sup>

In addition to guidance on conducting market assessments, VAM guidelines on conducting food security assessments more generally were also reviewed. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) Guidelines are clear in their call for collection and analysis of gender-related information. This includes a chapter on basic gender concepts, frameworks and indicators, as well as challenges to incorporating gender perspectives in different operational settings, examples of gender-sensitive indicators, and a brief description of gender dynamics. In addition, gender is integrated throughout the guidance, as opposed to being limited to a thematic section. Where gaps in gender analysis in CFSVA guidance do exist, this could easily be resolved by making reference to the 2005 VAM gender guidance, though this currently is not done. The simplified objective of the CFSVA is to provide a description of the characteristics of an area during a typical period. Data reported in CFSVAs are often used later to inform Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs), Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs), or other vulnerability assessments and monitoring activities that ultimately influence programme and operational responses. Thus, failing to incorporate gender-sensitivity into CFSVAs has the potential for provoking a chain reaction in undercutting the possibility for strong gender-sensitive and gender-responsive WFP solutions to food security challenges.<sup>9</sup>

The EFSAs Handbook offers limited instruction on integrating gender-sensitivity into assessment processes. Like the CFSVA guidance on integrating gender into an assessment, what guidance is included is not consistently reflected in the produced assessment reports. The guidance notes at different points the importance of gender, but offers no clear instruction on how gender-sensitivity can be ensured and/or gender analysis applied. The EFSAs objectives call for the description of the food-insecure and malnourished population in terms of individual and socio-economic characteristics, including gender, ethnicity, etc., and livelihoods. Nonetheless, this is vague relative to other guidance included in the Handbook, and is not reflected in most EFSAs reports. Gender-sensitivity and gender

<sup>8</sup> WFP. Market Analysis Framework. WFP VAM. 2011.

<sup>9</sup> WFP. CFSVA Guidelines. WFP VAM. 2009.

analysis can benefit other EFSA objectives by strengthening outcome reporting. While gender is recognized under the one of the six categories of assets in the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, labelled “Social”, gender should also be mainstreamed throughout the guidance. Gender is not only relevant when looking at questions under “social factors”, but also with regard to coping mechanisms, agriculture, risks, assets, etc.

Guidance on qualitative primary data collection methodology makes no mention of the need to specify in the final report the gender composition (gender, as a minimum) of focus group discussions, community questionnaires, etc. This makes it difficult to make deductions about which experiences and practices are most represented among specific groups and subsequently, better target response actions. The EFSA guidance stipulates that the different coping strategies utilized by various population groups should be described wherein they have negative impacts on lives or livelihoods, but does not call for consideration of gender disparities or differences. When looking at activities and impacts of populations, guidance does not include which activities women, men, girls and boys participate in, nor how impacts vary across gender and age. This directly limits generated knowledge and weakens the ability of programmes to most effectively target the most at-risk sub-groups in a population.<sup>10</sup>

Secondary Data Assessment (SDA) guidance includes a gender-focused section under “Developing the Analysis Plan”. This section asks how gender roles and practices affect access to land and agricultural production, and what practices govern distribution of food among males and females in a household. It specifies what information should be considered and provides links to resources where such information can be obtained. While this guidance may require some elaboration, gender is nonetheless specifically included as a main section of the SDA plan. The guidance also includes a resource link to secondary gender-related statistics. This has since been rendered outdated, but the replacement link is a resource managed by the UN, and is available at: [genderstats.org](http://genderstats.org).<sup>11</sup>

The Joint Assessment Missions (JAM) guide produced by WFP and UNHCR, acknowledges the two organizations’ commitments to inclusion of gender, age and diversity in analysis, consideration of women’s empowerment, and protection and safety in all assessment and programme planning activities, and of gender mainstreaming in all activities. It also provides strong recommendations on how to achieve this and useful tools to support the process. One of the “typical objectives” listed for an initial assessment is to identify vulnerable populations and determine immediate and medium-term food assistance needs. Under data collection methods, the guide stipulates data should be collected from men, women, girls and boys of different ages, backgrounds and abilities. Data should be disaggregated by sex, age and other aspects of diversity as much as possible, and when consulting with a group of individuals from a community, an equal number of men and women should be included, representing different groups within the community and different household situations. Different characteristics including age, disability, ethnicity or sexual orientation can also be considered. Where appropriate, groups should be talked to separately, as well. To fill data gaps in

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<sup>10</sup> WFP. *EFSA Handbook*. WFP VAM. 2009.

<sup>11</sup> WFP. *Secondary Data Analysis on Food and Nutrition Security Technical Guidance Sheet*. WFP VAM. 2012. (not published online, but available upon request)

terms of gender, the guide further recommends, as an example, focus group discussions with women to understand better use of food aid rations.<sup>12</sup>

A review of partner guidance on integration of gender in market assessments reflects a relatively similar picture to that of WFP: guidance on gender analysis in markets is largely non-existent, and when it is available, it is often overly general. Two good examples are the ICRC Rapid Assessment for Markets guide and the Humanitarian Needs Assessment guide from the Emergency Capacity Building Project. The *Humanitarian Needs Assessment: The Good Enough Guide* recommends assessment teams to consider gender, among other socio-economic stratifiers. Concrete guidance as to how to go about conducting a gender analysis in humanitarian needs assessments is limited to identification and assessment of gender-based violence. Analysis of markets in humanitarian needs assessments is even less discussed.<sup>13</sup> Secondary resource, *Market Analysis in Emergencies* (CaLP, 2011) is recommended to provide further detail, but makes no mention of gender analysis, disaggregation by sex or age, or other such socio-cultural stratifiers.<sup>14</sup> The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement *Rapid Assessment for Markets: Guidelines for an initial emergency market assessment* notes the importance of considering gender as an influential factor. Along with ethnicity, livelihood group, and other socio-cultural characteristics, assessment teams are encouraged to consider the gender of traders and consumers when conducting market analysis. However, there is limited concrete, practical guidance on how to actually conduct a gender analysis, and what issues might be particularly relevant to gender analysis.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> UNHCR/WFP. *Joint Assessment Missions (JAM): Practical Guide*. 2013.

<sup>13</sup> ACAPS. *Humanitarian Needs Assessment: The Good Enough Guide*. The Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS), Emergency Capacity Building Project (ECB) and Practical Action Publishing, Rugby, UK. 2014.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.3362/9781780448626>

<sup>14</sup> Sivakumaran, S. *Market Analysis in Emergencies*. The Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP). 2011.  
[http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/resources/calp/CaLP\\_Market\\_Assessments.pdf](http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/resources/calp/CaLP_Market_Assessments.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. *Market Analysis Guidelines*. ICRC, IFRC, Red Crescent Societies. 2014.

## 2. Review of WFP gender assessments conducted over the past 5 years

To investigate both the quality of gender assessments in food security, and market integration in gender assessments in the region, the team reviewed assessments focused either entirely on gender dynamics for food security programming, or assessments which featured a significant section on gender issues. Assessments were sought internally from colleagues in the region and from implementing partners working in the region, conducted from 2010-2016. Assessments were evaluated based on their (i) strength in terms of gender analysis; and (ii) the extent to which market and value chain analyses are covered from a gender perspective.

The research team reached out to the WFP Gender Office, colleagues in the field in West and Central Africa, and field colleagues in FAO, IFAD, GenCap, UN Women, and NGO partners operating in the region, to obtain up-to-date gender assessments and gender-responsive data for West Africa. However, while partners shared many resources in terms of literature on gender, and market-focused data and assessments, only World Vision International provided a gender assessment from the region, and within WFP, only three assessments could be located which matched the criteria. In addition, the team initially sought to identify WFP and partner gender assessments which focused on empowerment in value chains, but no located assessments touched on this aspect. The low number of assessments identified supports one or both of two possibilities: there is an information gap in terms of quantitative and qualitative gender assessments in the region, and not only in terms of gender in markets; and/or humanitarian and development actors in West Africa are not effectively and strategically sharing and publicizing information and data on gender dynamics in the region.

Of the assessments reviewed, all reflect good practices in analysing gender dynamics in food security humanitarian response. There is nonetheless a clear gap in terms of acknowledgement and investigation of gender dynamics in markets and agricultural value chains. However, due to the limited number of gender assessments reviewed, the sample size is insufficient to draw conclusions as to concrete patterns. Thus, rather than reflect the state of gender analysis among actors in the region, the reviewed and assessed products are intended to represent good practices and lessons learned to inform an improved methodological approach.

The 2014 Chad Gender and Food Security Assistance Evaluation, conducted by VAM and the WFP Gender Office, was the first of its kind for WFP to focus exclusively on gender aspects of food assistance in a country-level VAM assessment, and includes the development of gender sensitive household and community questionnaires. It is a strong example of a direction WFP is now moving towards in terms of producing substantial information on gender issues with regard to food security. A particularly important aspect of the 2014 Chad Gender Assessment is the follow-up the analysts conducted to ensure that findings were practically integrated into the next PRRO for Chad. The [PRRO – Chad 200713 – Building Resilience, Protecting Livelihoods and Reducing Malnutrition of Refugees, Returnees and other Vulnerable People \(2014\)](#) earned a 2a Gender Marker code for its complete mainstreaming of gender throughout all activities, largely due to the evidence-base for decision, made possible by the GEN/VAM assessment.

In spite of being a good practice in terms of a gender assessment of food security and nutrition, the Chad Gender Assessment lacks sufficient investigation into market dynamics. The main point included on this theme is in the schedule of a typical day for women and men, where the evaluation notes women's participation in markets, versus men's participation in commerce. According to this, men participate in commerce and women participate in the market, though the distinction between these is not explained in the text, nor is an explanation of why this is the case. The outcome is that in the following PRRO—for which market-based interventions are central—gender dynamics in markets are entirely neglected. For example, the PRRO stipulates that WFP will shift its operations in Chad from providing relief to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations. This shift will enhance the capacity of vulnerable populations to quickly respond to shocks through mechanisms that support the development and integration of local markets: voucher-based transfers and local purchase of food. Where markets are functioning well, vouchers will become the primary mechanism for assistance. WFP will increase local purchases in surplus areas to increase efficiency and responsiveness, and fostering market development. In food-insecure areas with inadequate market integration, vulnerable households will receive food donated to WFP in-kind, or food purchased from surplus areas in Chad. These central activities would all benefit from a gender and markets lens and without significant added inputs, could be adapted to provide the dual function of empowerment women and promoting gender equality. However, the needed evidence is not available to support such a process.

In the same period that the Chad Gender Assessment was conducted, the Gender Office also provided technical support to the VAM team in Cameroon in the development of the *Rapid Food Security Assessment of Central African Refugees and Host Community Households in the East and Adamaoua Regions of Cameroon* (WFP GEN/VAM, 2014). The Gender Office provided direct input throughout the data collection, analysis and reporting phases of this assessment to ensure gender issues were highlighted. Unlike the GEN/VAM Chad Gender Assessment referenced above, this assessment does not focus exclusively on gender, but rather, gender issues are integrated throughout the study. The main weakness in this EFSA report is that, while there is a strong gender element included, gender issues are not integrated consistently throughout. It is clear that those sections referring to gender were written separately from the rest of the report, and are subsequently now effectively mainstreamed. The report also includes a significant market analysis section, and while gender is not discussed therein, the report does note women's decision-making power over the choice to sell products received from WFP.

In reviewing gender assessments and the attention to market dynamics therein, a possible pattern emerges: in terms of gender, assessments conducted by market-based programmes for their particular activities tend to be of higher quality and more operationally relevant than VAM market assessments in the region. Specifically, the WFP P4P (local procurement) programme in Burkina Faso conducted a rapid assessment on gender in local procurement in 2013 which functions as a good practice example of how a gender and market assessment should be carried out. It is comprehensive, focused, and intended, above all, to inform specifically a market-based approach to programming which is gender-equitable. More recent information collected and analysed with regard to gender and markets in Burkina Faso is available in the 2015 report, *P4P in Burkina Faso: Moving Beyond the Pilot 2015-2019*. The WFP Burkina Faso P4P team responsible for these studies worked with the Burkina Faso VAM team in the case study phase of the regional Gender and Markets initiative to develop a gender and markets case study to test a methodology for recreating this kind of product and approach.

While it is not possible to make conclusions at this point as to patterns in programme-lead assessments, as the sample size of reviewed assessments is insufficient, this provides guidance in the form of good practices for future gender and market assessments, and will be explored further in the case study phase.

In Kenya in 2013, WFP conducted a markets study with heavy emphasis on gender that informed the roll out of the CBT activities in the arid parts of the country. The study was led by the VAM Unit, with support from the Protection team. The final report includes tools used in the Livelihoods & Gender component of the larger market assessment study. Though not from West Africa, the WFP *Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps Market Assessment* is a strong example of cross-programme collaboration in conducting an assessment. Specifically, the assessment goes beyond sex and age-disaggregated data reporting, and one of the four study objectives is to provide an in-depth understanding of gender and household spending habits in the refugee settings. Data collected for this section was qualitative in nature and consisted of face-to-face interviews and use of participatory tools, with a total of 30 focus group discussions and 21 key informant interviews with the refugee communities living in Dadaab and Kakuma camps. In spite of the fact that gender dynamics, the report concludes, do not play a substantial role in markets in the refugee setting, a section of the executive summary and the report are dedicated to gender and set a clear picture of what gender dynamics in the camps look like.

Several elements emerge from the review of gender assessments from the region in the last 5 years, and while the limited number of assessments reviewed prevents any conclusive statements to be made, certain findings should be highlighted. First, little is available, either internally and publicly, in terms of gender-sensitive data and analysis on food security and food markets in West Africa. The stronger gender assessments reviewed were conducted to inform programme design and implementation, and thus were not intended to be publicly shared or circulated. This latter point has repercussions on the quality of information-sharing and available data to support gender analysis for the region, as programmes are less likely than VAM to have developed information-sharing infrastructure. This is arguably a greater concern for WFP partners, particularly local and governmental partners, who do not have the resources and/or capacity to collect such data independently and conduct the appropriate analysis and reporting. Second, where gender assessments are being conducted and circulated, market aspects are not considered within the gender analytical framework.

The WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020 states:

*Collecting, analysing and using sex- and age-disaggregated data is the first step in designing sound food assistance programmes and policies. Gender considerations can then be mainstreamed into all phases of the programme cycle, from the initial needs assessment to the final evaluation. When gender and age analysis indicates that one population group is particularly vulnerable or at risk, actions targeting that group can be promoted.*

Strategic targeting, then, will not be possible when the proportion of market-based interventions is ever-growing, particularly in West Africa, while gender assessments exclude market aspects to the same extent market assessments fail to integrate gender analysis. The 2016 West Africa Regional Gender Strategy identifies and responds to this challenge:

*While RBD is increasingly supporting market-based food assistance through P4P, and using cash based transfers (CBT), we realize there is limited information on the involvement of*

women, girls, boys and men in markets. In the face of this information gap, in 2015 the RBD VAM unit launched an initiative to understand gender dynamics in markets and women's level of empowerment by virtue of their participation in markets.

With greater knowledge and information management approaches, developed and rolled out in partnership with implementing organizations active in the region and globally, WFP can begin to fill this gender and markets information gap to better inform humanitarian actors. By developing a methodological framework for strategically assessing gender dynamics and empowerment in West African food markets, WFP can support partners and government agencies in developing their own gender and market assessments to support food security assistance and interventions across the region.

***Guidance: Evaluation of extent to which markets and value chains are integrated into WFP and partner guidance on gender analysis***

In terms of WFP guidance on gender analysis, there are similar gaps in assessing markets and value chains. WFP 2015-2020 Gender Policy goals are gender equality and women's empowerment, focusing on gender analysis capacity development to build an evidence-base for more effective gender-responsive programming. However, the main guidance available for conducting gender analysis in the VAM context is limited to two guides from 2004 and 2005. The 2005 thematic guide "*Integrating a Gender Perspective into Vulnerability Analysis*" is the strongest available resource, offering a range of practical and applicable examples, tools, and descriptions of how to incorporate gender aspects into data collection, analysis and reporting. It also includes a range of recommendations which are, in spite of being from 2005, in line with more recent publications and guidance on gender and vulnerability analysis, as well as the 2015-2020 WFP Gender Policy. Unfortunately, there is evidence that this resource is widely unused, often presumed to be outdated, and according to preliminary findings, current VAM outputs do not consistently reflect recommendations.

The guide, which includes limited sections on markets, is overall comparatively lacking in guidance on integrating gender into market assessments compared to other VAM activity areas. The other main gap in this resource is the lack of reference to assessing and monitoring empowerment beyond the recommendation to use the UNDP Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), and particularly so in the case of market analysis.<sup>16</sup> In contrast, the 2004 VAM gender guide, developed to supplement the 2003-2007 WFP Gender Policy, does make reference to collecting information on market access (who has access, when, where, and how regularly) and empowerment. The report makes several of the same recommendations which are currently being proposed and/or investigated with regard to developing VAM's gender analysis capacity. This highlights the on-going institutional commitment to these recommendations, particularly within VAM and the Gender Office. What is now needed is to investigate why more progress has not been made to standardize gender analysis in WFP assessments. According to challenges highlighted in this resource, and evidence from staff interviews, the main challenge appears to be a lack of systematic collection of gender-sensitive data, and adequate gender analysis of data, when it is collected. One explanation for this may be that the 2004 report calls for adoption of guidelines, the 2005 report provides guidelines, but there does not seem to be clear commitment on the topic. Thus, VAM may benefit from systematic and standardized programme

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<sup>16</sup> WFP. *Integrating a Gender Perspective into Vulnerability Analysis*. WFP VAM. 2005.



recommendations based on findings, and the introduction of an accountability mechanism to monitor staff implementation of such recommendations. The most recent WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020) moves in this direction.<sup>17</sup>

Beyond WFP, there is a growing field of guidance for improving data collection and analysis of women's access to productive resources and markets. However, this is largely focused on female agricultural producers' access to markets to sell their products, and is less so on women's participation in markets as traders, vendors, transporters, and wholesalers. For example, the FAO/ADB resource, *Gender Equality and Food Security: Women's Empowerment as a Tool against Hunger*, includes a specific section on improving women's access to markets to promote women's economic empowerment. Nonetheless, this is limited exclusively to increasing female agricultural producers' access to markets. While this is important for gender and agricultural development goals, it fails to cover the entire spectrum of market participation, and thus only provides resources to support women in one stage of the agricultural value chain: production.<sup>18</sup> The 2015 FAO report, *The State of Food and Agriculture*, focuses on the theme of social protection and agriculture, and integrates gender and markets throughout. However, there is no discussion as to gender dynamics within market places, in spite of the ways in which such dynamics are likely to impact social protection factors, specifically in terms of programmes such as P4P and CBT.<sup>19</sup> The 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the Food Crisis Prevention Network (PRCA) in Sahel West Africa covered a range of topics which included markets and market supply linked to food security. However, no mention is made in the meeting report as to how gender impacts food security or markets in the Sahel.<sup>20</sup> This is concerning considering the significant influence of gender in the Sahel with regard to agriculture, markets and food security.<sup>21</sup>

The IASC Gender Handbook is perhaps the most comprehensive resource on integrating gender-awareness into humanitarian interventions across a range of sectors. Included under both food security and livelihoods are limited notes on the impact of gender in markets and the need to assess related patterns. Proposed questions for assessing such gender patterns and changes due to a crisis or shock, can be categorized as focusing on: access (to markets, productive resources, food and case assistance, stable food and crop supply); assets (access to and control over main assets, livelihood assets, productive assets); and cultural and social gender roles, practices, and responsibilities (farming, gathering, selling at the market, keeping stocks, cooking, etc.).<sup>22</sup> While still relatively generally, this is perhaps the most valuable guidance resource on these cross-theme.

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<sup>17</sup> WFP. Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping in Line with the WFP Gender Policy 2003-2007. WFP VAM. 2004.

<sup>18</sup> FAO, ADB. Gender Equality and Food Security: Women's empowerment as a tool against hunger. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). Manila, Philippines. 2014.

<sup>19</sup> See: UN Women Global Programme on Safe Cities for examples of protection concerns in physical marketplaces.

<sup>20</sup> RPCA. Summary of Conclusions - 31st Annual Meeting of the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) - Sahel West Africa (Dakar, Senegal). Dec 2015.

<sup>21</sup> Refer to the WFP VAM regional Gender and Markets initiative case study on the "Sahel: Chad, Mali and Niger" for specific examples.

<sup>22</sup> IASC. Women, Girls, Boys and Men: Different Needs – Equal Opportunities. Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action. Dec 2006.

### 3. Summary of linkages between WFP market-based interventions and market and gender assessments

While VAM guidance on gender analysis and empowerment in food security and market assessments is limited, certain WFP programme guidance is quite clear on these information needs and appropriate approaches to meeting them. Specifically, the *Purchase for Progress (P4P) Practical Actions to Enhance the Participation of Women in the Purchase for Progress Pilot Programme* positions women's empowerment as the key focus of gender-responsive interventions. The P4P paper further distinguishes dimensions of women's empowerment into: social empowerment; capacity and skill empowerment; and economic empowerment. For each dimension, key interventions are recommended.<sup>23</sup> Additionally, the *Cash and Vouchers Gender and Protection Strategy* clearly outlines the operational need for analytical mechanisms to assess and monitor indicators of women's empowerment, particularly in agricultural value chains and markets. These resources clearly reflect the linkage between market information traditionally collected and analysed by VAM, and operational information needs in terms of gender dynamics and women's empowerment.<sup>24</sup>

The P4P Gender Strategy proposes a Gender Assessment intended to fulfil four main goals: 1) better understanding of the women targeted in terms of access to assets, inputs and services, the division of labour and control of product/income, barriers to their participation/empowerment, and their own ideas regarding possible solutions on how to tackle these, taking into account the variations among women; 2) to gain greater understanding of gender (power) relations within the communities where P4P programmes will be/are being implemented; 3) to promote and inform evidence-based programme decisions that objectively set the stage for gender equality; and 4) to monitor progress on gender participation and empowerment, and to apply in impact evaluations. The P4P framework clearly explains how findings from a gender assessment will impact programme activities, when an assessment should be conducted, and what steps should be taken. The P4P Gender Strategy also recommends empowerment as one of two core impact indicators on gender, to be agreed amongst programme stakeholders, and to be adapted to the P4P overall gender mission. The Strategy acknowledges that to achieve this, "empowerment" first must be clearly defined to establish a minimum composite indicator of different measures of empowerment (e.g. changes in gender division of labour, decision-making within the FOs and the household).<sup>25</sup>

The Cash and Vouchers (C&V) Gender and Protection Strategy investigates the question of whether it can be claimed that such cash-based transfers (CBT) promote women's empowerment. The Strategy defines empowerment as a continuum, where one far end is knowledge, and the other is empowerment realized, defined as: full power and control over decision-making and resources that determine the quality of life, and economic, social and political decision-making both at the individual

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<sup>23</sup> Practical Actions to Enhance the Participation of Women in the Purchase for Progress Pilot Programme, Issue 2. WFP Gender Service & P4P Coordination Unit, September 2010.

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/reports/wfp229144.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> For information on individual case study examples of programmatic linkages in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ghana, Mali, Niger, and Senegal, see the individual case study reports conducted in the subsequent phase of the Gender and Markets regional initiative.

<sup>25</sup> P4P Global Gender Strategy, version 1. WFP & ALiNe, August 2011.

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/reports/wfp239391.pdf>

and collective level. While all knowledge is beneficial, it does not equate full control over resources and decision-making. Using the continuum definition, it is also possible to take steps backward, for example if results are unsustainable or circumstances change. The Strategy emphasizes that empowerment will not come as a result of one intervention—i.e. providing cash, vouchers or assistance. Impact evaluations conducted by teams using CBT reveal that in cases where the population interviewed had been struck by great calamity (such as war or recent natural disaster), no evidence of empowerment was observed, while opportunities to promote empowerment appeared to be more feasible where communities had suffered less severe emergencies, because the recovery challenges were not as great. At the same time, the Strategy also warns against equating more accessible objectives such as access to capital or choice with empowerment.

In spite of calling for a clear framework for analysing gender dynamics and assessing empowerment to inform programmes, the C&V and P4P Strategies do not go as far as to provide a concrete toolset. The C&V Strategy acknowledges that even where empowerment is observed in their research using analytical tools, it is typically anecdotally, not sustainable, and not entirely clear as to its extent and programme links. This is a central challenge to assessing and monitoring gender dynamics and empowerment because the most common methodological approaches are participatory and often anecdotal. Participatory assessment methods are highly valuable, but require supplemental quantitative evidence to support respondent statements. Approaches to monitor sustainability of progress in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment are also essential, as noted in the C&V Strategy, to better design and monitor programmes which work towards these goals.

The need outlined in P4P and C&V strategies for more information, both qualitative and quantitative, on gender and women's empowerment, and standard tools for collecting and processing such information, illustrates the gap in how VAM currently conducts market assessments. To meet the information demands of the WFP 2015-2020 Gender Policy, and the increased use of market-based approaches to food assistance, VAM should develop accessible standard tools for staff to better enable VAM officers at country and regional level to support programmes and operations in meeting WFP commitments in terms of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

## 4. Review of the capacity of secondary data sources to respond to identified information gaps

### 4.1 National and regional data sources

To evaluate the information and the capacity of secondary data at national level, a review of national institutes' statistics has been undertaken by the team. The national statistics institutes of 20 countries in West Africa have been considered (for a list of the relevant countries and the results, see Annex III).

To better assess whether and how market data in the region incorporate gender aspects, national and regional datasets were reviewed according to a set of questions. Specifically:

- Do sets of national market data include analysis of market actors (wholesalers, retailers, carriers, etc.)?
- If so, is the data disaggregated by sex and/or age?
- Are there other national data on gender dynamics that can supplement the market data? (For example, the literacy rate for women compared to men may partially explain unequal access to financial services for women in contrast to men)

According to the findings of this review, data on the number of market operators, and cereal vendors (including traders, wholesalers, semi-wholesalers and retailers) are not presented at the national level. Therefore, data on market operators are not disaggregated by sex or age. Data relevant to the market are on the quantity of grain produced per year and consumer grain prices on the market. For example, there are developments in production of major food crops per tonne, per year and per region, which reflects the supply of cereals on the market by country, but the data on involved actors are not disaggregated by sex.

For Cameroon, Burkina Faso and Senegal, the data is divided into two types: the structural data which are fixed (do not change) and temporary data that are fluctuating from one period to another as they are not fixed. The Central African Republic has no statistics on the quantities of agricultural products, the prices of products to consumers in markets, nor on the breakdown of data by sex. In the case of Mauritania, the national statistics site was inaccessible. For Guinea Bissau and Liberia, national sites for collecting statistical data were not found during the project research period. For all countries, the review of government data revealed that relevant information on the market is mainly oriented towards consumer price slips and fluctuation of grain prices.

In response to the third question of the review, it is the data of the population, education, health and employment rates that are most relevant to the market and which are most often disaggregated by age and by sex. Finally, each country will have one data portal that connects government sites to other platforms. Generally, the data is presented in Excel spreadsheets and PDF files, and less often in SPSS software.

In conclusion, the review of national data by country shows that the additional data recorded can inform market analysis for indirectly related indicators of gender and market dynamics (i.e. education and literacy rates), but not directly relevant figures (i.e. sex- and age-disaggregation of traders,

transporters). Thus, for the evaluation of secondary market data, these sources are insufficient to directly support gender-sensitive market analysis. Market data must be collected on female and male operators. This is the first criteria before beginning to analyse gender aspects of markets and to inform market-based interventions in each country.

## 4.2 Global databases

A review of available external secondary databases on gender and markets resulted in the identification of 11 international data sources with the capacity to respond to different information needs on gender dynamics and women’s participation in West African agricultural markets and value chains (see the below table). These databases, or indicator compendiums, include data and information across a range of themes, from land rights to gender based violence, and each offers some data pertaining to women’s empowerment, gender equality, sex- and age-disaggregation for relevant data, and/or gender dynamics in food markets.

*Table 2. Global Databases*

Database	Source/ Org.	Type
Gender & Education	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	Indicator compendium
Gender and Land Rights Database	FAO	Database
Gender Statistics	World Bank	Database
Gender Statistics (EDGE)	UNSD	Indicator Compendium
Gender, Institutions and Development Database	OECD	Database
Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)	UNFPA/ IRC/ UNHCR/ UNICEF	Information management system
Global Health Observatory Data Repository (GHO)	WHO	Health data, sex and age-disaggregated
IFPRI Datasets	IFPRI	Datasets on food security and agricultural production
Key Indications of Labour Market (KILM)	ILO	Information system
U.S. Census International Data Base	United States Census Bureau	Database
Segregat	ILO	Database
UNECE Statistical Database	UNECE	Database
FAOSTAT	FAO	
Agro-Gender Statistics	FAO	Database
Sahel Online Reporting System (ORS)	OCHA	Database
World's Women 2015	UN Stats	Database
Gender Data Navigator	International Household Survey Network	Database
EDGE	Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE)	UN Stats, UN Women, ADB, AfDB, FAO, OECD, World Bank

*See Annex IV for descriptions of each database or data source and public location.*

For basic population figures disaggregated by age and sex, the U.S. Census Bureau Database provides comprehensive data for most countries and can be used when national statistics do not accommodate disaggregation by sex and age group. In terms of gender-sensitive and sex/age-disaggregated data on food security and market dynamics at household level, the strongest database is perhaps the Living

Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) conducted by the World Bank. However, the LSMS only collects data on four West African countries: Niger, Nigeria, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. LSMS data is used in many other international databases, which are thus limited in providing information on West African countries. The FAO Gender and Land Rights Database for example provides data on key market indicators, but is limited to the four countries noted in terms of data on West Africa. The same is true the World Bank Gender Statistics database.

The World Bank Gender Statistics database provides extensive data on the rates of female-to-male participation in labour structures, decision-making, domestic roles, agriculture and non-agricultural industries, and self-employment in West African countries. It also provides data on perspectives of women towards domestic abuse and marital rape, as well as information on legal protections and rights of men and women regarding land ownership, business development, inheritance, and political participation.

Data on national norms and laws on gender equality, as well as indicators of women's decision-making, at the public institutional and political levels can be found in the UN Statistics Division Gender Statistics Indicator Compendium, made up of 52 quantitative and 11 qualitative indicators. However, the indicator compendium does not go into community decision making or intra-household decision-making, which are critical levels of analysis for humanitarian actors such as WFP and partners.

The OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database, intended for researchers and policy makers to determine and analyse obstacles to women's economic development, offers institutional variables ranging from intra-household behaviour to social norms. Information on cultural and traditional practices that impact on women's economic development is coded so as to measure the level of discrimination. The ILO KILM database provides data on labour markets, labour market participation and small-scale enterprises across the globe, with most data disaggregated by sex and age. Similarly, the World Bank Enterprise Surveys report the general extent to which women are involved in enterprise ownership, management and employment in enterprises. Indicators include: percent of firms with a female top manager, female participation in ownership, majority female ownership; proportion of permanent full-time workers that are female, full-time production workers that are female, and full-time non-production workers that are female. However, data is aggregated and is more reflective of the general national context rather than giving specific details about specific segments of a population or geographic areas.

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics section, Gender & Education, is an indicator compendium including key indicators, disaggregated by sex and age, which can be used to monitor gender in education globally. Important indicators for WFP programmes which are disaggregated and, in many cases, include data for primary, secondary and tertiary levels, include: out-of-school children, entry, enrolment/attendance, progression (repeaters, survival rates, early departure, and transition rate), completion, literacy, and educational attainment. This data is helpful in designing best approaches for participatory assessments. For example, if literacy is an issue for a population, and/or is more accentuated among women and girls, the implementers can identify visual techniques to avoid excluding illiterate portions of the population and thus creating a biased participant pool. This is also helpful in informing targeted school feeding programmes in terms of who are the most vulnerable, what are the greatest challenges, and are these gendered. It can also support understanding

how/whether gender gaps in education contribute to gaps in entrepreneurial capacity, or trader needs.

The WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (GHO) is made up of health data, which is sex and age-disaggregated. The GHO data repository provides access to over 1000 indicators on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non-communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others. In addition, the GHO provides on-line access to WHO's annual summary of health-related data for its member states: The World Health Statistics 2014. Finally, the inter-agency Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) is a multi-faceted initiative that enables humanitarian actors responding to incidents of GBV to effectively and safely collect, store, analyse and share data reported by GBV survivors. Intended for service providers and is not statistically representative of any area. However, this may be useful to understanding issues of empowerment and/or mobility in markets.

The main gap in these identified secondary data sources is limited information on sub-regional market access between women and men, compared to national aggregate data, and aggregated indices. While the latter provides an overview of the situation of gender inequality and women's economic empowerment in a country (i.e. the UNDP Gender Inequality Index (GII)), this does not provide enough detailed information to support the design of a targeted intervention. For example, national-level and/or aggregated figures do not support the better understanding of whether female market traders will have access to a local market should intense flooding deteriorate specific roadways. Unfortunately, only a handful of databases include data by sub-region, while most is aggregated at the national or regional level, or unavailable for countries in West Africa. Additionally, there is comparatively less available information on gender and market actors, or women's empowerment in markets, compared to gender dynamics in health, labour and education. Nonetheless, these secondary data sources are highly valuable and should be drawn from, depending on data needs.

## 5. Good practice approaches and tools to respond to information gaps

Gender equality and women's empowerment are stated goals for WFP.<sup>26</sup> This is particularly true for market-based interventions, which are increasingly the norm for WFP humanitarian assistance. As outlined, strategy documents for WFP market-based approaches have stated the need for stronger tools and a clear framework for assessing and analysing empowerment to inform programmes and achieve gender equality goals. However, as reflected in the previous sections, gaps exist in terms of how WFP and partners assess and monitor gender and empowerment in a meaningful way.

Conducting gender analysis and assessing empowerment among different market actors relies on two fundamental categories of information: sex- and age-disaggregated data; and gender-responsive information, including indicators gauging levels of empowerment among market actors. Because empowerment can be a difficult aspect to define, the approach adopted to conduct gender analysis can be equally as critical as the presence of data to analyse. All indicators pertaining to individual actors should be disaggregated by sex (and where feasible and relevant, by age) to allow for identification and monitoring of roles, responsibilities, potential constraints and capacities. In addition, standard dimensions of investigation should be considered to assess gender dynamics in markets, ensuring that empowerment is emphasized. Once the data is collected, it is necessary to conduct a thorough and creative analysis to identify gender roles (what men and women do); decision-making (what they have power to decide on); capacities (what they can do); and vulnerabilities (what puts them at risk).

Using evidence-based analysis to identify the right indicators to assess gender dynamics helps teams to design targeting and tailored interventions, and avoid relying on stereotypes and assumptions. While women and girls in most countries are more vulnerable and disadvantaged than men and boys due to gender inequalities, women and girls can also play active roles in building resilience and sustaining disaster risk management systems. Similarly, men and boys may be victims of gender-biased systems, such as recruitment of boys as child soldiers and sexual violence targeted at men or boys.<sup>27</sup> By failing to understand the dynamics of market women and men, their vulnerabilities and capacities, food security analysis risk introducing programmes which disenfranchise them. According to a BRIDGE report on gender and food security "...interventions aimed at increasing women's productive capacity will not achieve broader gender equality impacts unless they also address gender-inequitable access to resources and markets."<sup>28</sup> ECHO reiterates this point noting that, while gender inequalities in most of the world make women and girls more vulnerable and disadvantaged than their male counterparts, they should not be understood as simply victims. Women and girls can play an active and important role in contributing to peace and resilience, and similarly, men and boys can be victims of violence or suffer from specific vulnerabilities or risks (E.g. recruitment of boys as child

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<sup>26</sup> WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020.

<sup>27</sup> European Commission (ECHO). Gender in Humanitarian Aid: Different Needs, Adapted Assistance. Brussels, July 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/Gender\\_SWD\\_2013.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/Gender_SWD_2013.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Brody, A., Spielfoch, A., Aboud, G. Gender and Food Security: Towards gender-just food and nutrition security. Institute of Development Studies/BRIDGE. 2014. <http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/ids-document/A69889?lang=en>



soldiers or sexual violence targeted at boys or men).<sup>29</sup>

The following examples reflect case-specific lessons learned and good practices from partners and WFP for selecting information to include and analyse in market and related assessments, and how this can support operations and programming.

#### ***Uganda Mercy Corps' Market System Development Approach***

Mercy Corps conducted an assessment on women's participation in markets to gender mainstream the market system development approach to poverty alleviation. Based on this assessment, fact-based evidence was used to respond to identified challenges regarding neglect of women in market analysis due to assumptions about female participation. Reflective of the inefficient market relationships which emerge from failure to apply a gender lens, Mercy Corps Uganda found a case in which a sesame processor experienced a post-harvest loss of 70 percent, valued at 290,000 USD, due to unintentionally excluding contract farmers who are female, as these are the primary household member responsible for post-harvest handling.

Also in Uganda, due to a lack of information on female farmers' preferences for short-term maturing crops, seed retailers procured long-cycle seeds and lost out on potential sales, while female farmers did not have access to services suiting their needs and preferences.<sup>30</sup>

#### ***Financial costs of gender gaps in West African countries (OECD)***

A study by the University of Barcelona calculated the financial costs of the gender gap to several West African national economies in terms of the percentage of total GDP lost. The study found that the gender gap costs Niger's economy over 23 percent of its GDP, 13 percent for Burkina Faso, and nearly 10 percent of GDP for Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, and Senegal.<sup>31</sup>

#### ***Raising Voices for Women Cross Border Traders in West Africa Project***

There is a vast amount of self-governed associations at local levels to support women in markets. In addition, some efforts are underway to expand these associations into national and regional networks. This would inevitably increase the economic empowerment of participating women. For example, the "Raising Voices for Women Cross Border Traders in West Africa Project" seeks to map women's organisations in the ECOWAS sub-region and their potential to support the capacity building, advocacy and development of women cross border traders through serving as platforms for the articulation of their challenges and aspirations. In general, the project aims to make concrete information available to all stakeholders, including the ECOWAS, National Governments and Development Partners, for planning of further interventions to support women cross border trade in West Africa. The cross-border trader women of West Africa form a significant group of those involved in informal trade across the sub-region. Women cross border traders are not a homogenous group. They include a large group of small scale traders with little working capital, infrastructure and rudimentary numeracy/literacy skills. The women traders are a paradox because in spite of their contributions to the regional and national GDPs of their respective countries, they have not been recognized for their economic

<sup>29</sup> European Commission (ECHO). 2013.

<sup>30</sup> Mercy Corps. Gender and Market Development: A framework for strengthening gender integration in market systems Development. Mercy Corps Gender and Development. No date.

<sup>31</sup> Gnisci, D. Women's Agency for Food security and Resilience. OECD. 2015.

contributions. Liberia has proven to be the only West African country that is favourably disposed to the women cross border traders.<sup>32</sup>

#### ***Findings from gender-responsive data collection and analysis by UNECE***

According to the UNECE gender statistics, gender bias limits the economic potential of a society where gender inequality, particularly in access to and control over assets, lowers labour productivity and efficiency, both in households and the economy. This further intensifies unequal distribution of resources. UNECE statistics provide evidence showing women exercise systematically less control over a range of productive resources, and in most developing regions female-run enterprises tend to be under-capitalized, having poorer access to physical assets, extension information, and credit than male-run enterprises. Women are often unable to benefit from assets owned and controlled by men, both in the household and in the community, and their lack of social and economic networks respective to men may reinforce discriminatory practices and obstacles.

Women's disproportionately higher vulnerability to crises means an additional negative impact of crises and an increase in gender disparities and gender inequality. For example, the UNECE cites a report from 2005 in Bangkok where it was found that asset depletion disproportionately impacts women's potential earnings compared to men, thereby making women as group more vulnerable to shocks or crises which lead to individual or household asset depletion.<sup>33</sup>

#### ***Cross-border trade between Niger and Nigeria***

Research on trade barriers along the borders of Niger and Nigeria found that border effects on trade in Hausa and Zarma regions of Niger and Nigeria appear to be associated with the role of gender in the two cultures, as well as the importance of ethnic social networks in facilitating access to credit. The study found a cross-variable relationship between gender and ethnicity, which in turn affected cross border trading. In areas within 50km of the Hausa-Zarma border in Niger, 30 percent of traders operating on the market in Zarma are female, compared to only 5 percent in Hausa markets, and this disparity grows as one moves farther west into Zarma regions, and decreases the farther east one goes into Hausa regions. The researchers point to this gender pattern as a possible source of the ethnic border effect, where male Hausa traders are unwilling to trade with female traders in Zarma markets, thereby reducing the optimal quantity traded between those markets, segmenting the markets and creating a border effect.<sup>34</sup>

#### ***UN Women Markets for Change in Solomon Island***

The UN Women project, Markets for Change, in the Solomon Island uses a system of categorizing and characterizing markets based on various factors including: urban/rural, operating hours, relationships with local government, market management systems, availability and quality of services and amenities, including water, sanitation, rubbish collection and shelter, as well as conditions along market value chains, looking at productive resources, modes of transportation, types and values of

<sup>32</sup> Fadumiyo, L. TRALAC. Raising Voices for Women Cross Border Traders in West Africa Project Magazine, New Faces New Voices. August 25, 2015. <http://www.tralac.org/news/article/7982-raising-voices-for-women-cross-border-traders-in-west-africa-project.html>

<sup>33</sup> UNECE. Developing Gender Statistics: A practical tool. 2010. [http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/Developing\\_Gender\\_Statistics.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/Developing_Gender_Statistics.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> Aker, J. C., et al. Are borders barriers? The impact of international and internal ethnic borders on agricultural markets in West Africa.

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products, supply and demand of goods, revenue generation, wholesaling, retailing and other modalities of trade. Using this approach, UN Women found women vendors, while making up the majority of traders on the market floor, were also the least powerful.<sup>35</sup>

#### ***Sirleaf Market Women's Fund in Liberia***

In Liberia, the Sirleaf Market Women's Fund (SMWF) refers to market women as "the backbone of their nation's economy" and the "providers of nutrition for the population, where an estimated 76 percent of people live below the poverty line and more than half are estimated to live in extreme poverty. Only 15 percent are engaged in formal employment. According to SMWF investigation and analysis, the main challenges for market women in Liberia include: lack of healthy work environments; lack of infrastructure where women are forced to sell in the open air or under fragile shelters; insufficient profits to afford basic children's education and health care such as immunization and deworming; and limited access to credit and capital. Based on these identified constraints, the Fund targets its efforts towards: renovating existing market infrastructure and building new markets; providing clean water, sanitary facilities, electricity and safe storage; working with partners on adult literacy and entrepreneurial training programs and saving and loans associations; and providing day care centres and playgrounds for children and health facilities for the market.<sup>36</sup>

#### ***Ho Hub survey in Ghana***

Global Shapers Ho Hub conducted a study of female entrepreneurs in Ghana. Results revealed lower rates of human capital and networks among female entrepreneurs, contributing to a weaker understanding of market demands and thus limiting business opportunities. Ho Hub, in its results reporting, notes the negative impact of constraints for female market actors on Africa's trade potential in terms of women's limited capacity to fully contribute to growth in this sector due to low education, inability to repay high-interest loans and to write and implement strong business plans. According to the survey, these barriers pushed female traders into the informal economy, further limiting access to funds, information and networks, and thereby limiting business growth and development.

By carefully selecting questions to pose to market vendors, the team of enumerators were able to identify the following key challenges:

- Market women who sold foodstuffs seemed to be doing better financially than the provision sellers at the market, and basically adjusted their product prices based on the demand expressed by consumers when they come to the market to purchase foodstuffs. In contrast, the provision sellers had to borrow money to buy goods (milk, sugar, cooking oil, rice, spaghetti, etc.) from wholesale & retail shops and resold them at the market for a small profit margin due to the dollar rates on the exchange market. In addition, they were unable to track the actual profits they made and failed to adopt effective financial literacy practices;
- Market women who sold fried fish, yam & sweet potatoes were those who seemed to struggle the most and had over the years expressed much worry about the businesses they run. They often ran at a loss in conducting their businesses. They attributed it mainly to the fact that consumers did not really patronize their products;

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<sup>35</sup> UN Women. "Markets for Change: Solomon Islands". 2013.

<sup>36</sup> Sirleaf Market Women's Fund. Accessed 3 March 2016. <http://www.smwf.org/about/>

- Most women seemed to have lost faith in their abilities to pursue happiness and success in their various businesses;
- Women showed a lack of innovation and a common thinking that one could overcome economic challenges and aim for greatness; and
- There seemed to be no savings schemes and no business development prospects amongst market women.<sup>37</sup>

#### ***Market women and grocery stores in Nigeria***

Osirim reports on research conducted in Nigeria on potential vulnerability of market women to the influx and increasing population reliance on grocery stores in urban areas. According to Osirim, market women in Nigeria are key to the food security of the lowest economic classes where they provide low-cost local, indigenous foodstuffs for the urban poor and low-income populations, made up largely of vegetables and other ingredients that are particular to the diets of specific populations. In comparison, her research shows that grocery stores are generally more expensive, there are still very few in some areas of urban Nigeria, and they tend to offer more western/global, 'north-style' foods. Thus, the analysis concludes that in spite of the increasing popularity of grocery stores, location and reliance on indigenous and inexpensive products allow market women to maintain a competitive edge, thereby decreasing their vulnerability.<sup>38</sup>

#### ***WFP Participatory data collection tools for assessing transfer modality-related protection concerns in emergencies***

In terms of assessing protection concerns in markets, WFP Protection Unit has two strong Emergency Assessment Checklists for focus group discussion and key informant questions on Protection and Gender Analysis: Transfer Modality Selection. The *Emergency Assessment Key Informant & Focus Group Checklists on Protection and Gender Analysis with Regard to Transfer Modality - Key Informant Questions and Focus Group Checklist* are good practice tools for how to approach issues of access, empowerment and protection in key informant interviews and focus group discussions during the participatory review and design phases of an assessment. Similarly, these tools can be used in market assessments to identify where gender issues are most influential. With limited adaptation—i.e. shifting the focus from household/camp/community/etc. to market—this template can be used in market assessments to investigate protection challenges for female and male market actors. In addition to recommended questions, the tool includes guidance on how to interpret each question, and tips on how to ask more difficult or confusing questions.<sup>39</sup>

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The above examples reflect how insights into the main constraints, feelings of empowerment or disempowerment, common negative or positive approaches to market changes, and differences between female market vendors have clear practical and programmatic applications. This is particularly true in improving the market places to promote economic development, to empower

<sup>37</sup> Global Shapers. Market Women: Development West Africa From Within. Miatowo Project (Ghana). 2015. <https://www.globalshapers.org/news/market-women-developing-west-africa-within>

<sup>38</sup> Brown, A. The Market Women of Africa: Is theirs an endangered microbusiness? The Network Journal, 24 December, 2009. <http://www.tnj.com/entrepreneurs/entrepreneur-news/market-women-africa>

<sup>39</sup> For access to the references tools, please contact authors.

marginalized segments of the economy, and to assess risks associated with price fluctuations or other market shocks. Similarly, they all rely on tailored data and information collection and analysis, as described in each case.

In order to develop a similarly tailored approach to gender-sensitive market analysis for WFP, the team conducted a review of available resources, including frameworks, indices and other tools for assessing gender and women’s empowerment in comparable contexts. The team identified the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) as the strongest tool for understanding and analysing women’s empowerment within the larger thematic of food security. However, the WEAI orientation towards agricultural production and development initiatives, as well as the limited piloting in West Africa<sup>40</sup>, mean that certain fundamental adaptations are necessary before this tool can be applied to fulfil the information needs of WFP and market-based approaches to humanitarian interventions. Building on the WEAI framework, the WFP RBD market analysis team seeks to develop an adapted version of the WEAI to meet WFP humanitarian and market-based programming needs: the Women’s Empowerment in Markets Index (WEMI), initially in the form of an analytical framework, with the potential long-term goal of building an inter-agency supported index.

**Key differences between WEAI and WEMI**

- WEMI data is collected in food markets from market actors, rather than in the household and community
- WEMI questions on access, decision-making and asset-control focus on market and business functioning, rather than household and community level processes
- WEMI includes institutions and structures relevant to food markets and market actors
- WEMI includes access to, control over and/or ownership of marketplace infrastructure
- WEMI builds on WEAI analysis of social and cultural norms, to include how these factors influence women’s and men’s participation and empowerment in markets

Following the assessment of WFP and partner information gaps, and building on the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) approach to monitoring women’s empowerment, this section proposes a set of indicators to conduct the necessary analysis. While relevant information required for a WEMI approach will vary to a degree, depending on the context and programmatic focus, there are certain standard minimum dimensions which should be investigated in every market assessment, irrespective of location or level of urgency. These are outlined here, building on proposed approaches by team researcher, Paige Enfinger from Roma Tre University, and drawing from guidance resources from VAM, GenCap, Mercy Corps, CGIAR/IFPRI, and other partners engaged in gender-responsive and market-based analysis.

**Table 3. Proposed Framework for Assessing Women’s Empowerment in Agricultural Markets and Value Chains**

Domain	Indicators	Weight
1. Trade	• Leadership in commercial activities	1/10
	• Decision-making over value chain activities	1/10

<sup>40</sup> Among countries where the WEAI tool has been tested, two Anglophone West African countries, Liberia and Ghana, were explored, while the experience of Francophone West African countries remains to be examined.

Domain	Indicators	Weight
2. Resources	• Access to and decision-making power over productive capital (financial, land, agricultural technology, storage facilities, other)	1/15
	• Market access	1/15
	• Access to and decision-making over credit/financial services	1/15
3. Income	• Control over use of income	1/5
4. Leadership	• Public speaking	1/10
	• Group/Association participation and decision-making role	1/10
5. Time	• Workload in market/commercial activities	1/15
	• Workload in domestic/reproductive activities	1/15
	• Leisure time	1/15

The above minimum set of dimensions and indicators of empowerment in markets is necessary to conduct a gender-responsive market assessment. The proposed weights make it possible to calculate an empowerment in markets index based on indicators, and draw comparisons across areas. In addition to such minimum standards, it is important that context-specific gender and empowerment aspects be integrated into a market assessment to identify nuances, and questions be adjusted depending on the programmatic and country-level objectives. A detailed proposal and preliminary guide for the development of an adapted WEAI,<sup>41</sup> tentatively referred to as the Women's Empowerment in Markets Index (WEMI), is available on the WFP VAM Shop West African Gender and Markets resource page: Gender.<sup>42</sup>

In addition to the above set of minimum standards, certain key elements should be considered throughout data collection, analysis and reporting to ensure that gender analysis is integrated into all aspects of market and value chain assessments. Particularly in understanding female actors in value chains and their opportunities for growth, a gender analytical framework is necessary to supplement the above set of indicators and to provide critical guidance for conducting interviews, surveys and focus group discussions with actors and various stages of the value chain, from production and aggregating to processing and sales. The case study research included in the second phase of the *Gender and Markets* initiative provides insights into how this might be done, and in the case of Ghana, an example is provided of a tailored gender analytical framework to support a market-based approach to food assistance in relatively stable market environments.

<sup>41</sup> Instructions and guidance on how to calculate the WEAI are available [here](#).

<sup>42</sup> See [VAM Resource Centre: Gender page](#).

## CONCLUSION and Recommendations

This review reflects the gap in terms of information and guidance on gender analysis in market assessments, and the subsequent challenge for practitioners to sufficiently consider disparities between roles and opportunities of different women, men, girls and boys in markets and agricultural value chains in West Africa. Evidence also reflects that improved guidance and access to relevant secondary data and information are insufficient to support gender analysis capacity strengthening in market assessments. Subsequently, the following set of comprehensive recommendations for concrete actions are outlined below.

- **Additional research on gender and market aspects, and related high-interest thematic areas**

Before beginning capacity building activities to roll out research findings and developed tools, additional information is needed on identified sub-themes, the objective of which is to further inform the initiative results, and supplement the final resource package with high-interest modules on each topic.

In addition to case study research included in the regional *Gender and Markets* initiative report, identified high-interest thematic areas include:

- (i) Programmatic impacts of **translating women's empowerment in markets, to communities and households**;
- (ii) Integrating in-market prepared food into **gender analysis in urban food security assessments** to support urban resilience and livelihoods programming;
- (iii) Empowerment and **gendered access to and use of capital and credit services** to support market activities and overcoming constraints;
- (iv) **Gendered security concerns** for WFP interventions; and
- (v) **Remote data collection** strategies/approaches for reaching marginalized/high vulnerability/low visibility groups.

- **Pilot gender analytical framework**

The proposed gender analytical framework above, as based on the literature and secondary data review, and adapted from the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), should be piloted widely. The case studies and additional research into high-interest thematic areas should incorporate aspects, if not the entire analytical framework. Similarly, on-going WFP assessments should be encouraged and supported to apply the framework, as should partner-led assessments. In return, WFP and partner assessments teams would be expected to provide technical feedback on what worked, and what could be improved on. The framework should then be fine-tuned and finalized.

- **Standardize accountability mechanism to monitor application of gender analysis standards**

Development of a comprehensive analytical framework and context-appropriate and accessible tools are important steps towards supporting stronger gender analysis, but this is insufficient to ensure consistent and adequate application; establishing a system of accountability is essential.

Based on literature and secondary data review findings, it is recommended that a gender scoring system based on that applied in section I to assess WFP and partner assessments be introduced and applied in a standard manner for all assessment reports. This system will be aligned with the WFP Gender Marker Scoring system for projects, and should be developed with support from the WFP Gender Marker Coding team based at HQ. The mechanism should be validated at the regional level. The Gender Marker Scoring system for assessments should be informed by findings from this review, as well as global VAM gender analysis resources, to identify minimum standards for gender analysis in food security assessments in West Africa. It is hoped this system will be integrated into the 2015-2020 WFP Regional Gender Strategy to monitor improvements and motivate staff to meet and exceed established minimum standards.

- **Launch capacity development campaign** (15 percent training + 35 percent tools and resources + 50 percent learning while doing)

Following the development of the accountability mechanism, a training package should be introduced, and should include instruction on how to most effectively utilize produced tools and outputs. It should also include concrete examples, drawing on case studies and modules for the additional five thematic research areas, and guidance on how to work in accordance with the new gender analysis accountability mechanism. The training package should be tested in 7-10 participating country offices, subsequently adapted and, once finalized, should be made available to all WFP country offices, global staff and partners. To support sharing and accessibility of this training package, an interactive e-learning package will be developed to house the training and resources developed.

The materials introduced in the training should become standard tools for staff to access regularly until they feel comfortable independently in designing gender-sensitive data collection tools, analysis plans, and other key elements of the assessment process. The element of 'learning while doing' will be encouraged by the accountability mechanism, supported by the training and available tools, and should contribute to a sustainable change in how gender analysis is approached and incorporated into WFP and partner assessment processes and reporting.

The final stage of capacity development should be a targeted online training-of-trainers webinar with targeted government and international bodies engaged in conducting market and food security information collection and analysis in the region. This should sustainably improve gender analysis capacity at the highest levels of information management in West Africa, and will support the development of a regional index made up of WFP, partner and national statistics on women's empowerment in markets.

In conclusion, this review supports WFP West Africa, as well as global colleagues, to move forward towards more gender-responsive approaches to information processing, especially for market-based approaches, as these becoming increasingly important to WFP's key programmes and operations. Finally, it is important to remember that, while gender inequalities may be reinforced and exacerbated during emergencies, these are also rare moments of opportunity to take advantage of ruptures in societal gender norms and to challenge gender-based discrimination and inequalities during a period



of transformation. Which direction a community moves in following an emergency is very much based on the effectiveness of data collection and analysis during the emergency, which supports interventions and humanitarian response. The objective of gender analysis is not to avoid missing information, but rather to identify and report on which information will support the design of the best interventions possible for beneficiaries. In this way, gender analysis allows WFP and partners to turn challenging economic and social situations into opportunities for positive transformation towards promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

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# Annexes

## Annex I – Gender & Markets country case study protocol

### 1. Background/ Literature Review

- a. Compile and review secondary literature, gender assessments of WFP and partners, and any secondary databases containing relevant gender-sensitive information on the country;
- b. Identify and meet with key partners in the country to discuss study objectives, obtain additional secondary data and information, and potentially identify areas for collaboration in conducting study (i.e. IFAD, World Vision, FAO, FEWS NET, national universities, etc.);
- c. Assess to what extent the main research questions can already be addressed by using secondary data and information;
- d. Identify data information gaps to focus study design.

### 2. Design

- a. Work with RBD, CO and partner agencies to identify whether the case study should be single-case or multiple-case and embedded or holistic designs, and show the logical links between these and the research questions;
- b. Describe the objective of study (e.g. building on the general objective to obtain information on gender and food markets in West Africa, by taking into consideration CO programme concerns);
- c. Identify any propositions or sub-questions derived from each research question and the measures to be used to investigate the propositions.

### 3. Case Study Procedures and Roles

- a. In addition to case study researcher, specify roles of other WFP staff (should additional CO capacity be provided) or additional support staff.

### 4. Data Collection

- a. Identify the data to be collected;
- b. Define a data collection plan (specifying scope, duration, collection tools, survey/interview questions, etc.);
- c. Define how the data will be stored.

### 5. Analysis

- a. Identify the criteria for interpreting case study findings (Analysis Plan);
- b. Identify which data elements are used to address which research question/sub question/proposition and how data elements will be combined to answer the question;
- c. Consider the range of possible outcomes and identify alternative explanations of the outcomes, and identify any information that is needed to distinguish between these.

### 6. Reporting

- a. Provide a final report summarizing all findings and analysis;
- b. Include all data collection materials (i.e., surveys, interview questions) in Annex;
- c. Include datasets in Annex;
- d. Include list of partners and nature of partnership in Annex;
- e. Include additional materials in subsequent annexes.

## Annex II—Assessments Review

### *Description of the adapted Gender Marker system*

Sex-disaggregated data	Results and data analysis	Analysis of women empowerment	Marker	Designation and meaning of the marker
V	V	V	2b	The report has data disaggregated by sex (and age), trends and disparities are analysed from a gender sensitive perspective. The report assesses the empowerment.
V	V	X	2a	The report breaks down all the key data by sex and age; gender analysis is included to explain the patterns and disparities. The report, however, does not assess empowerment.
X	X	N/A	1	The report breaks down data by sex and/or age; However, gender analysis is not included to explain the disparities models or results discovered by sex and age.
X	V	X	1	
V	X	X	1	The report provides qualitative information on gender without visible evidence and recommendations in this perspective.
X	X	X	0	The report does not break down the data by gender and age; No gender reference is made. There is a risk that the assessment may (unknowingly) not be able to capture the vulnerabilities and capacities of certain population groups, and inform inappropriate interventions and may be detrimental to these vulnerable groups.

*V: Present in the report*

*X: Not present in the report*

*N/A: Not applicable without sex-disaggregated data, and analysis of that data.*

### *Assessments reviewed*

Field	Subject	Org.	Title	Gender score	Country	Year
<b>1. WFP West Africa Food Security Analysis and Market Assessments (2010-2016)</b>						
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Food security and crisis situation in Liberia	WFP	Findings from the Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment – Impact of EVD on Food Security situation in Liberia	2a	Liberia	2014
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Food Security and Ebola	WFP	Food insecurity on the rise as Ebola abates	2a	Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea	2015
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Assessment, gender, Cameroon, food security	WFP	Rapid Food Security Assessment of Central African Refugees and Host community HHs in the East and Adamaoua Regions of Cameroon	1	Cameroon	2014
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Violence, move and food security	WFP	Central African Republic: Violence, move and food security	1	Central African Republic	2013
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Food security	WFP	Global Analysis of Vulnerability and Food Security	1	Benin	
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Households in emergencies and food security	WFP	In-depth assessment report on food security of households in emergency situations (EFSA) in 170 municipalities declared at risk of food insecurity in Burkina Faso	1	Burkina Faso	2012
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Refugees in emergencies and Food Security	WFP	In-depth assessment of food security in emergency situations within Malian refugee camps and host villages in Burkina Faso	1	Burkina Faso	2013
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Refugees and Food Security	WFP	Thorough joint assessment of food security and self-sufficiency of Central African refugees in Adamawa and East Cameroon regions	1	Cameroon	2010
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Refugees and hosts in food security	WFP	Rapid assessment of food security for refugees and host populations of Adamawa and East Cameroon regions	1	Cameroon	2010
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Refugees and assistance programmes	WFP	In-depth assessment of the program of assistance to Chadian refugees of Langui (North) and the Central Africans in eastern regions and Adamawa in Cameroon	1	Cameroon	2012
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Refugees and humanitarian assistance	WFP	Assessment of humanitarian assistance and the situation of Central African refugees living in Cameroon	1	Cameroon	2013

Field	Subject	Org.	Title	Gender score	Country	Year
Food Security Assessment	Populations facing drought and Food Security	WFP	Assessment of Food Security of populations affected by drought in Western Sahelian Chad	1	Chad	2010
Food Security Assessment	Refugees and food security	WFP	Rapid assessment of the food security of refugees, displaced persons, returnees and hosts of eastern Chad	0	Chad	2010
Food Security Assessment	Food Security and household	WFP	Food Safety Assessment of households in the Sahelian strip of West Chad	1	Chad	2011
Food Security Assessment	Gender and Food Assistance	WFP	Gender assessment in relation with food assistance	N/A	Chad	2014
Food Security Assessment	Vulnerability and Food Security	WFP	Global Analysis of Vulnerability and Food Security (AGVSA)	0	Benin	
Food Security Assessment	Vulnerability and Food Security	WFP	Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis	0	Ghana	2012
Food Security Assessment	Food Security and Culture	WFP	Crop and Food security assessment- Liberia	0	Liberia	2014
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	Findings from the Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment – Impact of EVD on Food Security situation in Liberia	0	Liberia	
Food Security Assessment	Vulnerability	WFP	Report of the WFP-UNHCR Rapid Joint Assessment Mission	1	Liberia	2014
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	Food security assessment in North Mali	0	Mali	2013
Food Security Assessment	Food Security and Nutrition	WFP	National Study on Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN) in Mali	1	Mali	2015
Food Security Assessment	Food crisis and refugees	WFP	Malian refugees staying a little longer in Mauritania	1	Mauritania	2013
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	Joint assessment mission	1	Mauritania	2015
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	Joint assessment mission	0	Niger	2013

Field	Subject	Org.	Title	Gender score	Country	Year
Food Security Assessment	Vulnerability and Food Security	WFP	Joint study of households' food insecurity vulnerability in Niger	1	Niger	2014
Food Security Assessment	Vulnerability and Food Security	WFP	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (AGVSA)	0	Nigeria	2013
Food Security Assessment	Market and Food Security	WFP	Assessment of the market situation and impact on household food security	0	Mauritania	2015
Food Security Assessment	Market and Food Security	WFP	Follow-up and Assessment Report of the markets and the household food situation in Burkina Faso	0	Burkina Faso	2015
Food Security Assessment	Market and Food Security	WFP	Market and food security joint assessment mission-Sierra Leone	0	Sierra Leone	2015
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	Rapid assessment of food security in the Central African Republic	1	Central African Republic	2014
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	Food security assessment in emergencies	0	Central African Republic	2015
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	FAO/WFP Food security assessment mission in the Central African Republic	0	Central African Republic	2014
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	Global Vulnerability Analysis of the Food Security and Nutrition	1	Senegal	2014
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)	0	Sierra Leone	2015
Food Security Assessment	Food Security	WFP	FAO/WFP Crop and food security assessment- Sierra Leone	0	Sierra Leone	2014
Food Security Assessment	Market and Food Security	WFP	Joint assessment of markets and food security	0	Mali, Mauritania, Senegal	2013
Food Security Assessment	Market and Food Security	WFP	Summary Report: Joint assessment of markets and food security in Mali	0	Regional	2015
Food Security Assessment	Market and Food Security	WFP	Analysis of market operations in relation to household food security	0	Central African Republic	2011

Field	Subject	Org.	Title	Gender score	Country	Year
<b>Food Security Assessment</b>	Market and Humanitarian Response	WFP	Food security assessment in the West and the North	1	Ivory Coast	2013
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Market and Cash & Voucher	WFP	Market studies for the feasibility of cash and voucher in Guinea-Bissau	0	Bissau Guinea	2013
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Market and Ebola	WFP	South Senegal: Rapid Assessment of Ebola Impact on trade in Diaoube and Kédougou	0	Senegal	
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Market and Cash & Voucher	WFP	Market studies for the feasibility of cash and voucher in the M'Berra camp	0	Mauritania	2013
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Market and Refugees	WFP	Ghana Country Office Market Assessment in Fentantaa, Egyeikrom and Ampain Refugee Camps	0	Ghana	2014
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Market and Food Security	WFP	Market and food security joint assessment mission	0	Liberia	
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Markets and Food Security in West Africa	WFP	Markets and food security assessments in West Africa and CILSS countries	0	West Africa and CILSS countries	
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Market and Food Security	WFP	Summary Report: Joint Assessment Mission on markets and food security in Mali in 2015	0	Mali	2015
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Market and Food Security	WFP	Rice crisis, evolving markets and food security in West Africa	0	Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone	2011
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Markets and Food Security	WFP	Markets and food security in the East Basin	0	Benin, Niger, Nigeria, Chad	2011
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Rice crisis, Evolving Markets and Food Security in West Africa	WFP	The international rise in maize and wheat prices and its potential impact on food security in West Africa	0	West African countries (regional)	2012
<b>Market Assessment</b>	Cereal markets and Food Security, Money Transfers and local purchases	WFP	Study of grain markets in relation to food security, cash transfer programs and local purchases	1	Chad	2014

Field	Subject	Org.	Title	Gender score	Country	Year
Market Assessment	Cereal markets and Food Security, Money Transfers	WFP	Study of grain markets in relation to food security, cash transfer programs	0	Chad	2015
Market Assessment	Market and Humanitarian Response	WFP	Market and humanitarian response in Ivory Coast	1	Ivory Coast	2011
Market Assessment	Border Trade and Food Security	WFP	Cross-border trade and food security in West Africa	2a	Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal	2010
Market Assessment	Market and feasibility of Cash & Voucher	WFP	Urban market assessment in The Gambia A feasibility study on Cash & Vouchers	0	Gambia	2011
Market Assessment	Economic crisis and vulnerable households	WFP	Assessing the Impacts of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis on Vulnerable Households in Ghana: A sequel	1	Ghana	2010
Market Assessment	Market assessment	WFP	Rapid Market Assessment in Tamale, Bolgatanga,	0	Ghana	2012
Market Assessment	Market assessment	WFP	Ghana Country Office Market Assessment in Fentantaa, Egyeikrom and Ampain Refugee Camps	1	Ghana	2014
Market Assessment	Market assessment	WFP	Rapid assessment of the impact of price increases in urban areas	1	Guinea	2011
Market Assessment	Border trade and food security	WFP	Cross-border trade and food security	1	Liberia, Sierra Leone	2010
Market Assessment	Increase in prices of food, fuels and Refugees	WFP	Impact of rising Food-Fuel Prices and Refugee Influx in Liberia	1	Liberia	2011
Market Assessment	Market and food crisis	WFP	Markets and responses to the food crisis	0	Mauritania	2012
Market Assessment	Market and agricultural production	WFP	Markets and answers to the agricultural production deficit in the 2011/2012 campaign in Senegal	0	Senegal	2012
Market Assessment	Ebola and commerce	WFP	South Senegal: Rapid Assessment of Ebola Impact on trade in Diaoube and Kédougou	0	Senegal	2014



Field	Subject	Org.	Title	Gender score	Country	Year
Market Assessment	Market and cash & voucher	WFP	Market Component of Cash & Voucher Feasibility	0	Sierra Leone	2013
Market Assessment	Markets and border exchanges	WFP	South West Mali: Assessment of the effects of the Ebola crisis on the markets and cross-border trade between Mali and Guinea	0	Mali, Guinea	2015
Market Assessment	Market assessment	WFP	Joint market assessment mission	0	East Basin	2015
Market Assessment	Market and emergency	WFP	Report of the WFP-UNHCR Rapid Joint Assessment Mission	1	Liberia	2014
<b>2. Partner Food Security Analysis and Market Assessments</b>						
Market Assessment	Prices and market	FEWS NET	Liberia Trader Survey Report	0	Liberia	2015
Market Assessment	Prices and market	FEWS NET	Sierra Leone trader report	0	Sierra Leone	2015
Market Assessment	Price and market	FEWS NET	Sierra Leone trader report	0	Sierra Leone	2016
Market Assessment	Price and market	FEWS NET	Guinea Special Report	0	Guinea	2016
Market Assessment	Price and market	FEWS NET	Special report Northern Mali Markets	0	Mali	2013
Market Assessment	Food Security	FEWS NET	Niger Food Security Outlook Update	0	Niger	2015
Market Assessment	Food Security	FEWS NET	Nigeria Food Security Outlook	0	Nigeria	2016
Market Assessment	Market Assessment	FEWS NET	Nigeria Market Assessment	0	Sahelian and coastal countries (regional)	2016
Market Assessment	Market and perspectives	FEWS NET	Regional supply and market outlook	0	Regional (West Africa)	2015
Market Assessment	Market emergency and Dry Cereals	OXFAM	Cartographic analysis of Markets in emergency, study of dry cereal market systems in Kanem, Chad	1	Chad	2012

Field	Subject	Org.	Title	Gender score	Country	Year
External Assessment	Market in emergency and crisis	OXFAM, (IRC)	An Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis Study Liberia's Slow Onset Crisis	1	Liberia	No Year
External Assessment	Markets and cereals	OXFAM	The millet market in Mangalmé region, Northern Guera, Chad	1	Chad	2011
External Assessment	Markets in emergency and sub-prefectures	UNICEF	Cartographic analysis of markets in emergency situations Groundnut and cassava markets Sub-prefectures of Dékoa, Kaga Bandoro and Kabo, Central African Republic	0	Central African Republic	2013
External Assessment	Cartography and markets	UNICEF	Emergency Market Analysis Mapping Groundnut market	1	Central African Republic	2012
External Assessment	Market and agricultural tools	UNICEF	Agricultural Market Assessment Tools	0	Central African Republic	2012
External Assessment	Pre-crisis and goats market	IRC	Mapping and analysis of the markets in pre-crisis: Goat and cabbage market systems in the Balleyara department, Niger	2a	Niger	2010
External Assessment	Rice and markets	Oxfam	Imported rice and agricultural labour markets in Liberia- Grand Gedeh county	1	Liberia	2011
<b>3. Gender and Food Security Assessments</b>						
P4P Rapid Gender Assessment	Burkina Faso, P4P, procurement, gender, WFP	WFP	P4P Rapid Assessment - Final Report: Etude P4P gender complementary study	N/A	Burkina Faso	2013
Gender Assessment	FS, gender	WFP	Assessment of gender in relation to food aid – Chad	N/A	Chad	<u>2014</u>
Gender Assessment	Rapid assessment, urban, gender, rights	World Vision	Rapid study on Gender, Promotion of the Rights and the Status of Women in the urban district of Douentza	N/A	Mali	2015
<b>4. Gender and Food Security Assessments from outside region</b>						
Report on Gender and Market	Markets, refugees, Kenya, gender	WFP	Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps Market Assessment	N/A	Kenya	2014

Field	Subject	Org.	Title	Gender score	Country	Year
<b>5. Other Gender and Food Security Analysis and Market Assessment-related resources</b>						
<b>Case study</b>	Burkina Faso, P4P, procurement, gender, WFP	WFP	Project "Purchase for Progress" (P4P) - Case study: Gender	N/A	Burkina Faso	2011
<b>P4P Final Report (Gender aspect)</b>	Gender and P4P	WFP	Final report gender complementary study P4P	N/A	Burkina Faso	2013
<b>Report on P4P and procurement</b>	Burkina Faso, P4P, procurement, gender, WFP	WFP	P4P in Burkina Faso: Moving beyond the pilot 2015-2019	N/A	Burkina Faso	N/A
<b>Report</b>	Crisis and market	ODI	Markets in crisis: Conflict in Mali	N/A	Mali	2015
<b>Report</b>	Gender, Markets, Trade	UN Women	Unleashing the Potential of Women Informal Cross Border Traders to Transform Intra-African Trade	N/A	Africa	N/A
<b>Strategy</b>	Gender, agribusiness	UNIDO	Guide on Gender Mainstreaming - Agribusiness Development Projects	N/A	N/A	2015
<b>Report</b>	Gender, crops, Ghana		Men's Crops? Women's Crops? The Gender Patterns of Cropping in Ghana	N/A	Ghana	2002
<b>Report</b>	Women and Food Security	UNESCO	Women's role in food security in the Sahel: women's contribution to food production and problems with their full participation in rural development in Burkina Faso	N/A	Burkina Faso	1990
<b>Meeting</b>	Food Security, Sahel	RPCA	Summary of Conclusions - 31st Annual Meeting of the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) - Sahel West Africa	N/A	West Africa	2015
<b>Thesis</b>	Economic Empowerment and measurement index	CEA	Analysis of structure, conduct and performance of small ruminant stock market participants of Isiolo-Nairobi trading market, Kenya	N/A	Kenya	2013

### Annex III – List of Government Data by Country

Country	Relevant market data (not disaggregated by sex/age)	Additional useful sex/age-disaggregated data	National Institutes	Presentation Format	Data Links and Portal for Global and African Data
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Producer price index (2012-2013),</li> <li>• Consumer and average price index (2008-2012),</li> <li>• Agricultural production (2008-2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population (1979, 1992, 2002,2013),</li> <li>• Average household size (2002)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE)</a>	PDF document, EXCEL	<a href="#">Benin Data Liaison Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projection of the rural population disaggregated by sex (2005-2011)</li> <li>• Cereal Productions by speculation, not disaggregated by sex (2001-2010)</li> </ul>
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumer price index for cereals,</li> <li>• Livestock meat and vegetable quantities sold, (1999-2008)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population (1997-2009), age groups (1975, 1985,1996 and 2006),</li> <li>• Literacy rate of 15-year-old and older (2003, 2005, 2007).</li> <li>• Poverty index (2003)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">National Institute of Statistics and Demography</a>	PDF document, EXCEL	<a href="#">Burkina Faso Data Liaison Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evolution of cereal production</li> <li>• By speculation, not disaggregated by sex (1986-2011)</li> <li>• Percentage of women in agriculture, hunting and forestry disaggregated by gender (2003-2010)</li> </ul>
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumer price index (2001-2003),</li> <li>• Evolution of the price index for different product groups (2011)</li> <li>• Cereal mass prod. (1975-1976)</li> <li>• Evolution of mass livestock (2010, 2012)</li> <li>• Price of imported fish (2001)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School rate (2005-2020),</li> <li>• Rate of women in non-agricultural wage employment (2007)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">National Institute of Statistics of Cameroon</a>	PDF document, EXCEL	<a href="#">Cameroon Data Liaison Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population and unemployment disaggregated by sex (2007)</li> </ul>
Cabo Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumer price index (1997-2007)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population (2010)</li> <li>• Employment rate (2011-2014)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Cabo Verde National Institute of Statistics (INE-CV)</a>	PDF document, EXCEL	<a href="#">Cabo Verde Data Liaison Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of education, aggregated by sex (2000-2012),</li> <li>• Agricultural production by speculation (2000-2008)</li> </ul>
Central African Republic	None	None	<a href="#">Regional Directorate of Statistics, Social and Economic Studies</a>	PDF document, EXCEL	<a href="#">Central African Republic Data Liaison Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible data (in the process of being made public)</li> </ul>

<b>Chad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumer price bulletin (2009-2016)</li> </ul>	None	<a href="#">The National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies</a>	PDF document	<a href="#">Chad Data Liaison Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No useful additional data disaggregated by sex or data relevant to the market</li> </ul>
<b>Ivory Coast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of imported products (2008)</li> <li>Annual average price of varieties (2011-2013)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census of the population (2014)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">The National Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Ivory Coast</a>	PDF document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population disaggregated by sex and region (1996-2006),</li> <li>Population by age and sex (1995-2006), school enrolment broken down by gender (1994-2001)</li> </ul>
<b>Gambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumer price index (2012, 2013, 2014)</li> <li>Imported cereal quantity (1994-2010)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unemployment rate (1993-2003)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Gambia bureau of statistics</a>	PDF document	<a href="#">Data Liaison Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unemployment rate (1993-2003)</li> <li>Annual cereal production, not disaggregated by sex (1990-2010)</li> </ul>
<b>Ghana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current market price by product (2006-2010)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population by age group (2010)</li> <li>Level of education (2010)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Ghana statistical service</a>	PDF document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current market price by product (2006-2010)</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea</b>	Consumer price index (2014-2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and ethnic group (2012)</li> <li>Population and age (2012)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">National Institute of Statistics</a>	PDF document	Population and ethnic group (2012)
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	No government specific nat'l inst. of statistics	-	<a href="#">World Bank statistical data on Guinea Bissau</a>
<b>Mali</b>	consumption (2009-2015)	School rate (2009)	<a href="#">Institut de la statistique du Mali (INSTAT)</a>	PDF document	<a href="#">Mali Data Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pyramid of the population disaggregated by sex (2009)</li> <li>Cereal production by speculation, not disaggregated by sex (2002-2010)</li> </ul>
<b>Mauritania</b>	Inaccessible site of 24.02.2016-11.04.2016	Inaccessible site (01.03.2016-25.03.2016)	<a href="#">National Statistical Office of Mauritania (ONS)</a>	-	<a href="#">Mauritania Data Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural production by speculation (1995-2008)</li> <li>Size of the population broken down by sex (1988-2005)</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's education vs. men (1988-2000)</li> </ul>
<b>Niger</b>	Price and price index (2009-2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population &amp; region (2001)</li> <li>• Population &amp; age (2001)</li> <li>• Population &amp; ethnic group (2011)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Niger National Institute of Statistics</a>	PDF document	<a href="#">Niger Data Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production quantities by speculation (2010)</li> <li>• Population disaggregated by sex (2012)</li> </ul>
<b>Nigeria</b>	Prices of agricultural products to producers (2009-2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of households by size (1995-2005, and 2010)</li> <li>• Unemployment rates by educational attainment, age group and sex (2010)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">National bureau of statistics</a>	PDF document and Excel	No data portal connected to the Nigerian Statistics Institute
<b>Liberia</b>	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Liberia Statistics Institute</a> content unavailable from 01.03.2016-25.03.2016	-	No data portal because the data is unavailable
<b>Sao tome</b>	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>	Unknown national statistics institute		<a href="#">Sao Tome Data Portal</a>
<b>Senegal</b>	Harmonized national price and consumer index (2008- February 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total population (2013)</li> <li>• Unemployment rate (2014)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Senegal Statistics Institute</a>	Excel	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Harmonized consumer price index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total population (1963-2003)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Acting Statistics Institute of Sierra Leone</a>	-	Inaccessible data portal content (ongoing data collection since 2015)
<b>Togo</b>	Consumer price index (2010-2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total population (2010)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies of Togo</a>	PDF document and Excel	<a href="#">Togo Data Liaison Portal</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population by education level disaggregated by gender (2010)</li> <li>• Percentage of school educated, by gender (2010)</li> </ul>

## Annex IV—List of Secondary Databases with brief description

Title	Source/ Org.	Type	Description
<b>Gender &amp; Education</b>	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	Indicator compendium	Key indicators, disaggregated by sex and age, used to monitor gender in education globally.
<b>Gender and Land Rights Database</b>	FAO	Database	The Gender and Land Rights Database (GLRD) was launched by FAO in 2010 to highlight the major political, legal and cultural factors that influence the realisation of women’s land rights throughout the world. It also serves as a platform to address, discuss and provide information about gender and land issues with the support of 84 Country Profiles, Land Tenure Statistics disaggregated by gender, and a Legislation Assessment Tool for gender-equitable land tenure (LAT).
<b>Gender Statistics</b>	World Bank	Database	The Gender Statistics database provides indicators on key gender topics. Themes included are demographics, education, health, labour force, and political participation. There are also indicators on aspects of empowerment including decision-making power over health, economic activities and intra-household dynamics. This is the most thorough and complete global resource identified on gender dynamics and sex- and age-disaggregated data.
<b>Gender Statistics (EDGE)</b>	UNSD	Indicator Compendium	52 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators covering national norms and laws on gender equality.
<b>Gender, Institutions and Development Database</b>	OECD	Database	The GID-DB is intended for researchers and policy makers to determine and analyse obstacles to women’s economic development. It covers a total of 160 countries and comprises 60 indicators on gender discrimination. The database has been compiled from various sources and combines in a systematic and coherent fashion the current empirical evidence that exists on the socio-economic status of women.  Of greatest interest, the database includes institutional variables that ranging from intrahousehold behaviour to social norms. Information on cultural and traditional practices that impact on women’s economic development is coded so as to measure the level of discrimination.
<b>Gender-Based Violence Information Mgmt. System</b>	UNFPA/IRC/ UNHCR/UNICEF	Information management system	The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) is a multi-faceted initiative that enables humanitarian actors responding to incidents of GBV to effectively and safely collect, store, analyse and share data reported by GBV survivors.

Title	Source/ Org.	Type	Description
<b>Global Health Observatory Data Repository (GHO)</b>	WHO	Health data, sex and age-disaggregated	The GHO data repository provides access to over 1000 indicators on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non-communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others. In addition, the GHO provides on-line access to the WHO annual summary of health-related data for its member states: The World Health Statistics 2014.
<b>IFPRI Datasets</b>	IFPRI	Datasets	This is a resource for different datasets providing sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender statistics for a range of countries and regions.
<b>Key Indications of Labour Market (KILM)</b>	ILO	Information system	The Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) is the main ILO resource for labour market information. The first KILM was released in 1999. It has since become a flagship product of the International Labour Office (ILO) and is used on a daily basis by researchers and policy-makers throughout the world. Most data pertaining to labour market participation is disaggregated by sex and in some cases, by age.
<b>U.S. Census International Data Base</b>	United States Census Bureau	Database	This database provides sex-and age-disaggregated population data for most countries and can be used when national statistics do not accommodate disaggregation by sex and age group.
<b>Segregat</b>	ILO	Database	The database on employment by sex and detailed occupational groups (SEGREGAT) contains statistics for over 80 developed and developing countries and for years near to 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. The statistics are not always comparable across countries or across points in time, given differences regarding data collection sources, worker coverage and national classifications used. However, it may be possible to compare specific and well defined occupational groups, such as teachers, doctors and taxi drivers.
<b>UNECE Statistical Database</b>	UNECE	Database	This database includes a section on gender and population, within which there are various sub-sections on areas of information such as work and economy, work life balance, migration, and decision-making. The database also offers country overviews.
<b>FAOSTAT</b>	FAO		This includes general statistics on agriculture and food security from FAO.



Title	Source/ Org.	Type	Description
<b>Agro-Gender Statistics</b>	FAO	Database	<p>The database includes instructions on how to obtain data and how to best analyse it using a gender perspective.</p> <p>The examples included in the database have been obtained from agricultural censuses conducted in the following countries: Benin (forthcoming), Botswana (1993), Burkina Faso (1993), Côte d'Ivoire (2000/2001), Ethiopia (2001/2002), The Gambia (2001), Guinea (2000/2001), Mali (1999/2000), Mauritania (2003/2004), Niger (2004 – 2006), Senegal (1998/1999), Tanzania (2002/2003), Togo (1996), Tunisia (1995) and Uganda (2003).</p>
<b>Sahel Online Reporting System (ORS)</b>	OCHA	Database	<p>The ORS is a performance monitoring tool that allows humanitarian partners participating in inter-agency planning processes to directly report on achievements based on the activities specified during the SRP/HRP. The database has been designed to facilitate information sharing and monitor response of humanitarian interventions.</p> <p>The database includes data for most West African countries on food security (number of people who are food insecure or moderately food insecure, disaggregated by sex and age) and nutrition (nutrition among children, female and male, or nutrition of pregnant and lactating women). Population figures are also available, disaggregated by sex and age.</p>
<b>World's Women 2015</b>	UN Stats	Database	<p>The World's Women 2015 comprises eight chapters covering critical areas of policy concern: population and families, health, education, work, power and decision-making, violence against women, environment, and poverty. In each area, a life-cycle approach is introduced to reveal the experiences of women and men during different periods of life—from childhood and the formative years, through the working and reproductive stages, to older ages.</p> <p>The statistics and analyses presented are based on a comprehensive and careful assessment of a large set of available data from international and national statistical agencies. Each chapter provides an assessment of gaps in gender statistics, highlighting progress in the availability of statistics, new and emerging methodological developments, and areas demanding further attention from the international community. The chapters most relevant include "Work" and "Poverty". In addition to the data presented in the chapters, a wide selection of statistics and indicators at the global, regional and country levels can be found in the Statistical Annex of the accompanying report.</p>
<b>Gender Data Navigator</b>	International Household Survey Network	Database	<p>The Gender Data Navigator is a searchable inventory of gender-related questions found in survey and census questionnaires from low- and middle-income countries. It provides a convenient data discovery tool to researchers interested in identifying surveys and censuses that collected data on a particular topic of interest. The application also identifies surveys containing data that could allow the production of a list of gender indicators defined by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS).</p>

Title	Source/ Org.	Type	Description
<b>EDGE</b>	Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE)	UN Stats, UN Women, ADB, AfDB, FAO, OECD, World Bank	The EDGE Initiative seeks to accelerate existing efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship and asset ownership. While this is a promising tool, information is only available for 8 pilot countries, none of which are located in West Africa.

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