Integrated cross cutting context analysis and risk assessment

Analysis Framework

October 2023

WFP

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Contents

Introduction

What is an integrated cross cutting context analysis and risk assessment?

A context analysis allows WFP to better understand and consider the complexities of the environment in which it operates. Through risk assessment WFP aims at identifying and mitigating corporate risks, including operational. While there are a suite of WFP topic-specific context analysis and risks assessment frameworks and guidance, the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (hereafter I-CARA) integrates analysis from a protection (including disability and indigenous people)[1], gender and conflict sensitivity lens.

- **Step 1 focuses on the context analysis** allowing WFP to better understand the context within which food and nutrition insecurity flourishes, and

- **Step 2 focuses on risk analysis** to better understand and mitigate how WFP could unintentionally create or exacerbate existing risks

The promotion of inclusion and prevention of exclusion and marginalisation are common denominators of all areas in the framework (Leave No One Behind). Gender and intersectionality are cross cutting priorities including diversity across age, gender and sexual orientation, disability, indigeneity and any other context specific exclusionary factors (e.g., race, ethnicity, caste, religion, location, etc.,).

Step 1: Understanding the context and related risks. The context analysis framework is organised around seven pillars. The guiding questions under each pillar will help you to build a detailed understanding of the context and any issues preventing people and communities from achieving food and nutrition security. It also helps identify any contextual risks (e.g. child labour, Gender Based Violence, human trafficking, forced recruitment etc.) that WFP might inadvertently exacerbate throughout its interventions.

> **PLEASE NOTE**
>
> Always start with a desk review of internal WFP and external information. Primary data collection should only be conducted if information gaps are identified within the desk review. Primary data collection could start with key informant interviews (KIIs) of WFP employees, cooperating partners, cluster coordinators, thematic experts, representatives of civil society organizations such as women-led organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, and more.

Step 2: Identify key WFP operational risks, related mitigation measures and communities' coping capacities. The risk assessment utilises secondary and primary data[2] to identify (i) gender, protection and conflict sensitivity risks that WFP operations and presence might exacerbate or create; (ii) mitigation measures for each of the identified risks. This will support WFP in ensuring a principled approach to humanitarian assistance; safe, dignified and unhindered access to assistance by affected people; the design and delivery of disability inclusive and gender sensitive/responsive programming. It will also support country offices to meet corporate requirements related to environmental and social safeguards (ESS), community engagement, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and data protection.

---

1   To understand the criteria used to define Indigenous Peoples, please go to Who are Indigenous Peoples. In the I-CARA, the term Indigeneity is used in reference to Indigenous Peoples.

2   Please see here for guidance on focus group discussions (FGD), key interlocutor interviews (KII) and observation tools.

Conducting an I-CARA helps:

- Strengthen synergies between cross cutting teams and avoid duplication.

- Avoid harmful assumptions about the contexts and characteristics of groups in vulnerable situation that can affect how and to whom assistance is delivered.

- Avoid making decisions on behalf of the affected communities without proper understanding/engagement with them

- To design and deliver food and nutrition interventions which do not contribute to conflict and/or contribute to harm the populations we seek to assist.

- To design and deliver safe, accessible, inclusive, gender sensitive and people centred food and nutrition interventions 'that are rooted in rights, needs and preferences of different groups in affected communities, taking into consideration, as much as possible, intersectional identities.

- To put people at the centre and understand affected people from different angles to inform 'how' assistance can be more effectively delivered in ways that not only do no harm, but also change lives, by supporting the empowerment of communities, the transformation of harmful practices and norms and whenever possible social cohesion and peace.

HOW THE I-CARA COMPLEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTES TO OTHER WFP ANALYSIS:

1. Provides relevant information to inform and/or complement Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)-led context analyses that are foundational to any food and nutrition needs & vulnerability assessments.

2. Provides relevant information to integrate a people-centred approach into other WFP programme specific contextual analyses (i.e. nutrition situational analysis, integrated context analysis (ICA), contextual food security analysis, etc.) or filling information gaps in the UN-led Common Country Analysis (CCA).

3. Is aligned to WFP Environment and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) and can be used to inform the screening of risks under standard 5 (protection and human rights), 6 (gender equality), 7 (community health, safety, security, and conflict sensitivity) and 8 (accountability to affected populations).

4. Provides relevant information for the context analysis foundational to any Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA). While the PIAs are corporately led by the Global Privacy Office (GPO) at HQ level and data protection officers at RB level, they require inputs from Protection Officers.

For more details on complementarities with other analyses – please **see this table**.

STEP 1 – CONTEXT ANALYSIS

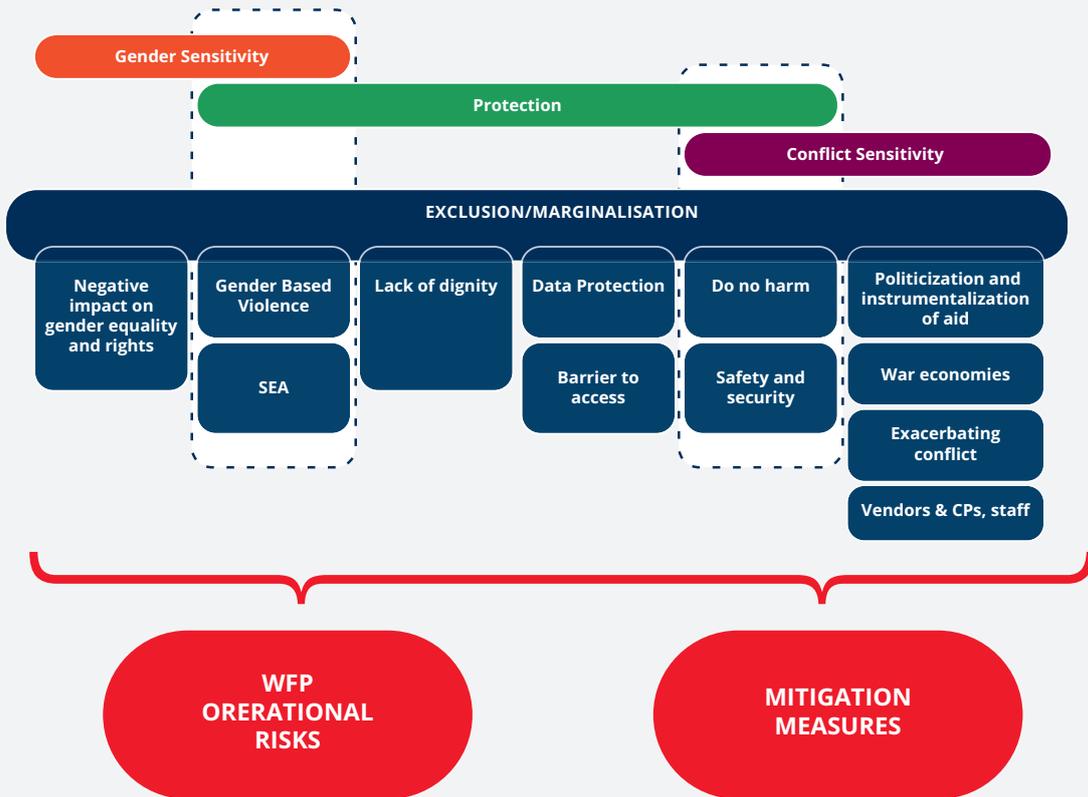| DEMOGRAPHICS | POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE | COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND PARTICIPATION | ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOODS | SERVICE DELIVERY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION | SOCIO-CULTURAL AND GENDER NORMS AND EXCLUSIONARY PRACTICES | CONFLICT SECURITY, ACCESS |

Stakeholder Analysis

| CONTEXTUAL RISKS AFFECTING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY | ROOT CAUSES OF INEQUALITIES, MARGINALISATION AND CONFLICT AFFECTING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY | MORE IN DEPTH UNDERSTANDING OF GROUPS AFFECTED BY INEQUALITIES, MARGINALISATION AND CONFLICT |

STEP 2 – RISK ASSESSMENT

Gender Sensitivity

Protection

Conflict Sensitivity

EXCLUSION/MARGINALISATION

Negative impact on gender equality and rights	Gender Based Violence	Lack of dignity	Data Protection	Do no harm	Politicization and instrumentalization of aid
	SEA		Barrier to access	Safety and security	War economies
					Exacerbating conflict
					Vendors & CPs, staff

WFP ORERATIONAL RISKS

MITIGATION MEASURES

GENDER AND INTERSECTIONALITY

ANALYTICAL APPROACHES

Inclusion mainstreaming
Recognising that affected people cannot be treated as a homogenous or monolithic group, inclusion and diversity considerations are applied throughout both steps.

As an outcome, inclusion is about reaching the most urgent cases and those most affected by crises, without discrimination. As such, it is a way to operationalize the core humanitarian principle of **impartiality**.

As a process to achieve this outcome, inclusion involves:

• Ensuring that all individuals affected by crisis can achieve **equitable access** to humanitarian services and assistance, for example by addressing and removing access barriers.

• Ensuring that humanitarian responses address the **specific and diverse needs** of different individuals, including through tailored programmes.

• Ensuring meaningful **participation** of the most marginalized in humanitarian decision-making and the delivery of assistance

Intersectionality
Recognising that lives of affected people are shaped by multidimensional and compounding systems of inequalities based on gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, class, disability and other forms of discrimination, the analysis should adopt an intersectional approach. Looking at how different inequalities intersect and reinforce each other, the analysis will shed light on the risks and challenges faced by communities and individuals in any given context, as well as on how humanitarian assistance impacts these dynamics.

When to conduct an I-CARA and triggers for thematic specific analysis

An I-CARA can be applied at **national level** to inform the design of the **Country Strategic Plan** (CSP) and at **subnational level** to inform any, or all, of the following: the design of new or adjustment of **existing activities, the programme portfolio of a specific field/area office, or the set-up of an emergency response**.

- **At national level**, the I-CARA will rely on a desk review of existing WFP and interagency sources of information e.g. the Humanitarian Needs Overview, Common Country Analysis (CCA), inter-agency protection/gender analysis. High-level analysis of the context and risks is often already existing and might require no or limited primary data collection through KIIs with WFP and CPs personnel or other context experts. See annex 1 for more sources of secondary information.

- **At sub-national level**, the I-CARA has the greatest value, as the scope of the analysis is more manageable and can afford to go into a more useful level of granularity, providing a detailed and context specific examination of the risks and related mitigation measures. At this level, existing information usually has significant information gaps and might be out of date, requiring for more extensive primary data collection through KII and FDGs with WFP and CPs personnel, local context experts, and very importantly, affected communities.

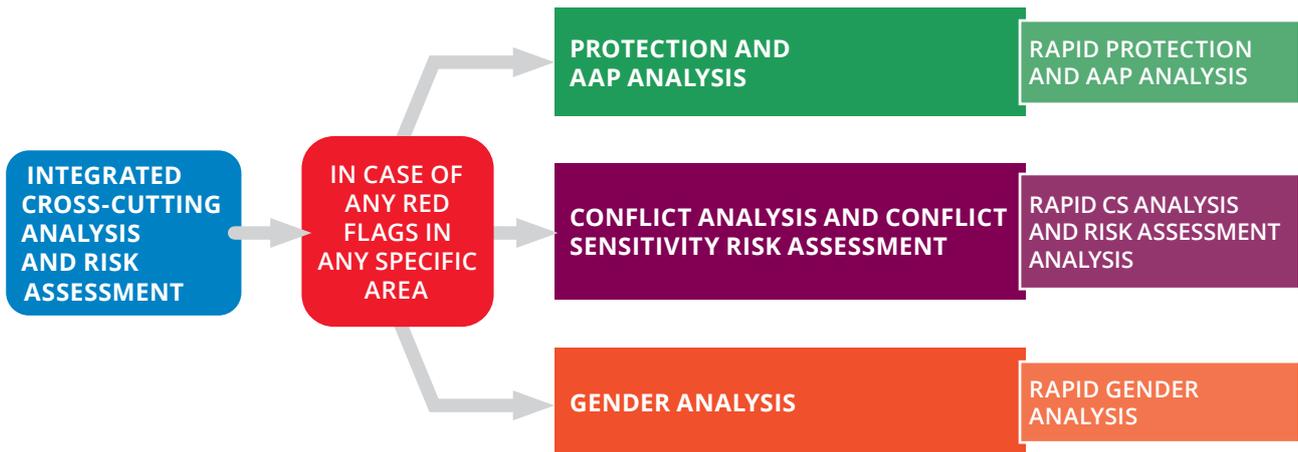**An I-CARA should be regularly updated and undertaken**:

- in case of significant change in the context (coups; natural disasters; sudden deterioration in stability; economic collapse, etc.) requiring WFP to adapt ongoing programming,

- in preparation for major change in programming (i.e., re-targeting following funding cuts, ration cuts etc.)

- in response to significant concerns raised by affected populations and/or partners

- otherwise, updated annually.

An I-CARA is a higher-level stand-alone analysis that can help to raise red flags and identify issues requiring further attention. These specific issues may then require in-depth targeted analysis (i.e. gender analysis, protection and AAP analysis, conflict sensitivity analysis and risk assessment.

A more detailed analysis is needed when:

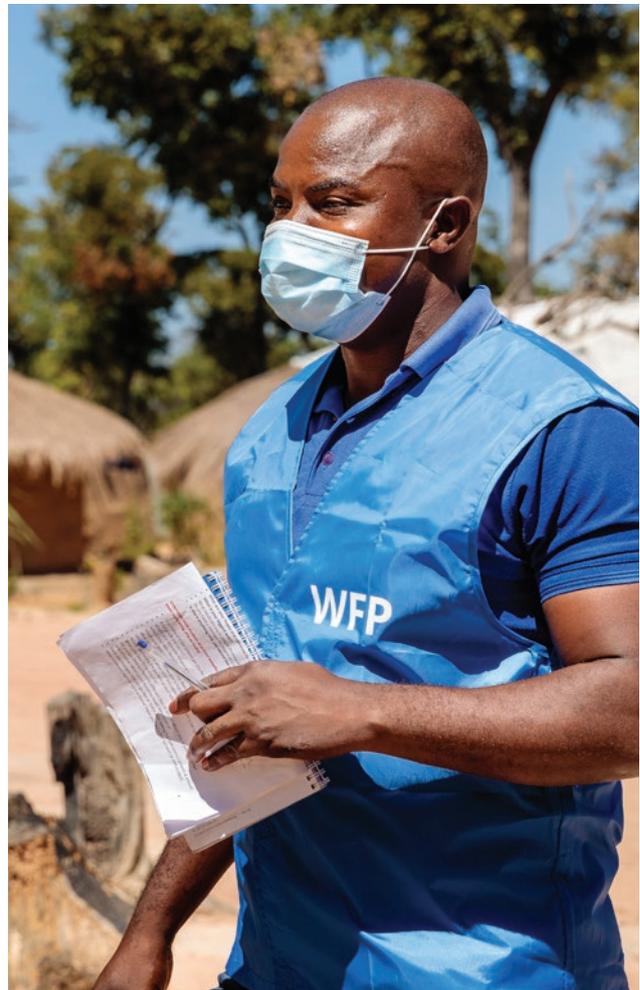1. An I-CARA identifies high risks (impact x likelihood) that need further exploration.

2. There is a need to better understand a contextual aspect which will influence how programmes are designed and implemented'? (i.e. an opportunity for WFP to support through better programming)

3. Corporate guidance requires undertaking a thematic-specific analysis (i.e., Gender analysis for CSP activities with secondary SDG 5 targets).

INTEGRATED CROSS-CUTTING ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT →	IN CASE OF ANY RED FLAGS IN ANY SPECIFIC AREA →	PROTECTION AND AAP ANALYSIS — RAPID PROTECTION AND AAP ANALYSIS
		CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND CONFLICT SENSITIVITY RISK ASSESSMENT — RAPID CS ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS
		GENDER ANALYSIS — RAPID GENDER ANALYSIS

Who should lead an I-CARA?

This should be formally overseen by the Head of Programme and can be led by personnel leading on gender, protection and AAP, conflict sensitivity, etc. jointly with activity managers. RAM officers in charge with vulnerability/need assessments should always been involved and co-lead the process by supporting the training of enumerators, the data collection and analysis. Regional Bureau (RBx) humanitarian advisors, gender advisors, disability inclusion advisors, and conflict / access advisors can provide technical support and HQ based cross-cutting personnel can provide second-line technical support when required.

The I-CARA can be implemented jointly with or by WFP's Cooperating Partners (CPs), under the supervision or with the support of WFP cross cutting advisors / officers. In this case, the guiding questions will need to be adapted to reflect the CPs role in delivering assistance.

The Tool

This section unpacks the framework and details the guiding questions to roll out the context analysis (step one) and risks assessment (step two).

Step 1: Understanding the context

This first step is organised around seven pillars to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the environment. Adopting a question led approach, a set of generic questions are provided that need to be tailored to the specific context and programmatic area.

The analysis largely aims at **consolidating existing information** to answer the guiding questions, **with the occasional addition of information coming from KII** with relevant WFP personnel, CPs and a limited selection of context experts.

Step 1 also includes a **stakeholder mapping and analysis** to ensure an understanding of other actors and their relationships and dynamics.

- **Identify the main public**, private, civil society stakeholders relevant for the area of gender, protection and CS.

- **Sort/prioritise the main stakeholders** and **analyse their positions** and capacities to influence / have a negative or positive impact on protection, gender and conflict sensitivity.

- **Analyse their relationships**. Consider positioning them on a chart showing how they are connected (i) amongst themselves and (ii) with WFP. To assess the nature of their relationship, you can use different types of connecting lines (straight line indicates a close relationship; double line an alliance; zig-zag line a conflict; double line across a single line a broken relationship, dotted line an informal relationship etc).

For practical tools on how to conduct a stakeholder mapping and analysis please see here.

Pillars	Guiding questions
Demographics	• What is the number/percentage of women/girls, men/boys, older persons, people with disabilities, and people belonging to other context specific social identities (religion, ethnicity, race, indigeneity, caste etc)? • What are the key social identity groups (i.e., religious, political, ethnic, racial, language etc), and how gender, age and sexual orientation, disability intersect with these social identity groups? • What are the education and literacy levels (including digital literacy) of different groups? Which groups deviate significantly from the dominant national levels and are in marginalized positions? • What are the spoken languages and dialects of the different social identity groups?[3]
Politics and governance	• What are the local formal and traditional authorities and food/nutrition related governance structures (e.g., emergency preparedness committee, local chapter of the ministry of agriculture etc)? • What groups are politically marginalised, lack representation at institutional level? • Is the state's presence or legitimacy contested by any groups? Where and why? What are marginalised groups' grievances? • How does corruption and elite capture benefit certain groups? Which groups? What grievances do corruption and unfair distribution of resources create? • What are the laws, policies, customary practices that violate the human rights of different social groups? (e.g., law preventing refugees to work, women to inherit lands etc)
Community structure and Participation	• What are the existing participation spaces at community level (e.g., government spaces where people representatives can influence decision making, especially around food and nutrition security)? Is any group excluded? • What are the most representative and active community-based organisations, especially in relation to food and nutrition security? (Include mapping of women's groups, organisations of persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples' organisations, and other community-based structures, when possible) • What are the main humanitarian assistance related information needs of the different groups of the community? • What are the preferred channels and languages for people to receive information about assistance? Are there specific groups who have different communication needs/preferences that would not be met by the above channels? • What are the key factors that could limit access and/or use of WFP community feedback mechanisms (CFM), including to report sensitive/protection related concern? • How would affected people like to actively participate in and influence WFP decision-making processes? *N.B.: This Pillar is critical to design the Community Engagement Action Plan (please see note below)[4]*

---

3   data on specific groups (e.g., Indigenous Peoples) is often not collected through the census or if collected can be inaccurate. Please used a diversity of sources.

4   Answering the questions in this box is the first step to develop a Community Engagement action plan, please refer to the CE for AAP guide here.

Pillars	Guiding questions
Economy and livelihoods	• What are the main sources of livelihood opportunities (formal, informal, and traditional) for the affected people and what identity groups/ geographical areas face more challenges accessing them? • Are there recognisable patterns of economic vulnerability, including forced labour or child labour? • Who does the paid and unpaid care work at HH level (including those with persons with disabilities) (% done by men/women – by age, ethnicity and other relevant identity determinants? Who has control over resources at community and HH level?
Service delivery and social protection	• What is the availability of public and private education and health services? Which groups cannot access these services and what are the main barriers they face (i.e., physical, infrastructure, discrimination, financial, security)? • Are there functional referral systems to specific services in place? (e.g., Health, GBV, Child protection, migrants/refugees) • What are the main social protection programmes and which groups and geographical areas do they cover? • Beyond formal social protection / safety net systems, what are the informal solidarity mechanisms between groups exposed to vulnerability and community coping strategies?
Socio-cultural and gender norms and exclusionary practices	• What socio-cultural practices (e.g. freedom of movement, gender/age food consumption related practice etc) could impact on the nutritional status of people across age, gender and their diverse sexual orientation? Are there any food taboos that apply to women, men, girls and boys? • Who is responsible for the health and well-being – including nutrition – of dependent people? • Which cultural and social norms drive discrimination, violence, gender-based violence (GBV), harmful traditional practices towards certain societal groups that might be discriminated because of their gender and/or sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, or other context specific exclusionary factors? • Does the tenancy and house, land and property (HLP) legal framework, customary laws and practice exclude certain social identity groups? Which ones (e.g., women and girls, persons living with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, refugees, returnees, people with certain socio-political profiles etc.)? • Does the legal framework, customary laws, cultural and social norms and practice affect certain groups' ability to access other assets and resources (e.g. water, livestock, community assets, financial services, credit etc)?

Pillars	Guiding questions
Conflict, security, access	• What are the main characteristics of the conflicts (tensions between and within groups and about what; length of the conflict; geographical focus; links to international conflicts/ideology); military tactics and strategies; etc.)? • What are the drivers of the conflict? How could they be interlinked to food security (land/grazing rights; unequal access to natural resources, etc)? • What are the conflict dynamics and possible future trends and scenarios? • What is the security situation (e.g., risks of physical violence, torture, abduction, arrest, attacks on or theft of assets etc.) for the main social identity groups (i.e., religious, political, ethnic, etc), and across gender, age, disability, and people with diverse SOGIESC? • How is the security situation affecting freedom of movement, livelihoods options (including migration opportunities), access to land and markets, productive capacities? • What are existing barriers to access assistance (i.e., physical; conflict and security; bureaucratic, financial, administrative, and digital impediments; etc.) and which groups (identity groups, gender, age, disability, diverse SOGIESC) and geographical areas are most affected? • How is humanitarian assistance perceived by parties to the conflict and communities? What is humanitarian actors' level of acceptance (accepted, tolerated, rejected, attacked)?

Step 2: Understanding WFP operational risks

Based on a sound understanding of the context and related risks, the operational risk analysis focuses on identifying how WFP programmes could unintentionally exacerbate any existing contextual risks or have any unintended negative impact on the affected population and the overall context/conflict dynamics.

In the process, it is important to determine the likelihood of risks occurring, estimating their potential impact in a given timeframe and identifying people' capacities to cope with and manage the threats they face.

Adopting a question led approach, this step suggests a set of generic and guiding questions that should be used to identify the WFP operational risks. This is not a definitive or exhaustive list and, in some cases, it might be necessary to ask more or different questions in order to get a full picture of the risks. Questions also need to be tailored to the specific context and programmme.
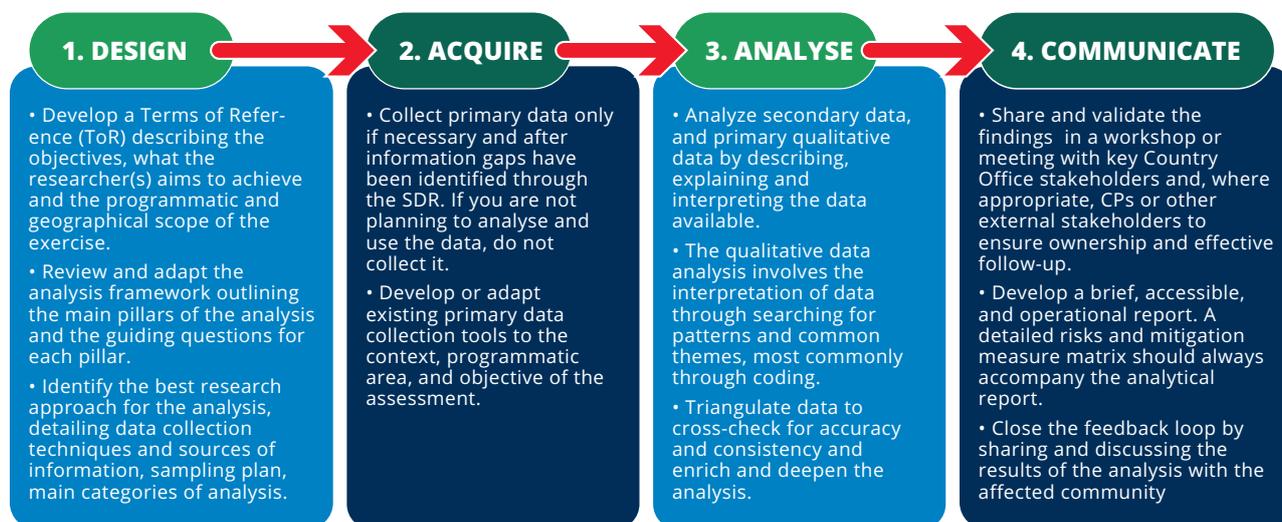
Key questions to identify programmatic risks

Gender Sensitivity	**Protection** / **Conflict Sensitivity**	**Exclusion / Marginalisation**	• Could the intervention reinforce or lead to the marginalisation or discrimination of certain individuals or groups (including digital marginalisation)? • Could the targeting and beneficiary selection processes unfairly benefit some groups over others or marginalise/exclude specific groups? • Has the targeting been done in a participatory, accessible and transparent way? Have the targeting criteria been communicated and accepted by the targeted communities?
		Negative impact on gender equalities	• How could the intervention amplify gender and age inequalities and discriminatory norms, attitudes and behaviour at community levels? • How could the intervention deteriorate household dynamics and trigger different forms of exclusion and violence within the household? • How could the intervention inadvertently promote biased gender roles/unfair division of labour and lead to increased unpaid work (including domestic and care work) for women and/or girls?
	Protection	**GBV**	• How could the intervention (design and/or implementation) increase risks of gender-based violence?
		SEA	• Could the intervention exacerbate or lead to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)?
		Lack of Dignity	• Could the intervention be disrespectful of people's agency, dignity or cultural, religious, etc. values and practice?
		Data Protection	• What is the risk of violence, abuse and discrimination which certain groups could be confronted to, as a result of collection, management, storing, dissemination/sharing of their personal data, or the unauthorized access to their data by any third parties, including the Government?
		Barriers to access	• What are the existing barriers preventing affected people to access and using quality and timely WFP assistance ((e.g. physical and environment impediments, restricted mobility, insecurity and armed conflict, administrative and legal impediments, gender roles and house chores burden etc)? Which groups and geographical areas are most affected?
	Conflict Sensitivity	**Do no Harm**	• Could the intervention inadvertently have any negative effect on affected people (e.g. exacerbating identified contextual risk, including child labour, forced displacement, forced recruitment etc)?
		Safety and security	• Could the intervention have a negative impact on the safety and security of affected people, including physical and psychological, along with digital safety and security?
		Creating or exacerbating tensions or conflict	• Could targeting coincide with key divisions in society / in the conflict and create or exacerbate existing grievances (e.g., within or between communities, between host and internally displaced populations/refugee communities, between gender groups)? • Could the intervention increase tension or conflicts within the community, between neighbouring communities (e.g. dispute over access to and/or control of natural resources), or between refugees/IDPs and host communities?

Conflict Sensitivity	**Politicization and Instrumentalization of assistance**	• How could WFP's relationship with government, de facto authorities, non-state armed groups (NSAG), or any other stakeholder that is, or perceive to be, part to the conflict have an impact on WFP's perception as a neutral actor? How could this affect access to /acceptance by communities? • How could assistance be instrumentalised/captured by local authorities/ de-facto authorities for their own benefit or to promote/reinforce their own patronage system and gain legitimacy / power (e.g., by taking credit for WFP assistance,)?
	Vendors and WFP/ CP's personnel alignment to the conflict	• Could WFP suppliers/vendors have any link (perceived or real) with any conflict parties or with any of the causes of conflict? • How could WFP and/or CP's personnel be perceived as aligned with any factions in a conflict? How could this have an impact on access and our relationships with the community? Does WFP consider identity-based risks run by personnel deployed in conflict-affected areas?
	Feeding into war economies	• How could WFP inadvertently become caught up in war economies (e.g., assistance is diverted by combatants)?

How - methodology

1. DESIGN	2. ACQUIRE	3. ANALYSE	4. COMMUNICATE

1. DESIGN

• Develop a Terms of Reference (ToR) describing the objectives, what the researcher(s) aims to achieve and the programmatic and geographical scope of the exercise.

• Review and adapt the analysis framework outlining the main pillars of the analysis and the guiding questions for each pillar.

• Identify the best research approach for the analysis, detailing data collection techniques and sources of information, sampling plan, main categories of analysis.

2. ACQUIRE

• Collect primary data only if necessary and after information gaps have been identified through the SDR. If you are not planning to analyse and use the data, do not collect it.

• Develop or adapt existing primary data collection tools to the context, programmatic area, and objective of the assessment.

3. ANALYSE

• Analyze secondary data, and primary qualitative data by describing, explaining and interpreting the data available.

• The qualitative data analysis involves the interpretation of data through searching for patterns and common themes, most commonly through coding.

• Triangulate data to cross-check for accuracy and consistency and enrich and deepen the analysis.

4. COMMUNICATE

• Share and validate the findings in a workshop or meeting with key Country Office stakeholders and, where appropriate, CPs or other external stakeholders to ensure ownership and effective follow-up.

• Develop a brief, accessible, and operational report. A detailed risks and mitigation measure matrix should always accompany the analytical report.

• Close the feedback loop by sharing and discussing the results of the analysis with the affected community

Methodology and Tools

Design	TOOL 1_Template for TOR *[coming]* TOOL 2_Template for analysis budget *[coming]*
Acquire	In most cases, **a national level** context analysis and risk assessment can be conducted through a Secondary Data Review, complemented by qualitative interviews with context experts (i.e., interlocuters that have recognised/specific knowledge and understanding of the context or its specific aspects) . **At the local level**, if secondary data is scarce, not up-to-date or fails to provide the needed level of details, it may be necessary to conduct primary data collection engaging a range of relevant actors, including community members. It may not always be possible to identify secondary data that adequately focuses on the relationship between cross-cutting issues (gender, protection, conflict sensitivity) and food and nutrition security. In that instance, the analysis will need to make linkages between cross-cutting context knowledge, with food and nutrition security vulnerabilities and outcomes. RBx and HQ technical teams are able to support with this if required. **Sampling** The most common sampling strategy in qualitative data collection is purposive sampling. For qualitative methods, there is no statistical formula to determine the sample size, and decisions are made based on the context and on heterogeneity of areas, population groups, locations, HHs and individuals. The sample is not representative of the general population, participants are selected because they have valuable insights or are representative of a defined group. For guidance on how to sample for qualitative research please refer to the WFP Sampling for Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis – Guidance Note. Make sure that the analysis includes people from all groups in the community, including marginalised and most at-risk groups, remembering that a crisis affects different individuals and groups in a different way. **Data collection tools** ANNEX 1 Sources for secondary data review TOOL 3 Focus group discussion for operational risks TOOL 4 Community Engagement TOOL 5 Observation checklist TOOL 6 Stakeholder Analysis TOOL 7 Focus group discussion Gender TOOL 8 Qualitative Interview - Conflict Sensitivity Risk Assessment **Other resources** Desk study: literature review and secondary data [RAM] Technical Note on Mainstreaming of Disability Disaggregation: A Phased Approach [Disability Inclusion] Disability Data: An evidence-informed approach to the use of data for disaggregation in WFP programming [Disability Inclusion] A sampling for qualitative data collection with Indigenous Peoples A Step by Step Guide to conduct inclusive FGDs [Disability Inclusion] Sampling for Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis, Guidance Document [RAM] Qualitative Interview Guidance [RAM] Focus Group Discussion Guidance [RAM] Gender & Stakeholder Analysis [GEN] **Trainings** Introduction to qualitative research [RAM] Qualitative data collection [RAM]
Analyse	TOOL 9_Risk matrix *[coming]* **Training** Qualitative data analysis [RAM]
Communicate	TOOL 10_Report template *[coming]*

ANNEX 1: Sources of Information

• [SDG Data Portal Country Profiles](#) (filter by country and relevant indicator)

• [Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) (information available by country)

Cluster and Interagency

• Protection Cluster, overall protection of populations

• GBV, Gender Based Violence Sub-Cluster

• Child Protection, Child Protection Sub-Cluster

• Housing Land and Property Working Group (of the Protection Cluster)

• Gender in Emergencies Working Group

• Disability Inclusion Working Group

• PSEA Interagency Working Group

• Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG)

Politics and governance

• [The Economist Intelligence Unit](#) (EIU)

• Transparency International – Transparency Index

• Human Rights - Universal Periodic Reviews (UPR), Amnesty International, International Red Cross, Human Rights Watch, Minority Rights Group International

• Human Development Index Data

Economy and livelihoods

• [The World Bank](#), [Food Security Data & Research](#)

• [The World Bank](#), [Commodity prices](#)

• [FAO, Domestic Food Prices](#)

• IPC, Country Analysis

• [WFP, VAM Viz, Economic Explorer](#)

Socio-cultural and gender norms and exclusionary practices

• [The World Bank, Gender Data Portal](#)

• [Equimundo, qualitative and quantitative research on men's caregiving, presenting tangible evidence for lawmakers and corporate leaders](#).

• [OECD, Social Institutions and Gender Index](#)

• [CARE and partners, Rapid Gender Analysis](#)

• [UNICEF Data: Children with Disabilities](#)

• [Disability Labour Market Indicators Database, ILOSTAT](#)

• [Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future](#)

• [The Indigenous Navigator](#)

Regional focus:

» ECLAC, CEPALSTAT - gateway to all the statistical information of Latin America and the Caribbean countries collected, systematized, calculated and published by ECLAC

» ECLAC, Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

» ECLAC: Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean Data bank - PIAALC

Conflict, security, access

• The World Bank, Fragility, Conflict & Violence

• ACAPS, Access Overview

• ACLED, information on the dates, actors, locations, fatalities, and types of all reported political violence and protest events around the world.

• International Crisis Group, Crisis watch

• ACAPS, Snapshot from the Protection Indicators Dataset

• International NGOs safety Organisation - INSO

Photo Credits