Regional bureaux and country offices systematically collect, analyse and use sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender indicators (including in emergencies) which are incorporated into all major data sources. Where the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data poses considerable challenges, estimates are provided.

All programme budgets and budget templates used for the preparation of field-level agreements include specific lines for gender-related costs under each programme activity (i.e. as a cross-cutting theme). Gender equality and women’s empowerment activities are given priority in resource allocation, even when resources are limited.

WFP food assistance policies and programmes adhere to the IASC gender marker and minimum standards for prevention and mitigation of GBV, adapted by WFP for the nutrition and food security sectors.

Minimum Standards for Gender Mainstreaming

Gender and age analysis is systematically incorporated into broader analyses of the context and nutrition situation to gain better insights into the specific needs, roles, vulnerabilities, risks (such as GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse), access to resources, coping strategies and capacities of women, men, girls and boys. In crises, rapid gender and age analysis takes into consideration pre-existing inequalities, as well as the impact of the crisis on these parameters.

WFP food assistance policies and programmes involve different sex and age groups in decisions about assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Inclusion is facilitated when assessment teams and community-level focus group discussions involve women, men or both as appropriate.

WFP works with partners at regional, national and local levels to identify areas for improvement and mutual accountability for integrating gender equality and women’s empowerment into WFP food assistance.

Operations Services Department (OS), as the main support to WFP’s field activities, ensures gender equality & women’s empowerment are included in all manuals, guidance, policies and other guiding documents for activities and clusters, including the logistics, food security and emergency telecommunications clusters.

WFP uses technologies, services and infrastructure that help to reduce women’s unpaid workloads linked to WFP food assistance.

Minimum Standards for Gender-Targeted Interventions

Context-specific initiatives are designed to promote the involvement in gender work of men & boys: increased understanding of gender equality and nutrition among men & boys can lead to positive behaviour change in families while equipping more community members with knowledge and tools for ensuring food security.

WFP food assistance policies and programmes facilitate women’s participation in group initiatives – where appropriate – that build women’s knowledge, skills and self-confidence and support social networks on which women can draw in times of need.

WFP invests in community and school-based strategies where gaps exist and partnerships for school feeding that generate more sustainable incentives for parents to continue girls’ education beyond primary school.

Actions targeting a specific gender and/or age group are based on a comprehensive gender and age analysis demonstrating that they respond to the needs identified.

Outcomes and indicators of WFP’s Strategic Plan are updated to stimulate and track gender outcomes.

Country strategies are based on country gender analysis & respond to strengths and weaknesses identified in WFP’s mandated areas of responsibility.

Gender analysis findings are an integral element of the programme cycle and quality control systems and inform central planning documents and major regional and country programme documents.

WFP food assistance policies and programmes involve different sex and age groups in decisions about assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Inclusion is facilitated when assessment teams and community-level focus group discussions involve women, men or both as appropriate.

WFP works with partners at regional, national and local levels to identify areas for improvement and mutual accountability for integrating gender equality and women’s empowerment into WFP food assistance.

Country strategies are based on country gender analysis & respond to strengths and weaknesses identified in WFP’s mandated areas of responsibility.

WFP uses technologies, services and infrastructure that help to reduce women’s unpaid workloads linked to WFP food assistance.

Context-specific initiatives are designed to promote the involvement in gender work of men & boys: increased understanding of gender equality and nutrition among men & boys can lead to positive behaviour change in families while equipping more community members with knowledge and tools for ensuring food security.

WFP food assistance policies and programmes facilitate women’s participation in group initiatives – where appropriate – that build women’s knowledge, skills and self-confidence and support social networks on which women can draw in times of need.

WFP invests in community and school-based strategies where gaps exist and partnerships for school feeding that generate more sustainable incentives for parents to continue girls’ education beyond primary school.

WFP uses technologies, services and infrastructure that help to reduce women’s unpaid workloads linked to WFP food assistance.

Context-specific initiatives are designed to promote the involvement in gender work of men & boys: increased understanding of gender equality and nutrition among men & boys can lead to positive behaviour change in families while equipping more community members with knowledge and tools for ensuring food security.

WFP food assistance policies and programmes facilitate women’s participation in group initiatives – where appropriate – that build women’s knowledge, skills and self-confidence and support social networks on which women can draw in times of need.

WFP invests in community and school-based strategies where gaps exist and partnerships for school feeding that generate more sustainable incentives for parents to continue girls’ education beyond primary school.

WFP uses technologies, services and infrastructure that help to reduce women’s unpaid workloads linked to WFP food assistance.