



Gender in Nutrition in Humanitarian Context, including migration Training Series Session 2

2, 09, 23 and 30 May 2024
From 9:00 am (Panama time)

Training organizers



UNICEF LACRO



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Housekeeping

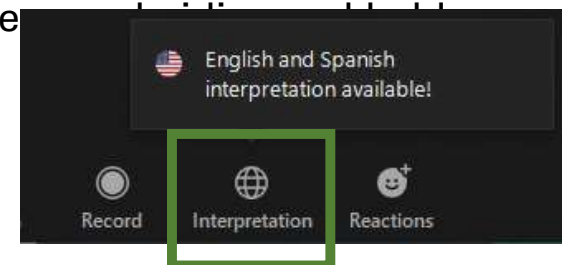


English - Instructions to use ZOOM with interpretation service.

- 1. Click the icon “interpretation” available at the bottom of the screen.
- 2. Select the audio that you want to hear (English or Spanish).
- 3. Important for speakers: Please keep speaking in just one language, do not switch between 2 languages you speak.

Español- Instrucciones para utilizar ZOOM con servicio de interpretación.

- 1. Haga click en el ícono de “interpretación” que se encuentra en la parte inferior de la pantalla.
- 2. Seleccione el audio que desea escuchar (inglés o español).
- 3. Importante para las personas que hablan: mantenga el uso de un solo idioma.



Housekeeping



Language of the workshop

- Presentations/content on the screen will be shown in English
- Discussions will take place in English and Spanish

Questions

- Ask your questions in the chat along the sessions and during Q&A.

Group work

- Automatic assignation to groups

Folder of resources in UNICEF Sharedrive

At the end of the training, you will have access to:

- Presentations
- Recordings
- Resources/documentation



Webinar Working Group



0



Supporting Donors

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Slide 5

0 Logos to be updated based on the working group members

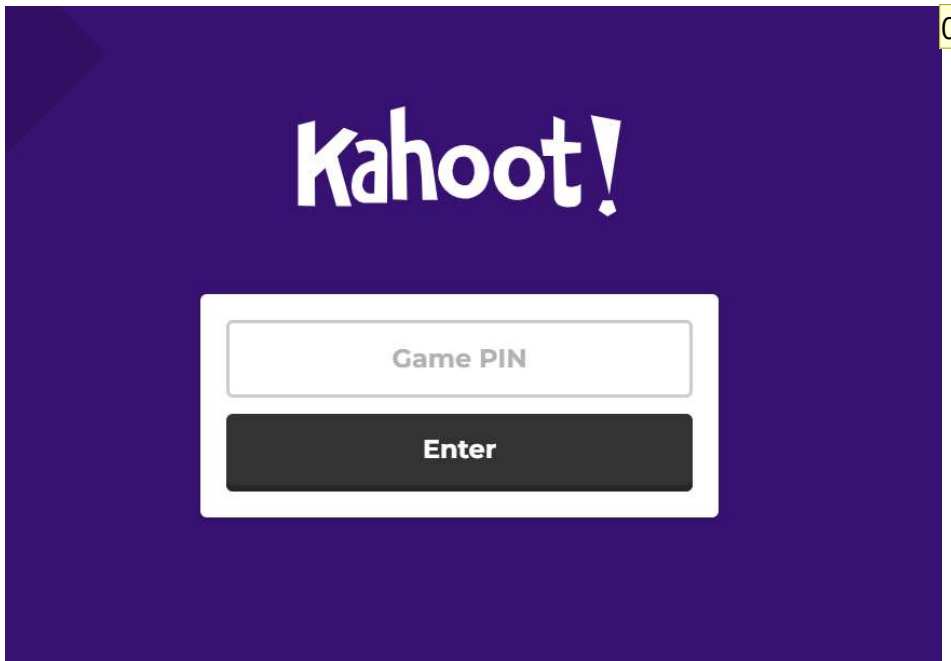
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1 GNC Technical Alliance donors

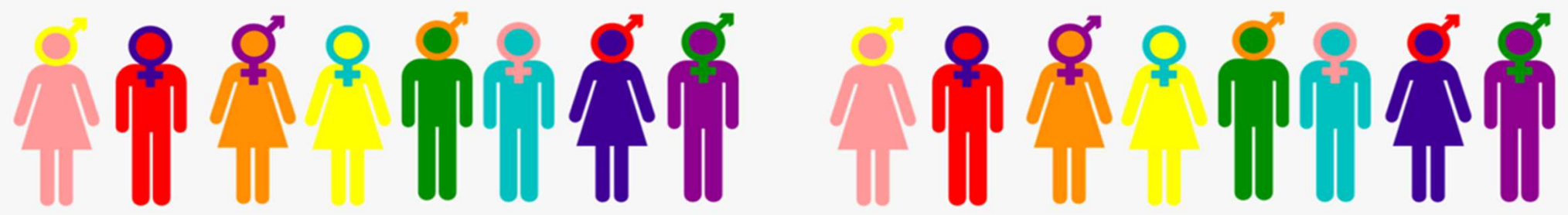
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QUIZ Recap session 1



Join
www.Kahoot.it



Slide 6

0 Women during humanitarian emergencies and migration

, 2024-04-22T19:26:39.276

1 For question 2: What about: Do you think the nutritional status of women and men are affected the same way in emergencies?

Maybe it is a basic one, but it could be useful for the Gender focal points.

, 2024-04-22T20:37:55.190

Gender in Nutrition in Humanitarian Contexts, including migration

Session 2: Gender in Situation Analysis

Date 09 May 2024 Time 09-11 am Panama

Objectives:

By the end of this session, participants will build key competencies and increase their understanding of:

- Why Gender assessments matter
- How to conduct a gender analysis for better gender sensitive nutrition programming
- Utilize guidance to integrate Gender in any need assessment including a Joint Nutrition Assessment
- What is a Safety audit & the Acceptability, Availability, Accessibility and Quality framework

Today's Agenda

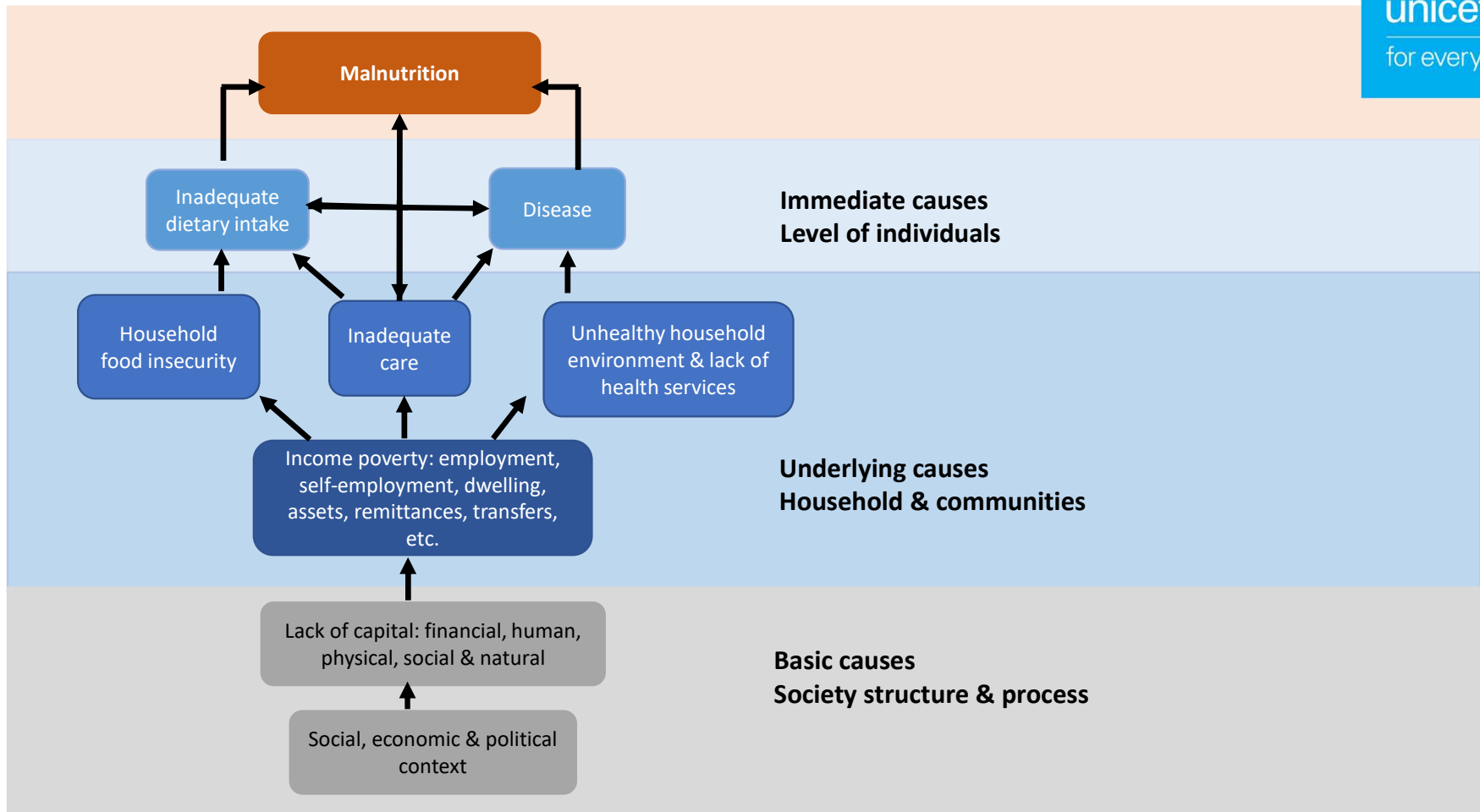
1. Difference between food security and nutrition interventions in emergencies
2. Why Gender Analysis Matters?
3. Key factors to ensure a comprehensive understanding of a given situation
4. Tools & Methods for Gender assessments and analysis including Ethical Considerations
5. How to integrate a gender analysis in the nutrition assessment
6. Case study: Safety Audit
7. Monitoring
8. Take home messages
9. Quiz

Difference between food security & nutrition interventions in emergencies?



Yvette Fautsch
Nutrition Specialist, UNICEF LACRO

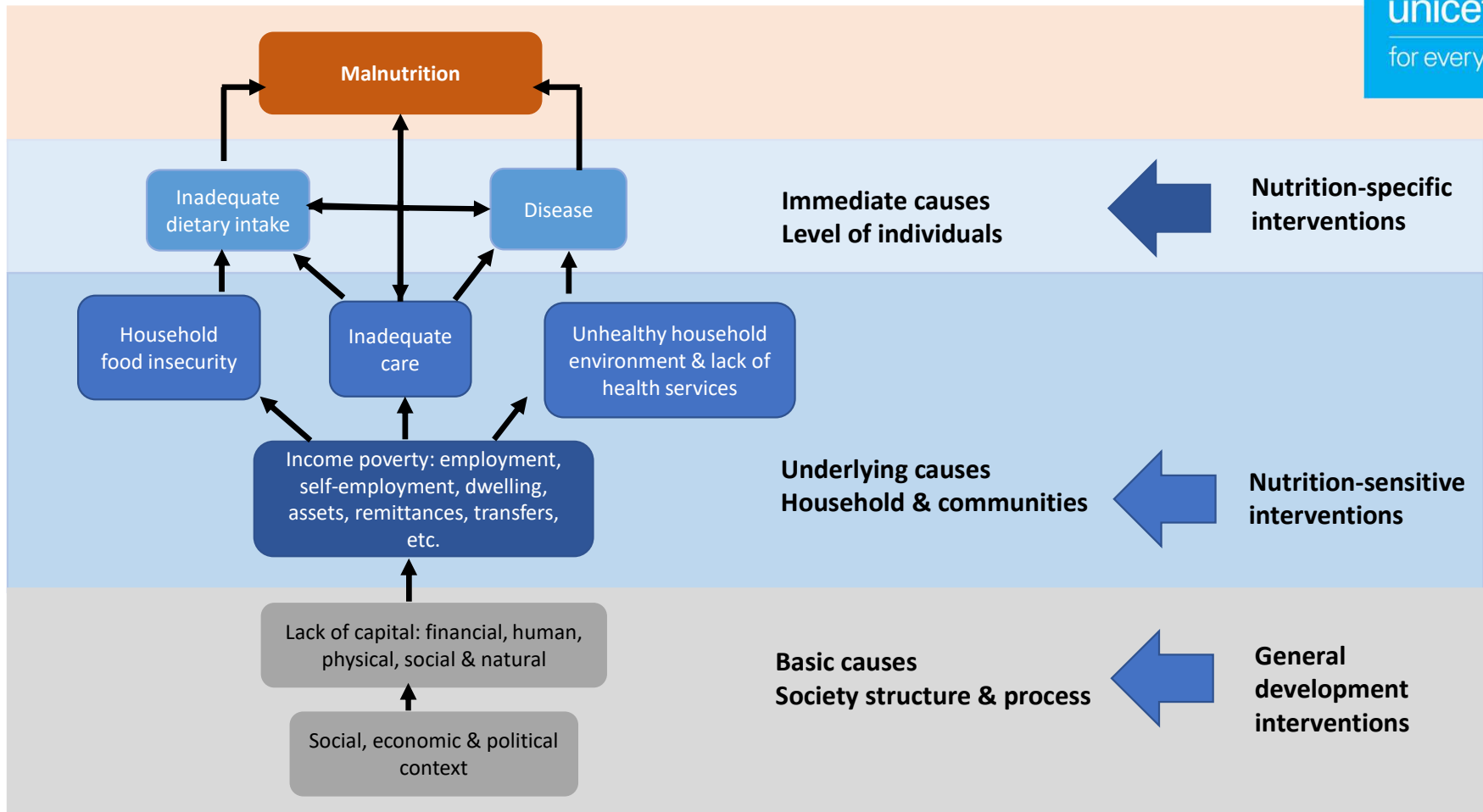
What causes malnutrition?



UNICEF Conceptual Framework of Malnutrition

Adapted from UNICEF (1990)

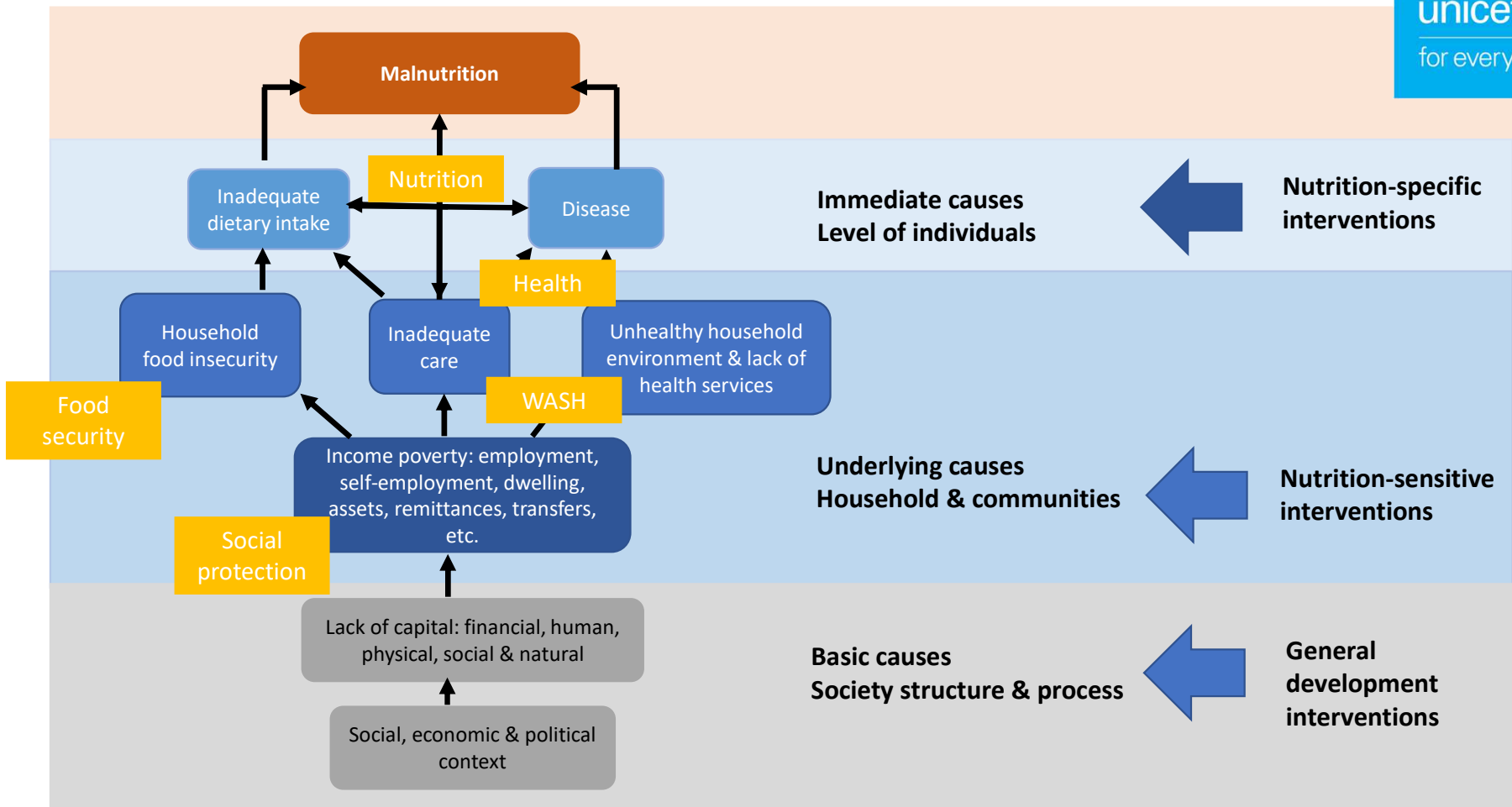
How to present or address malnutrition?



UNICEF Conceptual Framework of Malnutrition

Adapted from UNICEF (1990)

The role of different sectors in Nutrition



UNICEF Conceptual Framework of Malnutrition

Adapted from UNICEF (1990)

Key differences between Nutrition & FS interventions in humanitarian situations

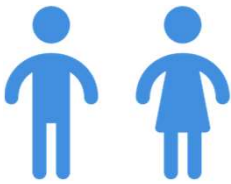


Nutrition

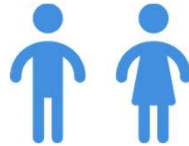
Vulnerable groups:



PLW



Children under 5
Middle school children
Adolescents



Especially children
under 2

Target groups



Food Security

General population



Objectives

- Address specific nutritional needs
- Identify & treat malnutrition
- Improve survival

Increase physical & economic access to food

Key differences between Nutrition & FS interventions in humanitarian situations



Activities

Nutrition

Food Security

- Support for appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF)
- Micronutrient supplementation
- Prevention of acute malnutrition
- Identification & Treatment of acute malnutrition

- Delivery of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, materials, veterinary supplies, etc.)
- Establishment of food assistance infrastructure, including facilities (dining rooms, communal kitchens, shelters, etc.)
- Adaptation of spaces for food production, storage, preparation & consumption.
- Food assistance/distribution (food rations, food kits and hot rations)

Brainstorm: Why Gender Analysis Matters in Nutrition?



Pilar Charle Cuellar
Research Advisor ACH-Spain

key factors to ensure a comprehensive understanding of a given situation



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Gender roles & norms

Traditional roles & norms includes roles related to caregiving, decision-making, access to resources, & participation in public life-workload, barriers to access to nutrition services, Safety concerns relate to nutrition services, Dietary restriction for women, girls & boys.

Gender-Based Discrimination & Inequality

Assessing the prevalence of gender-based discrimination & inequality in access to education, healthcare, employment, & other resources .

Gender Disparities in Access to Resources

Investigate disparities in access to resources such as food, water, healthcare, education, & economic opportunities between genders.

Gender Based Violence

Analyze the prevalence & impact of GBV, including domestic violence, sexual violence, & harassment. Understand how affect individuals based on gender & exacerbate inequalities.

Women's Empowerment & Participation

Assess the level of women's empowerment & participation in decision-making processes at the HH, community, & institutional levels. Political representation, leadership roles, & economic autonomy.

key factors to ensure a comprehensive understanding of a given situation



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Impacts of Crises & Displacement

In humanitarian context, analyze how gender dynamics are affected & how they influence vulnerability, resilience, & coping mechanisms. Specific needs & women, men, girls, boys vulnerabilities in these contexts.

Intersectionality

Recognize the intersecting identities & factors that influence individuals' experiences of gender inequality, such as race, ethnicity, class, age, disability, sexual orientation.

Legal & policy Frameworks

Evaluate the existing legal & policy frameworks related to gender equality & women's rights at the national levels.

Data collection & Analysis

Ensure that data collection methods & analysis techniques are gender-sensitive & inclusive. Collect disaggregated data by gender to identify disparities & inform evidence-based interventions.

Consultation & Participation

Involve women, men, girls, & boys in the analysis process through consultations, FGD & participatory methods. Ensure that diverse voices & perspectives are heard & incorporated into the analysis.

Tools & Methods for Gender assessments and analysis

Objectives of a Nutrition Needs Assessment (NNA)



1. Identify **groups vulnerable** to malnutrition affected by an emergency;
2. Obtain **nutrition-specific and multisectoral** relevant data & evidence on the **determinants & drivers** of maternal & child malnutrition and groups most at risk;
3. Guide **timely decision-making** & emergency nutrition response, strategies, advocacy, budget, equipment, skills & staff needs;
4. Support monitoring of the nutrition situation.

Minimum gender requirements in preparation of emergency nutrition assessments



1. **Review secondary data** while taking into account gender roles, responsibilities and vulnerabilities.
2. **Interview representatives** of the health, FS, WASH sectors to assess gender sensitivities & gaps in the way services had functioned prior to the disaster.
3. **Select assessment teams:** both Women & Men, generalists & specialists, including those with skills in gender-sensitive data collection & communicating with children. Familiar with language(s) & area, communicate in culturally acceptable ways.
4. **Brief the team & translators on gender sensitivities** in single- and mixed-sex discussion groups.

Gender analysis

Poll Question: Have you conducted a Gender Analysis in your Country ?

Minimum gender requirements during emergency nutrition assessments



Collect Sex
Age DD

- Nutrition, morbidity, mortality data.
- If not be possible in very initial stages differentiate the needs of adults/children & men/women.

Further
SADD

- 0 -6m, 6-12 m, 12-24m, 2-5 years, 6-12 years, 13-17 years;
- then in 10-year brackets and by sex, specifying PLW.

Key
Informant
Interviews

- With local authority representatives (Male & Female), government. staff, health facility, operational agencies, traders, youth organizations...
- Male & Female community representatives and/or community organizations.

Inclusion

- Ensure an adequate involvement of representatives of the whole community in the process, especially Women and Girls, marginalized less visible groups.

Steps of Gender analysis



1. **Find existing data about Gender & GBV issues** that might affect equal & safe access to nutrition programs through a desk review
2. **Collect missing information** through informational interviews & FGDs & analyze the findings.
3. **Use the Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, Quality (AAAQ) framework** for identifying & analyzing barriers to services that may not be immediately apparent.
4. In addition suggested areas for **GBV risk assessment** (see session 4)
5. Data should always **be desegregated by gender & age**
6. Develop **recommendations & action plans** based on the results

Ethical & safety considerations in data collection



- **Location** – close to where Women and vulnerable groups can easily access.
- **Timing** – during time when Women are least busy. Not during school time for girls.
- **Female staff** – to conduct interview & Focus Group Discussions for Women & Girls.
- **Power dynamics** – balance participation & potential conflict at home with partners & communities
- **Topics** – never collect any information about their GBV experience or incident. Focus on information you need in your sector & safety issues.
- **Know the referral** – team should know how to respond to a GBV disclosure in case

QUIZ



How to integrate a gender analysis in the nutrition assessment?

How to integrate a gender analysis in the nutrition assessment



Examine gender roles with focus on **their abilities & skills related to nutrition**, their **access to & control of food, productive resources & appropriate technology** and their **nutritional vulnerabilities**:

- **Ask Women & Men & adolescents** about their major issues and concerns.
- Determine the norms and practices that **discriminate against sex & age**.
- Adapt **qualitative nutrition assessment tools** to determine the gender disparities between women, girls, boys and men in terms of FS, nutrition, & access to food and services.
- **Perform a participatory assessment** with women, girls, boys and men together & separately, and consider different socio-economic or cultural groups.
- **Analyse** the above information and use it to implement programmes.

=

Qualitative data should be collected to enable a gender analysis & to answer the questions:

- **What are the gender dimensions of food security, health and nutrition?**
- **What are the gender disparities in nutrition outcomes?**



Joint Needs Assessment (JNA)

R4V "Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela" is a collaborative initiative established to address the humanitarian needs of refugees and migrants from Venezuela across LAC region.

The Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) questionnaires, in Spanish and English were developed from a previous broader needs assessment guidance of the Regional R4V Nutrition Sector

<https://www.r4v.info/en/document/nutrition-needs-assessment-guidance>

Structure of the questionnaire

Demography

HH members

Housing

WASH

Food security

Education

Nutrition

General protection

GBV

Child protection

Sectors and population types where the PiN calculation is mandatory

- Education
- Food Security
- Health
- Humanitarian transportation
- Integration
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Protection (Child Protection)
- Protection (GBV)
- Protection (Human Trafficking and Smuggling)
- Shelter
- WASH

Indicators JNA R4V 2024								
Sector: Nutrition								
Unique_Q	Ind_ID	Type of population	Formulation of the indicator	Core Indicator	Calculation formula	Measurement Unit	Relevance Condition	Comments
NUT_D1_Q1	NUT_D1	Destination	Number of identified pregnant and lactating women	Yes	Number of pregnant and lactating women who did not receive the minimum package of nutrition interventions in the last 3 months/Total number of pregnant and/or lactating women	Household members	To all household members who are female and aged 14 and older	-
NUT_D1_Q2		Destination	The percentage of pregnant and lactating women who have not received the minimum package of nutritional interventions in the last 3 months				If the woman is pregnant or lactating, the following question is asked	-
NUT_D2_Q1	NUT_D2	Destination	DESCRIPTION: Number of pregnant and lactating women with minimal dietary diversity.	No	-	Household members	If the woman is pregnant or lactating, this question is asked:	-
NUT_D3_Q1	NUT_D3	Destination	DESCRIPTION: Number of pregnant and lactating women who consumed unhealthy foods	No	-	Household members	If the woman is pregnant or lactating, this question is asked:	-
NUT_D4_Q1	NUT_D4	Destination	The percentage of boys and girls under 6 months who did not receive the minimum package of nutrition interventions in the last 3 months	Yes	Number of infants under 6 months who did not receive the minimum package of nutrition interventions in the last 3 months/Total number of infants aged 6 months or less.	Household members	For babies aged 6 months or less, identified from the demographic question MH_5.	-
NUT_D5_Q1	NUT_D5	Destination	The percentage of infants under 6 months who were not exclusively breastfed	Yes	Number of infants under 6 months who were not exclusively breastfed/Total number of infants aged 6 months or less.	Household members	For children aged 6 months or less.	-
NUT_D5_Q2		Destination				Household members	For children aged 6 months or less.	-
NUT_D6_Q1	NUT_D6	Destination	DESCRIPTION: Number of women experiencing difficulties in breastfeeding infants under 6 months.	No	-	Household members	If the woman is pregnant or lactating, this question is asked:	-
NUT_D7_Q1	NUT_D7	Destination	DESCRIPTION: Number of caregivers of infants under 6 months who received donations of infant formula	No	-	Household members	For children aged 6 months or less.	-
			Percentage of boys and girls aged 6 to 59 months who have not received the minimum package of nutrition interventions in the last 3 months		Number of boys and girls between 6 and 23 months who did not receive the minimum package of nutrition interventions in the last 3 months/Total number of infants aged between 6 and 23 months.		It is reported for two separate age groups:	

R4V



Group work

Each group will have 2 Key factors of analysis. What questions to add to the JNA nutrition sector?

- 1. Gender roles & norms / Gender Disparities in Access to Resources**
- 2. Gender-Based Discrimination & Inequality / Gender Based Violence**
- 3. Women's Empowerment & Participation / Consultation & Participation**
- 4. Impacts of Crises & Displacement / Intersectionality**
- 5. Legal & policy Frameworks / Data collection & Analysis**

Safety Audit



Dimple Save
Head of Health and Nutrition,
AAH South Sudan

Success story - South Sudan

UNICEF identified nutrition workers as a key target group for capacity building on GBV. UNICEF has supported its implementing partners & the broader Nutrition Cluster on:

- **promoting the recruitment & retention** of female staff,
- ensuring that nutrition workers are familiar with the available **GBV response services & are trained on how to safely & appropriately provide referrals to survivors,**
- encouraging all nutrition workers to have **codes of conduct in place, &**
- engaging in **safety audits.**

What is Safety?



Dignity

Accessibility

Acceptability

Quality

Service delivery
*(including staff/volunteers,
programs, coordination,
operations etc.) that...*

Participation

1. Does not cause or increase the likelihood of GBV,

2. Proactively facilitates & monitors vulnerable groups' equal access to services &

3. Is responsive to gender & GBV risks in the environment.

Satisfaction

Usage/
Utilization

Well-being

Availability

Safety Audits



- A simple, practical way to collect information related to GBV-related safety risks
 - **analysis & advocacy with relevant actors.**
- Can be incorporated into **regular assessment/monitoring activities** to track changes over time.
- **Observation (mandatory):** Walk around a camp, community or facility & visually identify potential safety risks.
- **Consultation (recommended):** FGDs &/or KIIs re. access challenges &/or safety concerns.

Promising practice



South Sudan

- AAH has developed a tool to identify potential GBV related risks at & around the nutrition centers.
- It allows to identify **key issues that could affect the safety** of the beneficiaries & consequently find ways **to mitigate & prevent these risks** as well as identify effective program elements to ensure **safety of the community** at the sites of operation.

South Sudan Nutrition Cluster OTP & TSFP SAFETY AUDITY TOOL

Name of site and county: _____ Name of agency: _____

Date of safety audit: _____ Time of safety audit: _____

PART 1: Observation			
#	Question	Check Yes/No	Explain
1	Are female staff/volunteers participating in nutrition activities at the site? <i>[if there is any other cadre of staff at the site, please mention that separately]</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	CNWs Total number of staff <input type="text"/> Number of female staff <input type="text"/> CNV Total number of staff <input type="text"/> Number of female staff <input type="text"/> Other cadre of staff
2	Is there overcrowding at the Nutrition	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	

Monitoring the inclusion of Gender into a Nutrition response

Gender elements to take into account when monitoring a nutrition response



- **Routine monitoring data** + community consultation + collected SADD :
 - to enhance nutrition programs safety,
 - achieve nutrition-specific goals & targets,
 - address needs of affected communities & ensure accountability to affected communities
- **Integrate Gender & GBV** lens into the regular monitoring of the markers of good programming –
- The gender & safety issues related to the **Accessibility, Availability, Acceptability and Quality** can be done through **safety audits &/or** examining safety perceptions of affected communities.
- Look at GBV risks related to nutrition programs 0

Slide 38

- 0 Esta parte quizás se repite, y como dijeron ayer en la reunión que no se lleven solo la idea que genero es GBV.
¿Qué crees ?
, 2024-05-09T08:44:31.189

Barriers to service using AAAQ framework



Barriers to service using AAAQ framework



AAAQ framework normally used in healthcare, but is useful for assessing all types of GBV services particularly for identifying barriers to services that may not be immediately apparent.

Accessibility

Physical Accessibility: Location, route, safety, other physical barriers

Financial Accessibility: User fees, transportation cost.

Administrative Accessibility: Civil documents, procedures i.e. mandatory reporting, administrative complication to access the service. Language.

Social Accessibility: Social norms (e.g. women can only talk to women, men has to approve women's access to the service), cultural belief, social exclusion, stigma to access the services etc.

Information Accessibility: availability of the information of the service. Who receive the information, language, style of communications,



Availability: Is the service available ?

Acceptability: Is the service acceptable to the affected population (M/F different age & abilities)

Quality: Do service providers possess the necessary skills/training? Are there adequate supplies? Are the facilities safe & sanitary? Quality also extends to the way people are treated before, during & after accessing services.

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Monitoring Common Gender/GBV bottlenecks & barriers to nutrition services

Dual responsibilities for
women & girls

Masculine & feminine
ideals & expectations

Excessive time burden

Lack of resources &
decision making

Lack of safety & mobility

Limited access to knowledge,
information & technology

Brainstorming on indicators : What indicators on Gender and GBV could you add in your monitoring plan to verify Gender inclusion

(Jamboard)

Example of Gender/GBV indicators to be add in a nutrition monitoring plan



Assessment, analysis & planning

Quantitative: Number of assessment respondents who are female

Qualitative: How do women & girls perceive their level of participation in the program design? What enhances women's & girls' participation in the design process? What are barriers to female participation in these processes?

Recourse mobilization

Quantitative: Number of nutrition funding proposals or strategies that include at least one GBV risk-reduction objective, activity or indicator from the GBV Guidelines

Implementation

Quantitative: Number of affected persons who report concerns about experiencing GBV when asked about access to nutrition services, Number of women who are actively involved in community-based nutrition committees & groups.

Qualitative: How do women perceive their level of participation in nutrition community-based committees? What are barriers to female participation in nutrition committees?

Take Home Messages



- **Nutritional need assessments** should be done using **gender & GBV lens** to generate data on the challenges & opportunities faced by the different vulnerable groups
- **Ethical considerations** need to be taken to collect information on Gender through **Key informant interviews and Focus group Discussion**
- **Safety Audits** can be incorporated into regular assessment/monitoring activities to track changes over time.
- **Monitoring safety & setting indicators** are key to ensure nutrition programs are reaching all segments of the affected population

Last quiz



Thank you !

