



Nourish Life

Integrating Gender Equality into Technical Assistance *Working Draft*

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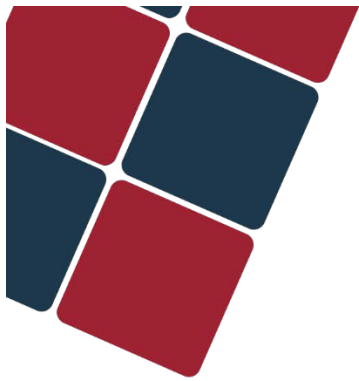
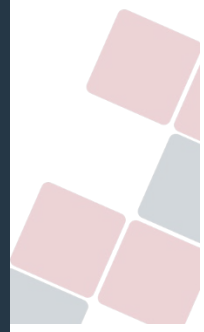


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This guidance document was created with support from UK Aid, under the Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) project. Through TAN, Nutrition International (NI) provides technical assistance (TA) to select member countries of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and to the SUN Movement Secretariat, to support effective scale-up of nutrition.

Through its Nutrition Technical Assistance Mechanism (NTEAM), NI shares its expertise globally to support the scale-up of nutrition for the most vulnerable. We believe that knowledge, rigorously obtained and generously shared, is key to effective progress for nutrition. NTEAM provides timely and coordinated expert TA to countries and agencies, convenes global experts to tackle key nutrition issues, and encourages broad use of knowledge by translating technical information and research into accessible guidance, tools and resources.





Introduction

Background

Nutrition programs need to respond to different nutritional needs for different sexes and ages, as well as consider and respond to gender inequalities, gender norms and related social dynamics that have implications for the effectiveness of interventions. Addressing both sex specific needs (biological differences) and gender relations (social constructs and gender roles and responsibilities, which are based on different socially accepted norms and behaviours in different societies) in nutrition is critical and can result in larger improvements in nutrition and health outcomes than if gender inequalities are not addressed.

Technical assistance (TA) providers under the Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) project support the various stages of nutrition policy development and implementation. They are in a unique position to integrate gender equality considerations in their work, including in their interactions with multiple key stakeholders, influencers and decision-makers in-country, regionally and globally.

Purpose of this guide

Incorporating a gender perspective will help TA providers carry out TA assignments more effectively and successfully. Recognizing that concepts and notions for advancing gender equality may be new to TA providers who are not gender experts, and that sensitization on gender equality is a process, this guide is meant to offer practical guidance for gender mainstreaming in TA provision. It is intended as a quick checklist of recommendations for effectively addressing gender equality considerations throughout the TA process. This tool provides a necessary starting point to the complex process of mainstreaming gender in TA in multi-sectoral nutrition initiatives.

This guide was informed by a review of the literature on nutrition and gender, including the World Health Organization (WHO) gender assessment framework¹, and reviewed by gender specialists.

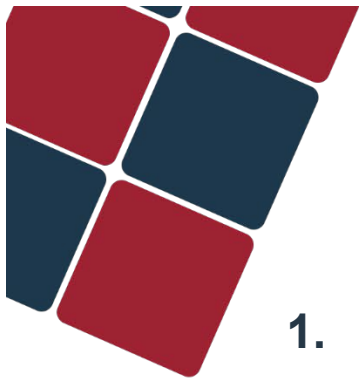
How to use this guide

This guide is composed of two sections: section 1 provides considerations for gender equality in areas of work that are found in all TA, and section 2 provides considerations for gender equality specific to different types of TA requested by SUN countries. While it may not be possible to address all aspects listed in the checklists, multiple components should be considered in order to adequately integrate gender in any given TA assignment. The TA provider should make a deliberate decision, in agreement with TAN staff, on which specific considerations to address from the checklists below.

Additional key resources are listed at the end of this guide. These resources provide more information on the topics covered in each section, but focused expert assistance (e.g. for gender budgeting) may be needed. It is important to seek this support if and where needed.

¹ http://www.who.int/gender/mainstreaming/GMH_Participant_GenderAssessmentTool.pdf





1. Checklists for use across all technical assistance

TA assignments, regardless of their specific focus area or objectives, often include a landscape analysis and broad stakeholder engagement. This section provides guidance on ways to consider gender equality in both of these categories and is recommended for use for all TA delivery supported under TAN.

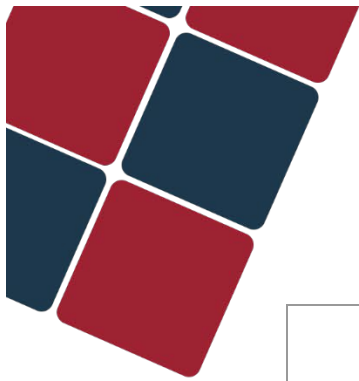
1.1 Landscape analysis

A landscape analysis provides an opportunity to understand the gender policy environment for any given TA, and the potential impact on gender equality that the TA may have, intentionally or not.

✓	Considerations for addressing gender equality – Landscape analysis
	1. Review of gender-based analyses ² , sex-disaggregated indicators and findings emerging from interviews with women’s groups, women’s ministries, and/or other advocates.
	2. Relevant local, national and global gender policies, legislation and strategic plans related to this work are reviewed and incorporated, including, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and nutrition policies, plans from Women’s Affairs ▪ Plans from other sectors, e.g. education and WASH. Be aware of policies that may have implicit or explicit gender biases that influence nutrition or may be harmful from a gender perspective ▪ Economic policies, poverty reduction strategies and social policies that have different implications for men and women
	3. Data specific to women, men, boys and girls are reviewed, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutritional requirements of each group ▪ Dietary practices of each group ▪ Feeding practices of each group ▪ Access to health nutrition services for women, men, girls and boys (including any inequalities in access between groups, as well as differing biological needs)
	4. Gender roles and norms, power and decision-making dynamics are reviewed and documented (see <i>list of sources in Section 2.1, item 3</i>), for example:

² A gender analysis “identifies, assesses and informs actions to address inequality that come from: different gender norms (across the lifecycle), roles and relations, unequal power relations between and among groups of men and women (and adolescent girls and boys) and the interaction of contextual factors with gender such as sexual orientation, ethnicity, education or employment status”. For more terms and tools in gender mainstreaming, see the WHO glossary: <http://www.who.int/gender-equity-rights/understanding/gender-definition/en/>.





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to resources (e.g. business, property, technology, services) ▪ Knowledge, attitudes (cultural norms, beliefs) and practices about gender and nutrition ▪ Decision-making and gender division of labour/household activities in the family and the community
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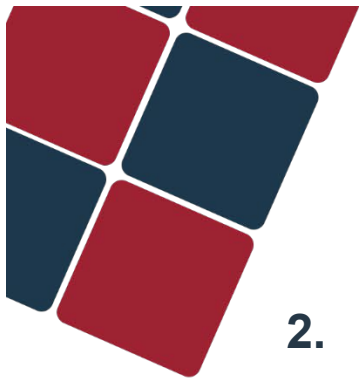
1.2 Participation of stakeholders in consultations, meetings and workshops

Gender balance and dynamics in the participation of all TA activities (consultations, meetings, workshops, etc.) should be considered and planned for. Ensuring a wide variety of stakeholders are involved (with both men and women represented) can have an important impact on the outcome of these meetings. Essential considerations include how agendas are set, who has an opportunity to contribute substantively, and by whom decisions on TA design and implementation are made. The focus and design of TA activities, resource allocation and target groups to be engaged will influence the content of the deliverables produced under TA and the relevance of future interventions for women and men.

✓	Considerations for addressing gender equality – Stakeholder participation
	1. Females and males are invited and meaningful participation in TA activities (consultations, meetings, workshops) is encouraged. This should be tracked quantitatively (number of participants) as well as qualitatively (level of participation in agenda setting, speaking as panellists, and decision-making).
	2. Specific gender-related groups (e.g. women’s and men’s groups, groups focused on gender and Women’s Affairs) are included in consultations.
	3. The influence of gender as a factor in access to nutrition is included in the agenda and in discussions.
	4. Interventions to address gender and nutrition are identified and discussed. These should include gender-sensitive/nutrition-specific and gender-specific/nutrition-sensitive interventions. ³
	5. Qualitative barriers to participation of women and men in nutrition activities (e.g. when and where the meetings take place to facilitate participation of both men and women).
	6. Women’s groups, women’s ministries, and/or other advocates are invited to contribute meaningfully in discussions at all stages.

³ For more information on nutrition-sensitive, nutrition-specific, gender-specific, and gender-sensitive interventions, see CORE Group Technical Resource Guide: https://coregroup.org/wp-content/uploads/media-backup/documents/Resources/Tools/Gender_Sensitive_SBC_Tech_Resource_Guide_Final.pdf





2. Checklists for specific types of technical assistance

In addition to the two checklists presented in section 1 of this document, gender equality should be considered and incorporated in specific ways for different types of TA supported by NI under TAN. These are listed below, and outlined in the following sections with TA specific checklists:

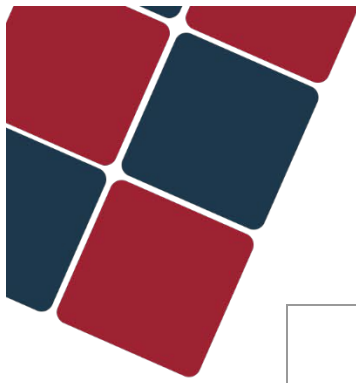
- Nutrition data and evidence generation for informed decision-making
- Support the nutrition enabling environment (legislation, policy, plans and guidelines)
- Nutrition costing, budgeting and financial tracking
- Strengthening functional capacity of SUN Focal Points, organizational development, and institutional development
- Effective operationalization and delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition plans

2.1 Nutrition data and evidence generation for informed decision-making

Accurate data and evidence are necessary to inform policy and planning, and ensure nutrition programming is effective and can lead to results. TA providers support partners in ensuring nutrition data is collected, updated, shared and used to inform nutrition programming.

✓	Checklist – Considerations for addressing gender equality
	1. M&E planning intentionally includes thoughtful sex and gender-based analysis (from gender-sensitive participation, development of indicators and collection of data, through to dissemination and use).
	2. A mix of both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods are used, and lived experience is valued as a contribution.
	3. Data on sex and gender dimensions from country and global sources are taken into consideration when establishing frameworks for monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning, or information systems/platforms for nutrition, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country level (e.g. DHIS 2, Health Management and Information System data, survey data available) ▪ Gender Development Index: http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi ▪ World Bank Gender Data Portal: http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/ ▪ OECD Development Centre’s Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI): http://www.genderindex.org





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compendium of gender scales (including empowerment of females, gender norms and attitudes and beliefs, household decision-making, etc.): https://www.c-changeprogram.org/content/gender-scales-compendium/
4.	<p>Data collected (and tracked over time) reflects differences in sex and gender. This could include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex-disaggregated nutrition data (e.g. diet diversity, level of nutrition knowledge) Other relevant social determinants of health data by male and female (e.g. age, education, income, etc.) that would allow for an intersectional analysis Data on gender dimensions (e.g. decision-making, resources, division of labour, roles, expectations, gender norms) – see <i>list of sources in Section 2.1, item 3</i>
5.	<p>A gender analysis is conducted as part of work planning for data collection, analysis and dissemination.</p>

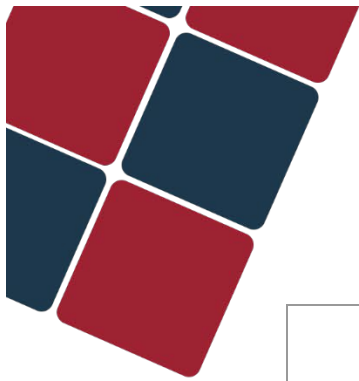
2.2 Supporting the nutrition enabling environment (legislation, policies, plans, guidelines)

An enabling environment for nutrition is necessary to advance effective nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive programming. TA providers support partners in assembling key stakeholders, gathering and analyzing evidence, identifying the desired nutrition impact and developing the necessary legislation, policies, plans and guidelines to achieve this nutrition impact.

✓	Considerations for addressing gender equality – Enabling environment
	<p>1. The SUN Movement checklist, and its gender-specific components, is used to guide the development of national and/or subnational multi-sectoral nutrition plans.⁴</p>
	<p>2. The role of women/girls in nutrition is considered and consciously reflected on when designing legislation, policies, plans and guidelines. This could mean that during discussion with stakeholders and/or in document drafts, there is mention of, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women’s access to, and control over, resources (including income) Women’s and men’s understanding of the importance of good nutrition Women’s involvement in decision-making in the household, in the community and in government

⁴ For the SUN Movement checklist for nutrition plan development, see: <http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Scaling-Up-Nutrition-Quality-national-plan-checklist.pdf>



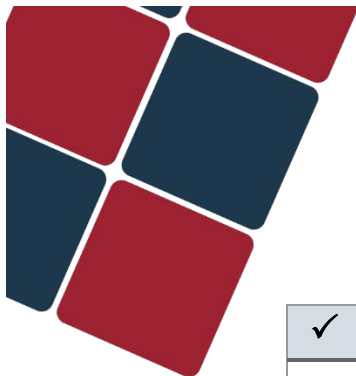


	<p>3. Sex- and gender-based analyses of the deliverables under development (legislation, policy, plans or guidelines) are conducted, including the identification of barriers and enabling factors for gender equality. An accompanying plan to address results is developed.</p>
	<p>4. Relevant documents related to gender (e.g. gender plans or strategies, plans from Women’s Affairs) and ones that may influence gender equality, including those in other sectors (e.g. education, WASH) are taken into consideration in the development of deliverables (legislation, policies, plans and guidelines) and referenced where appropriate.</p>
	<p>5. Gender equality, including women and girls’ empowerment, is explicitly outlined as an objective in the legislation, policies, plans and guidelines under development.</p>
	<p>6. Where evidence is presented in the deliverables produced (legislation, policy, plans or guidelines), data on sex and gender dimensions are included. This could include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sex-disaggregated nutrition data▪ Other relevant social determinants of health data by male and female (e.g. education, income, age, etc.) that would allow for an intersectional analysis▪ Data on gender dimensions (e.g. decision-making, resources, division of labour, roles, expectations, gender norms) – <i>see list of sources in Section 2.1, item 3.</i>
	<p>7. Interventions to address gender and nutrition are identified and included in the deliverables produced (legislation, policies, plans or guidelines). This includes the consideration of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific, as well as gender-specific and gender-sensitive, interventions.</p>
	<p>8. The specific needs of marginalized or vulnerable populations (those who can be discriminated against on the basis of sex, age, ethnicity, education, low-income, sexual orientation, (dis)ability status, geography, etc.) are considered and referenced in the deliverables produced (legislation, policies, plans or guidelines).</p>

2.3 Nutrition costing, budgeting and financial tracking

In order for nutrition policies and plans to lead to change and nutrition impact, appropriate resources need to be allocated for implementation of effective action. TA providers support partners in understanding the costs of action on nutrition, developing nutrition budgets, and develop the systems and frameworks for tracking allocation of resources, resource mobilization and expenditure on nutrition.





✓	Checklist – Considerations for addressing gender equality
	1. A gender analysis (including identifying barriers and enabling factors with respect to costing, budgeting and financing) is conducted, and a plan developed to address identified issues via budgeting, costing and financing.
	2. Gender responsive budgeting ⁵ is employed to promote gender equality and gender equity throughout the budgeting process. ⁶
	3. The utilization of funds allocated specifically to gender-based components (including what is budgeted/spent disaggregated by sex where possible and appropriate) is tracked.
	4. Where evidence is presented in the deliverables produced, data on sex and gender are included. This could include, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sex-disaggregated nutrition data ▪ Other relevant social determinants of health data by male and female (e.g. education, income, age, etc.) that would allow for an intersectional analysis ▪ Data on gender (e.g. decision-making, empowerment, resources, division of labour, roles, expectations, gender norms) – see <i>list of sources in Section 2.1, item 3.</i>

2.4 Strengthening functional capacity of SUN Focal Points, organizational development, and institutional development

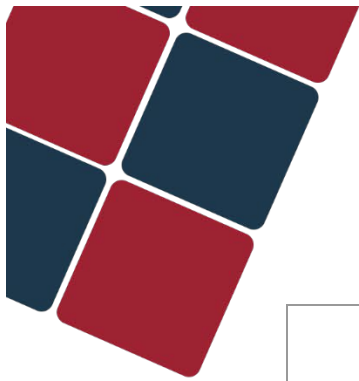
Leadership skills and effective institutional and organizational arrangements are necessary to raise the profile of nutrition. TA providers support the strengthening of this type of functional capacity of SUN Focal Points (FPs) and key influencers to raise the profile of nutrition (including advocacy and gender equality) and the organizational development of institutions that lead to nutrition action.

✓	Checklist – Considerations for addressing gender equality
	1. Interventions to address gender equality and nutrition are identified and discussed during training and capacity-building sessions.
	2. A gender analysis of organizational and human resource practices and policies is conducted (e.g. gender parity of staff, hiring practices, pay equity scales, maternity/paternity leave policies, etc.) and a plan is developed to ensure equitable participation, decision-making power and allocation of resources.

⁵ For more information on gender-based budgeting, see the GSDRC Professional Development Reading Pack : http://gsdrc.org/docs/open/reading-packs/grb_rp.pdf

⁶ Note that this may require an expert who has experience in this area to support the work.





	3. Women’s groups, women’s ministries, and/or other advocates are invited to contribute meaningfully at all stages of programming, planning and organizational design.
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2.5 Effective operationalization and delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition plans

Support provided for the operationalization of nutrition plans and interventions includes many of the areas of work mentioned in the four previous categories of TA (e.g. planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluating and capacity building). TA providers support partners in prioritizing, allocating resources and coordinating action with other stakeholders of the multi-sectoral platforms for effective implementation of plans and interventions.

✓	Checklist – Considerations for addressing gender equality
	1. Data on sex and gender are reviewed to inform the selection of interventions to implement or scale up. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sex-disaggregated nutrition data ▪ Other relevant social determinants of health data by male and female (e.g. education, income, age) that would allow for an intersectional analysis ▪ Gender-specific data (e.g. decision-making, empowerment, resources, division of labour, roles, expectations, gender norms) – <i>see list of sources in Section 2.1 above - item 3.</i>
	2. A gender analysis (including considering who will and will not benefit from interventions, or be adversely affected, as well as identifying unintended outcomes on males and females) of interventions is conducted, using the WHO gender assessment tool ⁷ , and a plan developed and followed to ensure interventions are gender-sensitive ⁸ at minimum and adequate monitoring and evaluation is implemented.
	3. Interventions to address gender and nutrition are identified and included in the programs of activities. This includes the consideration of nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific, as well as gender specific and gender sensitive, interventions.
	4. Women’s government structures and civil society groups are invited to contribute meaningfully at all stages of the operationalization of nutrition plans and interventions.

⁷ Use this WHO tool to assess if a program or policy is gender responsive: http://www.who.int/gender/mainstreaming/GMH_Participant_GenderAssessmentTool.pdf
⁸ For gender transformative initiatives, consider and encourage interventions that challenge existing gender norms and expectations.





Additional resources

Gender analysis

- Catholic Relief Services (2013). *A Sample Gender Analysis*. <https://www.crs.org/sites/default/files/tools-research/a-sample-gender-analysis.pdf>
- Interagency Gender Working Group (2009). *A Manual for Integrating Gender Into Reproductive Health and HIV Programs: From Commitment to Action (2nd edition)*. <https://www.igwg.org/resources/integrating-gender-into-reproductive-health-and-hiv-programs/>

Gender and policy

- Health Policy Project (2014). *Tools for Assessing Gender in Health Policies and Programs*. https://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/121_ToolsforAssessingGenderinHealthPolicFINAL.pdf

Gender-sensitive interventions

- Core Group (2015). *Enhancing Nutrition and Food Security during the First 1,000 Days through Gender-sensitive Social and Behavior Change Tools for Assessing Gender in Health Policies and Programs – A Technical Resource Guide*. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MR9T.pdf

Gender in planning and programming

- World Health Organization (2011). *WHO Gender and Health Planning and Programming Checklist*. http://www.who.int/gender/mainstreaming/GMH_Participant_GenderHealthChecklist.pdf
- Land O'Lakes International Development (2015). *Integrating Gender throughout a Project's Life Cycle 2.0: A Guidance Document for International Development Organizations and Practitioners* https://www.landolakes.org/getattachment/Resources/Tools/Integrating-Gender-into-Land-O-Lakes-Technical-App/Integrating-Gender-throughout-a-Project-s-Life-Cycle_FINAL_compressed.pdf.aspx

Gender-responsive budgeting

- UN Women (2016). *Gender-Responsive Budgeting: Analysis of Budget Programmes from Gender Perspective*. <http://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2016/05/gender-responsive-budgeting--analysis-of-budget-programmes-from-gender-perspective>
- Bosnic, M. (2015). *Gender responsive budgeting. GSDRC Professional Development Reading Pack no. 14*. http://gsdrc.org/docs/open/reading-packs/grb_rp.pdf

Gender and monitoring and evaluating

- UNICEF (2015). *Guidance on Methodologies for Researching Gender Influences on Child Survival, Health and Nutrition*. https://www.unicef.org/gender/files/Guidance_on_Methodologies_for_researching_Gender_influences_on_Child_Survival.pdf

Gender and health

- World Health Organization (2007). *European strategy for child and adolescent health and development*. http://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0020/76511/EuroStrat_Gender_tool.pdf?ua=1



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