



# NiPN

National Information  
Platforms for Nutrition



## NIPN Partners Webinar: Gender technical guidance note *“Integrating gender into NIPN activities”*

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Tuesday, 14th of March 2023



- Please turn off your microphone and camera.
- Please ask questions using the chat box.
- When speaking or sending a chat message, please identify yourself.

We would like to remind you that this session will be recorded and uploaded on the NIPN Website

# Where to find the Technical Guidance Note?



## NOTES TECHNIQUES D'ORIENTATION

L'unité d'appui internationale, en collaboration avec les équipes PNIN des pays et les membres du Groupe consultatif d'experts, a développé **une série de notes techniques d'orientation** pour guider les pays dans l'adaptation et l'application de l'approche PNIN dans leur contexte spécifique.

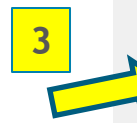
Ces notes techniques ont pour but :

- d'appuyer les pays dans la mise en œuvre d'une approche cohérente et de qualité ;
- de fournir des conseils méthodologiques spécifiques et des outils pratiques pour certaines étapes du processus particulièrement complexes ;
- de renforcer les capacités des équipes PNIN nationales à mettre en œuvre le cycle opérationnel de la PNIN.

Rendez-vous sur le site dédié aux notes techniques d'orientation : <http://www.nipn-nutrition-platforms.org/Guide-PNIN>



[NIPN - Guidance Notes \(nipn-nutrition-platforms.org\)](http://www.nipn-nutrition-platforms.org)



TIME	ITEMS
09.00-09.05	Introduction and objectives of the webinar
09.05-09.45	Guidance note “integrating gender into NIPN activities”
09.45-9.55	Q&A
9.55-10.00	Conclusion and recap of next steps



- To introduce the new Gender technical guidance note to the NIPN countries.
- To familiarize NIPN platform teams with the gender transformative approach (GTA) in nutrition.
- To share recommendations on how to integrate Gender dimensions within the NIPN operational cycle and beyond.
- To identify opportunities to include gender perspective into nutrition programming, from data collection to program design.

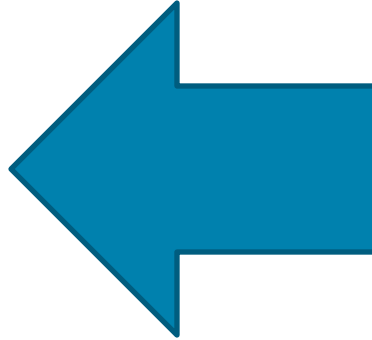


- Gender inequality is both a cause and a consequence of food insecurity.
- 60% of the world's chronically hungry people are women and girls. They suffer disproportionately from poor nutrition and are subject to social, cultural, and political norms in all segments of the food and nutrition system (from production to access and consumption)





- Women have none/limited voice in decision making forums.
- No decision-making capacity about issues affecting their own health.
- No/limited access to land or income
- No/limited access and control over resources
- Systematic gaps in gender data

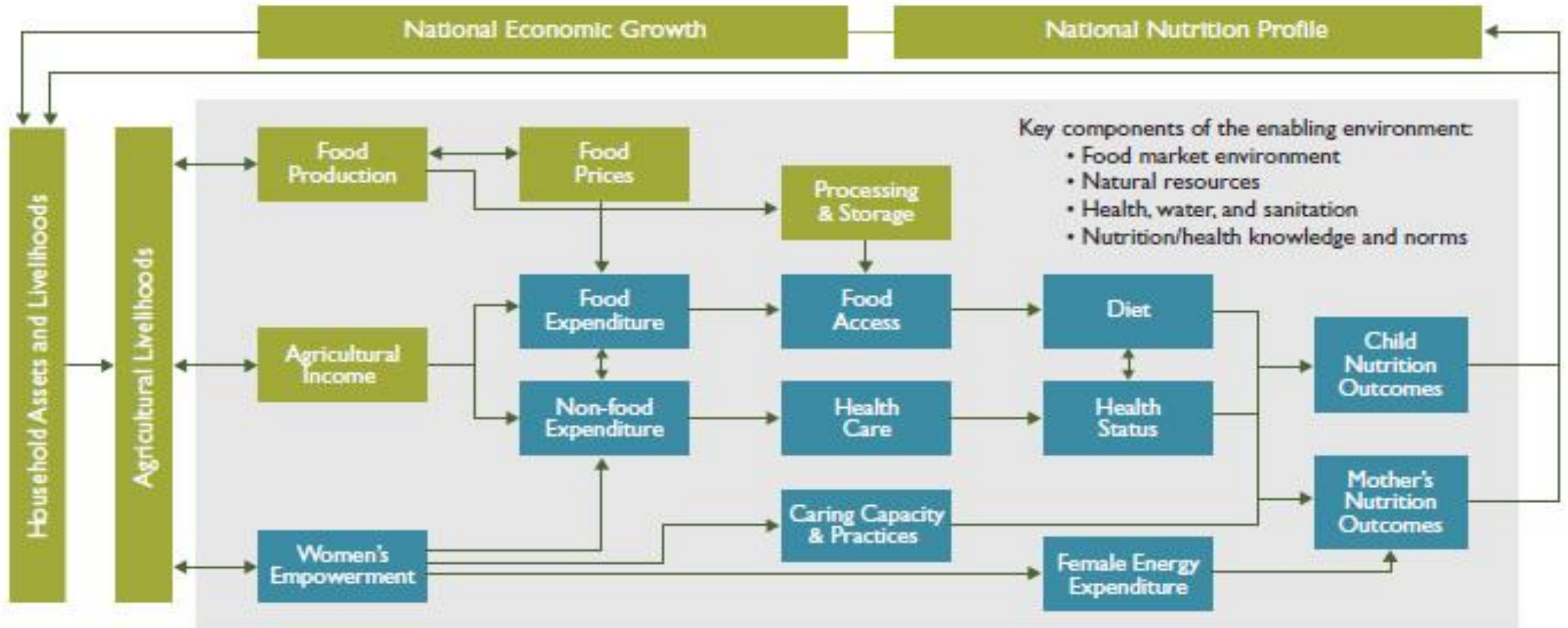
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- Interventions do not meet their needs
  - Reduced possibilities to fight poverty and illiteracy
  - Specific biological needs aren't considered



Gender inequalities

Nutrition outcomes

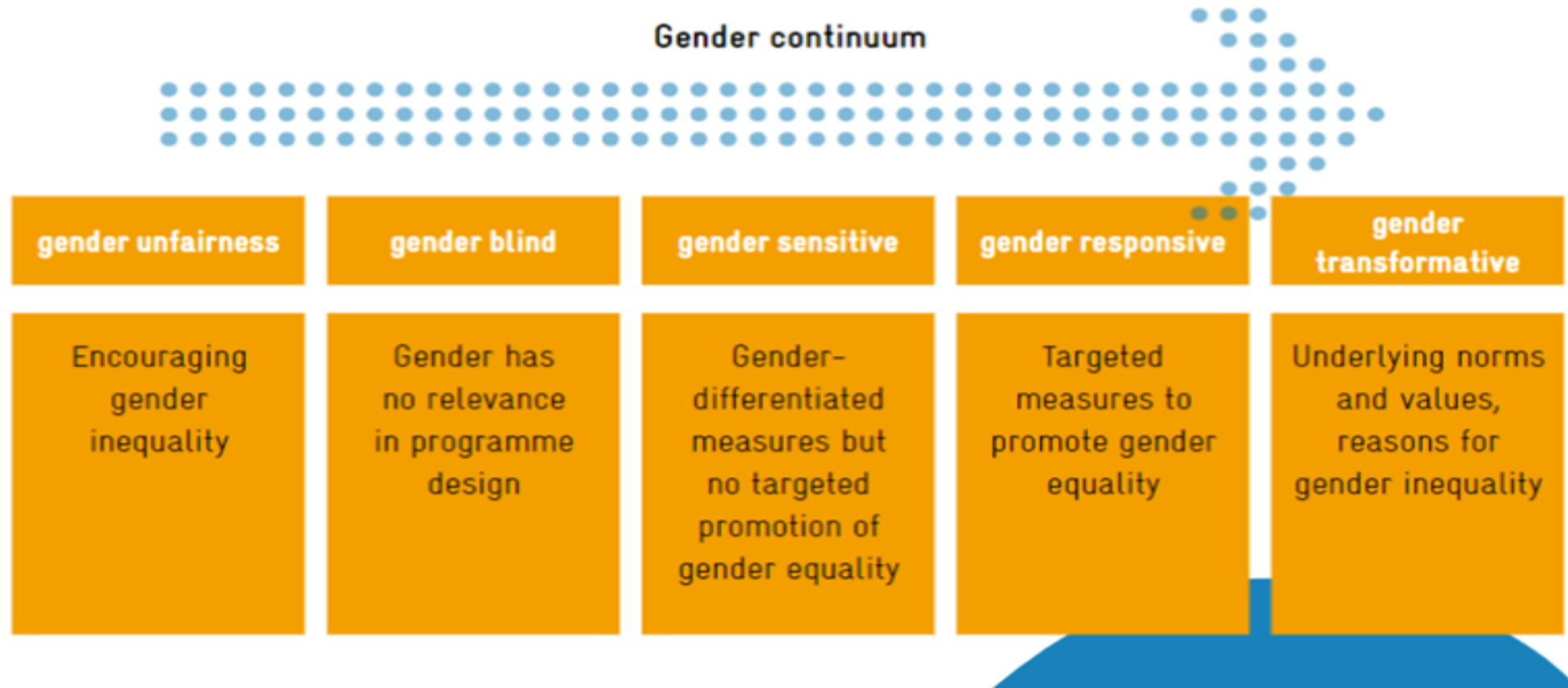




Women's Empowerment Pathway is highlighted in blue







Gender transformative approaches (GTA) are interventions that:

- A) Create opportunities for an active change in gender norms,
- B) Promote the inclusion of women in social and political positions of influence,
- C) Address power inequities between genders.

GTA aims to address the root causes of gender inequalities and transform them.



## Gender sensitive/ responsive

- Creating awareness on gender inequalities.
- Targeted interventions focus on filling identified gaps.
- Promoting gender inclusion.
- Addressing visible challenges in gender inequalities.

## GTA

- Understanding the causes of the gaps.
- Creating the appropriate environment.
- Addressing structural and underlying causes of gender inequalities.
- Addressing power structures.



## Gender analysis

*How do health and nutrition differ between men and women?*

- Helps identify context specific gender issues such as socially assigned gender roles, different needs and constraints, power inequalities and levels of access to assistance or tools.
- Performed along the entire data management process: Data as powerful tool.
- Informs the design of the project
- Critical assessment on gender stereotypes



## *Applying a gender perspective* *Why?*

- Understanding of how nutrition programming affects men and women differently.
- Recognising different access barriers that women and men might face.
- Capturing the relationship between gender roles and inequalities in malnutrition status and food and nutrition security.

NIPN platforms can generate evidence on how women empowerment can contribute to the fight against malnutrition and food and nutrition insecurity



## *Steps to integrate a gender lens*

### *How?*

- Developing customized tools that reveal gender inequalities.
- Promotion and systematic use of disaggregated data broken down into detailed sub-categories (diets, anthropometry, micronutrient status, wealth group, education, location, ethnicity, disability and other context-specific disadvantaged groups).
- Analyze the causes of malnutrition and food and nutrition insecurity and their relationship with gender inequalities, identify the most disadvantaged groups.
- Include the gender perspective when designing a study or survey
- Identify and inform about gaps in gender data.





## *Pathways for gender inclusivity*

- **Balance gender ratio:** Not only in % but in the quality of the positions.
- Ensure **equal opportunities** for women and men to access positions of responsibility.
- **Including gender in the internal NIPN Capacity Development Plan** will further strengthen NIPN teams' knowledge and skills, strengthening the application of GTA.
- Include gender relevant topics in the agenda when meeting with government bodies and partners.
- Formulate gender inclusive and policy-relevant questions



## *Gender inclusive ways*

Select language and audio-visual methods that promote gender equalities.

Provide equitable visibility through diversity of experiences facing gender stereotypes.

Ensure that both women and men are represented and take responsibilities in eliminating or reducing gender inequalities especially in nutrition.

***NIPN can disseminate information to influence audiences about the realities of gender inequality with regard to nutrition as well as the benefits of gender-transformative changes affect society as a whole.***

Do not infantilize (girl instead of women)

Do not assume some roles are done by one (policemen, housewife)

Do not use the family links (wife, sister, mother)

Avoid graphic representations such women carrying a baby or men doing physical jobs.

Avoid colours that are traditionally linked with one gender



Gender-biased	Gender-sensitive
<p><b>Maria and Tom have a malnourished child. He helps her in taking care of the baby.</b></p>	<p>Maria and Tom have a malnourished child. They share the baby care.</p>
<p><b>Dear mothers, please make sure your children attend the nutritional screening.</b></p>	<p>Dear parents/families, please make sure your children attend the nutritional screening.</p>
<p><b>Mr. Assad and his wife Maya</b></p>	<p>Mr. and Ms. Assad/ Mr. Khalil and Ms. Maya</p>
<p><b>Men and Ladies</b></p>	<p>Men and women</p>
<p><b>Manpower, Housewife, Chairman, Male nurse</b></p>	<p>Human resources, homemaker, Chairperson, nurse</p>



- Is a gender analysis conducted prior to data collection?
- Is data collected disaggregated by sex and age? % of data collected disaggregated by sex and age?
- Number of policies that consider gender analysis in their development?
- Number of surveys designed that consider GTA?
- Which mechanisms are set up by the country to address gender bias in data collection?
- Number of gender awareness-raising sessions conducted/promoted by NIPN teams for government or partner agencies?
- Are specific activities to address gender inequalities and to meet gender-specific needs incorporated in a specific policy/programme? How many?
- Do policy recommendations, based on NIPN analysis, consider aspects of GTA?



*The broader achievement will be that gender-sensitive nutrition policies will be part of the  
NPAN*



Delving deeper into the subject....

[Nutrition, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment | Capacity4dev \(europa.eu\)](#)

[Guide to formulating gendered social norms indicators in the context of food security and nutrition \(fao.org\)](#)

[Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa - Data2XData2X](#)

Examples of studies on the topics of gender and nutrition:

**Ethiopia:**

*Dollo Ado Region:* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

*Wag Himra* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

*Borena Zone, Oromia Region* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

*Aleto Chucko and Aleta Wondo Woredas, Sidama Zone* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

*East Hararghe* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

**Kenya:** *East Pokot Province* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

*Nairobi County - Mukuru and Viwandani Urban Informal Settlements* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

*West Pokot County* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

**Uganda:**

*Karamoja, Mid-North and West Nile Regions*

[Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

*Moroto district, Karamoja Region* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

*Isiolo County* [Linknca nutrition causal analysis](#)

