Q&A

I) **When we want to integrate the gender transformative approach into our work, what indicators should we include in our plan?**

The issue of indicators is a bit tricky. They should be defined case by case, identifying specific indicators for each context. For example, one of the issues is the huge gender data gap. Thus, how can we inform a policymaker if we do not have data? Therefore, this could be an indicator: how many policies are based on gender data?

II) **How can we integrate the gender approach in contexts like Niger or Ethiopia in a more tangible way?**

We can include workshops and presentations about the gender technical guidance note. Specifically, giving a course is a bit late for the countries in phase II. So instead, we can focus on sensitization, capacity building, and design a communication plan targeting the government onboard to understand why it is better to include a gender lens. On the other hand, for countries about to start, we are currently discussing how to incorporate the gender perspective with workshops to make the teams more aware of this approach or to address policy question formulation processes to have a specific question focus on gender and nutrition.

III) **How should the approach to inclusive language be when dealing with children?**

We should call women according to the age they represent, be they adult women, adolescents, or girls. So, for example, we should not call all women girls when they are adolescents or adult women. We must also strive for inclusive language that does not affect people who do not feel male or female.

**Remarks**

- I want to highlight the importance of including a gender approach in designing, implementing, and monitoring nutrition programmes and capacity building for data analysis. Including this approach in our courses and policy recommendations as a NIPN platform is essential.
- The gender transformative approach (GTA) is an excellent opportunity for phase II. We can apply it, for example, to policy question formulation processes, data analysis, policy recommendations and communication. I believe it’s a good opportunity for each NIPN platform they could help to apply the GTA.
- In Lao PDR, we have three women and four men, so within the programming area, we try to consider the gender approach for data analysing. In addition, we encourage women’s participation in our activities and try to follow how many women and men participate. The gender dimension is also part of our sustainability plan.
- We are integrating gender activities in the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) with conferences and training regarding nutrition-feeding children. These are the kind of activities in which we integrate gender dimensions in our activities.
A recording is now available on the Data for Nutrition YouTube Channel (Gender webinar_EN)