

Gender Programming Checklist

Nutrition

Analyze gender differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Use participatory assessments to gather information about nutritional needs, cooking skills and control over resources for women, girls, boys and men. ◆ Analyze reasons for inequalities in malnutrition rates between women, girls, boys and men; address through programming. ◆ Collect information on cultural, practical and security-related obstacles women, girls, boys and men face in accessing nutritional assistance; take measures to circumvent these obstacles. ◆ Reflect the gender analysis in planning documents and situation reports.
Design services to meet needs of all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Design nutritional support programmes according to food culture and nutritional needs of women (including pregnant or lactating women), girls, boys and men in target population.
Ensure Access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Routinely monitor women's, girls', boys' and men's access to services through spot checks and discussions with communities, and promptly address obstacles to equal access.
Ensure equal Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Involve women and men equally and meaningfully in decision-making and programme design, implementation and monitoring.
Train all equally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Offer training on nutrition and gender issues for women, girls, boys and men. ◆ Train an equal number of women and men from the community on nutrition programming. ◆ Employ an equal number of women and men in nutrition programmes.

and

Address gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Include both women and men in the process of selecting safe distribution points. ◆ Ensure a sex-balanced team distributes food. ◆ Create 'safe spaces' at distribution points and 'safe passage' schedules for women and children heads of households. ◆ Make special arrangements to safeguard women to and from the distribution point (e.g. armed escort if necessary). ◆ Monitor security and instances of abuse.
Collect , analyze and report programme monitoring data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Collect sex- and age-disaggregated data on nutrition programme coverage, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● percentage of girls and boys aged 6-59 months covered by vitamin A distribution; ● percentage of girls and boys under five, pregnant women and lactating women in the target group covered by supplementary feeding programmes and treatment for moderate to acute malnutrition; ● percentage of boys and girls under five covered by nutrition surveillance; ● percentage of women, girls, boys and men who are still unable to meet nutritional requirements in spite of ongoing programming; and ● exclusive breastfeeding rates for girls and boys. ◆ Implement plans to address inequalities and ensure access and safety for all of the target population.
Target actions based on analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Address unequal food distribution and nutrition rates within the household through nutritional support. ◆ Ensure programmes address underlying reasons for discrimination; empower those discriminated against.

Collectively coordinate actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ensure actors in nutrition liaise with actors in other areas to coordinate on gender issues, including participating in regular meetings of the gender network. ◆ Ensure the nutrition area of work has a gender action plan and routinely measures project-specific indicators based on the checklist provided in the <i>Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Handbook</i>. ◆ Work with other sectors/clusters to ensure gender-sensitive humanitarian programming.
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