

TOOL 2: Identifying gender barriers in country landscape

OVERALL CONSIDERATIONS

How does status of men compare to status of women? What about the enjoyment of rights for boys and girls? (Could use Demographic and Health Survey data or other national survey data)

- Literacy
- Education
- Employment
- Life expectancy
- Access to education (girls vs. boys)
 - » (attendance, enrollment)
- Asset ownership
- Early marriage
- Enjoyment of rights

What international human rights instruments have been ratified in the country?

NATIONAL LEVEL CONTEXT AND PRIORITIES

What are the main national objectives on gender equality and nutrition?

- National plans
- Laws
- Policies

Which key statistical country level data on gender equalities, status of women or women's rights should a nutrition intervention in this country consider?

Participation and representation

What is the percentage of women represented in various branches of the government?

- Executive
- Legislative
- Judicial

Is participation in formal and informal processes for the development and adoption of policies discriminatory for women or men? If so, how?

What evidence exists that the government has sought the participation of participation of civil society organizations (representing women, men, boys, and girls) in the development of health policies?

What formal processes exist to keep state leadership accountable to civil society and women's organizations in particular? (e.g. public consultations, feedback processes, etc.)

Planning

Do the national nutrition action plans or key health and nutrition plans, strategies or policies from other sectors have priorities that consider gender or concentrate on nutritionally vulnerable groups, such as:

- Newborns
- Infants
- Young children
- Adolescent girls
- Women of reproductive age
- Pregnant women

Do these plans consider other socially vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, indigenous communities, and rural women?

Coordination

Does the country have a national plan on gender equality and women's empowerment? If so, does it address gender gaps in health/nutrition policies?

Are there mechanisms/structures in place to link the work of national women's machineries (i.e. national gender equality objectives) with planned health/nutrition outcomes?

Resourcing

How does the national health system integrate a consideration for gender equity in the way nutrition services/products are funded?

Is gender responsive budgeting (GRB) used to ensure that funds allocated for specific gender needs are tracked/spent as intended?

Monitoring systems

Do monitoring systems capture disaggregated data in relation to data collection on health and nutrition services?

- By sex
- By age

Use of data

Are data/information on nutritional access/use disseminated to the general public in a way that highlights the discrepancies among women, men, boys, and girls?

If so, for what purpose?

- Behaviour change
- Campaigning
- Awareness and promotion of health