Minutes
of the

Consultative Workshop
to guide the
Development of a Training Package
on Nutrition Sensitive Programming
for Cluster Coordinators and Partners

June 27 – 29, 2017

Geneva
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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction
The Inter-Cluster nutrition working group (ICNWG) hosted by the Global Food Security Cluster (gFSC) and chaired by the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) works towards improving coordination and collaboration between the nutrition and food security clusters, and intends to reach other clusters including WASH, health, education and child protection at global and national levels in order to enhance emergency response effectiveness to address malnutrition.

The ICNWG has identified the limited capacities of humanitarian partners and clusters for multi-sectoral nutrition sensitive programming as one of the main barriers to effectively prevent and treat malnutrition in humanitarian settings. One activity in the ICNWG workplan 2017 is to lead the development of a training package to support in-country cluster coordinators and partners in applying nutrition-sensitive approaches across sectors, with specific focus on: nutrition, food security, health, WASH, education and child protection.

In order to develop a training package, the ICNWG has organised a consultative 2-day workshop in Geneva (27 – 29th June, 2017) involving members of the ICNWG and inviting representatives from health, WASH, education and child protection clusters.

The list of participants attending the workshop is compiled in Annex 2.

1.2 Objectives
The main objectives of the consultative workshop were to:

- clarify the final target groups of the training package,
- identify the topics which should be offered as part of the training,
- compile the existing material which is already being used by partners, and
- identify gaps where new modules need to be developed in future.

1.3 Methodology – White Paper and Module Structure
In preparation of the workshop, a White Paper has been developed which provided key inputs and a frame for the discussions during the workshop (Annex 3).

The paper identified cluster coordinators and partners as target audience for the training package. A first step was to define the general area of responsibility of both target audiences and then define in a subsequent step nutrition-sensitive responsibilities.

In a third chapter, the white paper embarked on these nutrition-sensitive responsibilities and identified the relevant activities that need to be performed by the respective target audience and the knowledge and skills they would need in order to perform these activities.
The workshop participants were asked to review these tables during the workshop and the revised tables are found in Annex 4.

After the completion on this task. Workshop participants of different sectors looked into their own area of work, guided by the following questions:

- What nutrition-sensitive work has already been done
- What are the key messages that need to be taken care off by a training package
- What is needed to make the training package attractive.

Unfortunately, some of the sectors were not present during the workshop. However, the WASH sector was connected via skype for this session. There was no participant from education and there was nobody specialised in gender aspects.

2 Workshop proceedings

2.1 Opening session

In the opening session the GNC-gFSC coordinators opened the workshop by providing some information on the Global Nutrition Cluster and the Inter-Cluster Working Group.

Main objectives of the Inter-Cluster Working Group are to:

- support inter-cluster coordination for integrated programming at country level for increased nutrition outcomes,
- develop technical capacity of country stakeholders with regard to nutrition sensitive programming and coordination,
- advocate for the nutrition-sensitive agenda in humanitarian contexts, promoting a multi-sectoral, integrated approach to achieve nutrition outcomes

In this context, the group had decided in its latest working plan to develop a training package that can assist to achieve the main objectives of the group. After this brief introduction, the consultant gave a short presentation to inspire the discussion. (Power point Presentation in the Annex 6).

She put emphasis on the following points:

- it seems advisable to talk about an overall concept of nutrition security and to demonstrate the importance and role each sector has, to achieve overall nutrition security. The implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities will help to achieve a good nutritional status (outcome indicator of nutrition security)
- there is a lot of material on nutrition sensitive agriculture and food security.
- The importance of health and WASH interventions is obvious – are there any interventions in this sector that are detrimental to nutrition outcome?
There is a need to increasingly take gender aspects into consideration and there is a need to move from gender sensitivity towards gender transformative action.

Finally, the workshop needs to clarify the main topics and audience for the training package.

**Discussion Summary**

The subsequent debate on came up with the following questions and remarks:

**Training package design**

- Is it a stand-alone training package or a modular package that could be used by all clusters?
- Lots works is ongoing on protracted crisis and for example in South-Sudan, nutrition has been identified as a common outcome and also as a way to bring together development and emergency.
- We need to provide guidance on how to design a training content depending on time availability.
- We need to be “attractive” for non-nutritionists.
- We need to focus on what make the specifics on the emergency context
- The package should provide practical examples to show how clusters can work together.
- Recognition that nutrition is one common/overarching outcome for all clusters to come together.
- Issue of data is a very important aspect. So much is depending on DHS, SMART survey, UNICEF analysis, and a bit from food security analyses but the WASH and Health aspects are missing.
- We need to convince people to dedicate time for nutrition security
- The conceptual framework doesn’t need to be so complex, but it needs to be the same for all, and each sector needs to find its own place in this framework.

**Training package objective**

- We need to agree on the end goal of the training package: do we want to influence? Do we want partners to use it for designing?
- This idea of this package should be, for each cluster, to be able to unpack and understand their roles from various sectors.

**Target audience**

- Cluster coordinators’ role is to facilitate multi-sectoral programming while cluster partners are designing and doing the programming work.
- Cluster partners should be able to take some parts of the training package for their needs.
From a practical point of view, I don’t think that it is our role to support cluster partners so much, but more about supporting cluster coordinators from different clusters to see their role in nutrition and help them to coordinate/facilitate the coordination of an integrated approach.

Cluster coordinators are the one who start drafting the HNO, the HRP so they need to have basic/advanced knowledge.

We cannot assume that the cluster partners take the full responsibility for the technical capacity on nutrition-sensitive programming but the cluster coordinator needs to be a good facilitator.

For the remaining hours of the first working day, the group was divided into 2 working groups with the following tasks:

1. What is our target audience?
2. What should be the main objective of a training package?

Results

Target Audience

The group decided that the target groups should be defined as follows:

- Program Managers/ Officers/ Designers, Technical Coordinators including government & local partners
- Cluster Coordinators incl. co-facilitators and Inter Cluster coordinators (OCHA)

There was a discussion that there is need to include the HCT, donors, and country directors as a third target group. The need was recognised but they were not included into the primary target group list.

Main objectives

The group identified two main objectives for the training package

1. Create the required awareness so that nutrition security becomes a shared concern amongst the different/ various sectors/ clusters and pro-actively look out for synergies
2. Each sector specialist knows what they need to do to be nutrition sensitive in order to achieve/ contribute to nutrition security
2.2 Group Work on White Paper

The second day of the workshop was mainly dedicated to work on the tables provided in the white paper. One group concentrated on Cluster coordinators, their general area of responsibility and their nutrition sensitive responsibilities whilst the second group did the same for the partner group. The results were presented and discussed in the plenary.

After the work was finalised the two groups continued to work on the activities that are connected to the nutrition sensitive responsibilities. After this was done, the groups reflected on the knowledge and skills needed to perform these activities. The results have not been further discussed in the plenary due to time constraints. The revised tables (see Annex 4) have been circulated so that everybody was able to comment and revise.
2.3 Main Issues by Sector

The morning hours of the third day were used to brainstorm on the following key issues by sector. However, there were certain bottlenecks attached to this work:

- The number of partners per area was relatively small
- Some sectors were not present during the workshop. The WASH sector, however, was regularly informed and presented own results via skype
- There was no education and no gender specialist present during the workshop.

The following three questions were assigned to each sector:

1. What work has already been done in your sector?
2. Which key messages should be included in the training package?
3. What needs to be considered to make the training package attractive?

Results by sector *(needs to be revised and systematically adjusted by relevant sector representatives)*

**WASH**

1. Work already being done

- Lots of work regarding WASH in nutrition
- Well-identified pathways between WASH and nutrition
- Concepts well developed including West Africa
- Donors have policies
- ACF, Concern, Save the children
- Integration still difficult because difficult to have people with the two expertise in the same project
- Make the difference between the treatment of wasting and the prevalence of wasting and stunting
- Stunting: small evidence on impact on stunting; few conceptual evidences that WASH can have impact on stunting (Chad) and stunting prevalence

2. Key messages

- Geographical concentration between nutrition and wash
- Mothers and malnourished children: targeting the 1000 days
- Emphasis on behaviour change
- Technical area which is not usual for WASH but that could be better explained. The focus should be on: hygiene and care practices. (the first factor that affects infant is the soil
contamination rather than food or water contamination because infant and young children are more often grabbing things on the soil)

- Coordination: working relationship between nutrition and WASH requires strong leadership from one project manager that should supervise both WASH and nutrition activities
- Focus should not be on WASH and nutrition but encourage multisectoral approach / Focus should be to have the appropriate competencies for multisectoral projects (the technicality by sector should come in second stage).

3. **To make the training package attractive**

- To have a nutrition and health perspective rather than a single WASH objective
- This integration should be led by nutrition
- Evidence based information in the training
- Training should focus on successful wash/nutrition integration

**HEALTH**

1. **Work already being done**

- Lots of guidelines, common activities between health and nutrition
- In many countries, nutrition is under health.
- Also, lots of paper on health, nutrition and wash

2. **Key messages**

- We need a holistic approach
- We need to have a better look at the vulnerable groups (elderly; HIV; disabled)
- Joint planning and joint assessment
- We need to look at what the health system is providing

3. **To make the training package attractive**

- Asking the other sector what they could do for health – *reciprocity*

**PROTECTION:**

1. **Work already being done**

- Training package on how to mainstream protection in other sectors
- new tools under development to mainstream protection throughout
- With the GNC, there is a checklist for protection in nutrition sector
- GPC has also a briefing note for famine: there is a direct link between food scarcity and protection risk
- Protection cluster takes increasingly food and nutrition needs.
1. Work already being done
   - Child protection minimum standards: there is one standard on nutrition and child protection
   - Standards being currently revised
   - HOA crisis: collection of good ex/crises on child protection/nutrition programming
   - CN in the making on child protection and nutrition in emergencies between GNC and child protection

2. Key messages
   - see minimum standards

3. To make the training package attractive
   - For non-experts, what is nutrition?
   - 2-3 slides on nutrition and child protection
   - responsibilities for cluster coordinators: how nutrition outcomes can support the work of child protection cluster coordinators – reciprocity

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**FOOD SECURITY**

1. Work already being done
   - food and nutrition security is already integrated for many partners
   - From the cluster side, there has been the ICNWG and there is also some countries where we have fs and nut working groups.
   - 4 famine countries have developed their integrated workplan

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**CHILD PROTECTION**

1. Work already being done
   - Child protection minimum standards: there is one standard on nutrition and child protection
   - Standards being currently revised
   - HOA crisis: collection of good ex/crises on child protection/nutrition programming
   - CN in the making on child protection and nutrition in emergencies between GNC and child protection

2. Key messages
   - see minimum standards

3. To make the training package attractive
   - easy and practical, module that could be used in protection training
   - making sure that we can be involved in the development process
   - build on other existing initiatives

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2. Key messages
   - Direct link between food scarcity and protection risks, esp. link to displacements
   - Food security crisis can expose people to protection risks
   - Raise awareness on negative coping strategies

3. To make the training package attractive
   - easy and practical, module that could be used in protection training
   - making sure that we can be involved in the development process
   - build on other existing initiatives
Lack of evidence on how agriculture impact on nutrition status; better evidence on cash if there are coupled with other nutrition-related activities
- There are donors who have nutrition-sensitive policies regarding food security and agriculture
- Training materials are available, developed by ACF and other agencies

2. Key messages
- underline the importance of food systems and supply chain
- nutrition is much more than food security
- crop diversification is what we should aim to

3. To make the training package attractive
- Reciprocity – to give the colleagues why it is an advantage for them to work on common nutrition outcomes
- Difficulties to integrate nutrition in assessment because we are not dealing with health and nutrition, and we have not this expertise

NUTRITION

1. Work already being done
- conceptual framework that already articulate nutrition has an outcomes, and propose a multisectoral framework. What is missing, is our ability to articulate our analysis in order for the other sectors to support the delivering of nutrition outcomes
- nut specific interventions are already well defined and with have some linkages already well defined with some sectors; nut the challenge is that in emergencies, most of the responses focus on treatment and we are not strong enough in mid / long term perspective where multisectoral approach will take place
- capacities to advocate for nutrition-sensitive is limited
- GNC training package on advocacy exist, not yet used.

2. Key messages
- our ability to showcase the impact of an inadequate nutrition response
- how to create alliances with other sector
- clarity about the monitoring of the common response

3. To make the training package attractive
- clarity in explaining the concept of nutrition security
- what is in need for other sectors?
how do we need the other sectors to achieve nutrition security and who other sectors need good nutrition to achieve their sector outcomes – reciprocity.

what we collectively track to showcase what we have collectively achieved?

OCHA

1. Work already being done

- Good nutrition is catalyst for multisectoral approach
- Clusters should see their roles in nutrition outcomes
- OCHA can help in pushing that this is the common outcomes; HCT has a critical role to play to push a common goal around nutrition
- How to support response team; convener for colocation
- Bring some of the conceptual analysis that can help to bring information about what going on in the country and that could help better understand nutrition problems

CHS/AAP

1. Work already being done

- CHS is very much about “where we want to go” having the response appropriate, etc.
- Key message how accountability can support nut-sensitive programming to be effective
- How you do your need assessment to make sure that you understand people problems, the context

2. Key messages

- CHS provides a checklist on objectives and processes
- Linking AAP and nutrition, there is a lot that exists out there - developed by partners

3. To make the training package attractive

- Putting the people in the center
- How AAP can help enhance the effectiveness the result of the nutrition-sensitive programming
After presentation of results, it was clear that there are some common ideas for the development of the training package. In general it was clear, that the training package must need to be designed in a very compact way and should not involve many training days as the agenda of the training audience will not allow a long absence from their own duties.

**Reciprocity / Resistance from sectors**

Most of the participants had pointed out that reciprocity could be a key component to make the training package attractive. This means that the training package should demonstrate in a first module, how each sector can contribute to better nutrition outcomes – but that it will be very important to show, how improved nutrition can contribute as well to each sector. A good example is the vicious circle between nutrition and health/wash, where malnourished children have an increased risk of health problems and vice versa. In education, one can show the importance of a good nutritional status on improved cognitive capacities.

**Evaluation of the impact of the training package**

It will be important that the training package will include training specific questions that show what people have learnt. This should be done for each module.

After the first draft is ready, it will be important to do one or two pilot trainings and then adapt the content according to the feedback from participants and the facilitator.

The consultant stressed on the fact that each sector should make a compilation of existing training material available to the consultant – as the training package will not develop new training material but will provide guidance on existing material.

### 3 Next Steps

The group has started to work on a Glossary which will be part of the training package (see Annex 6). This is important to allow the use of a common terminology. The glossary will be completed as part of the training package.

**Developing a roll-out strategy for the training**

Key enablers for the roll-out strategy have been identified:

- Focus on positive experiences/interventions.
- Have nutrition clusters/actors leading and other sectors/clusters supporting.
- Win-win approach. Reciprocal process.
- Attractive, easy to use training package. Not too heavy => consider lesson from Protection package.
- Have training modules that can be inserted into other trainings.
- Awareness other cluster initiatives.
Elements of success for the rollout strategy:

- Timelines – consider possibility of combination with coordination trainings, aim at the periods before HNOs/HRPs development in countries, where possible;
- Awareness - ensure global partners aware of training. Use the various global level forums to build the awareness of global-level cluster partners: GNC and other Global Cluster Annual Meetings; Inform OCHA HQ and Global Cluster Coordination Group; Involve agency HQs and ROs;
- Potential countries for a pilot – Yemen, Afghanistan, Colombia, others?
- Funding for the trainings – build awareness of donors and link to the WHS outcomes on integration, harmonisation and cash. Consider to pool funding from all concerned clusters as well as from the country-based pooled funds in countries;
- Feedback from pilot training – Consider organising a meeting/training for feedback with global clusters + partners re: training package.
- Sustainability over time – following the pilots and revision of the package, consider a global launch. Training package is to be implemented by partners but supported by the core group of facilitators trained at the ToT; Consider translation of the package into all official UN languages + country languages on as needed basis.
## Annex 1: Agenda

### Day 1: 27th June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Registration of participants and LUNCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 13:50</td>
<td>Welcome address and opening of workshop (GNC-gFSC coordinators - Josephine and Pushpa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:50 – 14:40</td>
<td>Introduction of participants</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presentation of workshop objectives and agenda</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:40 – 16:00</td>
<td><strong>Group work</strong>: Review of target groups and of key objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Coffee Break (available during group work)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:15</td>
<td>Presentation of group work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15 – 17:30</td>
<td>Closing of first day</td>
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### Day 2: 28th June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:15</td>
<td>Summary of previous day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 – 10:45</td>
<td><strong>Group Work</strong>: Review of activities related to nutrition-sensitive programming by target group (1.cluster coordinators; 2 cluster partners).</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45 – 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>Presentation of Results</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:45</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:45 – 16:15</td>
<td><strong>Group Work</strong>: Review of Knowledge and Skills needed in relation to nutrition sensitive programming by target group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 – 16:30</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30 – 17:45</td>
<td>Group work: Agreement on common vocabulary.</td>
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### Day 3: 29th June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 – 10:00</td>
<td>Nutrition sensitivity by sector — specific knowledge and skills needed related to food security/agriculture/livelihoods, health, WASH, child protection, education</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:20</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20 – 11:40</td>
<td>Nutrition sensitivity by sector — specific knowledge and skills needed related to food security/agriculture/livelihoods, health, WASH, child protection, education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>Plenary</strong>: Work on Module structure for the training package and of key existing materials for the proposed training package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:45</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:45 – 15:45</td>
<td><strong>Plenary</strong>: Developing a roll-out strategy for the training.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:45 - 16:30</td>
<td>Summary and closing</td>
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# Annex 2: List of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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Annex 3: Presentation during Workshop

### Consultative Workshop

**To develop a Training Package on Nutrition Sensitive Programming for Cluster Coordinators and Partners**

### A learner-centred approach

**Curriculum Design**
- A preliminary analysis is undertaken to produce a *Discussion Document* (or *White Paper*).
- The white paper describes:
  - the course goal
  - target audience
  - the main topics and knowledge needed
- *What is the goal of the course that we are designing?*
- *Who will be the users of the course?*
- *What activities do they need to undertake?*
- *What knowledge do they need to perform these activities successfully?*

**At the workshop**
- The analyst is discussed and refined at a consultative workshop.

### Objectives of the workshop

- Clarify the final target groups of the training.
- Determine the knowledge needs of the different target groups.
- Identify the topics which should be offered as part of the training.
- Compile the existing material which is already being used by partners and determine its usefulness/appropriacy for this training package.
- Identify gaps where new modules need to be developed.

### Key Question 1

*Do we know the main reasons for high malnutrition rates among crisis-affected populations? Which obstacles need to be tackled in order to improve the situation?*
Development of a Training Package on Nutrition Sensitive Programming for Cluster Coordinators and Partners

Key Question 2
If we would like to make all our interventions more nutrition sensitive – what does this really mean? What is nutrition? Do we all have the same understanding?

What are the main issues here?
How to define food security interventions that positively impact the nutrition status while minimizing adverse effects?
- Basic additional feeding
- In-kind food aid
- Emergency cash transfers
- Agriculture interventions
- Dietary interventions
- Income generating
- School feeding
- Counseling and educational activities for nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation
- Social protection
- Behavioral changes

What are the main issues here?
With regard to the required contributions in the field of care practices and mental health interventions...
- Care for women
- Infant & young child feeding practices
- Psychosocial services
- Food preparation
- Hygiene practices of individual and households
- Health practices
- Behavior change
- Gender inequalities

What are the main issues here?
How could these interventions become "true" nutrition-sensitive?
With regard to the required contributions in the field of the WASH and health services...
- Hygiene practices
- Access to safe drinking water
- Sanitary environment
- Access to primary health care
- Use of primary health care
- Behavior change & barrier analysis
- Gender
Development of a Training Package on Nutrition Sensitive Programming for Cluster Coordinators and Partners

**Proposed Topics for the modules**

1. **Concept Nutrition Security**
   - Introduction of Conceptual Framework, as a guiding tool
   - Create the awareness on how sectors are related to each other
   - Discuss malnutrition, nutrition sensitivity to create a common understanding on terminology and synergies

2. **Nutrition Sensitive Food Security**
   - There is already some training material available on nutrition sensitive agriculture – needs to be reviewed against humanitarian aid background
   - Nutrition sensitive agriculture in emergency settings needs to be discussed against the background of food aid/assistance/availability, income earning possibilities, markets, etc.

3. **Nutrition Sensitive Health & WASH**
   - These topics are nutrition sensitive and the need for both sectors in humanitarian assistance and in development in general is obvious
   - Is there a special training need for humanitarian settings and if yes, what would be the specific need?
   - How much needs to be done in psychological health?

4. **Child / Social Protection**
   - What are the specific issues which need to be addressed here?
   - In which way will they be nutrition sensitive?

5. **Education**
   - What needs to be included under this sector?
   - What is the target audience (primary, secondary schools, adult education, nutrition communication sessions)?
   - What should be the contents here?
   - What training needs can be identified?

5. **Gender**
   - Gender is a cross cutting issue which needs to be handled in all aspects of humanitarian aid
   - Should the training only be gender sensitive, which means it explains all relevant sectors, where gender disparities impact on nutrition?
   - Should we include gender transformative action as part of a nutrition sensitive approach?

**More Issues**

- Target Groups: who needs what – we need to be more specific – we do not need to teach experts in their own field of competence
- How long should a training last – what is realistic in terms of participation?
- How should the training manual look like – what should be the final product?

At the end of the workshop:
- Be clear about the number and topics of modules and the respective key messages under each module

**Last but not least**

Less is more!!!!!

THANK YOU
Annex 4: Revised tables from white paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audience</th>
<th>General area of responsibility¹</th>
<th>Nutrition-sensitive responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cluster Coordinators</strong></td>
<td>• Establishment and maintenance of appropriate humanitarian coordination mechanisms;</td>
<td>• Understand the contribution of the sector as a causal factor of the malnutrition and communicate appropriately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• coordination with national/local authorities, state institutions, local civil society and other relevant actors;</td>
<td>• Advocate for nutrition sensitive interventions towards cluster members, and share good practices where necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Needs assessment, analysis, prioritization, planning</td>
<td>• Ensure nutrition sensitivity is well captured in the HRP, particularly to chapters related to the sectoral programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transition planning</td>
<td>• Promote sectorial nutrition sensitive monitoring and evaluation systems and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Integration of cross-cutting issues</td>
<td>• Advocate for an effective humanitarian coordination leading to positive nutrition outcomes, towards HCT members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Application of standards, guidelines, and good practices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Information management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Advocacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Resource mobilization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partners</strong></td>
<td>11 minimum commitments²:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Commitment to humanitarian principles, the Principles of Partnership</td>
<td>• Contribute to nutrition sensitive data collection and analyses (including data gap analysis) at national and sub-national levels to serve the area based response plan, including IPC and other integrated analyses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Commitment to mainstream protection in program delivery</td>
<td>• Make sure the nutrition sensitiveness is being considered within the partner agency, when programming interventions</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Readiness to participate in actions that improve AAP</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A demonstrated understanding of the duties and responsibilities associated with membership of the cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Active participation in the cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Capacity and willingness to contribute to the cluster’s response plan and activities, which must include inter-cluster coordination</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ Operational guidance. Generic terms of reference for cluster coordinators at the country level. IASC – September 2010.
² Reference module for cluster coordination at country level. IASC – revised July 2014.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment to mainstream key programmatic cross-cutting issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commitment by a relevant senior staff member to work consistently with the cluster to fulfil its mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment to work cooperatively with other cluster partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willingness to take on leadership responsibilities in sub-national or working groups as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake advocacy, and disseminate advocacy messages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ensure inter-sectorial coordination within the own organization and with partners across all relevant sectors, including sectorial response gap analyses and engagement in multi-sectoral platforms for nutrition (connecting humanitarian aid, resilience and development) |
| Make sure that nutrition sensitive programming includes crosscutting issues like gender, age, protection, meeting AAP requirements (accountability to affected populations) |
| Implement and monitor sectorial interventions that positively impact nutrition outcomes |
| Share results-based progress and lessons learnt with all partners and document good practices |
| Advocate for nutrition sensitive programming based on good practices to e.g. donors, country directors |
3. Activity Analysis

Target Audience: Cluster Coordinators
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Knowledge/ Skills needed to perform activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Understand the contribution of the sector as a causal factor of the malnutrition and communicate appropriately</td>
<td>• Review and acknowledge nutrition situation data at national and sub-national levels</td>
<td>• Various forms of malnutrition, the ensuing health problems, the thresholds and the good nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Share sectorial information at inter-cluster level and contribute to joint causal analysis of the malnutrition, alongside OCHA and other cluster coordinators</td>
<td>• Common understanding of multi-causality of nutrition problems and the nutrition security framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Share the outputs of the causal analyses with cluster partners</td>
<td>• Capability of analyzing and interpreting information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Advocate for nutrition sensitive interventions towards cluster members, and share good practices where necessary</td>
<td>• Organize half-day workshops in nutrition sensitive programming</td>
<td>• Knowledge on the differences between sectorial nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Request from partners and disseminate adequate materials on good practices</td>
<td>• Communication skills to advocate for nutrition sensitive approaches</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promote the engagement of cluster partners into nutrition sensitive events</td>
<td>• Facilitation skills about nutrition sensitive activities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Support the inclusion of nutrition sensitive agenda items into the regular cluster meeting, inviting nutrition stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure nutrition sensitivity is well captured in the HRP, particularly to chapters related to the sectoral programming</td>
<td>• Make sure the malnutrition causal analysis is well reflected into the HNO, bringing sectorial contribution</td>
<td>• An in-depth understanding of the likely effects of the sectorial activities and approaches onto the nutrition status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Draft a sectorial part of the HRP that clearly identify the activities and approaches that are likely to positively impact the nutrition status</td>
<td>• A good understanding of the program theory pathway for any activity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Identify nutrition sensitive resources to support the development of agendas and advocacy messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skills needed :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Capability of analyzing and interpreting information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Knowledge Needs:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• A fair understanding of the UNICEF malnutrition conceptual framework</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Understand IPC food insecurity and malnutrition analyses, wherever available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Target Audience – Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Knowledge and Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Make sure the nutrition sensitiveness is being considered within the partner agency, when programming interventions | • Attend nutrition sensitive capacity building events offered by the cluster system, such as training sessions and workshops  
• Collect supporting training materials for wider dissemination within his/her agency  
• Communicate within the agency about the relevance of nutrition sensitive programming | **Knowledge Needs:**  
• Knowledge on nutrition-sensitive interventions (type of activities, target groups, PTP, etc.), particularly concerning his/her sector  
**Skills:**  
• Ability to disseminate the information within his/her agency  
• How to create a conducive environment for successful nutrition sensitive interventions across all relevant sectors |

| • Contribute to the production of nutrition sensitive analyses | • Share any relevant sectorial data at cluster and inter-cluster level  
• Attend cluster and inter-cluster events wherever possible | **Knowledge needs**  
• Conceptual framework of malnutrition  
• Knowledge on nutrition-sensitive interventions within his/her sector of intervention  
**Skills**  
• Communicate adequately |

| • Design sectorial interventions that are likely to positively impact nutrition outcomes | • Acknowledge the nutrition situation at the local level to inform programming  
• Select indicators that are able to measure the contribution towards the reduction and or prevention of undernutrition | **Knowledge needs**  
• A good understanding of the program theory pathway to nutrition for any activity implemented by the agency  
• Knowledge of the local nutrition situation and the seasonality  
**Skills**  
• How to implement regular M&E activities |
### Development of a Training Package on Nutrition Sensitive Programming for Cluster Coordinators and Partners

| Consider inter-sectorial interventions | How to interpret collected information  
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------  
| Design multi-sectorial interventions alongside other agencies active in the other sectors  
| Contribute to joint assessments and/or analysis of the humanitarian situation  
| Contribute to joint service delivery, using available platforms  
| Knowledge needs  
| A good understanding of the activities implemented by the other agencies and sectors in the same areas  
| Skills needs  
| How to collaborate with various partners across the relevant sectors |
Annex 5: Existing Capacity Development Material by Sector
(state before workshop - needs to be completed)

Action Contre la Faim

ACF 01: Introduction – Basic concept
ACF 02: The question of gender
ACF 03: Dietary behaviour
ACF 04: Nutrition Security & Intersectoral Coordination
ACF 05: Food Consumption Indicators
ACF 06: Do no harm – agricultural projects & impact on nutrition
ACF 07: Food Assistance & Impact on nutrition
ACF 08: Generating income/ cash transfers & Impact on nutrition
ACF 09: Advocacy, Food Security and impact on nutrition

Missing: WASH, Health, Education, gender transformation

ACF

Maximising the Nutritional Impact of Food Security and Livelihood Interventions

Bread for the World

Implementing Nutrition-sensitive Development: Reaching Consensus

ENNonline

Module 22: Gender Responsive Nutrition in Emergencies

Mercy Corps
Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Programming

USAID
Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture

IASC
Guidelines for Integration Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Aid

FAO
Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture and Food Systems

WFP
Unlocking WFP’s Potential: Guidance for nutrition sensitive programming March 2017

Field Exchange
Special focus on nutrition sensitive programming

UN-SCN
COUNTRY LEVEL PROGRAMMING IN NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE 2014
file:///C:/Users/FBSesay/Documents/WFP-UNHCR-FAO/UN_agencies_BRIEFS_nutrition_sensitive_agriculture_FINAL.pdf

INSPIRE Consortium
Maximising the nutritional impact of Humanitarian Food Assistance
## Annex 6: Agreed Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreed Terminology</th>
<th>Examples, notes</th>
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</table>
| Nutrition-sensitive programming                         | Nutrition-sensitive programming seeks improved nutrition outcomes through two complementary approaches:  
- Multisectoral approach  
- Applying a nutrition lens to sectoral interventions to maximize nutrition outcomes                                                                 |
| Nutrition-sensitive / nutrition-specific interventions  | Nutrition-specific: are designed primarily to "address the immediate determinants of nutrition such as adequate food and nutrient intake, feeding, caregiving and parenting practices, and low burden of infectious diseases".   
**Nutrition-sensitive interventions** address the **underlying** and some of the **basic causes** of malnutrition at household, community and societal levels. |
<p>| Gender sensitivity                                       | Gender sensitive: refers to the aim of understanding and taking account of the societal and cultural factors involved in gender-based exclusion and discrimination in the most diverse spheres of public and private life. It focuses mainly on instances of structural disadvantage in the positions and roles of women. |
| Multisectoral approach / planning / programming          | Intentional combining of sectoral interventions to improve / achieve collective outcome                                                                                                                        |
| Intercluster or intersector coordination                 | Inter-cluster coordination is a cooperative effort among sectors/clusters and the HCT to assure coherence in achieving common objectives, avoiding duplication and ensuring areas of need are prioritized. Inter-cluster coordination takes place at the national and sub-national level, to coordinate the implementation of the response through each step of the humanitarian program cycle. |
| Collective outcomes                                     | Ex. Nutrition is a collective outcome                                                                                                                                                                          |
| geographic convergence                                  | Working in the same geographic area                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Integration                                             | Getting together intentionally to deliver an integrated package (combining different basic needs and services) to the same household                                                                              |
| Colocation                                              | Cluster coordinators are seating at the same location                                                                                                                                                           |
| Complementarities                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Coherence                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Mainstreaming                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Localisation                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Advocacy / communication                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Resilience                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Protection                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accountability to Affected Populations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synergies</td>
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