

## HNO Key Considerations cross-cutting themes Tip Sheet for Nutrition Cluster/Sector Coordination Teams

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### Notes:

- The purpose of the tip sheet is to support nutrition cluster/sector coordinators, SAG members, partners, and the GNC team with the development of respective HNOs.
- This tip sheet reflects minimum considerations for an HNO and should not be viewed as being exhaustive.
- For additional indicators and activities, please refer to specific guidance on AAP, disability and GBV at <https://www.nutritioncluster.net/resources>
- This tip sheet is a living document and open to inputs from colleagues.
- It is important to note that all considerations are to be discussed with other sectors, where relevant.
- If you have questions about this tool or if you would like to provide feedback, please contact Anteneh Dobamo at [adobamo@unicef.org](mailto:adobamo@unicef.org)

Cross-cutting theme	Required data	Information sources
<b>Gender Based Violence (GBV)</b>	Data related to barriers to accessing nutrition services. These barriers are linked to the Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability and Quality (AAAQ) Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add a question related to access/barriers to access in MSNA if possible.</li> <li>• Data from health cluster.</li> <li>• MSNA - health, protection</li> <li>• Safety audit data</li> <li>• Gender analysis reports</li> <li>• Secondary data reviews</li> <li>• Nutrition monitoring data</li> <li>• 3/4Ws of nutrition and/or health clusters</li> </ul>
	Data related to women and girls safety risks/perception in accessing services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus group discussions and key informant interviews with women and girls</li> <li>• Safety audit data</li> <li>• MSNA – protection, health</li> <li>• GBV sub-clusters SDR</li> <li>• GBVIMS data Gender analysis</li> </ul>
	Contextual information/gender analysis such as gender norms (e.g. who takes decisions in the household: are women allowed to access nutrition services without permission of husband)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender/gender analysis reports</li> <li>• Secondary data reviews (Protection Cluster/GBV Sub-cluster)</li> </ul>

<b>Disability</b>	How do persons with disabilities experience humanitarian consequences differently?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs assessment data disaggregated by disability, age and gender</li> </ul>
	What are the factors contributing to heightened risk for persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus Group Discussions and key Informant Interviews with persons with disabilities</li> </ul>
	What are the barriers and facilitators to persons with disabilities accessing assistance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barriers and facilitators assessments</li> </ul>
	What are the views and perceptions of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessible AAP mechanisms</li> </ul>
	What representative organizations of persons with disabilities are in place and how are they engaging in the response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3Ws/4Ws</li> <li>National databases and/or directories maintained by NGOs</li> </ul>
<b>Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)</b>	ALWAYS opportunities to engage with affected communities in the assessment/needs analysis process, regardless of the crisis type.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment or need analysis through consultation with key informants and focus group discussions.</li> <li>Use joint approaches to needs assessment and analysis validation whenever possible to avoid burdens on communities</li> </ul>
	Consider the diversity of the affected population and specific vulnerabilities, needs, and views of different groups – e.g girls, boys, women, people with disabilities, displaced people, refugees.	
	Consider ways to check and validate the results of assessments and needs analysis – do they match the expressed needs and priorities of different groups of the population?	
<b>Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA)</b>	Target the most economically vulnerable	Community Assessments
	Assess market capacity and functionality to provide diverse and nutritious foods. Where markets do not have sufficient capacity and functionality, the limitation should be articulated in the HNO as a gap that needs to be addressed	Market assessments and surveys (FS cluster, NGO partners)
	Make sure that the amount of the cash transfer is sufficient to cover the cost of an adequate and nutritious diet	cost of an adequate and nutritious diet using foods available on the market (information source: nutrition cluster and CVA)
	Discuss with targeted groups on assistance modality (cash, voucher, in-kind), on delivery modality, as well as whether there are protection and safety concerns related to CVA	Community discussions. Available data from the CVA group
<b>Inter-sectoral Collaboration (ISC) -</b>	Plan and conduct joint needs assessments, joint needs analysis, and joint gap analysis with the other	Nutrition, Health, WSH, and Food Security clusters/sectors; appropriate ministries; NGO partners

<p><b>Multi Sectoral Programming</b></p>	<p>clusters/sectors, especially WASH, Health, and Food Security.</p> <p>With the Health, WASH, and FS clusters/sectors prioritize intervention areas and affected groups. Share tools and guidance, etc</p> <p>Included critical other sector indicators (if appropriate) in your assessment if a multi-sectoral assessment is not possible</p> <p>Disaggregate data by different sectoral needs and map overlap with nutrition</p>	<p>Data collected from the needs assessment; if on the ground needs assessment is not possible, use available data from the cluster/sectors. IPC and IPC Acute Malnutrition</p> <p>Information from other clusters/sectors</p> <p>Information from conducted assessment or available data clusters/sectors</p>
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