

Gender and GBV-Responsive Nutrition programs in Emergencies workshop

Pre and Post Test

Date: _____

☐ Pre Test ☐ Post Test

Answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge. There is only one correct answer for multiple choice questions.

1. Gender based violence is:
 - a. Violence against women
 - b. Rape and sexual assault
 - c. Violence based on socially gender differences between males and females
 - d. Violence that is perpetrated by intimate partners
2. True or False
Gender social norms are detrimental in shaping food and nutrition related practices and gender/power dynamics in the home have major implications for effectiveness of nutrition interventions and uptake of the services. _____
3. True or False
GBV integration in nutrition programs means that nutrition actors should hire a GBV specialist and develop specific interventions for the survivors of GBV. _____
4. The aim of the Gender and GBV integration is to:
 - a. Effectively reach all segments of the affected population with nutrition interventions.
 - b. Better address the different needs of women, men, girls and boys.
 - c. Promoting the safety of women, girls and at risk groups and mitigating GBV risks that are related to the nutrition programs.
 - d. None of the above
 - e. All of the above
5. True or False
The Gender and GBV responsive nutrition programming should be addressed only at the implementation step of the project cycle. _____
6. GBV risk assessment and analysis in nutrition programs means:
 - a. Assessing the prevalence of GBV in the affected population
 - b. Exploring when, why and how GBV-related safety issues might arise, particularly as the result of delivery or use of nutrition services.
 - c. Assessing nutrition status of GBV survivors
 - d. None of the above

7. True or False

Sex and Age Desegregated Data (SADD) tells which population groups are more vulnerable to nutrition issues and have less access to nutrition services. _____

8. The utilization of gender markers in nutrition projects ensures all the following **except:**

- a. Analysis of the impact of the crisis on women, girls, men and boys
- b. Development of specific interventions to respond to GBV survivors
- c. Women and men benefit equally from training or other skills development
- d. Fathers and mothers are targeted equally by food education activities

9. True or False

One of the ways to address gender inequality and mitigate GBV risks in nutrition programming is done through strengthening the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of the nutrition services and programs. _____

10. Survivor centered approach key principles includes:

- a. Respect
- b. Safety
- c. Confidentiality
- d. Non- discrimination
- e. None of the above
- f. All of the above

11. True or False

Training nutrition staff on safe and ethical GBV referrals is one of the core interventions of gender and GBV responsive nutrition programs. _____

12. True or False

Monitoring can either look at GBV risks related to nutrition programs or the effectiveness of the gender considerations and the GBV risk mitigation strategies that are implemented. _____

13. The qualitative data around gender considerations and GBV risks should **NOT** be used for:

- a. Coordination
- b. Donor reports
- c. Analyzing the extend of GBV incidents
- d. Advocacy material

14. Gender and GBV related indicators should NOT be part of the M&E framework of nutrition programs. _____