



**NUTRITION:  
CORNERSTONE OF  
GENDER EQUALITY**

**LA NUTRITION:  
ÉLÉMENT FONDAMENTAL DE  
L'ÉGALITÉ DES GENRES**

# NUTRITION: CORNERSTONE OF GENDER EQUALITY CONFERENCE REPORT

Ottawa, November 21<sup>st</sup>, 2017

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Save the Children



## BACKGROUND

On November 21st, 2017, a collective of eleven Canadian organizations, convened by Action Against Hunger, came together to host the *Nutrition: Cornerstone of Gender Equality* conference in Ottawa, Canada. The conference was attended by approximately 100 participants with high-level attendance and participation by the offices of the Minister of Development and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Global Affairs Canada, Every Woman Every Child, World Food Program, UNICEF, the Global Financing Facility (World Bank) and Women Deliver. The conference was facilitated by [Evelyne Guindon, Director, External Relations, Women Deliver](#).

Hunger, malnutrition, and poverty result from, and reinforce, injustice and inequality. These injustices take place at every level, from the household to the global, and rooted in power imbalances, with perhaps the most pervasive and universal being on the basis of sex and gender. Gender inequality limits who has access to food and the resources to grow it and buy it, who eats first and who eats last. More gender equal societies have better nutritional and health outcomes for women, men, boys and girls, irrespective of the overall wealth of the country. This clear correlation between nutrition and gender was the heart of the *Nutrition: Cornerstone of Gender Equality* conference, underpinning the fundamental premise behind our discussions: **How do we break the silos gender and nutrition typically operate in, to strengthen both and better recognize that the successes and failures of one are intricately linked to the other?**

### KEY NUMBERS ON NUTRITION & GENDER INEQUALITY

- In 2017, 2 billion people suffer from malnutrition
- 60% of undernourished people are women and girls.
- Poor nutrition among women account for 800,000 newborn deaths annually.
- In developing countries, 20% of maternal deaths are attributable to anaemia

### Why Now?

- Globally, 2017 marked the first time in recent history that the rate of hunger is on the rise. In 2017, 2 billion people suffer from malnutrition and the greatest number of countries ever are burdened with 2 or 3 concurrent forms of malnutrition. While there has been progress towards decreasing rates of stunting and wasting, and increasing rates of exclusive breastfeeding, the rate of progress is not rapid enough to realize the World Health Assembly global nutrition targets or to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)., No country is on track to reach the global goals for anaemia among women 15-49, with the number of anaemic women steadily increasing since 2012.
- Canada has recognized that nutrition is a maker and a marker of women and girls' empowerment and gender equality through the Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP). One of the first of its kind globally, the FIAP puts women and girls' empowerment and equality at the forefront of achieving the SDGs and positive, sustainable change. While the policy recognizes that proper nutrition is a component of health and human dignity, the conceptual construct of malnutrition is limited in scope. **here is still time for Canada to implement its policy in a manner that recognizes the critical importance and linkages of nutrition and gender equality**, both with each other and across sectors, through the drafting of policies for each FIAP core area. Looking forward, Canada will be the host of the 2018 G7 Summit and the 2019 Women Deliver Conference. Hosting both of these events gives Canada concrete platforms to make significant progress on the goals of the FIAP, matched by ambitious financial commitments of new money and political advocacy.

## FOCUS ON NUTRITION IN THE FEMINIST INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE POLICY (FIAP)

While the policy recognizes that proper nutrition is a component of health and human dignity, the conceptual construct and definition of malnutrition is limited in scope:

- Nutrition is predominantly viewed through an instrumentalist, rather than a rights-based approach, focusing on women and adolescent girls' reproductive health as it relates to the health of potential newborns;
- Interventions privilege immediate nutrition demands rather than addressing the underlying determinants and overarching impacts of malnutrition – from gender norms, to food systems, to health system strengthening, to nutritional links with non-communicable diseases, to the disproportionate burden faced by women and girls as caretaker of those with chronic malnutrition;
- Links to other areas of the policy are limited – for example, nutrition's role in the development of 'grey matter infrastructure' as integral to knowledge, technical skills development and preparation for jobs of the future; women's integral role in sustainable food systems, security and production; women's role in nutrition intervention design, and monitoring and evaluation; and the economic and training opportunities through predominantly female community-driven nutrition and health programs.

The other challenge with the Feminist International Assistance Policy is that while content and goals within are quite ambitious, the release of the document was not matched by any announcement of new and more money to achieve these ambitions.

**Given this critical time for influencing policy implementation and global momentum, the objectives for the 'Nutrition: Cornerstone of Gender Equality' conference were as follows:**

- To launch the Global Nutrition Report in Canada with an emphasis on how nutrition disproportionately affects women and girls, and how this inequality undermines progress to realizing all 17 SDGs
- To demonstrate how nutrition and gender equality are interlinked through an exploration of data outcomes and best practices in project design and implementation
- To dig deeper into opportunities for mobilizing new money through innovative financing mechanisms such as the Global Financing Facility and the private sector
- To look ahead to opportunities for Canada to continue its leadership in addressing malnutrition in all its forms through hosting moments like the G7 and Women Deliver

The report that follows provides an overview of the key outcomes, discussion points and ideas that emerged from the *Nutrition: Cornerstone of Gender Equality* conference. It covers the major findings and discussion points of each panel and consecutive breakout sessions. Lastly, the report concludes with a call to action encouraging and providing recommendations to continue Canada's leadership and momentum in addressing gender inequality and malnutrition in all its forms.

## CONFERENCE INTRODUCTION & KEYNOTE SPEECHES

The conference began with opening remarks by [Mr. Amir Abdulla, Deputy Director of the World Food Programme](#). Mr. Abdulla reminded attendees that women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies at large.

Mr. Abdulla noted that malnutrition is fundamentally linked with gender inequality, and that the achievement of SDG 2, which aims to achieve zero hunger and end all forms of malnutrition, and SDG 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, are intertwined. The failure to address malnutrition and gender inequality will undercut every aspect of sustainable development – from education to sustainable food systems to lasting peace and beyond.

To achieve the 17 SDGs, Mr. Abdulla stressed that we need solutions, innovation and genuine partnerships. Investments are needed across sectors that affect the underlying determinants of malnutrition such as gender, education, environment, and water and sanitation, could significantly improve their contribution to ending all forms of malnutrition if better integrated.

Mr. Abdulla's passionate introductory remarks were followed by a video message from the [Honorable Marie Claude Bibeau, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie](#), reinforcing the Government of Canada's commitment to both nutrition and gender equality as important facets of international development. She emphasized that the implementation of nutrition interventions will not only reduce malnutrition, poverty and gender inequalities, but will also set the world on a strong path to attain the SDGs. She committed Canada, through its new FIAP, to distribute more micronutrients to women and adolescent girls, to prioritize the specific needs of women in food distribution in humanitarian contexts and to be vocal about the importance of developing nutrition policies in collaboration with women and girls, whose leadership is essential.

Her message was reinforced by [Mr. Matt DeCoursey, Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who noted that women and girls make up 60% of the 800 million who are malnourished](#) and are twice more likely to suffer from malnutrition than men and boys. Mr. DeCoursey noted the importance of including women and girls at the decision making-table, and creating new and innovative partnerships. Reinforcing Canada's long history of global leadership on nutrition, Mr. DeCoursey announced \$50 million in funding for school meals, to be delivered through the World Food Programme.

[Dr. Luz María De-Regil, Vice President of Global Technical Services at Nutrition International](#), celebrated the official Canadian launch of the Global Nutrition Report (GNR) 2017 at the conference with a presentation on its findings and what it means for international development. Dr. De-Regil began by outlining the current status of malnutrition globally – rates of malnutrition are growing, progress that has been made in stunting, wasting and exclusive breastfeeding is too slow; no country is on track in addressing anaemia, two billion people are overweight or obese, and more countries than ever are burdened with 2 or more forms of malnutrition. The GNR 2017 also explored the inter-sectoral nature of nutrition using the SDGs as a framework to begin that analysis. When this analysis was conducted, it was found that addressing malnutrition could motivate the realization of all the SDGs in five broad areas, which would reciprocally address malnutrition targets.

One of the five focus areas of the GNR is 'Equity and Inclusion', which includes linkages with poverty, quality education, gender equality and employment. Dr. De-Regil reinforced that ignoring inequities in the distribution of wealth, education and gender norms will make it impossible to end malnutrition in all its forms. Only by improving the nutrition of women and girls can we see economies truly grow, leading to investments in systems infrastructure, health services and education that reach everyone. We cannot

achieve this without disaggregated data by age and gender, which will clearly identify who is being left behind, and enable us to better understand all forms of malnutrition. The response is integrated action. This means persuading governments to include gender equality in their national nutrition plans; to strongly advocate for increased national and subnational disaggregated data by wealth, gender, geography, age and disability; to increase opportunities for double- and triple-duty interventions (e.g. children who are breastfed experience fewer infections); for accelerated action on addressing anaemia; to push diversified food landscape for a nutritious food supply – with a focus on women in food production; and greater investment.

[Her Royal Highness Princess Sarah Zeid of Jordan](#), noted in her keynote speech that globally, aid agencies estimate that 100 million people worldwide need some form of humanitarian support. Over 75% are women, adolescents and children and the majority are deeply impoverished. Famines are depriving more than 20 million people in already-fragile settings of essential nutrition. An estimated 26 million women and girls of reproductive age live in emergency situations. 18 million adolescent girls give birth every year, with maternal mortality being a leading cause of death among 15-19 year olds. 88% of the featured 140 countries face a serious burden of two or three of the key forms of malnutrition measured: childhood stunting, anaemia in women of reproductive age and overweight in adult women.

Although there is progress, HRH Princess Sarah reminded the participants that it is not fast enough nor far enough and we are not succeeding as we should in critical areas. One major obstacle to progress is the tendency to view issues in isolation. We have, for example, divided up a woman and all she cares about into a multitude of segments and divided responsibility of each to different and competing groups. In every sector, and in every setting, our responses must focus on the entirety of women's bodies and needs, including good nutrition, the bedrock of her needs. Without the adoption of a holistic approach, and a serious recognition of the many interdependencies within and between programs and policies, we are doing a disservice to those who are already most at risk and undercutting the effectiveness of the development community as a whole in the process. HRH Princess Sarah ended her speech with a call to action for us all to find the courage and the determination to think differently, solve problems effectively and find new ways of working quickly together.

### **KEY MESSAGES**

#### **Progress and challenges**

- Understanding the mechanisms linking gender equality, women's empowerment and nutrition, although still limited, has greatly improved thanks to increased scientific and programmatic evidence.
- There has been significant progress with the development of innovative and mixed approaches for research on gender that use both quantitative and qualitative data including in M&E.
- We do have enough evidence to act, but there are still gaps in how we can address the issue. We need more sex- and age-disaggregated data, and we need flexible and long-term funding to better support evidence collection. We need more evidence on the nexus between gender equality, nutrition and nutrition-sensitive sectors.
- We also need greater awareness of how to implement our evidence-based interventions, how to adapt to the context, with people-centered research to identify local drivers and solutions, and how to engage men effectively in maternal, neonatal, and child health outcomes.
- Evidence is not always well-shared (both within the nutrition community and even less so across sectors) and well-used, especially for programming.
- Women's decision-making doesn't happen in a vacuum, but is typically dependent on power dynamics within the household, community, and cultural context. It is complex and context-specific. We need to understand these dynamics, to adapt to the context and to find multiple ways of defining success to make sure we're moving in the right direction.

#### **Lessons learned and good practices**

- A mixed approach with quantitative and qualitative data as well as context specific evidence on the links between gender and nutrition allows us to look more deeply at the cultural background and the community's opinion and needs.
- Listening to communities' voices (in the collection of evidence, the definition of indicators, etc.) and working with local NGOs enhance programs' effectiveness and sustainability.
- A gender transformative approach engaging men and boys, with a holistic understanding of male engagement as a change in attitudes, values and relationships leads to better nutrition outcomes.
- A human rights approach is essential. Gender inequality is one of the key barriers to women being able to exercise their right to proper food and nutrition, and poor nutritional and health outcomes severely limit women's ability to exercise their rights in other areas.
- To make sure that the right evidence is available and put to good use, every stakeholder has an important role to play in ensuring we have as complete a picture as possible.

#### **Looking ahead – How to go further and move faster**

- Commit to dedicate funding for research and programming on equality and nutrition.
- Have a REAL focus on gender in research, collection of evidence and monitoring and evaluation. In other words, commit time and resources, adopt a realistic timeframe, identify a clear gender equality/gender transformative goal, define specific gender transformative indicators and collect evidence that can show progress in the long run; create a monitoring tool for the whole length of the project cycle.
- Use a mixed-method approach (both quantitative and qualitative data) to build a strong evidence base and ensure that it nourishes programmatic decisions, as well as advocacy.
- Ensure that the existing evidence is well shared but also repackaged for the targeted audience, and especially visible to the community.

## **SUMMARY OF MODERATED DISCUSSION**

Our understanding of the mechanisms linking gender equality, women's empowerment and nutrition, although still limited, has greatly improved thanks to increased scientific and programmatic evidence.

Drivers are multiple and pathways are complex. We must ask for qualitative studies to closely examine those pathways, barriers and power mechanisms within communities. According to the preliminary results of a meta-analysis on gender and nutrition of 30 LINK NCAs (Nutrition Causal Analysis), which was presented by [Gwenaëlle Luc, Link NCA Technical Adviser from Action Against Hunger](#), **women's social status is a driver of child undernutrition across all countries and settings**. Link NCAs are structured, participatory studies based on the UNICEF causal framework that have strong involvement from communities and build evidence through quantitative data on risk factors, as well as qualitative data to identify pathways. Action Against Hunger's meta-analysis found that women's position in the household and in the community is defined by a variety of factors that limit their ability to make strategic life choices, including how to utilize resources, how to take care of children, and how to access health care. These factors impact child undernutrition in multiple ways, as women overburdened by household chores and with limited decision-making capacity cannot quickly and effectively make health and life choices for their children. The quality of care a child receives is a recurrent driver of undernutrition.

**Additional evidence showing important links between women's empowerment and nutrition** was demonstrated by [Marnie Davidson, Senior Program Manager on Global Health for CARE Canada](#). Ms. Davidson presented results stemming from the Southern African Nutrition Initiative (SANI) Project, carried out in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. Recent findings from this project support the nexus between women's empowerment and nutrition and the important role each plays in improving the health, well-being and rights of women. It demonstrates, for instance, the importance of women's participation in decision making processes at district or household level, and that Women's Dietary Diversity Score is dramatically poorer when men own land and purchase inputs. The project also highlighted that **gender inequality is one of the key barriers to women exercising their right to food**, and subsequently, **poor nutrition outcomes in women can limit women's ability to exercise rights in other areas** (including participation in civic life and access to economic opportunities). It is then essential to adopt a human rights approach, to expand women's economic opportunities, strengthen women's economic status and autonomy and ability to generate an income. A behavior change model using a women's rights empowerment approach is needed to realize the development goals. Women's rights must be at the heart of nutrition programming.

Another pathway to explore is the **direct links between male engagement and MNCH (maternal, newborn and child health), including nutrition outcomes**. In order to find out more about these links, Plan International Canada conducted a multi-country, primary qualitative research study based on MNCH/sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) programs with male engagement. The study, which was presented by [Nafi Faye, Senior Gender Equality Advisor for Plan International Canada](#), investigates the relationship between male engagement, gender equality and MNCH outcomes as well as effective strategies to engage men in MNCH and to sustain their engagement. Male and female participants identified many benefits associated with male engagement, including: improved health outcomes for women, newborns and children, increased couple communication, reduced maternal workload, increased maternal nutrition and rest during pregnancy, increased value associated with girl children, reallocation of household resources towards nutritious food, and changes in the division of labor within the household. Good practices to involve men that were presented included: discussing the need to improve the health of the family to get their support before talking about more sensitive topics, using interconnected strategies for engagement, engaging at the level of the individual as well as with male

community and religious leaders, as well as the importance of getting the support and involvement of the broader community.

Malnutrition resulting from nutrition-sensitive socio-economic conditions, such as poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is also interlinked with gender inequality. [Louisa Gosling, Quality Programs Manager at WaterAid UK](#), reminded the audience that **50% of undernutrition is associated with infections caused by poor WASH** and it is frequently **women and girls' health, rights and opportunities that are most impacted**. Stunting and anaemia, both of which are closely associated with WASH-related infections, harm mothers and babies, increasing risks of maternal mortality, preterm birth, low birth weight, compromise benefits of breastfeeding and create an intergenerational cycle of ill-health. The evidence is clear that investing in 'nutrition-specific' interventions alone will not end malnutrition. Investments in WASH are a critical part of the solution. Women are central to both WASH and nutrition interventions, but often lack power and influence to bring change. Solutions provided by Ms. Gosling included: WASH technicians working with gender experts more closely; a greater focus on access to services for women (especially at school and in health centers); promoting hygiene needs; and connecting handwashing with food preparation and breastfeeding.

## **BREAKOUT SESSIONS**

**Do we have the right evidence? How can we ensure that the available evidence is used to advance nutritional outcomes and gender equality of programs?**

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- Lack of evidence is often used as an excuse for lack of action, which cannot be allowed. According to most of the participants, we do have enough evidence to understand the problem. We know what to do and which interventions can have a significant impact. There is however room for improvement. We do not necessarily know HOW to use the evidence. We need more understanding of how to contextualize the identified solutions. There is a need for qualitative and context specific evidence on the links between gender and nutrition, looking more deeply at the cultural background and at the community's opinion.
- There is still a need for more gender and age disaggregated data, especially to influence positive national actions at country level.
- Communities should be greatly involved in all research, which should use mixed methods. Some good practices / safeguards for research include considering the importance of working with local NGOs and ensuring that people who collect the data are well trained, in order to get good quality data. The major obstacle to conduct this kind of research is that it takes time and money. There is still a need for donors' awareness-raising, so that they understand the importance of investing in this kind of research.
- Sometimes evidence is available but it's not used or not shared. Even though we might have enough evidence per sector, we're still working in silos. We need to make evidence visible, to optimize it and to make sure that it is used to inform programming.
- Evidence on gender equality should be gathered during the whole project cycle, with better and stronger indicators on gender equality. The evidence is not just for donors.

**What is the role of different stakeholders (civil society, government, private sector, academic) to ensure that we have evidence-based programs but also evidence-based policies in high burden countries?**

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- All stakeholders need to value strong evidence on gender equality and must understand the importance of this evidence for not only programming but for advocacy to ensure that policies in the Global South are evidence-based. Evidence should be accessible for practitioners and users to move forward and take action. Operational evidence on gender equality (more than external research) should

be included within the programming cycle as much as possible. It should also be accessible to communities and to other sectors. Knowledge translation is essential, at the local level and within the community, but also between different sectors to stimulate intersectional learning.

- Civil society should make sure that the existing evidence is shared with governments and used to help design the content of national policies. Civil society organizations are also responsible to push for a call to action. To influence the government, they need to raise awareness within the community and to mobilize citizens. Being very close to the community, civil society can share the evidence collected. Finally, civil society is responsible for fundraising to support research and evidence collection on nutrition and gender equality.
- In terms of information sharing, academia also has a role to play as they should make information on evidence and research accessible and easily digestible to the public and government.
- Donors' main role is to allocate funding to the gender and nutrition nexus and specifically to sex- and age-disaggregated data. Recognizing that it takes time to conduct research and to evaluate behavior change, donors should offer long term and flexible funding for research and evidence-based programming on nutrition and gender equality.
- The role of governments is central, as they can mobilize domestic resources for nutrition and gender equality and can exhibit strong political will on these issues. They should ensure that women and girls are well represented and nutrition policies are gender transformative. At the global level, they can push for nutrition and gender to be high on the global agenda.
- The private sector also plays a big role in the collection of gender and age data. They should share this data as well as the method with other stakeholders.

### **Are we using the right kind of evidence and M&E to measure progress towards gender transformative outcomes under Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy?**

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There has been some progress on the collection of evidence and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) with regards to gender equality. Gender disaggregated data is the minimum to measure progress towards gender transformative outcomes, but it is not enough. Some gaps in existing evidence needed to measure progress towards gender transformative outcomes have been identified:

- We know how gender can influence nutrition and monitor it, but we do not know well enough (and do not monitor) how nutrition programs are delivering gender transformation;
- We do not have enough tools to measure the nexus between gender, nutrition and nutrition-sensitive sectors (education, WASH, etc.)

Some concrete propositions were made in order to improve M&E:

- We first need to recognize that women are agents of change that should be actively involved in identifying indicators and adopt more participatory methods in M&E.
- Indicators need to be improved. We need indicators that look at women's empowerment itself and gender transformative indicators that should be present from the beginning of the project, rather than retrospectively adding them in.
- A gender marker tool should be created as a way to measure if what we are doing and how we are measuring progress towards outcomes is gender blind, sensitive, or transformative.
- We need to constantly document the way we are working.
- We need to systematically collect data and information on gender equality. This may mean creating a monitoring tool for the whole length of the project cycle and regular evaluation, in order to draw lessons and adjust activities in real time
- In line with all these recommendations, it was noted that some work is still needed with regard to FIAP to make sure that this policy is more gender transformative.

## PANEL 2: THE WAY TO MOVE FASTER – PROGRAMMATIC SOLUTIONS

### KEY MESSAGES

#### **Progress and Challenges**

- The world is not on track to achieve any of its nutrition targets. A significant scale up is required, especially on reducing rates of anaemia in women of reproductive age (the most off-track target).
- There is growing recognition that adolescent girls are a key neglected group in current research and programming.
- There are significant opportunities in recognizing the importance of multi-sectoral approaches in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and of the universality and interdependency of gender equality and good nutrition.
- Most programs treat women as targets. We need to make sure that women are considered agents of change and programs are truly gender transformative.
- Work is still needed with regard to FIAP to make sure that this policy is more gender transformative and pairs policy with action.

#### **Good Practices & Lessons Learned**

- Poor nutrition is not a problem that can be solved by one sector alone – it is large-scale and requires cooperation across governments, donors, NGOs, and the private sector
- Age (with a specific focus on adolescents) and sex-disaggregated data is essential for capturing inequalities within households.
- A gender equity approach to nutrition-specific and sensitive programs is vital to ensure that the benefits of such programs are experienced equally by men, women, boys and girls. Action across multiple sectors is critical to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition and to drive even greater results for women and girls.
- Women’s empowerment needs to be a standalone goal of nutrition programs and should go beyond technical interventions, mainstreaming gender throughout to increase effectiveness and sustainability.
- Nutrition programs can accelerate women’s and girls’ empowerment by involving them, and especially adolescents, in design, implementation, and evaluation.
- Tapping into the Indigenous approach and traditional practices around food and land use, typically held by women, is a powerful lever to improve nutrition, health and education for vulnerable children, especially girls, in Canada and internationally.
- Business opportunities for women along agri-food value-chains have great potential.

#### **Looking Ahead - How to go further and move faster**

- Break down the silos by developing innovative partnerships to scale up nutrition-sensitive interventions.
- Develop multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders partnerships to conduct joint research and collect data; use the findings to define programs and implement them and to develop joint communication and advocacy strategies. Enhance learning across sectors, with a better use of cross-learning platforms.
- Think more about what programming success looks like in the context of these multi-sectoral approaches, always keeping in mind the “do no harm” principle.
- Ensure that sex-disaggregated data is captured in programming and elevated to country governments
- Involve women and adolescents in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programs to vastly increase their effectiveness and appropriateness.

## **SUMMARY OF MODERATED DISCUSSION**

We do not have to look far to see the impact of food insecurity, as [Debra D. Kerby, CEO and President of Canadian Feed the Children](#), demonstrated. The loss of traditional practices and ruptures in Indigenous peoples' relationship to the land in Indigenous communities in Canada are at the root of food insecurity, poor nutrition and other health challenges that affect First Nations children at rates double or triple that of non-Indigenous children.

Tapping into Indigenous traditional practices around food and land use (typically led by women) is a powerful lever to improve nutrition, health and education for vulnerable children, especially girls, in Canada and internationally. The universality of the SDGs and Canada's FIAP reinforces the importance of working in a way that prioritizes local knowledge and community-based solutions while encouraging us to recognize that gender inequality and poor nutrition are issues every country in the world needs to improve upon.

We also need to prioritize the needs and strengths of adolescent girls, says [Katherine Richards, Head of Hunger and Nutrition at Save the Children UK](#). There is growing recognition that adolescent girls are a key neglected group in current research and programming, particularly with respect to interventions to delay pregnancy and improve their health and nutritional status. A key challenge for governments and development partners is identifying effective platforms for reaching adolescent girls, particularly those that are out of school or hard to reach for other social, cultural, geographic, or economic reasons.

Save the Children is working to overcome these challenges in Bangladesh using a peer to peer approach with skills building, income generation and savings, and behavior change activities. In Mali Save the Children provides malaria treatment to school children, which reduces the risk of malaria by 95% and the risk of anaemia by 44%. Through gender-responsive, integrated approaches, we can improve the effectiveness of programmes and advance the nutritional status of adolescent girls.

Interventions that address anaemia and malnutrition are also important to [Marion Roche, Senior Technical Advisor with Nutrition International](#). Marion noted that iron deficiency anaemia is the number one cause of disability or disease burden for adolescent girls globally. Although adolescent- and sex-disaggregated data is lacking globally, it is estimated that approximately 30% of adolescents are anaemic, resulting in decreased school performance and concentration, loss of productivity, and risks for current and future reproductive health. Nutrition International's Right Start program works alongside national governments to help create an enabling environment for the development and implementation of policies and programs to improve adolescent nutrition, including the delivery of Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplements (WIFAS). Even with a known intervention such as WIFAS, there are significant gendered barriers to reaching girls. School enrollment data tends to be much higher than actual attendance, due to barriers such as a lack of menstrual hygiene management and water and sanitation facilities, household chores, lack of family support, early marriage, pregnancy, or safety concerns. Effective nutrition programs for adolescent girls must respond to these inequalities and strive to overcome the gendered nutrition gaps that are so critical to girls and women's social and economic empowerment.

The private sector has a critical role to play in improving global nutritional outcomes and creating effective nutrition programs, says [Dominic Schofield, Director of GAIN Canada](#). Poor nutrition is not a problem that can be solved by one sector alone – it is universal, large-scale, and requires cooperation across governments, donors, NGOs, and the private sector. It is important to remember, however, that the private sector is much more than multinational corporations, and in fact the largest private sector actors working on agriculture are smallholder farmers. Re-evaluating how we view the private sector and the multiple pathways for increased engagement will be important as we work towards the implementation of the SDGs.

## **BREAKOUT SESSIONS**

### **How can we better break down silos and work across sectors to advance nutritional outcomes and gender equality?**

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- Gender inequality concerns every sector. There is an opportunity to maximize resources through a multi-sectoral approach. Organizations should strive to be more transparent with each other in order to better facilitate silo breaking work and identify new areas where collaboration can be most beneficial (e.g. collection of data, implementation of joint research).
- Multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral partnerships should be encouraged and developed for the collection of data, joint research, joint programming, as well as joint advocacy.
- Significant impacts can be achieved by adding nutrition interventions to existing platforms in other sectors and increasing monitoring and reporting on nutrition-sensitive interventions.
- We can better break down silos by working through a needs-based approach that is community-driven and brings new voices to the table.
- All stakeholders (and especially donor community and implementation partners) must work more collaboratively to increase the effectiveness of programming as well as in advocacy and communication, ensuring consistent messaging.
- To break down silos, all stakeholders should commit funding for research and programming on gender equality and nutrition. An idea could be to create a platform or a pooled fund for research on the topic, which would allow costs to be divided between stakeholders working on common issues.
- There should be a better use of existing cross-learning platforms (within or without the nutrition sector). Cross-learning between different sectors is essential and should be pushed for both by the nutrition and gender sectors.

### **What can we do to better reach and empower women and girls through nutrition programming? What is the role of men and boys in this pursuit?**

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- Most programs treat women as targets. We need to make sure that women are put at the centre of initiatives as essential agents of change and that programs are truly gender transformative.
- Language is important. The language we use should be grounded in a rights-based, rather than an instrumentalist approach. Nutrition for women and girls is important because it is their fundamental human right, not because they are potential future mothers.
- It is crucial to ensure that there are safe spaces for women and girls to come together, and that these spaces can facilitate the elevation and amplification of their voices.
- We need to do better at demonstrating the positive effects of equality for all people regardless of gender, demonstrating that this is an issue that affects us all.
- Increased collaboration across the education and nutrition sectors is essential to better reach and empower girls and to better educate and engage all people.
- Technical interventions will have limited impact if women cannot access and benefit from them. Women's empowerment needs to be a standalone goal of nutrition interventions.
- Programs aimed to achieve sustained nutrition outcomes should go beyond technical interventions, and mainstream gender throughout the actions in order to increase effectiveness and sustainability of interventions.
- A gender equity approach to nutrition-specific and sensitive programs is vital to ensure that the benefits of such programs are experienced equally by men and women, and boys and girls. Action across multiple sectors is critical to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition and to drive even greater results for women and girls.

## **What are the greatest challenges and/or opportunities for impact in advancing nutrition and gender equality?**

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### **Challenges:**

- Collecting accurate and disaggregated data for all genders and age groups.
- Fostering an integrated approach at country level and coordinated country leadership while avoiding unnecessarily “reinventing the wheel”.
- Ensuring public engagement, especially of youth and other hard to reach groups.

### **Opportunities:**

- Innovative partnerships and opportunities to scale up nutrition-sensitive interventions.
- Increased recognition of the importance of a multi-sectoral approach in line with the SDGs, and of the universality and interdependency of gender equality and good nutrition.

## PANEL 3: THE WAY TO MOVE FASTER – POLITICAL SOLUTIONS & MOBILIZATION OF FUNDING

### KEY MESSAGES

#### **Progress and Challenges**

- Nutrition has managed to mobilize increased attention in recent years (Scaling Up Nutrition, G7 commitments, Nutrition 4 Growth), but this has not always translated to increased action or substantial impact. The push for nutrition has recently lost momentum. Canada needs to step up and be a strong advocate for nutrition, food security and women's empowerment, through both actions and words.
- At country level, there are also countless interests competing for attention of government decision-makers and policy-makers.
- Canada's financial commitment to nutrition specific interventions has been on a steady decline since 2012

#### **Good Practices & Lessons Learned**

- We've seen stronger successes in our programs and policies where we have promoted a multi-stakeholder approach, and strengthened our dialogue with key players both within program countries and at the global level.
- We benefit from sharing our successes (and challenges) through publishing evidence, case studies, and other knowledge sharing activities. We need to continue creating a culture of knowledge exchange for mutual growth and innovation.
- Improvements in nutrition outcomes can only be made with bigger and better financial commitments – more innovative funding mechanisms, more flexible investments, partnerships with private industry, and longer-term, sustainable programming. The Global Financing Facility (GFF) is a great opportunity to funnel a greater share of existing donor and country resources to nutrition.
- The implementation of Canada's FIAP is an opportunity for Canadian leadership in ensuring equitable, evidence-driven programs and policies that support the most vulnerable people in the most vulnerable contexts.

#### **Looking Ahead – How to go further and move faster**

- Encourage Canada to take the lead on nutrition, through Canada's 2018 G7 Presidency, as well as other significant upcoming events such as Women Deliver 2019, by advocating for durable, long-term, evidence- and equality-driven policies.
- Exit the echo chamber and build partnerships with sectors to develop joint advocacy on women's empowerment and women's right and nutrition
- Advocate to governments at all levels, from grassroots to global, to put nutrition on top of the political agenda with dedicated funding
- Strengthen governance at the local level through mentorship and empowerment, to ensure that delivery of health services is strengthened and sustainable, even through shocks or disruptions to a country's stability.
- Work with other sectors to push at all levels for bigger and better investments to nutrition with a gender equality lens, through ODA, innovative financing mechanisms and domestic resources; ensure accountability of funds used at national level.
- Reinforce the need to support women's organisations at all levels.

- Work with SUN countries and with the SUN Movement Secretariat and networks to push governments to include gender equality in their national nutrition plans.

## **SUMMARY OF MODERATED DISCUSSION**

Nutrition has managed to mobilize increased attention in recent years (Scaling Up Nutrition, G7 commitments, Nutrition 4 Growth), but this has not always translated to increased action or substantial impact due in part to how we currently advocate for nutrition.

[Dyan Mabunga Rodriguez, an Action Media Champion and lead of the Generation Nutrition Campaign in the Philippines](#), spoke about her experiences with nutrition advocacy from grassroots to national levels. She noted that engaging governments is critical for any sustainable, system-wide changes, as the decision-making authority rests with these individuals. Government advocacy enables knowledge sharing, can influence decisions and policies, and may create nutrition champions within governing bodies. Opening the lines of communication with governments can also allow us to create and shape opportunities for community engagement in policy development and programming. Good governance allows citizens and civil society to share their opinions and shape their social systems, ensuring that the services they access are representative of their community's needs.

Nutrition advocacy is not a simple task. There are countless interests competing for attention of government decision-makers and policy-makers. To face these challenges, it is important to build partnerships with sectors outside our own and connect the advocacy dots with other key actors: humanitarian and development NGOs, international and national NGOs, and more. As we move forward, we can encourage nutrition advocates to be silo-breakers, simplify our messages but not our actions, and collaborate in building evidences, and celebrating victories.

There are a number of key partners at the global level that can help push our nutrition advocacy messages. [Leslie Elder, Senior Nutrition Specialist for the Global Financing Facility at the World Bank](#), spoke about the tremendous potential of the Global Financing Facility (GFF), and opportunities to funnel a greater share of existing donor and country resources to nutrition. The GFF represents a new financing model with countries in the driver's seat that brings together multiple sources of financing in a synergistic way to support national priorities including nutrition. The GFF recognizes that countries themselves are the engines of progress, and that the role of external assistance is to support countries both to get more results from the existing resources and to increase the total volume of financing.

Equity is a driving principle and a defining approach for the GFF. Applying a gender equity lens to the challenge of improving nutrition helps to ensure that the most disadvantaged and vulnerable women and children are identified and their nutritional needs are prioritized.

[Kel Currah, CEO of What World Strategies](#), moved the discussion from country financing to global commitments and discussed Canada's opportunity as G7 President in 2018 to shine a spotlight on critical development issues such as gender empowerment and nutrition. Over the past decade, the G8/7 has been an important venue for food and nutrition commitments, such as its 2015 agreement to raise 500 million individuals out of malnutrition and hunger by 2030. However, there is a delivery and accountability gap at the global level that needs to be addressed for the G7 pledges to be achieved.

We need to work together to put nutrition on the agenda, given the current priorities and political landscape are not focused on food security and nutrition. We can do this by clearly demonstrating the linkages between nutrition/ food security and the stability, development, and empowerment of vulnerable individuals and societies.

[Stuart Hickox, Canadian Director of the One Campaign](#), closed the panel by talking about the biggest challenges and biggest opportunities to securing real wins on nutrition, both within Canada and globally. Stuart noted that we are losing the battle with the Canadian government, as the government is talking about women's empowerment but has not yet invested. Specific financial commitments have been made to important topics such as sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the engagement of small- and medium-sized organizations, but our ODA (Official Development Assistance) commitment has not increased. Canada has the lowest ODA envelope of all the G7 countries sitting at 0.26%, the lowest it has been in many years. In parallel, Canada's spending on nutrition specific interventions has been on a steady decline since 2012, and all money previously committed under Muskoka Initiative 2.0 has already been allocated and will be spent by 2020. This is doubly concerning, as nutrition experts and the World Bank have calculated that the global funding gap to realize the World Health Assembly Nutrition targets by 2025 is 70 billion USD.

At this moment, we need more leadership and commitment from Canada, not less. We need to come together to comprehensively advocate for nutrition at all levels of advocacy – mobilizing youth and community leaders at the local level, all the way up to global advocacy, with the same shared messaging and appeals. We need to find innovative ways to simplify campaigns to have more impact and break down the silos. We can do this by using the evidence we've already collected – from the Global Nutrition Report, from our research, and from our program interventions. If we come together to create simple, consistent messages that governments can follow up on, we can achieve great things.

## **BREAKOUT SESSION**

**What is the role of each stakeholder (donors, implementers / NGOs, local civil society, private sector, academic) to promote nutrition & gender equality as a key political issue?**

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Each stakeholder plays an important and varied role in promoting nutrition and gender equality:

- Academics can provide research and undertake pilots;
- NGOs carry out needs assessments, programming, and support policy and advocacy;
- Local civil society ensures a community's voice is heard and represented, and creates linkages;
- Private sector provides funding, products, and supports innovation;
- Donors create an enabling environment, ensure evidence- and equity-driven policies and programs, and support long-term solutions;
- Governments can mobilize domestic funding and create long-term political change; and
- All stakeholders can support improved communication between sectors and break down silos.

**If the ODA envelope remains the same, despite an increasing demand to address the growing number of hungry, we will not realize the SDGs. How can we ensure more money for nutrition and more nutrition for the money?**

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- We must advocate for more mobilization of domestic funding and make the public more aware of the need to push the government to increase ODA for nutrition.
- We need to establish funding targets for nutrition & gender based on strong evidence and costing, to ensure that we're implementing the strongest and most efficient interventions.
- We also need to work through traditional market channels to create demand for nutrition interventions, increasing opportunities for private investments and supplier expansion in these areas.
- Finally, we need to ensure accountability of funds used at national level – both increasing government ownership of interventions, and reducing corruption.

**How do we advance nutrition and women empowerment together – how do we cement the connection and better integrate nutrition and gender objectives and outcomes?**

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- Globally, we need more money to advance nutrition and women’s empowerment. We need to use key events to push world leaders to show that they care.
- One of the best ways we can achieve this is through engagement of municipal councils to include nutrition and gender in their policies and budgets. Through this, we can also ensure that those working on nutrition and gender in communities are adequately supported with guidance and resources.
- We need greater domestic resources, but it is not clear who will ask for these funds. Nutrition is cross-cutting and impacts many ministries. As such, we need to ensure that different ministries are aware of the impact of nutrition on their sectors and request a budget for nutrition in their sectoral budget.
- We need to work with SUN countries and with the SUN Movement Secretariat and networks to push governments to include gender equality in their national nutrition plans.
- We need to develop advocacy for increased national and subnational disaggregated data.
- We should reinforce the need to support women’s organizations at all levels. With adequate resources, women’s empowerment groups can lead the agenda on nutrition at domestic levels.

## CONCLUSION

As the global community looks toward achieving the targets of the Decade of Action on Nutrition by 2025, and the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, it is becoming clearer that addressing inequities and gender norms, and empowering women and girls, is at the foundation of that progress. **Addressing malnutrition in all its forms is in fact a cornerstone of women's and girl's empowerment and equality. Nutrition is a maker and a marker of women and girls' empowerment and equality.**

The conference concluded with participants' individual calls to action and recommendations for moving forward. Action Against Hunger, as the leading NGO for the organization of this conference, promised to report back to participants within the year to see how they have implemented or started implementing these commitments in order to increase accountability.

The 11 organizations that organized this conference expressed the wish to organize a follow-up conference before the end of year 2018.

## PARTICIPANTS' COMMITMENTS

- Advocate around the G7 and Women Deliver Conference for more funding for adolescents, women nutrition, women empowerment and gender equality
- #GetVocal, #DataforChange
- Commitment to MORE knowledge transfer, translation and mobilization
- Increase awareness on how to practically integrate gender into nutrition programs at the country level (beyond sex disaggregated data!)
- We commit to eliminate the term GENDER EMPOWERMENT and to use more ACCESSIBLE language so that we can better communicate our goals and objectives
- We commit to not work in silos because people don't leave in silos
- Nutrition and gender equality will continue being a priority outcome pathway for the food security program area of IDRC
- Examine if gender nutrition advocacy messaging is gender sensitive
- Commit to help put nutrition & gender on the G7 2018 Agenda (Kel)
- Commit to include young (<15) women in research (Nnedi N.)
- Commit to being intentional about applying gender lens to UNICEF adolescent nutrition programs (Roland, UNICEF)
- Commit to continue to generate knowledge together with CARE on nutrition & gender (McGill Institute for Global Food Security)
- Commit to collecting age/sex disaggregated data to better understand adolescent nutrition
- Commit to better analyse gender/power dynamics that undermine nutrition – right from the start
- Commit to build better, strategic partnerships across sectors to further gender & nutrition outcomes
- Commit to further knowledge translation/ transfer
- Capturing and optimizing nutrition & gender wins across multi-sectoral programs
- Develop quantitative & qualitative indicators to: make a diagnostic and evaluate women's empowerment mechanisms and their impact on women & children nutritional status; monitor & evaluate this impact

## CALL TO ACTION

On November 21, 2017, a collective of eleven Canadian organizations, convened by Action Against Hunger, came together to host the **Nutrition: Cornerstone of Gender Equality conference** in Ottawa, Canada.

Gender inequality is both a cause and consequence of malnutrition. Similarly, the health and vitality of women and girls is essential to actualizing and advancing women's political, social, cultural and economic rights, including their sexual and reproductive health and rights. A rights-based approach is therefore critical for transforming the social norms and practices that hinder women's decision-making power and nutritional status, and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With the SDGs, Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, the World Health Assembly's Global Nutrition Targets, and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, we have the commitments. Now we need the leadership, the action and the funding to make these commitments reality.

### **We call on the Government of Canada to:**

1. Ensure that funding for nutrition remains a key priority, that increased funding for nutrition is aligned with a commitment to increasing the overall funding for the Canada's international assistance aid envelop, and that innovative financing mechanisms such as the Global Financing Facility are mobilised for nutrition.
2. Further link gender equality and nutrition through Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy's (FIAP) implementation strategies that respond to both the immediate and underlining determinants of malnutrition, and encourage gender transformative approaches within nutrition programs.
3. Invest in nutrition systems and policies to consistently collect, use and disseminate quality quantitative and qualitative data, disaggregated by sex, age and ability, and support capacity building for nutrition related data collection, analysis and interpretation for public policy planning among governments in high burden countries.
4. Leverage its sustained leadership on nutrition and gender equality to encourage other donors and governments to prioritize nutrition within their SDG and gender equality strategies and policies, to adopt a lifecycle approach that prioritizes both the first 1000 days and adolescents and to mainstream gender-sensitive nutrition interventions across multiple sectors.
5. Champion the link between nutrition and gender equality and promote the involvement of women and youth in the design and delivery of all nutrition-related initiatives at local, national and global forums (including at the G7, Women Deliver, SUN and the GFF).

### **We call on civil society to:**

1. Promote a human rights and empowerment approach, ensuring gender equity in nutrition programming.
2. Prioritize women's voice, choice and participation, including in the design and implementation of programming and advocacy initiatives, and engage men and community leaders as ambassadors for fostering sustainable, community-driven shifts in attitudes and behaviours.
3. Promote greater collaboration and partnerships between actors and across sectors, including with a view to incorporating nutrition and gender equality considerations and objectives across policies and programming.
4. Advocate for the consistent collection, use and dissemination of quality quantitative and qualitative data, disaggregated by sex, age and ability, throughout project cycles, in all programming and across sectors.

## ANNEX 1: CALLS TO ACTION BY PARTICIPANTS

The participants were invited to formulate calls to action during the whole day, and to write them down on a post-it. Below are the different calls to action that were formulated, organized by topic.

### GENERAL

- Open our eyes to community wisdom
- Policy change must be about structural change, not just a financial ask
- Involve young people, young girls & women in development of programs
- Take a human rights based approach to address nutrition challenges & gender inequality
- Human rights-based approach
- To INGOs: be more assertive in holding government to account, calling out inconsistencies
- Balance / consider language barriers + safety / security issues
- Look 7 generations ahead
- Address bias
- Address the complexity of gender values

### PROGRAMMATIC CYCLE

- Develop knowledge on how nutrition programs can lead to gender transformation
- Implement gender synchronized approaches
- Expanding programs in communities
- Importance of adding qualitative data is starting to be recognized – mixed methodology is improving M&E
- Bring flexibility to the way we measure
- Women as agents of change should be actively involved in identifying indicators that matters the most to them > participatory method
- Include girls and women in interpretation of data
- Better tracking of exiting nutrition wins beyond those programs
- Use rigorous mixed methods to evaluate impact (not just RCTs but also qualitative process evaluations)

### EVIDENCE

- Use the evidence that we have (some of the evidence exists but is not being used, ex: anemia).
- Distinguish when evidence is not very good but still good enough to start acting!
- Collect more sex and age disaggregated data

### PARTNERSHIPS, ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS & MULTISECTORIALITY

- Find common objectives between different sectors (why are different sectors at the table?); collaborate with a dose of empathy
- Representation is essential, all sectors need to be doing more to ensure all voices are at the table
- Find how to measure success of intersectionality with clear indicators
- Rather than reallocating dollars, look at how nutrition wins can be realized beyond traditionally nutrition focused projects (i.e. optimizing nutrition wins in education projects or health interventions)
- Work with nontraditional partners
- Combat silos & competitive mindset
- Redefine rhetoric of working with private sector
- Studying the best examples of private sector partnership and looking at how to reproduce them & scale up
- Weaving different perspectives into the tapestries of what we're doing for gender equality

### MEN & WOMEN

- Put women's rights at the heart of nutrition
- Advancing opportunities for women
- See women as people and not as reproductive role / avoid instrumentalisation of women
- Voice + choice: women as agents of change
- Change messages to men to change their behavior
- Engage more men & boys as champions

### FINANCING

- Invest in adolescents
- Generate a nexus between nutrition & adolescents
- Long term funding = Gender transformative projects take time
- More investments in INGOs' policy & communication capacities
- Show benefits of international assistance investments in terms of relief on defense budget
- Mobilize data around ROI of international assistance investments: NGO – academic collaboration

## ANNEX 2: AGENDA

8:30 – 9:00	<b>GUEST WELCOME &amp; REGISTRATION</b>
9:00 – 9:40	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>
9:00 – 9:05	Welcome by the MC: Evelyne Guindon, Director, External Relations, Women Deliver
9:05 – 9:15	Opening Remarks: Mr. Amir Mahmoud Abdulla, Deputy Executive Director, World Food Program
9:15 – 9:25	Keynote speech from a representative of the Government of Canada
9:25 – 9:40	Presentation of Global Nutrition Report findings, Luz Maria De-Regil, Vice President, Global Technical Services, Nutrition International
9:40 – 10:00	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>
10:00 – 11:40	<b>PANEL 1: WHEN EVIDENCE SAYS YES</b>
10:00 – 11:00	Moderated discussion facilitated by Roland Kupka, Senior Nutrition Adviser, UNICEF. Followed by Q&As. With: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marnie Davidson, Senior Program Manager, Global Health, CARE Canada</li> <li>• Nafissatou (Nafi) Faye, Senior Gender Equality Adviser, Plan International Canada</li> <li>• Louisa Gosling, Quality Programmes Manager, WaterAid UK</li> <li>• Gwenaëlle Luc, Link NCA Technical Advisor, Action Against Hunger</li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:40	Breakout sessions & restitution
11:40 – 13:00	<b>LUNCH WITH KEY NOTE SPEECH: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS SARAH ZEID OF JORDAN</b>
13:00 – 14:40	<b>PANEL 2: THE WAY TO MOVE FASTER – PROGRAMMATIC SOLUTIONS</b>
13:00 – 14:00	Moderated discussion facilitated by Megan Cain, Director, Implementation Division, Health and Nutrition Bureau, Global Affairs Canada. Followed by Q&As. With: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debra Kerby, CEO and President, Canadian Feed the Children</li> <li>• Katherine Richards, Head of Hunger and Nutrition, Save the Children UK</li> <li>• Marion Roche, Senior Technical Advisor, Nutrition International</li> <li>• Dominic Schofield, President, GAIN Canada</li> </ul>
14:00 – 14:40	Breakout sessions & restitution
14:40 – 15:00	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>
15:00 – 16:40	<b>PANEL 3: THE WAY TO MOVE FASTER – POLITICAL SOLUTIONS &amp; MOBILIZATION OF FUNDING</b>
15:00 – 16:00	Moderated discussion facilitated by Chris Dendys, Interim Executive Director of RESULTS Canada. Followed by Q&As. With: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kel Currah, CEO, What World Strategies</li> <li>• Leslie Elder, Senior Nutrition Specialist, Global Financing Facility (GFF)</li> <li>• Stuart Hickox, Canadian Director, One Campaign</li> <li>• Dyan Aimee Rodriguez, ACTION media champion</li> </ul>
16:00 – 16:40	Breakout sessions & restitution
16:40 – 17:10	<b>CONCLUSION</b>