**MODULE 22**

**Gender**-**Responsive Nutrition in Emergencies**

**PART 4: TRAINING RESOURCE LIST**

The training resource list is the last of four parts contained in this module. It provides a comprehensive list of reference material relevant to this module, including guidelines, training courses and reference manuals. Part 4 provides background documents for training material.

**What can you expect to find here?**

* an inventory of available **guidelines** and **manuals** listed alphabetically by agency name with details about their availability;
* an inventory of some of the most useful research and publications pertinent to the module topic;
* a list of known **training resources** listed alphabetically by agency name with details about:
* overall content;
* intended use;
* target audience;
* expected duration of the course.

**Guidelines and manuals**

1. **FAO (2005). Protecting and promoting good nutrition in crisis and recovery. Rome.**

These guidelines were designed to further the development of a more strategic focus that strengthens programme planners’ capacity to protect and promote good nutrition in crisis situations.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: http://www.fao.org/

1. **HELP AGE and UNHCR (2007). Older People in Disasters and Humanitarian Crises: Guidelines for best practice. London.**

These guidelines describe best practices to meet the special needs of older people in emergencies.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: [www.helpage.org/](http://www.helpage.org/)

1. **IASC (2003). Guidelines for HIV/AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings. Geneva: IASC.**

These guidelines help individuals and organizations to address the special needs of HIV-affected people living in emergency situations.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: <http://www.unaids.org>

1. **ICRC (2008). Nutrition Manual for Humanitarian Action. Geneva.**

This manual provides a comprehensive description of nutrition in emergencies for ICRC staff.

 Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English and French

Contact: www.icrc.org

1. **ICRC and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2007). Guidelines for cash transfer programming. Geneva.**

These guidelines describe how to use cash and vouchers in multi-sectorial integrated programming, planning and disaster response. They provide practical, step-by-step support to the design and implementation of cash programmes.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

 Contact: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

1. **Médecins Sans Frontières (1995). Nutrition Guidelines.**

These guidelines facilitate the application of fundamental concepts and principles necessary for the assessment of nutritional problems and the implementation of nutritional programmes in emergency situations. They are aimed at field workers and are presented in three parts.

Available: Printed format, in English, French and Spanish

Contact: [www.msf.org](http://www.msf.org)

1. **The Sphere Project (2011). Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response. Geneva.**

The new edition of the *Sphere Handbook* takes into account recent developments in humanitarian practice in water and sanitation, food, shelter and health, together with feedback from practitioners in the field, research institutes and cross-cutting experts in protection, gender, children, older people, disabled people, HIV/AIDS and the environment. It is the product of an extensive collaborative effort that reflects the collective will and shared experience of the humanitarian community, and its determination to improve on current knowledge in humanitarian assistance programmes.

 Availability: In English, French, Spanish, Arabic in hard copy; CD-ROM and electronically via the Sphere website (below)

 Contact: [www.sphereproject.org](http://www.sphereproject.org/)

1. **UNHCR (1997). Commodity Distribution: A Practical Guide for Field Staff. Geneva.**

This guide outlines procedures to assist UNHCR field staff and operational partners in the design and implementation of systems for commodity distribution, needs assessment, the planning of rations and the management of the logistics chain.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: <http://www.unhcr.org>

1. **UNHCR (2003). Handbook for Registration. Geneva.**

This Handbook provides guidelines on registration, documentation and population data management in various operational contexts. It defines new standards and processes for registration for managers and practitioners in a camp setting.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: <http://www.unhcr.org>

1. **UNHCR (2007). Handbook for Emergencies, 3rd ed. Geneva.**

This reference tool serves to strengthen a common understanding among the main key actors in emergency situations.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: <http://www.unhcr.org>

1. **UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP & WHO (2003). Food and Nutrition in Emergencies. Geneva.**

 This manual aims to strengthen the understanding of managers and practitioners to ensure that the food and nutrition needs of affected populations are addressed appropriately.

 Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

 Contact: [www.who.int/](http://www.who.int/)

1. **UNHCR &WFP (2004). Integration of HIV/AIDS activities with food and nutrition support in refugee settings: Specific programme strategies. Geneva.**

This report provides practical guidance on integrating support activities for people with HIV/AIDS among refugees and host populations into food and nutrition programmes. While the guidelines focus mainly on refugees, internally displaced populations and asylum-seekers, they are also applicable to host communities and other emergency-affected populations.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: <http://www.unhcr.org>

1. **WFP (2002). Emergency Field Operations Pocketbook. Rome.**

This is quick-reference resource for all WFP staff engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in the field. The Pocketbook provides: a brief aide-mémoire on relevant WFP policies, guidelines and procedures; check-lists and data that may be useful for assessment, planning, monitoring and problem-solving field visits; and cross-references to more detailed guidance.

Availability: pdf version from website, in English

Contact: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

1. **WFP (2005).Food and Nutrition Handbook.Rome.**

This manual is designed to enable staff to assess and analyse the nutrition situation in their country or region. It aims to help manage the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions. It is designed as a stand-alone document, but can be used with the WFP basic training course Nutrition in Emergencies. The manual provides a comprehensive overview for planning, implementing and monitoring a food distribution.

Availability: pdf version from website, in English.

Contact: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

1. **WFP (2006). Food Distribution Guidelines. Rome.**

These are guiding principles of food distributions, including general food distribution, food-for-work and vulnerable feeding.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

1. **WFP (2008). Food Assistance in the Context of HIV: Ration Design Guide. Rome.**

This guide has been prepared primarily for WFP programme officers in the field who are responsible for designing rations for HIV programmes. It may also be helpful to other agencies, including WFP cooperating partners, to help them understand the rationale behind different WFP rations and to strengthen partnership.

Availability: pdf version from website, in English

Contact: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

1. **WFP (2009). Cash and Vouchers Manual. Rome.**

This manual defines processes, procedures, safeguards and standards to guide the use of cash and vouchers in WFP.

Availability: pdf version from website, in English

Contact: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

1. **WFP & UNHCR. Nutval. Rome: WFP.**

Nutval is a spreadsheet application developed by WFP, UNHCR, University College London and the IASC Global Nutrition Cluster for planning, calculation and monitoring of nutritional value of general food rations. Nutval aims to ensure a nutritionally adequate ration to minimize public health problems such as micronutrient deficiencies.

Availability: Excel spreadsheet, in English

Contact: [www.nutval.net](http://www.nutval.net)

1. **WFP /UNHCR (1997). Guidelines for estimating: Food and nutritional needs in emergencies.Rome: WFP.**

These guidelines describe the rationale for increasing the ration from 1900 kcal to

2100 kcal, and describes the factors to consider when planning a ration.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)

1. **WHO & FAO (2002). Living well with HIV/AIDS: A manual on nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS. Geneva.**

This manual provides practical recommendations for a healthy and balanced diet for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in countries with a low resource base.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: http://www.fao.org

1. **WHO, UNHCR, IFRC & WFP (2000). The management of nutrition in major emergencies. Geneva.**

This manual aims to assist those involved in the management of major emergencies with a nutritional component. It serves as a practical guide to measures needed to ensure that the food and nutrition needs of disaster-stricken populations are adequately met.

Availability: Printed version

Contact: <http://www.who.int/>

1. **WHO, WFP & UNICEF (2006). Preventing and controlling micronutrient deficiencies in populations affected by an emergency: Multiple vitamin and mineral supplements for pregnant and lactating women and for children aged 6 to 59 months. Geneva.**

      This is a joint statement, which provides practical suggestions to minimize the risk of        micronutrient deficient disease (MDD).

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: http://www.who.int/

1. **World Vision International (WVI) (2008). Food Resource Manual: 2nd ed.**

The core purpose of this manual is to equip those involved in the delivery and distribution of food to better serve the poor and improve management and accounting for the food aid resources, and to show good stewardship of the food aid resources entrusted to World Vision.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English, French and Spanish

Contact: <http://www.wvifood.org/>

**Relevant Publications**

1. **ENN (2007). Review of the published literature of the impact and cost-effectiveness of six nutrition related interventions.Oxford: ENN**

This is a review of the published evidence for the impact and cost-effectiveness of six key humanitarian interventions commonly implemented in emergencies, including general ration distribution. It identifies gaps in the literature and suggests methodologies for filling them.

Availability: Pdf version, in English

Contact: [http://www.ennonline.net/](http://www.wvifood.org/)

1. **ENN & Oxfam (2007). From food crisis to fair trade; livelihood analysis, protection and support in emergencies.Oxford.**

This technical paper collates and analyses recent experiences of livelihoods programming in emergencies. Chapter 4 examines situations where food aid is not necessarily the right response to address food insecurity or impact of disasters on livelihoods.

Availability: Pdf version, in English

Contact: [http://www.ennonline.net/](http://www.wvifood.org/)

1. **ENN and SCUK (2004). Targeting Food Aid in Emergencies. ENN special supplement. Oxford.**

This technical paper provides guidance on the design of food targeting systems in emergencies including rapid and slow onset emergencies and responses aimed at emergency preparedness, in acute and protracted settings.

Availability: Pdf version, in English

Contact: <http://www.ennonline.net/>

1. **FANTA (2002). Use of Compact Foods in Emergencies: Technical Note 3. Washington DC, USA.**

This is a brief overview of the growth of compact foods in emergencies, which highlights the key issues and considerations in the use of compact foods and identifies gaps. The focus of this note is on compact foods used for the whole population in the initial stages of an emergency.

Availability: Pdf version, in English

Contact: <http://www.fantaproject.org/>

1. **HELP AGE & African Regional Development Centre (2001). Addressing the Nutritional Needs of Older People in Emergency Situations in Africa: Ideas for Action. London.**

This technical paper brings together key issues affecting the nutrition of older people in emergencies and suggests ways in which their rights and needs can be more effectively addressed.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: <http://www.helpage.org/>

1. **Jaspars, S. (2000). Solidarity and soup kitchens: A review of principles and practice for food distribution in conflict. HPG Report 7. London: ODI.**

This technical paper discusses current principles and practice for food distribution in conflict. It aims to assist humanitarian agencies in developing a more principled approach to food distribution.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: http://www.odi.org.uk/

1. **ODI Core Team (1996). The international response to conflict and genocide: lessons from the Rwandan experience, Study 3, Humanitarian Aid and Effects. *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*.**

Of particular relevance is Chapter 5, which reviews the food distribution systems and draws out important lessons learned and recommendations.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: http://www.reliefweb.int

1. **ODI Humanitarian Policy Group (2010). Food aid and food assistance in emergency and transitional contexts: A review of current thinking. London.**

This report presents the findings of a review of changes in food aid and food assistance policies and strategies within the international aid system; discusses the shift from food aid to food assistance by key donors, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); details changes in the context in which food assistance is provided; and reviews changes in the international architecture and the delivery of food assistance.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: www.odi.org.uk/work/programmes/humanitarian-policy-group

1. **ODI Relief and Rehabilitation Network (1995). General Food Distribution in Emergencies: from Nutrition Needs to Political Priorities: Good Practice Review 3. London.**

This review is chiefly concerned with assessing the need for food assistance, targeting, planning and determining food rations, and the management and organization of the delivery of general food rations.

Availability: Pdf version, in English

Contact: <http://www.alnap.org/>

1. **WFP (2006) Targeting in Emergencies. Rome.**

This policy document that reviews the definitions of targeting and WFP policies related to targeting in emergencies discusses the process of targeting and targeting errors, and offers recommendations for good targeting practice.

Availability: Pdf version from website, in English

Contact: http://www.wfp.org

1. **WFP (2010a) Revolution: From Food Aid to Food Assistance. Rome.**

This paper documents a compilation of state-of-the-art food assistance innovations by WFP. It lays out both new tools and traditional responses that provide life-saving relief, improve nutrition, enhance human capital and strengthen food markets, while supporting country-led food security strategies.

Availability: Pdf version from website, in English

Contact:http://www.wfp.org/

1. **WFP (2007). Enhanced commitments to women to ensure food security.Rome.**

This is a comprehensive study based on research in 48 countries showing how WFP has implemented its 2003-2007 gender policy for managers planning a food aid intervention targeting women.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website in English

Contact: <http://www.wfp.org/>

1. **WFP (2010b) Nutrition Improvement Approach. Rome.**

The Nutrition Improvement Approach was built on the 2004 WFP Nutrition Policy Papers and 2008-2013 Strategic Plan to help WFP offices translate policy into reality.

Availability: Pdf version from website in English

Contact: <http://www.wfp.org/>

1. **WFP/IFPRI (2004). Rethinking food aid to fight AIDS. Rome.**

This document reviews food aid strategies using an HIV/AIDS lens in order to reduce the risk and mitigate the impact of the pandemic for managers planning an intervention to assist HIV/AIDS affected people.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: <http://www.wfp.org/>

1. **WFP/IFPRI (2005). Assessing the effectiveness of community based targeting of emergency food aid in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Malawi.Rome.**

This study provides an overview of effectiveness of three community-based targeting food distribution systems for managers planning community-based targeting systems.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: <http://www.wfp.org/>

**Training courses**

1. **FANTA (2004). A Training Manual. Washington, USA.**

A three- to five-day course is designed to enable African institutions to integrate issues on nutrition and HIV and AIDS into their training programmes. The manual provides technical content, presentations and handout materials, and can be used together with a set of PowerPoint training modules.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website, in English

Contact: <http://www.fantaproject.org/>

1. **FAO (1999). Field programme management: Food, Nutrition and Development.Rome.**

The training package provides technical information, case studies and exercises to assist field workers in carrying out the daily tasks, and aims to improve skills in solving community nutrition problems. Participants learn to assist communities in identifying their problems and planning, implementing and monitoring activities. All of the key elements required to conduct a five-day course are provided in one package. It includes some good examples for field workers involved in establishing community-based targeting food distribution systems.

Availability: Printed version, in English.

Contact: <http://www.fao.org/>

1. **FAO. Improving Nutrition Programmes: an Assessment Tool for****Action(AT). Rome.**

The most useful modules are on participatory monitoring, including methods for collecting information and basic analysis and interpretation.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: [http://www.fao.org/](http://www.wfp.org/)

1. **FAO & University of Western Cape (2004). User’s Training Manual: Improving Nutrition Programmes - An Assessment Tool for Action. Rome.**

This training manual was developed to enhance the capacity of the assessment team members to conduct nutrition programme assessments. It was founded on a common understanding of concepts underpinning effective and sustainable community-based nutrition programmes. The manual is divided into six topics to be covered over three to five days. It can be adapted to the level of the learners involved and the amount of time available. A field visit is recommended. Each topic consists of key issues, case studies, ideas for discussion related to conducting an assessment, trainer’s notes and a set of handouts for learners. A series of overhead transparencies have also been prepared to assist learners based on the lessons learned from the assessment team’s experiences.

Availability: Printed and pdf version, in English

Contact: [http://www.fao.org/](http://www.wfp.org/)

1. **Nutrition Works & Feinstein International Famine Center, Tufts University (2007). Sphere Training on Nutrition Module: Contents. Geneva: The Sphere Project.**

These training modules aim to improve the technical capacity for humanitarian response in nutrition. It is targeted for staff responsible for designing or monitoring nutrition-related projects and to ensure an understanding of the scope and content of Standards in the Food Security, Nutrition and Food Aid chapter of the *Sphere Handbook*, the key indicators and the scientific and/or practical rationale behind these standards. The training modules include a lesson plan, handouts and visual materials for each of the eight sessions. The general nutrition support session assumes a working knowledge of the *Sphere Handbook*. A case study, based on south Sudan in 1988, synthesizes information provided in the health and nutrition sections of the *Handbook*, and can be used over an additional half-day to consolidate learning. This course is designed to build technical capacity among mid-level technical specialists.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website in English, French, Spanish and Arabic

Contact: http://www.sphereproject.org/

1. **UNHCR and ICH (2003). Micronutrient malnutrition-detection, measurement and Intervention – training pack for field staff. Geneva: UNHCR.**

This training course on micronutrient malnutrition consists of PowerPoint presentations, handouts and photo cards aimed at raising awareness of micronutrient deficiencies. Useful for managers planning food aid rations and must consider the risk of MDD.

Availability: Printed version and pdf version from website in English

Contact: <http://www.unhcr.org>

1. **University of Nairobi, FSAU & FAO (2005). Training Package of Materials for the Course Food and Nutrition Surveillance and Emergency. Rome: FAO.**

This training course provides an understanding of the nutritional outcomes of emergencies (malnutrition, mortality and morbidity) and also the causes of malnutrition and mortality in emergencies (the process and dynamics of an emergency). The course has an operational focus and incorporates relevant applied research. The course is divided into three parts.

Availability: Unknown

Contact: <http://www.fsausomali.org/>

1. **WFP (2000). Gender-sensitive Food Aid programme. Rome.**

This is a training manual for WFP gender trainers.

Availability: Printed version

Contact: <http://www.wfp.org/>

1. **WHO & FAO (2002). Nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS: A training course. Geneva.**

This is a training course for caregivers of PLWHA and their families, which focuses on practical nutrition care and communication skills.

Availability: Printed version

Contact: <http://www.who.int/>

1. **WFP & Feinstein International Famine Centre (2001). WFP Food and Nutrition Training Toolbox. Rome: WFP.**

This basic five-day training course on food and nutrition is aimed at providing participants with a greater understanding of food and nutrition in relation to WFP’s work, and will provide opportunities for participants to practise related basic skills. The course includes 13 sessions, two guides and training material: Trainer’s Guide, Workshop Organizer’s Guide and Training Materials for Participants. It provides a comprehensive overview of issues related to food aid.

Availability: Cannot be downloaded

Contact: <http://www.wfp.org/>