

@ Q 1 - 21:

1. "Intersectional approach": meant here is, I hope, "cross-sectoral" approach.

I.e. those sectors identified as being relevant / adequate for identifying bottlenecks and solutions in sectors outside the sector Health (DAC CRS code nr. 120), but CROSSING with sector 120.

"Intersectional" is a term not used in communication on cross-sectoral issues.

The questions WHICH sectors cross with sector 120 is, of course, dependent on local "situations", and require carefully crafted "poverty profiles". To reach maximum impact, poverty profiles should be developed, drafted and approved as much as possible in a participatory way, involving local communities, in particular stimulating girls and women to actively participate.

2. @ Q20.

Here a lot of confusion becomes apparent. In the international community (i.e. OECD-DAC - Stat) a careful and precise and well defined and formally agreed upon distinction is made between "sectors" and "themes".

- "Health" is a sector (no. 120 cfm DAC - stat rules),
- "Water and sanitation" is a sector (no. 140),
- the "economy" (if meant: "productive sectors" is a series of sectors (no's. 310 - 330),
- "education" is a sector (no. 110), -
- "food security and nutrition" are part of "basic health" a sub-sector (no. 122) of the sector "Health".

However, in contrast, "sustainability" and "environment" are referred to as "themes" in the international community, and are, by definition, cross-sectoral issues, encompassing and touching on ALL sectors known.

Themes are issues like "sustainability" and "environment", but might also refer to specific "target groups" (girls boys women men, age related target groups, cultural minorities etc.), to "indirect-target groups" (institutions, organisations, etc), and any other "cross-sectoral" issues, including levels of geographical aggregation (local, regional, national, continental, worldwide etc.)

Overtime, "themes" might "promote" to the status of a "sector", but this requires consensus in the DAC stat working party and ministerial approval within the OECD.

It is relevant and important to make these clear distinctions to not only prevent confusion in communication, but also to assure that women and men in positions of power, involve the adequate persons and sets of interventions connected to agreed upon guidelines for sectoral and thematic approaches.

3. On June 23, 2022, dr. Deborah Brix responded during a hearing organised by the Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus in the House of Representatives in Washington.

It is interesting to hear from dr. Brix how she mentions in particular the importance of the theme (i.e. the role, the interventions, the activities) of a specific layer of "intermediate target groups", i.e. of the local communities in effective and measurable impacting responses to crises in public health, in her professional experience the HIV-AIDS crisis and the Coronavirus crisis.

<https://coronavirus.house.gov/subcommittee-activity/hearings/hearing-trump-white-house-coronavirus-response-coordinator-dr-deborah>