

GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND NUTRITION INTEGRATION INITIATIVE (GCAN) NEWSLETTER | August 2017

EVENTS	
<p>Datathon Stimulates New Analyses of the Intersection of Gender, Nutrition and Climate Change</p> <p>To facilitate the use of Open Agriculture and Nutrition Datasets in agricultural research and development, IFPRI's Gender, Climate Change and Nutrition Integration (GCAN) project organized the first Feed the Future DATATHON to make household-level data more approachable and interoperable.</p> <p>At this first event, held on August 11, 2017 at IFPRI-HQ and webcast live, the GCAN project team showcased findings from the harmonized data in Bangladesh (BIHS 2011 and 2015, available on IFPRI Dataverse) across four key food security-relevant domains (climate, agriculture, nutrition, and gender) to about 90 participants, including about 30 remotely connected. The audience was very diverse, including participants from ten universities plus several NGOs, research and development organizations, World Bank and USAID.</p> <p>The event promoted the analytical use of Feed-the-Future datasets with stimulating presentations, insights, and visualizations, especially from participants, who--during the course of the event--generated their own analyses, infographics, and new insights.</p>	<p>While participants were busy working on their assignments, dynamic and diverse 3-to 5 minutes lighting talks from the podium presented ongoing work by Datawheel, Keshif, and G-CAN team members, IFPRI colleagues, students from different universities showed how to make open data approachable to researchers, policy makers, and practitioners.</p> <p>At the end of the event, three prizes were awarded: to Adan Silverio Murillo for best presentation, as well as <i>ex-aequo</i> to Angela Garcia and Naziha Sultana for best visualization and insight.</p> <p>A snapshot of the event can be seen in this video.</p> <p>Read More ></p>  <p>Photo credit: Melissa Cooperman/IFPRI</p>
NEW GCAN OUTPUTS	
<p>Policy Note on GCAN Priorities for Bangladesh</p> <p>Climate change, coupled with high levels of poverty and population density, is a substantial threat to sustainable development in Bangladesh. Climate-related threats, such as flooding, inundation, salt-water intrusion, and changes in temperatures are increasing with climate change. Achieving the goals of Feed the Future and the Global Food Security Strategy requires careful consideration of the impact of relevant climate science on agricultural production, while at the same time considering other cross-cutting issues that influence agricultural growth,</p>	<p>Policy Note on Policy note on the interlinkages of Climate Change, Gender and Nutrition in Nigeria</p> <p>Increasing temperature, erratic rainfall, and other extreme events, such as floods and droughts, pose severe threats to development in Nigeria. Climate change will have significant adverse impacts on crop production and livelihoods, making the country's poor and disadvantaged people even more vulnerable. It is imperative that the impact of relevant climate science on agricultural production be considered, together with important cross-cutting issues that influence agricultural growth, poverty alleviation, and climate resilience—especially gender and nutrition—if the</p>

<p>poverty alleviation, and resilience—especially gender and nutrition.</p> <p>This policy note summarizes assessments of these linkages in Bangladesh under the Gender, Climate Change, and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN).</p> <p>Read More ></p>	<p>goals of Feed the Future and the Global Food Security Strategy are to be achieved.</p> <p>This policy note summarizes assessments of these interlinkages in the Nigerian context under the Gender, Climate Change, and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN).</p> <p>Read More ></p>
Forthcoming: THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE: Gender and Nutrition Dimensions	
<p>A recent review of evidence on the gender-differentiated demand for insurance in rural agricultural households finds that although men and women in the same household might face the same shocks, they can perceive the associated risks and their importance quite differently.</p> <p>This has implications for the types of risk-coping measures that men and women might use to manage these risks, and the design of policies that provide them.</p> <p>Women tend to be more concerned about health-related risks, whereas the agricultural production-related risks are often more important to men. This suggests that, in addition to specific health insurance products, emergency and precautionary savings instruments might be more important for women than index-based agricultural insurance instruments.</p> <p>Combining measures, such as index-based insurance plus savings provides a strategy to address the range of shocks that both men and women within a household might be subjected to, and can help fill the ‘gaps’ in a particular insurance instrument.</p>	<p>Lack of financial literacy and numeracy is often one of the key barriers to women understanding and adopting insurance products, and should be addressed in the outreach and marketing efforts of firms and NGOs involved in promoting insurance.</p> <p>Our review did not find evidence of nutrition-specific impacts of index-based insurance instruments, although the positive effects on household income can be shown. Further work on clarifying this aspect of welfare impact is warranted.</p>  <p>Photo credit: Melissa Cooperman/IFPRI</p>

Other news

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Achieving the goals of the Feed-the-Future Program and the [Global Food Security Strategy](#) requires careful consideration of the impact of climate on agricultural production and livelihoods, while at the same time considering other cross-cutting issues that influence agricultural growth, poverty alleviation and resilience, especially gender and nutrition. To address these challenges the Gender, Climate Change and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN) works with USAID headquarters, field missions, and partners to enhance understanding of the linkages between climate, gender, and nutrition for increased resilience, women's empowerment and improved nutrition.

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