



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND NUTRITION INTEGRATION INITIATIVE (GCAN) NEWSLETTER | April 2022

NEW GCAN research publications	
<p>Sex-disaggregated agricultural extension and weather variability in Africa south of the Sahara</p> <p>Using data for Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda, the study finds that agricultural extension and advisory services translate into higher agricultural performance of farm households where women receive extension services, as compared to households where only men receive extension services. Moreover, these services can mitigate the negative effects of weather variability and climate change. The results call for national and international policies and interventions strengthening rural advisory services, especially targeted to women in settings where household livelihoods are predominantly agriculture-based and weather variability and shocks are expected to negatively affect farming activities.</p> <p>Read the paper></p>	<p>Weather variability and extreme shocks in Africa: Are female or male farmers more affected?</p> <p>The paper assesses the labor contribution to agriculture by women and men in Africa. Labor absorption in the sector is particularly high in West-Central and East and Southern Africa. Both heat waves and droughts reduce the intensity of the labor effort in agriculture, reducing the number of hours worked by 40% for heat waves and by 14% for drought events. However, women are much less likely to reduce work hours during climate extreme events. Given the fundamental role women play in agricultural production and in maintaining agricultural systems during extreme weather shocks, climate resilience strategies need to yet further focus on institutions, technologies and policies that work for women.</p> <p>Read the paper></p>
NEW GCAN evidence brief and summary	
<p>State of knowledge on gender and resilience</p> <p>Resource-poor people face multiple risks and disturbances across social, economic, health, political, and environmental spheres. Growing evidence shows that men and women have different exposure to shocks and stressors,</p>	<p>GCAN summary: Highlights from research findings 2017-2022</p> <p>This document summarizes key GCAN outputs from 2017 to 2022. It includes links to research papers, policy notes, datasets and information on selected events. We will</p>

<p>and different preferences and capacities in terms of their responses. These differences stem from gendered social, cultural, and institutional contexts that shape livelihood activities, roles, and bargaining power. A new brief highlights the gendered dimensions of resilience, drawing on evidence from the literature, including systematic reviews and global indicators, where available, as well as case-study examples that highlight important linkages. The evidence summarized is intended to guide the development and implementation of gender-sensitive resilience interventions focusing on key programming areas of interest to Feed the Future’s Center for Resilience. An interactive version of the brief is available here and the brief was also featured on Resilience Links.</p>	<p>continue to update the document in the coming weeks and months.</p> <p>Read the summary></p>
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NEW GCAN COVID-19 research outputs

<p>Gendered impacts of COVID-19: Insights from 7 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia</p> <p>To capture the gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns, the GCAN team conducted a longitudinal panel phone survey in seven countries spread across Asia and Africa with five rounds of data collection in Ghana, Nepal, Nigeria, and Senegal, and three rounds of data collection in Kenya, Niger, and Uganda. We find widespread reports of income loss linked to lockdowns; these declined over time but increased again as countries experienced actual COVID-19 cases and fatalities. Households first depleted savings and then switched to other measures. Women reported greater food and water insecurity compared to men, including worrying about insufficient food and eating less than usual. To address adverse impacts from COVID-19, social safety nets, favorable credit policies, and nutrition and water investments need to be strengthened with a focus on improving</p>	<p>Women’s empowerment and COVID-19: A case study from Kenya</p> <p>The brief summarizes results of a study linking the role of women’s empowerment with coping with COVID-19 outcomes. The study finds evidence that more empowered women have, in fact, been more resilient than less empowered women, especially in the early phases of the pandemic before savings and assets were depleted. Specifically, empowered women were more able to borrow and more able to maintain their own assets (if household assets were sold) to deal with loss of income due to the pandemic.</p> <p>Read the brief></p>
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outcomes for women to ensure that the crisis does not further widen the gender gap in resources and achievements in rural areas of low- and middle-income countries. This is IFPRI's third most downloaded report for the first quarter.

[Read the report>](#)

Additional GCAN Factsheets on the impact of COVID-19 on women and men in rural areas now published

GCAN factsheets now also available for Dang District, Nepal; Cross River and Kaduna States, Nigeria; and rural Senegal

During 2020 and 2021, the GCAN team implemented phone survey waves in 7 Feed-the-Future countries to better understand the impact of Covid-19 on rural women and men. The surveys, covered income shocks, changes in migration and overall mobility, work, food and water insecurity, diets, and conflicts. The factsheets summarize salient data collected during 2020 and 2021.

Read the factsheets: [Nepal](#), [Nigeria](#), [Senegal](#)

Remaining GCAN-Covid-19 datasets now online!

Phone survey wave data for Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, and Uganda now available online

To capture the multiple impacts of COVID-19 on rural women and men, phone survey waves were conducted with (around) 500 individuals randomly drawn from existing lists of phone numbers collected from previous household surveys. The longitudinal panel allows to analyze the impact of COVID-19 through time.

Please access the 3 out of 4 rounds of data for Kenya [<here>](#)

Please access the 5 rounds of data for Nepal [<here>](#)

Please access the 5 rounds of data for Nigeria [<here>](#)

Please access 3 out of 4 rounds of data for Uganda [<here>](#)

Climate Change and Gender Co-Creation Event, USAID, GENDER Platform & GCAN

New Evidence and Key Priorities for Gender and Climate Research

On February 4, the GCAN Initiative and the CGIAR GENDER Platform held a joint webinar with USAID staff to highlight recent research on gender and climate change and discuss capacity and research gaps. The specific questions that the workshop asked were: What are key research needs related to women's resilience capacities that need to be addressed in the next 2-5 years?, what are key research needs on gender and CSA technologies that need to be addressed in the next 2-5 years?, and what are capacity building needs in this area?

A series of short, recorded presentations that were discussed can be found here:

- [Why do gender and nutrition matter for climate resilience?](#)
- [The role of inclusive extension services and addressing the digital divide](#)
- [Climate-Agriculture-Gender Inequity Hotspot Mapping: A Methodology and Preliminary Results](#)
- [Weather variability and extreme shocks in Africa: Are female or male farmers more affected?](#)
- [Gender and climate finance](#)
- [Gender in the NDCs: Towards transformation](#)
- [Gender-responsive social protection for women's climate resilience](#)
- [CSA supports women's productivity](#)

The full sequence of presentations can also be found [here](#).

The event led to a follow-up blog on one of the presentations on “Mapping Climate-Agriculture-Gender Inequity Hotspots to Build Resilience”

[Read the blog](#)>



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