



FEED THE FUTURE

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

Framework for the Gender, Climate, and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN)

Presentation to the Gender and Resilience Working Group
Monday, June 26, 2017

Elizabeth Bryan and Sophie Theis

Environment and Production Technology Division
International Food Policy Research Institute



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE



WHY A NEW CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK?

- Highlight **key relationships** between climate resilience, gender, and nutrition
- Develop **common ground** for different disciplines and bodies of literature
- Synthesize **state of evidence** and assess evidence gaps
- Identify **potential impact pathways** and entry points for projects, policies
- Basis for **data and indicators** that should be collected for M&E



HOW WE USE THE FRAMEWORK

- Frame synthesis of literature on climate, gender and nutrition in FTF countries
- Guide engagement with missions during week-long visits
- Identify research gaps on key elements and relationships in the country context (papers under development)
- Support integration of gender and nutrition in climate risk screening for strategies and activities
- Develop tools for use during project implementation

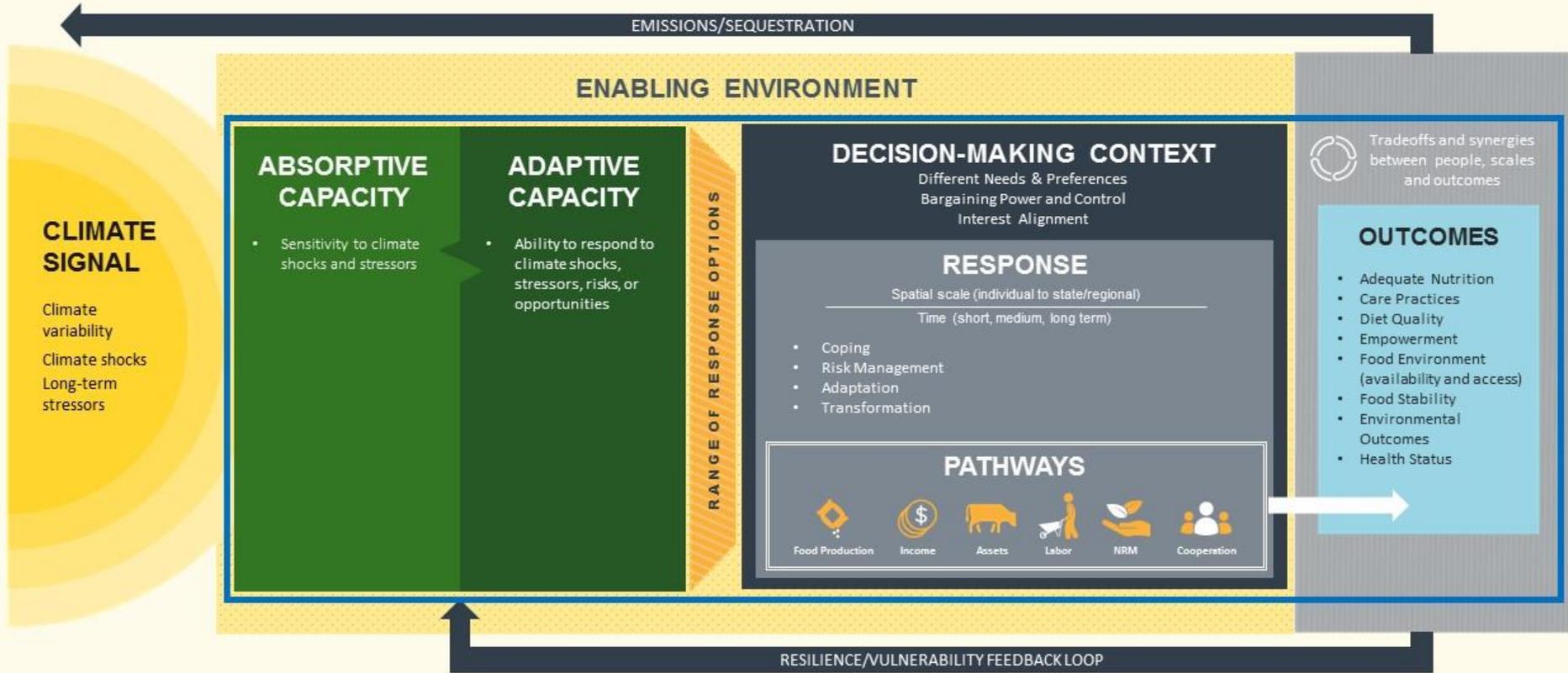




FEED THE FUTURE

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

Framework for Climate, Gender, and Nutrition



Elements inside the blue frame are influenced by gender and other social distinctions

Source: Bryan et al. forthcoming



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



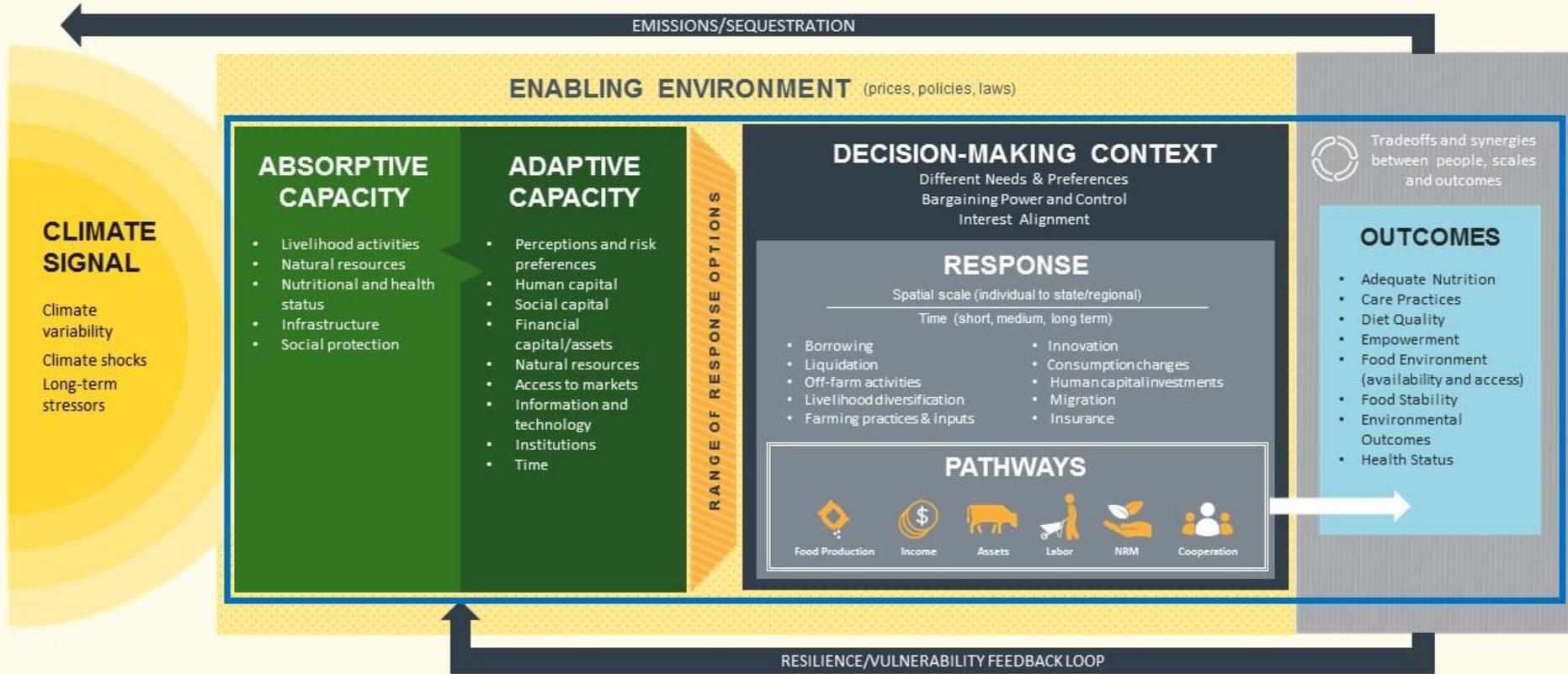
INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE



FEED THE FUTURE

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

Framework for Climate, Gender, and Nutrition- Household Level



Elements inside the blue frame are influenced by gender and other social distinctions

Source: Bryan et al. forthcoming



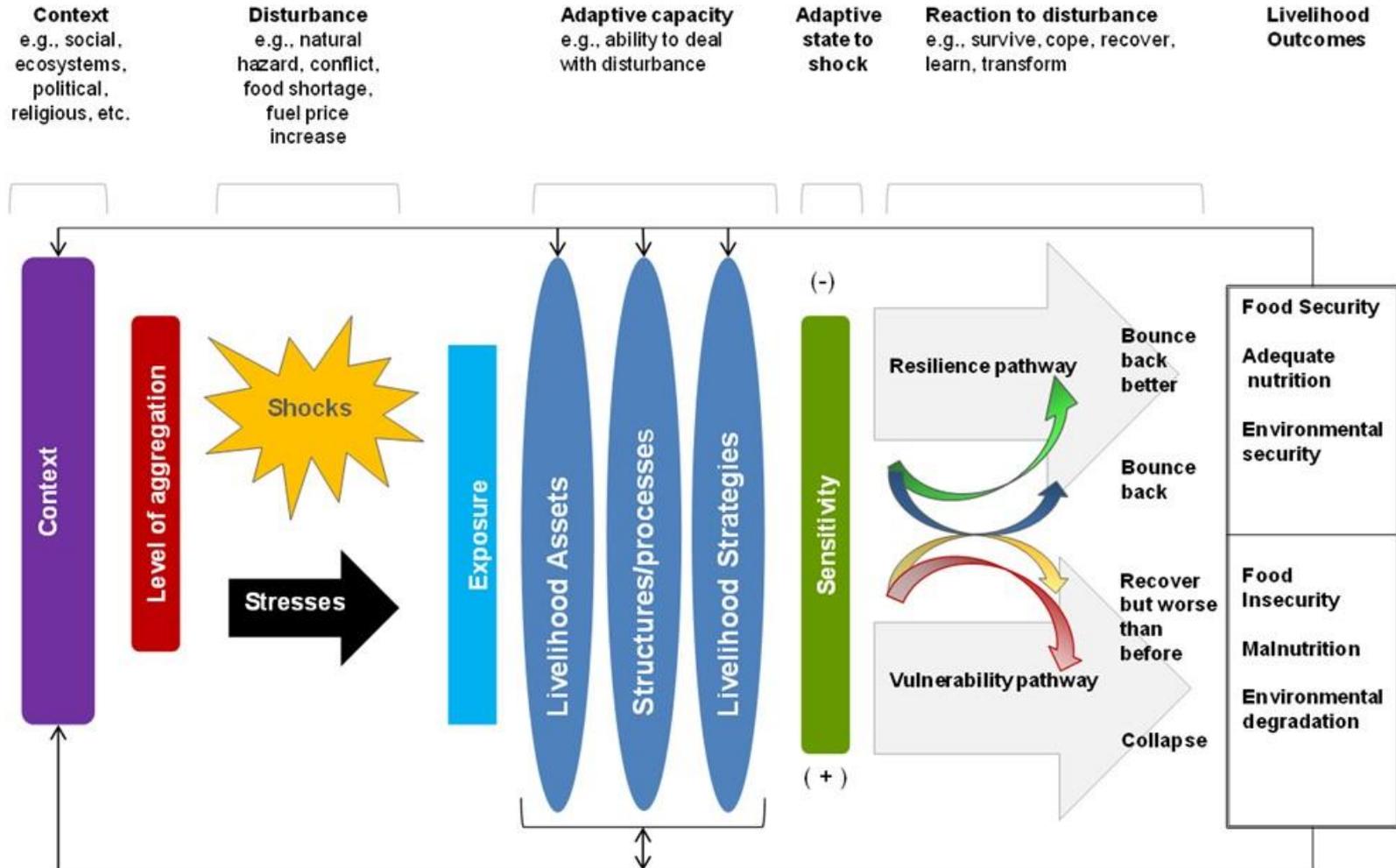
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE



RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK





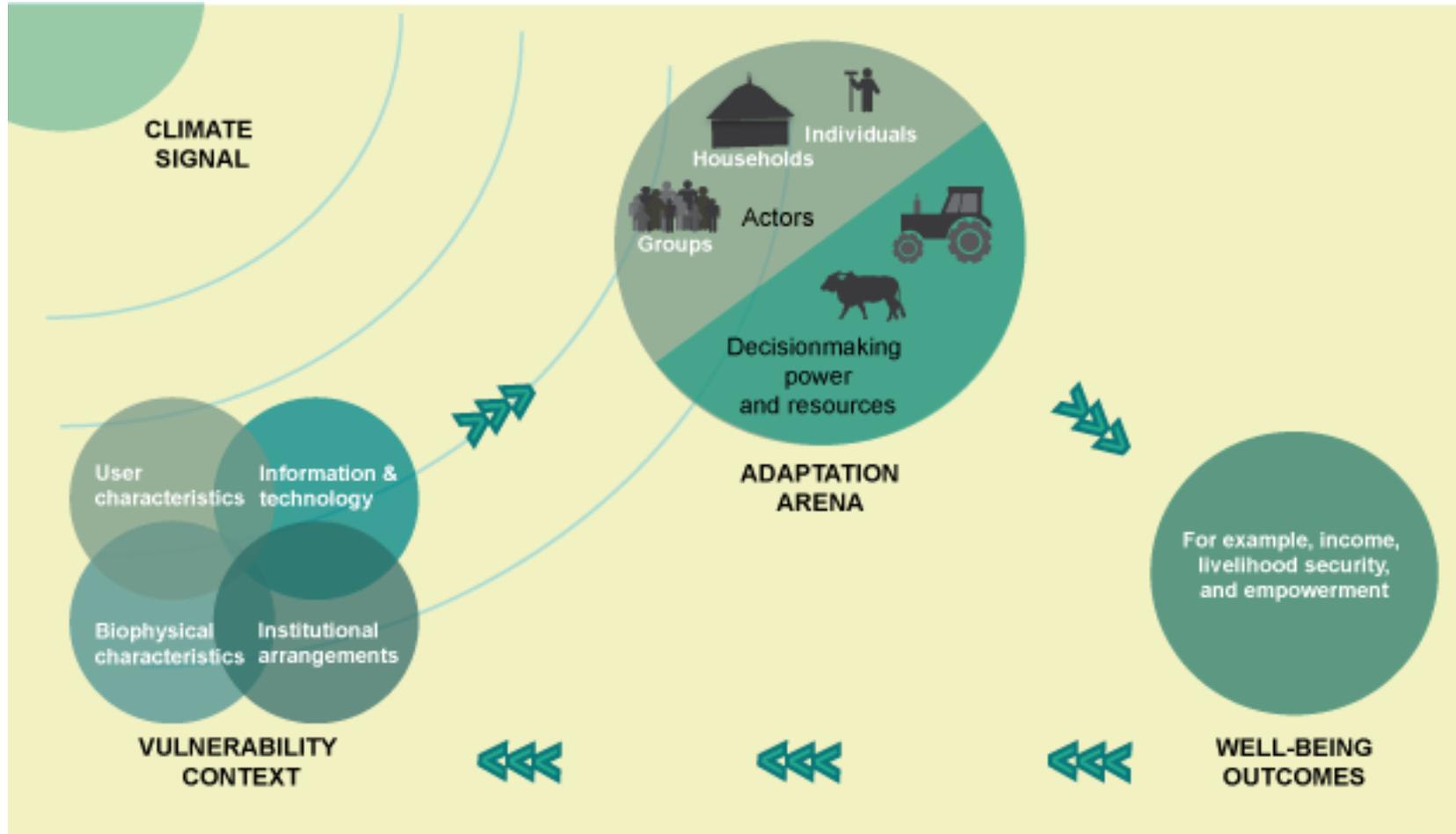
RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE SHOCKS AND STRESSORS

- A lot of conceptual models, discussion of measurement approaches but little empirical evidence (Barrett and Conostas 2014; Bene et al. 2015; Conostas et al. 2014; Frankenberger and Nelson 2013)
- Resilience as a capacity to bounce back from shocks and stressors (e.g. absorptive, adaptive, transformative, Bene et al. 2015)
- Emphasis on shocks more than stressors
- Considers a broader range of shocks (food price shocks, conflict etc.)
- Focus on multiple outcomes:
 - “Development resilience” as an escape from poverty (Barrett and Conostas 2014)
 - Food security = f (vulnerability, resilience capacity, shocks) (Conostas et al. 2014)





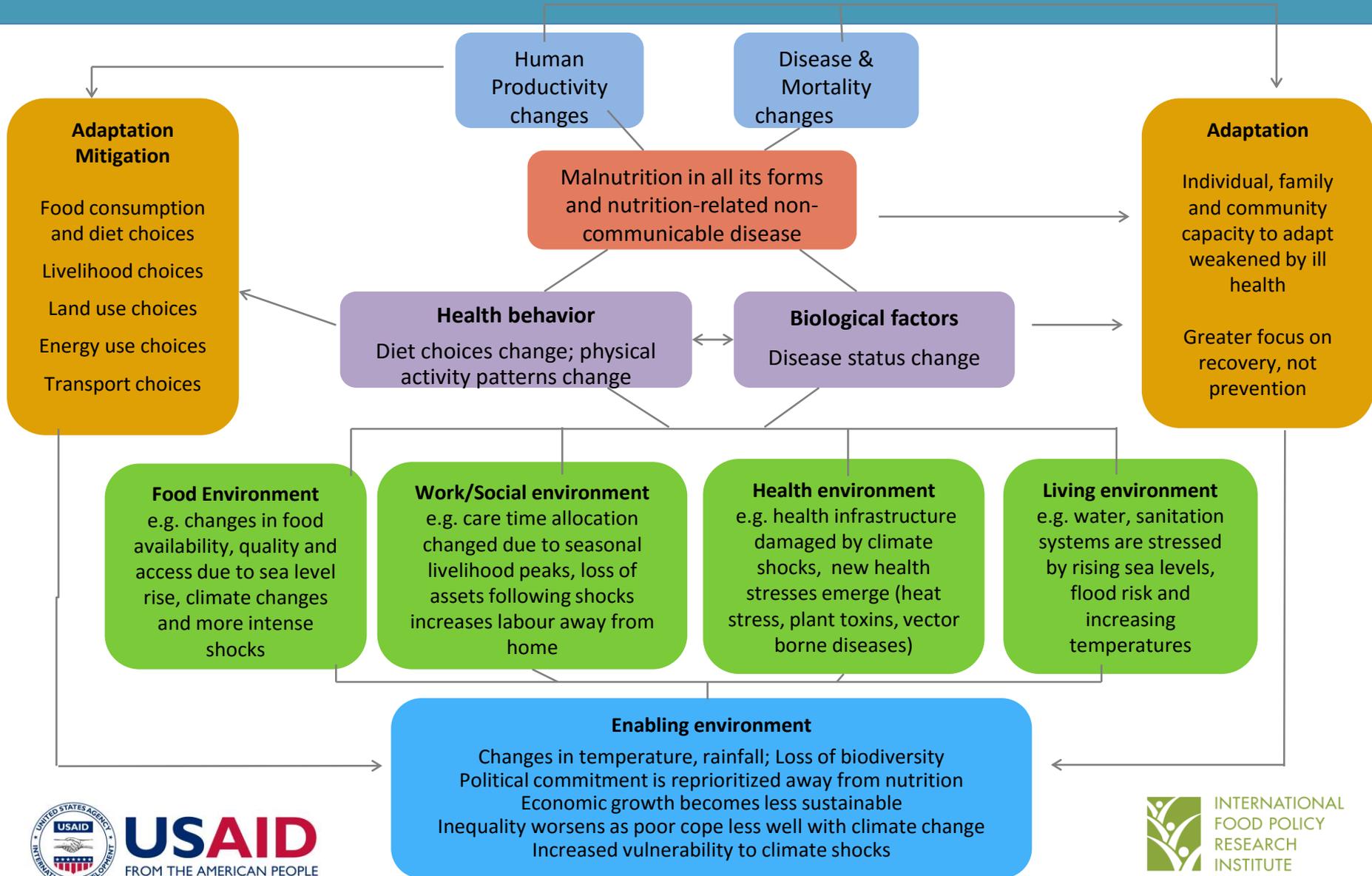
FRAMEWORK ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE



GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Men and women have **different absorptive and adaptive capacity**
 - Livelihood activities and assets
 - Access to productive resources (Deere and Doss 2006; Perez et al. 2014; Peterman et al. 2014)
 - Access to information (Bernier et al. 2015; Jost et al 2015; Tall et al. 2014)
 - Different perceptions (Oloukoi et al., 2014; Twyman et al., 2014)
 - Institutions (e.g. social norms) (Nielsen and Reenberg 2010)
- **Different preferences and needs** for responding to shocks and stressors and **different bargaining power** (Bernier et al. 2015; Jost et al. 2015; Perez et al. 2014; Twyman et al. 2014)
- **Different outcomes:** costs and benefits of climate shocks and response choices not equally distributed
 - Climate shocks and asset dynamics (Dillon and Quinones 2011; Goh 2012; Quisumbing, Kumar, & Behrman 2011)
 - What happens after technology adoption? (Beuchelt and Badstue 2013; Nelson and Stathers 2009; Theis et al. 2017)







CLIMATE CHANGE AND NUTRITION

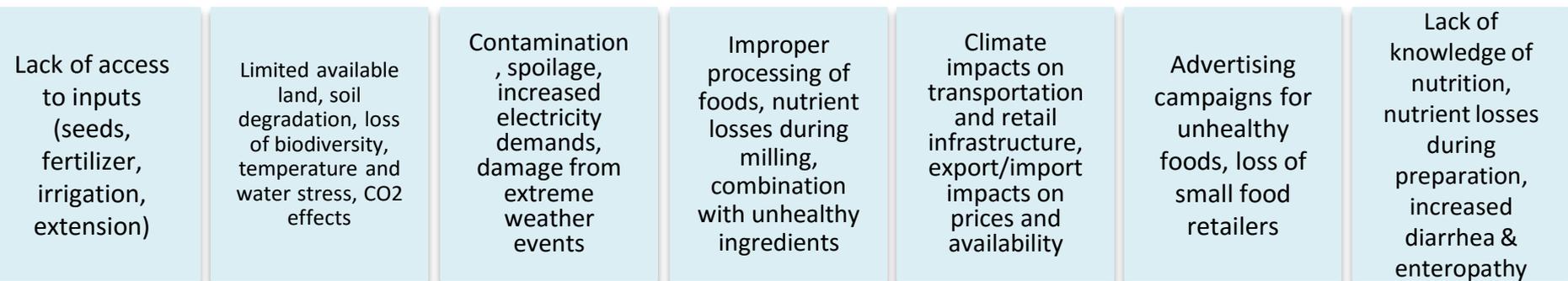
- **Undernutrition is a consequence of climate change** (Phalkey et al. 2015; Springmann et al. 2016; Myers et al. 2017; Fanzo et al. 2017)
 - Impacts on food availability and prices
 - Impacts on consumption of healthy foods (fruits and vegetables)
- **Nutrition and health status also affect absorptive and adaptive capacity** (Victora et al. 2008; Haas et al. 1995; Rivera et al. 1995)
 - Physical capabilities and productivity
- **Link between diet choices and environmental outcomes**
 - e.g. link between consumption of animal source foods and GHG emissions and water (Vetter et al. 2017; Ranganathan et al. 2016)
- **Value chains as a frame for thinking about climate-smart practices that maximize nutrition** (Ruel et al. 2013; Fanzo et al. 2017)
 - e.g. seed choice, food storage and processing, climate-proofing marketing distribution and retail to ensure supply side of nutrition





CLIMATE, NUTRITION SMART VALUE CHAINS

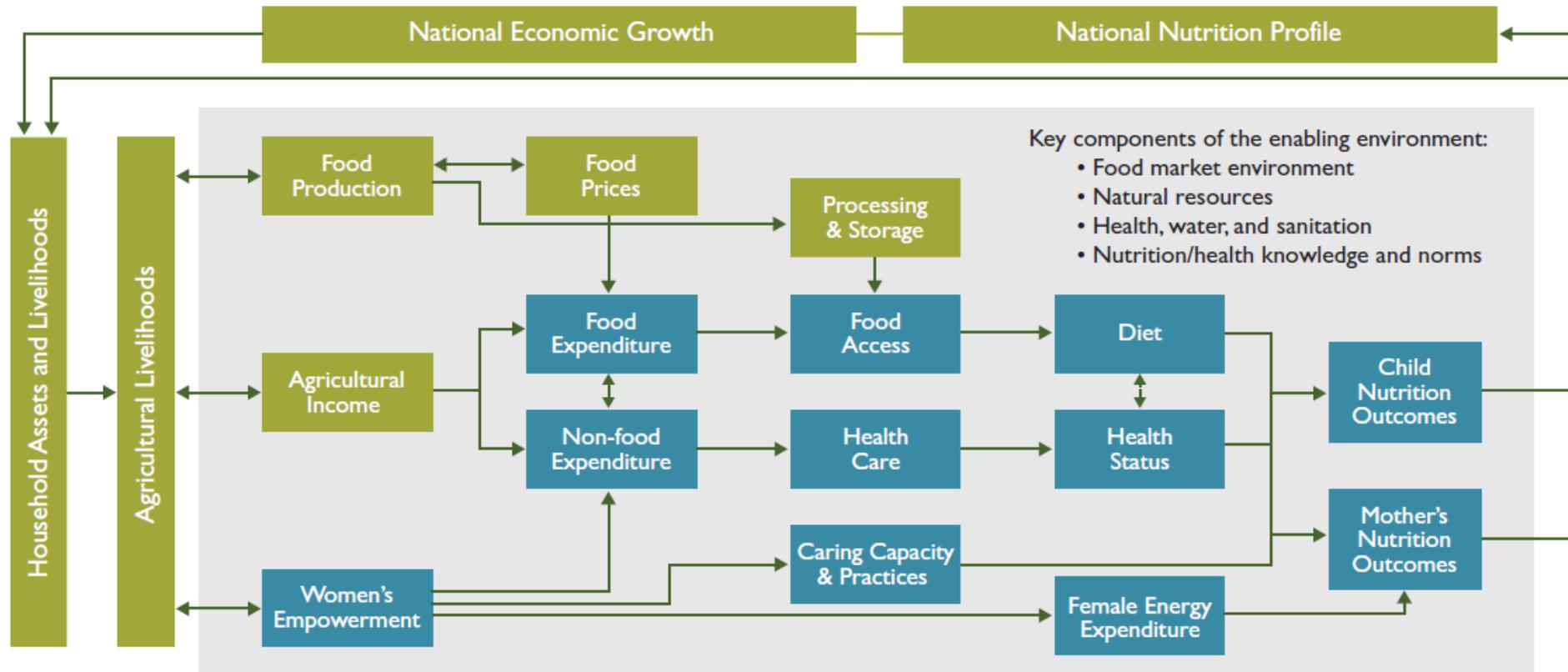
Maximize nutrition “entering” the food value chain





AGRICULTURE TO NUTRITION FRAMEWORK

STEPS TOWARD IMPROVED NUTRITION: THE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PATHWAY



Women's Empowerment Pathway is highlighted in blue

Source: Herforth and Harris, 2014.



AGRICULTURE TO NUTRITION

- **Agricultural interventions influence nutrition outcomes** (Ruel and Alderman 2014)
- **Potential agriculture-nutrition pathways have been identified** (Haddad 2000; Kadiyala et al. 2014; Gillespie et al. 2012; Herforth and Harris 2014; SPRING 2014)
 - How production outcomes affect food prices and diet choices
 - How crop choices influence consumption decisions of producer households
 - How nutrient losses can be minimized through processing and preparation
 - How agriculture indirectly affects nutrition through income changes, time allocation/care practices, and the changes in the health environment
- **Women's empowerment interacts with these pathways** (Meinzen-Dick et al. 2012; Herforth and Harris 2014; Quisumbing et al. forthcoming)
 - Women's work in agriculture and control over income may increase nutrition/health spending
 - Time spent in agricultural work may reduce care work and increased energy expenditure may affect health status of pregnant women and babies





DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. **Feedback** on the two frameworks – where do/could they link and where do they diverge? Where are there complementarities?
2. Reflect on the application of these frameworks for **capacity strengthening** in your programs and teams. What tools based on these frameworks would be useful?
3. What are **examples of programming** that have addressed the relationships described in these frameworks?
4. Which pathways have the most established evidence? Where are there **evidence gaps**?

