

Seminar on

# Working at the intersection of climate change, gender and nutrition: A useful proposition?

7 May 2019 | Ikebana | Lakeshore Hotel | Gulshan 2 | Dhaka

## P R O G R A M

10:00 10:30 **R E G I S T R A T I O N**

10:30 10:40 **Welcome:** Akhter Ahmed, Country Representative, IFPRI Bangladesh

10:40 11:10 **Presentation:** *Linking Gender, Climate Change, and Nutrition for Strengthened Policy and Programming*, Elizabeth Bryan, Senior Scientist, IFPRI-Washington.

Programs that address gender-specific constraints and opportunities may be able to reap an “equity dividend” by unlocking women’s and marginalized groups’ contributions to climate-smart agriculture. Similarly, programs to address the negative impacts of climate change that are not nutrition-sensitive might, inadvertently, increase health risks or negatively affect nutrition status of some household members. This presentation highlights the conceptual linkages between climate change, gender, and nutrition, with specific examples from Bangladesh. Based on the elements of the conceptual framework, guiding questions are developed to support better integration of gender and nutrition into climate change programs.

11:10 11:40 **Presentation:** *Empowered Bangladeshi Women Can Make Agriculture More Resilient to Climate Change and Improve Production Diversity*, Alex De Pinto, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI-Washington.

Climate change will affect several aspects of food security, ranging from direct availability of food products to their accessibility. This work provides insights into how several aspects of women’s empowerment lead to greater production diversification in the field. The findings provide insights into interventions that can offset the negative impact of climate change and contribute to better nutrition outcomes.

11:40 12:10 **Presentation:** *Rural Mechanization in Bangladesh: Implications for Women*, Allen David McHugh, CSISA-MI Project Leader, CIMMYT-Bangladesh.

Despite the prevalent conception that women do not participate in agricultural entrepreneurship, women do not necessarily lack a desire to be involved in the decision process. The findings show that a number of technical, economic, and cultural barriers currently constrain female participation in hiring and managing mechanization services. These findings have implications for addressing social norms in support of women’s rural entrepreneurship and technology adoption.

12:10 12:40 Small Group Discussions

12:40 13:00 Report Back and Closing

