



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
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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



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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

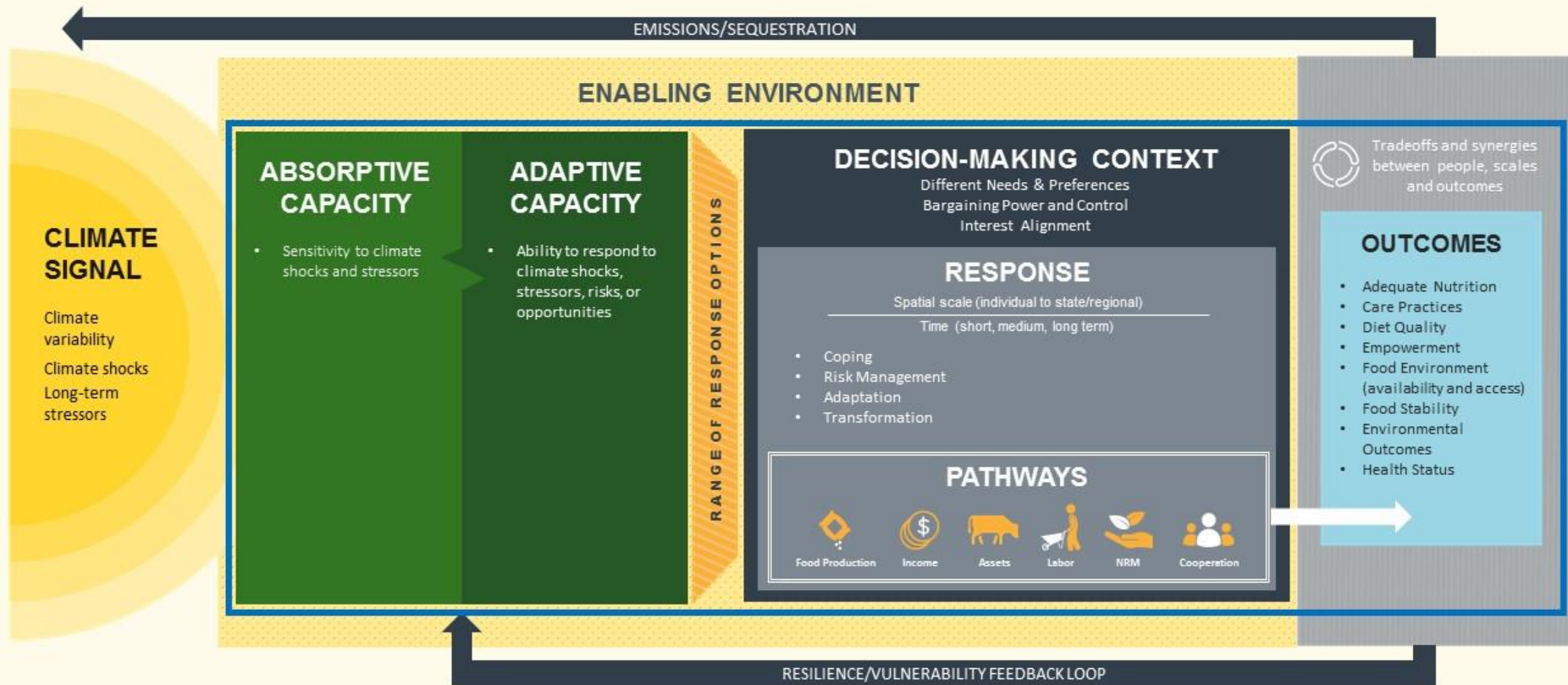




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Framework for Climate, Gender, and Nutrition



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

Source: Bryan et al. forthcoming



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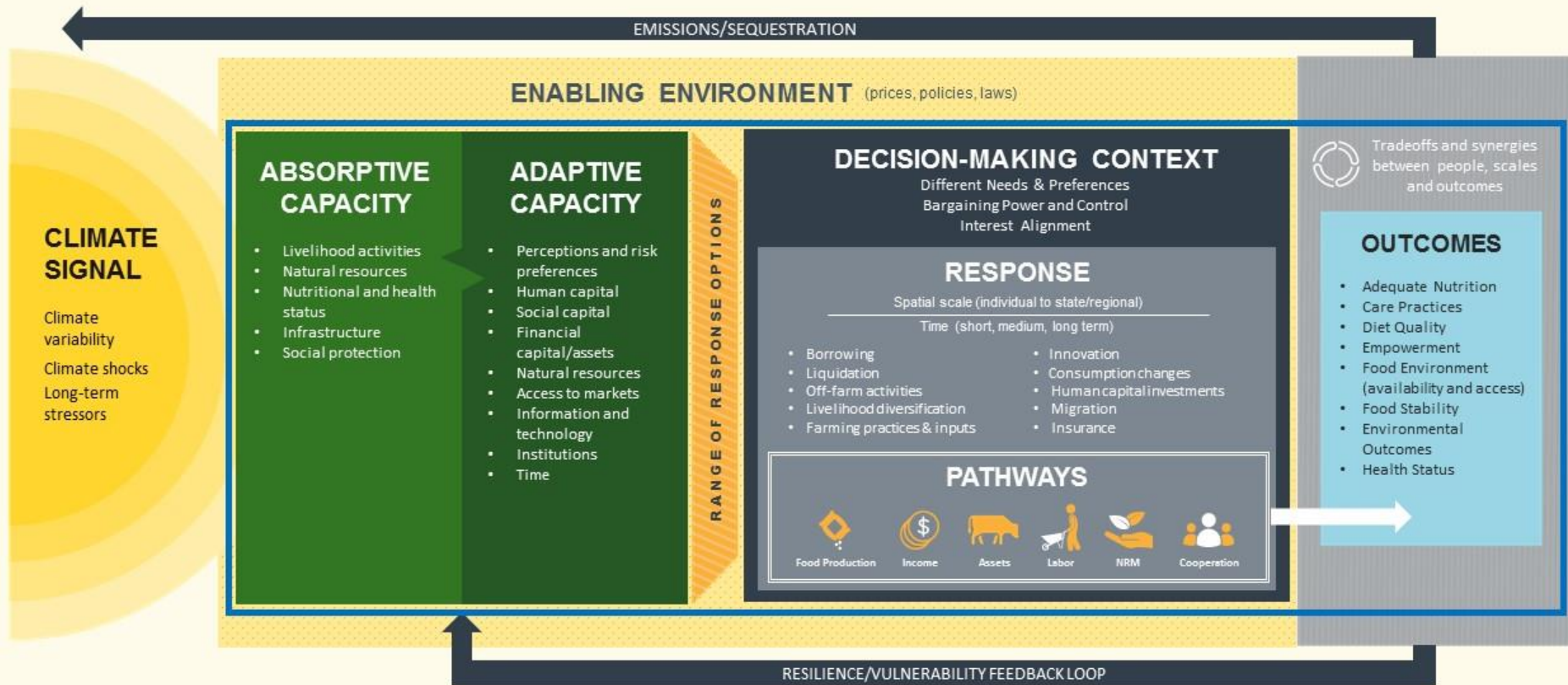
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Framework for Climate, Gender, and Nutrition- Household Level



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

Source: Bryan et al. forthcoming



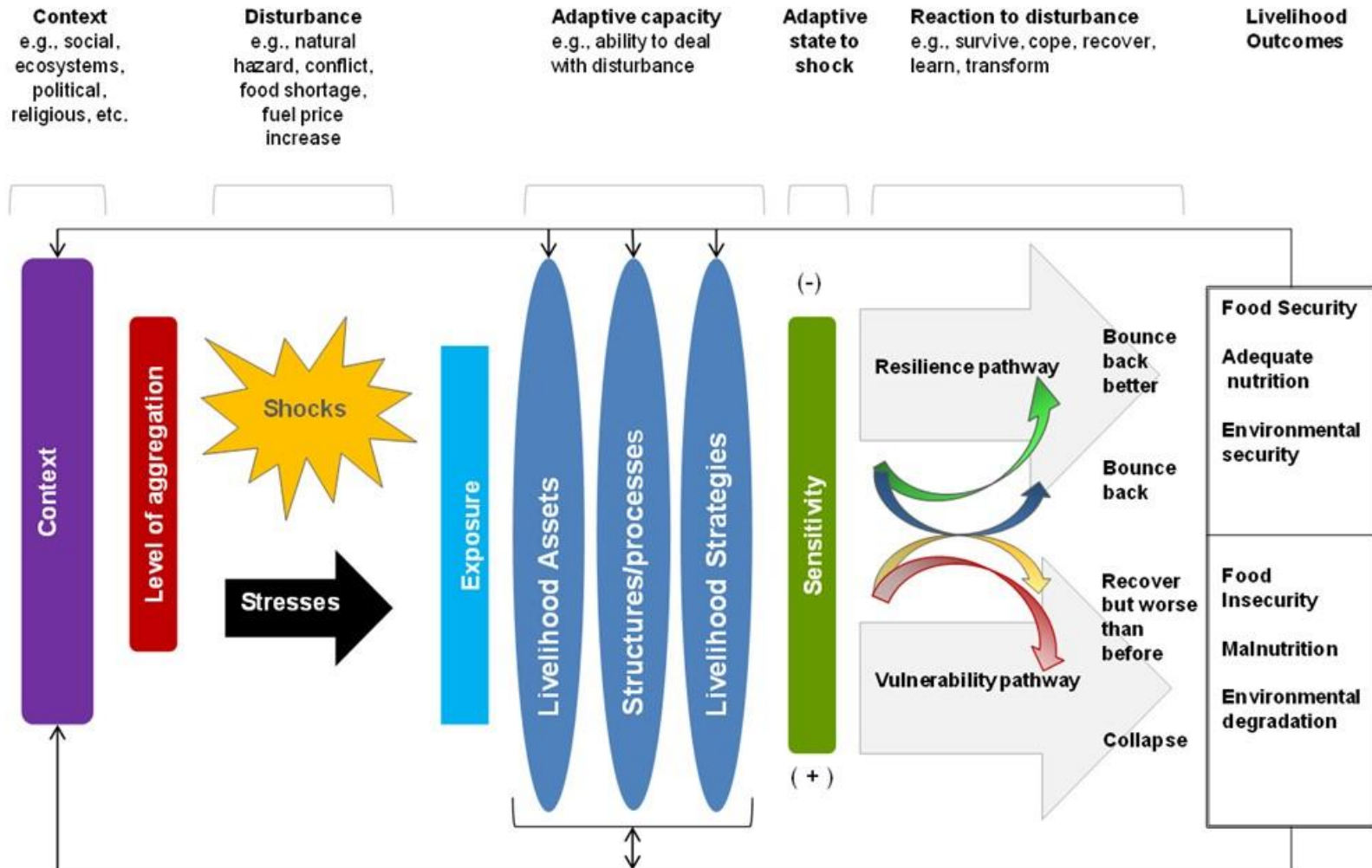
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RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK





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)

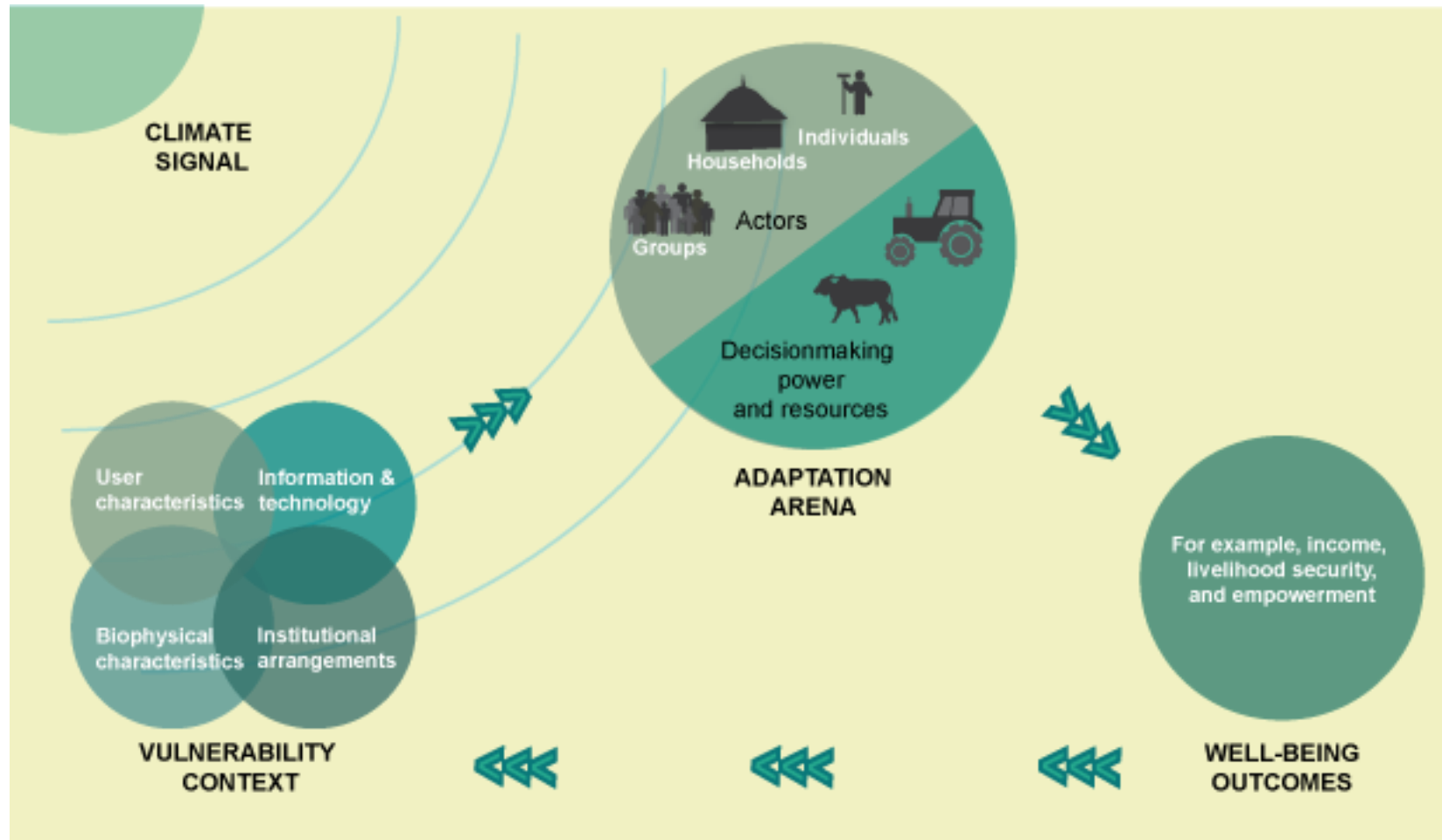




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FRAMEWORK ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE



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Behrman, Bryan and Goh 2014



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GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

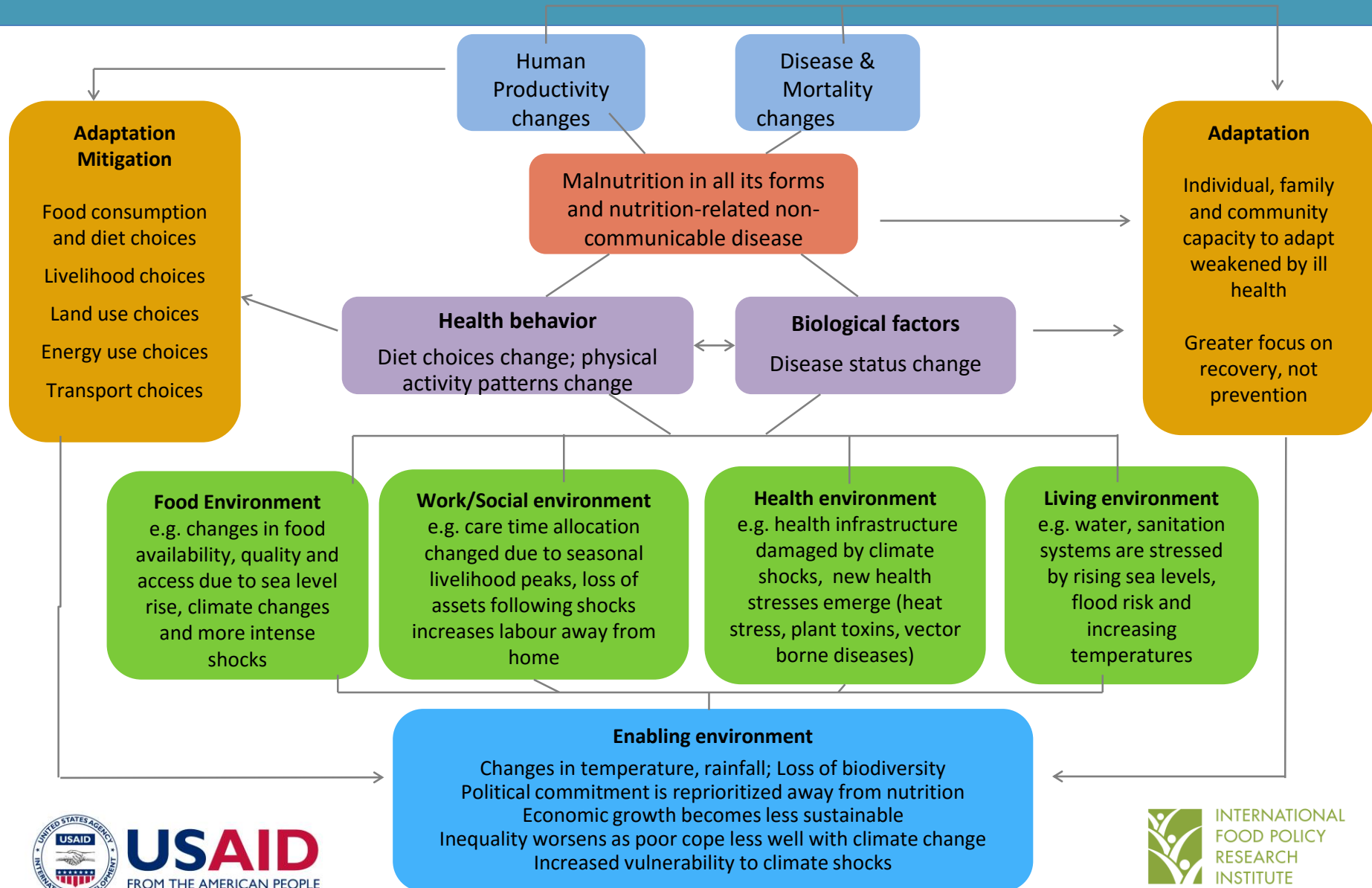
- Men and women have **different absorptive and adaptive capacity**
 - Livelihood activities and assets
 - Access to productive resources (Deere and Doss 2006; Perez et al. 2014; Peterman et al. 2014)
 - Access to information (Bernier et al. 2015; Jost et al. 2015; Tall et al. 2014)
 - Different perceptions (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)



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CLIMATE CHANGE AND NUTRITION FRAMEWORK



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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



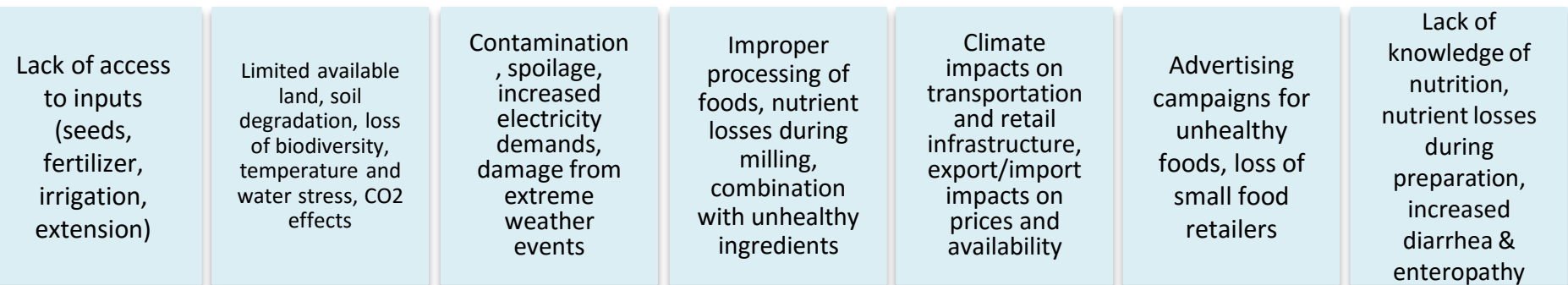
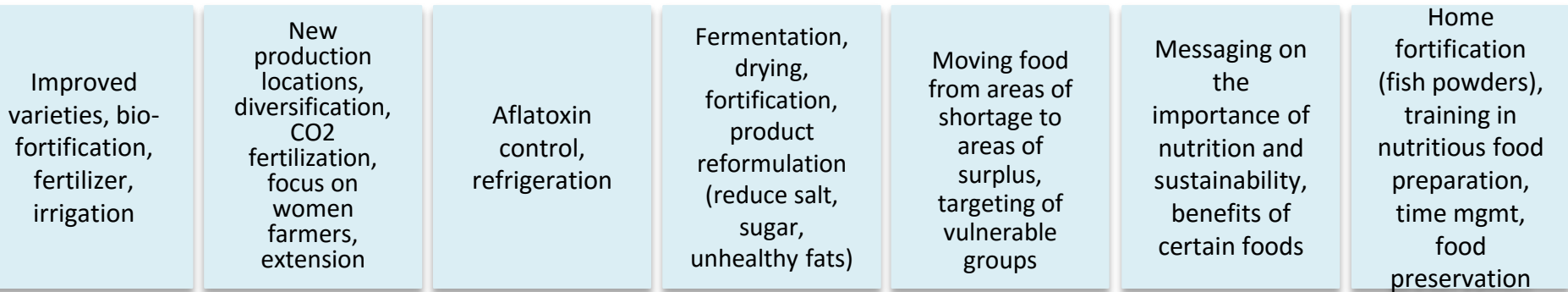


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CLIMATE, NUTRITION SMART VALUE CHAINS

Maximize nutrition “entering” the food value chain



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Minimize nutrition “exiting” the value chain



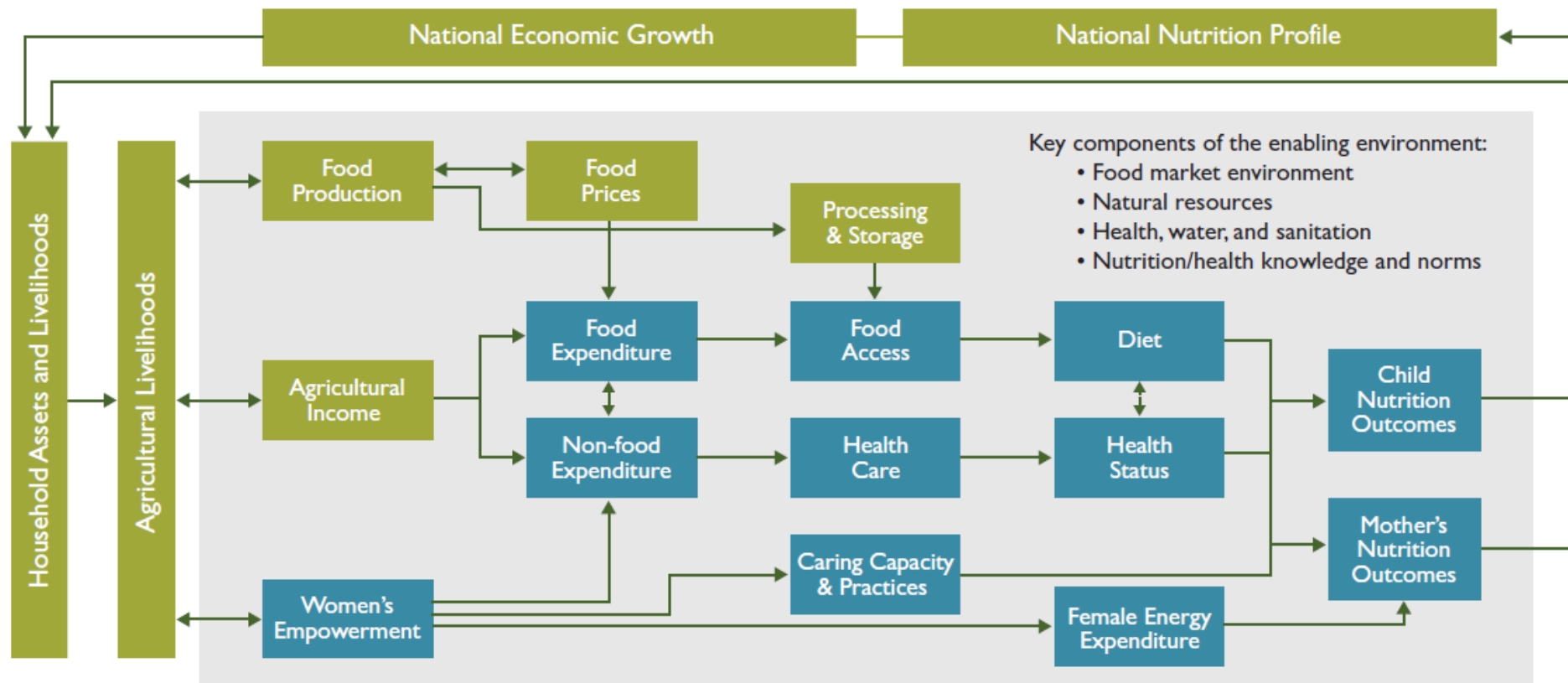
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Source: Fanzo et al. 2017



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**?

