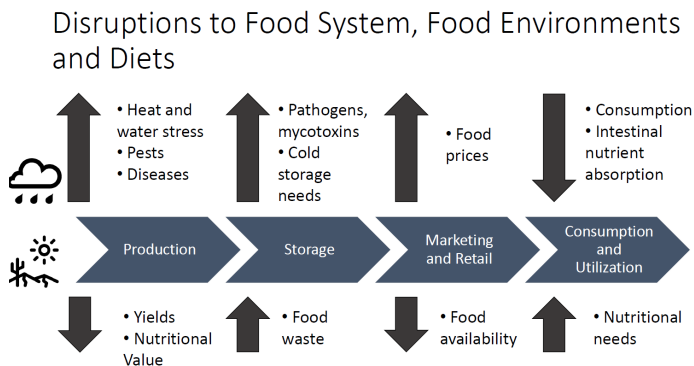


GCAN: Findings from 2017-2022

HIGHLIGHTS FROM RESEARCH FINDINGS

- 1. Climate and nutrition are interlinked:** Without action, climate change will impact nutrition through decreased food quantity and access, decreased dietary diversity, and decreased food nutritional content. We therefore need a climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive food system in order to ensure that mitigation and adaptation strategies take nutrition into account. [Learn more...](#)
- 2. Frameworks can help guide programming:** Development programming is moving toward more integrated, systems-based approaches that address multiple, interlinked development challenges simultaneously. A conceptual framework can help identify key elements and connections and common ground to identify tradeoffs and synergies. The GCAN framework also highlights possible unintended consequences of interventions, hidden factors that influence development outcomes, and relationships and trade-offs between processes and outcomes. [Learn more...](#)
- 3. Climate-nutrition challenges and opportunities operate along entire value chains:** Climate change disrupts food systems not only at the agricultural production level, but also food storage, marketing and retail and consumption and utilization of foods. [Learn more...](#)



- 4. Risk of aflatoxins, which causes large human health impacts, grows with climate change:** Our aflatoxin hotspot modeling shows that water stress greatly increases aflatoxin contamination in both groundnuts and maize. Changes in temperatures are important predictors for aflatoxin contamination in maize and to some extent for ground nuts. The methodology can be used for near-term forecasting of aflatoxin hotspots. [Learn more...](#)
- 5. Aflatoxins can be dramatically reduced if women are involved:** There are chiefly two strategies to address aflatoxins: 1) minimizing contamination in the growing cycle through the use of good agricultural practices and by mitigating accelerated toxin development in the postharvest supply chain; and 2) reduce the consumption of contaminated food by diversifying the diet to include more fruits, vegetables, legumes, and animal-source foods. Women have key roles to play in both strategies. [Learn more...](#)

6. **Accumulated experiences of climate extremes need to be addressed:** Using Feed-the-Future data from Bangladesh and Ghana we find that the compounding effects of multiple years of precipitation extremes make households vulnerable to hunger (rather than short-duration shocks). In northern Ghana, food security and nutrition are more sensitive to rainfall deviations from long-term norms than in Bangladesh, possibly due to the limited irrigation infrastructure. In Bangladesh excess rainfall was linked with more hunger while in northern Ghana, hunger was lower, but undernutrition increased, possibly due to water-borne diseases. [Learn more...](#)
7. **Exposure to flood risk affects nutrition in Bangladesh:** Exposure is associated with decreased consumption overall, including consumption of animal source foods (ASFs). Women's empowerment appears to be an important pathway toward increased consumption of ASFs, particularly non-livestock owning households. [Learn more...](#)
8. **Heat stress, growing as a result of climate change, affects women and men farmers differently:** Empirical evidence on gender-specific impacts of heat stress on agricultural labor in Tanzania showed that following a heat stress episode, men are likely to reduce their family labor supply while female family labor supply is not statistically affected. Further, households with only adult females increase their family labor. We expect that women's lower access to key assets and productive resources in agriculture, as well as their limited mobility, leaves agricultural labor as one of their key productive resources, resulting in women persevering in providing labor despite higher temperatures. [Learn more...](#)
9. **Women's labor effort in agriculture is less affected by extreme climate events like heatwaves:** A new 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 further focus on institutions, technologies and policies that work for women. [Learn more...](#)
10. **Providing extension services to women farmers reduces the negative impacts of weather variability and climate change on agricultural performance:** 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. [Learn more...](#)
11. **Risk attitudes, mediated by climate change, affects production patterns and nutrition in Zambia:** A study on the way households in Zambia allocate their farmland to various crops shows that the risk attitudes of farmers affect crop patterns. Risk-reducing decisions in response to climate change can adversely affect livelihoods and nutrient availability. Results show that interventions on reducing yield variability can lead to a sizable increase in total crop production and a significant increase in available per-capita daily calories. The most important conclusion is that increased efforts in risk management and in developing policies

aiming at reducing risk can lead to significant positive outcomes for the nutritional status of low-income food-insecure populations. [Learn more...](#)

- 12. Preferred climate risk reduction measures differ by gender:** As risk perceptions to climatic and other shocks vary between women and men farmers, so do desired coping and adaptation options, including risk-reducing measures, such as insurance. As such, emergency and precautionary savings instruments might be as or even more important to women than index-based insurance instruments. Index-based insurance instruments could be combined with group savings scheme to support women's needs; and financial literacy and numeracy needs should be addressed to increase equity in benefits from insurance. [Learn more...](#)
- 13. Women's empowerment supports crop diversification, an important resilience strategy, in Bangladesh:** We find that the women's empowerment score is positively linked with crop diversification. Crop diversification increases when women's participation in production decisions and women's participation in groups grow, while increased women's control over assets reduces diversification, possibly because women in Bangladesh tend to disengage from agricultural production and decisions on family farms as they get wealthier. [Learn more...](#)
- 14. Rural youth face differential challenges related to climate change:** Youth face higher and specific hurdles related to lack of capital, experience and a strong social capital and networks that would facilitate coping with climatic and other shocks and improving their livelihoods. Young women in particular have less access to information and irrigation and are less likely to benefit from cooperative membership in Nigeria. [Learn more...](#)
- 15. Mechanization can support climate change adaptation and mitigation:** A study on gender and mechanization in Bangladesh identified four entry points to tackle this complex topic: 1) Question the meaning of "ownership" over technology; 2) Consider joint ownership and trainings; 3) Tap into women's networks to boost technology adoption; and 4) Consider the role of women in the service supply area. [Learn more...](#)
- 16. Nutrition advice needs to differ for polygynous and monogamous households:** We find evidence that women's empowerment in agriculture may affect child nutritional status and diet quality differentially in polygynous households and monogamous households with different dimensions of empowerment having different impacts on child nutrition outcomes looking at Feed-the-Future data from Ghana. [Learn more...](#)
- 17. Including women in extension advice matters:** 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. [Learn more...](#)
- 18. Women farmers persevere in agriculture during climate extreme events:** Labor absorption in agriculture in Africa 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. [Learn more...](#)

- 19. Is drought associated with intimate-partner violence (IPV)?** This study re-examines this question assembling the largest data set to date with particular care to account for spatial autocorrelation. The authors find evidence of associations between drought and women's partners exhibiting controlling behaviors but not most other forms of IPV. [Learn more...](#)
- 20. COVID-19 increased vulnerability of rural women and men across Feed-the-Future countries:** More than a year into the crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns continue to have devastating livelihood impacts around the world. Multiple rounds of panel phone survey data from seven Feed the Future countries sheds light on the differential impacts on men and women and their ability to cope with the multiple shocks associated with the pandemic. Both rural men and women experienced pervasive and severe income losses, with gender differences varying across countries. Diverse coping measures were used, including using savings, borrowing, selling assets, and receiving transfers. In addition, about two thirds of all survey participants reported a change in food access, with women generally reporting larger challenges in food security and food access than men. [Learn more...](#)
- 21. COVID-19 has affected access of women to agricultural extension:** In India and Nepal, women's' already low access to formal agricultural extension was reduced further in the pandemic, leading to an increased reliance on informal and unorganized social networks. Female extension agents were seen as more effective in changing behavior of both female and male farmers. Group-based approaches have also emerged as a viable solution in the South Asian context for integrating a gender-sensitive perspective into service delivery systems. [Learn more...](#)
- 22. COVID-19 hotspot maps show increased risk for rural areas:** The GCAN team constructed a subnational dataset of key COVID-19 risk indicators and potential risk hotspots for 12 Feed-the-Future countries where COVID-19 data are only available at the national level using age, gender and obesity as key indicators. Results suggest high levels of COVID-19 risk in rural areas, notably in Bangladesh, Honduras, and Nepal. [Learn more...](#)

GCAN DATASETS

To enhance access to the [Feed the Future Population-Based Surveys](#) and their interoperability with other databases, FTF datasets were recompiled, applying standard processing methods from original (raw) datafiles to final output ready to be displayed and reproduced, and linked with spatially-explicit, biophysical data layers to facilitate climate-gender-nutrition analyses. For reproducibility and diffusion, the outputs of this process were documented and made available during the FtF Datathon events. Available datasets include:

1. **Ghana Feed-the-Future Harmonized Dataset (2012):** <https://doi:10.7910/DVN/DXMARV>
2. **Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (BIHS) Harmonized Dataset (2011 and 2015):** <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/PUK1P7>
3. **Phone survey data on the gendered impacts of COVID-19:** In addition to the harmonized datasets, GCAN also collected phone survey data on the gendered impacts of COVID-19 in rural areas in selected Feed the Future Countries. Multiple waves were conducted in each country with around 500 individuals (roughly divided between men and women) to assess the impacts of the pandemic over time.
 - Access five rounds of data for Ghana [<here>](#)
 - Access three out of four rounds of data for Kenya [<here>](#)
 - Access five rounds of data for Nepal [<here>](#)
 - Access three out of four rounds of data for Niger [<here>](#)
 - Access five rounds of data for Nigeria [<here>](#)
 - Access five rounds of data for Senegal [<here>](#)
 - Access 3 out of 4 rounds of data for Uganda [<here>](#)

GCAN TOOLS

GCAN Framework

- Online interactive tool with examples (forthcoming).
- Framework (short): Conceptual framework: Gender, climate change, and nutrition integration initiative. [GCAN Policy Note 7](#). Washington, D.C.: IFPRI. (also available in French and Spanish).
- Framework (long): [Gender-sensitive, climate-smart agriculture for improved nutrition in Africa south of the Sahara](#). Washington, D.C.: IFPRI.
- How to implement gendered phone surveys: [Not just a call away](#): Reaching women through phone surveys in India and Nepal.

GCAN PUBLICATIONS

I. Climate Change-Nutrition Linkages

1. Cooper, M., M. Brown, C. Azzarri, and R. Meinzen-Dick. 2019. Hunger, nutrition, and precipitation: Evidence from Ghana and Bangladesh. [Population and Environment](#).
2. De Pinto, A., V.H. Smith and R.D. Robertson. 2019. The role of risk in the context of climate change, land use choices and crop production: evidence from Zambia. [Climate Research](#).
3. Fanzo, J., C. Davis, R. McLaren and J. Choufani. 2018. The effect of climate change across food systems: Implications for nutrition outcomes. [Global Food Security](#) 18(September 2018): 12-19.

4. Smith, M.R., P.K. Thornton and S. Myers. 2018. The impact of rising carbon dioxide levels on crop nutrients and human health. [GCAN Policy Note 10](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI.
5. Fanzo, J., R. McLaren, C. Davis and J. Choufani. 2017. Climate change and variability: What are the risks for nutrition, diets, and food systems? [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1645](#). Washington, D.C.: IFPRI.
6. Fanzo, J., R. McLaren, C. Davis and J. Choufani. 2017. How to ensure nutrition for everyone under climate change and variability. [GCAN Policy Note 1](#). Washington, D.C.: IFPRI. (also available in French and Spanish)

2. Women's empowerment, agricultural practices and technologies and climate resilience and nutrition

1. Bryan, E., R. Meinzen-Dick, and C. Ringler. Forthcoming 2022. "Gender, Resilience, and Food Security." In *Resilience and food security: Analysis from a food system perspective*, S. Devereux and C. Béné (Eds), Palgrave-MacMillan.
2. Azzarri, C. and G. Nico. 2022. Sex-disaggregated agricultural extension and weather variability in Africa south of the Sahara, [World Development](#), 155: 105897.
3. Nico, G. and C. Azzarri. 2022. Weather Variability and Extreme Shocks in Africa Are Female or Male Farmers More Affected? [IFPRI Discussion Paper](#), 2115. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
4. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). 2022. State of knowledge on gender and resilience. Gender, Climate Change and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN) Evidence Brief. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.135005> Interactive version: <http://view.ceros.com/ifpri/evidencebrief-resilience/p/1>
5. Alvi, M., P. Barooah, S. Gupta, and S. Saini. 2021. Women's access to agriculture extension amidst COVID-19: Insights from Gujarat, India and Dang, Nepal. [Agricultural Systems](#) 188 (March 2021): 103035.
6. Bryan, E., E. Kato, and Q. Bernier. 2021. "Gender differences in awareness and adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices in Bangladesh." In *Gender, Climate Change and Livelihoods: Vulnerabilities and Adaptations*, J. Eastin and K. Dupuy (Eds.), Wallingford, UK: CABI. Available at: <https://www.cabi.org/bookshop/book/9781789247077/>
7. Cooper M., A. Sandler, S. Vitellozzi, Y. Lee, G. Seymour, B. Haile, and C. Azzarri. (2021) Re-examining the effects of drought on intimate-partner violence. [PLoS ONE](#) 16(7): e0254346. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0254346>
8. Lee, Y., B. Haile, G. Seymour, and C. Azzarri. 2021. The heat never bothered me anyway: Gender-specific response of agricultural labor to climatic shocks in Tanzania. [Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy](#) 43(2): 732-749.
9. De Pinto, A., G. Seymour, E. Bryan and P. Bhandari. 2020. Women's empowerment and farmland allocations in Bangladesh: Evidence of a possible pathway to crop diversification. [Climatic Change](#) 163(2): 1025–1043.
10. ElDidi, H., T. Bidoli, and C. Ringler. 2020. Agriculture and youth in Nigeria: Aspirations, challenges, constraints, and resilience. [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1946](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI.
11. Theis, S., T. Krupnik, N. Sultana, S. Rahman, G. Seymour, and N. Abedin. 2019. Gender and agricultural mechanization: A mixed-methods exploration of the impacts of multi-crop reaper-harvester service provision in Bangladesh. [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1837](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI.

12. Bourdier, T. 2019. Women's empowerment and child nutrition in polygynous households of Northern Ghana. [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1809](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI.
13. De Pinto, A., G. Seymour, E. Bryan and P. Bhandary. 2019. Women's empowerment and crop diversification in Bangladesh: A possible pathway to climate change adaptation and better nutrition. [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1849](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI.
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15. Theis, S., N. Sultana and T. Krupnik. 2018. Overcoming gender gaps in rural mechanization: Lessons from reaper-harvester service provision in Bangladesh. [GCAN Policy Note 8](#). CSISA Research Note 9. Washington, DC: IFPRI.
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17. Bourdier, T. 2019. Women's empowerment and child nutrition in polygynous households of Northern Ghana. [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1809](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI. [GCAN student paper]
18. Theys, N. 2018. Can women's empowerment increase animal source food consumption in flood prone areas of Bangladesh? [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1736](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI. [GCAN student paper]
19. Cooper, M. 2018. Using natural areas and empowering women to buffer food security and nutrition from climate shocks: Evidence from Ghana, Zambia, and Bangladesh. [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1717](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI. [GCAN student paper]
20. Theis, S., Lefore, N., Meinzen-Dick, R. et al. 2018. What happens after technology adoption? Gendered aspects of small-scale irrigation technologies in Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tanzania. [Agriculture and Human Values](#) 35, 671–684.
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22. Theis, S., E. Bryan, and C. Ringler. 2019. [Addressing gender and social dynamics to strengthen resilience for all](#). In 2019 Annual trends and outlook report: Gender equality in rural Africa: From commitments to outcomes, eds. Quisumbing, Agnes R.; Meinzen-Dick, Ruth Suseela; and Njuki, Jemimah. Chapter 9, Pp. 126-139. Washington, DC: [International Food Policy Research Institute \(IFPRI\)](#).

3. Aflatoxins: Hotspots under climate change and linkages with gender and nutrition

1. Thomas, T.S., R.D. Robertson and K.J. Boote. 2019. Evaluating risk of aflatoxin field contamination from climate change using new modules inside DSSAT. [IFPRI Discussion Paper 1859](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI.
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3. Brown, L.R. 2018. Aflatoxins in food and feed: Impacts risks, and management strategies. [GCAN Policy Note 9](#). Washington, DC: IFPRI.

4. Gendered impacts of COVID-19 (summary report and policy notes)

1. Alvi, M. F., S. Gupta, P. Barooah, C. Ringler, E. Bryan, and R. S. Meinzen-Dick. 2022. Gendered impacts of COVID-19: Insights from 7 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.135042>
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3. Alvi, M.F., S. Gupta, and P. Barooah. 2021. Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on rural women and men in northern Ghana. GCAN COVID-19 Impact Fact Sheet 1. <https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.134446>
4. Alvi, M.F., S. Gupta, and P. Barooah. 2021. Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on rural women and men in Kenya. GCAN COVID-19 Impact Fact Sheet 3. <https://doi.org/10.2499/p15738coll2.134466>
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6. Alvi, M. F., S. Gupta, P. Barooah. 2022. Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on rural women and men in Kaduna and Cross River States of Nigeria. GCAN Covid-19 Impact Fact Sheet 6. <https://ebrary.ifpri.org/utills/getfile/collection/p15738coll2/id/135040/filename/135251.pdf>
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5. Country policy notes

1. Climate change, gender, and nutrition linkages: Research priorities for Zambia. [GCAN Policy Note 2](#). Washington, D.C.: IFPRI.
2. Climate change, gender, and nutrition: Support to USAID programs in Nigeria. [GCAN Policy Note 3](#). Washington, D.C.: IFPRI.
3. Climate change, gender, and nutrition linkages: Research priorities for Bangladesh. [GCAN Policy Note 4](#). Washington, D.C.: IFPRI.
4. Climate change, gender, and nutrition linkages: Research priorities in Cambodia. [GCAN Policy Note 5](#). Washington, D.C.: IFPRI.

BLOG POSTS

1. M. Avni, E. Lecoutere, R. Puskur, J. Koo, C. Azzarri. 2022. Mapping Climate-Agriculture-Gender Inequity Hotspots to Build Resilience. [AgriLinks](#).
2. J. Koo, C. Ringler, A. Ghosh and C. Azzarri. 2021. Rural populations face heightened COVID-19 risks. [IFPRI Research Post](#).
3. E. Bryan, M. Alvi, P. Barooah, S. Gupta and C. Ringler. 2021. Toward Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition for All: Gendered Impacts of COVID-19. [AgriLinks](#).
4. E. Bryan, A. De Pinto, G. Seymour, P. Bhandary and F. Edralin. 2021. How women's empowerment can expand crop diversification as a climate adaptation strategy in Bangladesh. [IFPRI research post](#).

5. Y. Lee, C. Azzarri and C. Ringler. 2021. The Heat Never Bothered Me Anyway: Gender-Specific Response of Agricultural Labor to Climatic Shocks in Tanzania. [AgriLinks](#).
6. E. Bryan, M. Alvi, C. Ringler and R. Meinzen-Dick. 2020. COVID-19 & Gender: Potential Pathways of Impact and Research Challenges. [AgriLinks](#).
7. P. Barooah, F. Wouterse, S. Saini, M. Alvi, and C. Ringler. 2020. COVID-19 Challenges to Equity: Insights from Rural Nepal and Senegal. [AgriLinks](#).
8. E. Bryan. 2020. Getting “Gender Right” is Essential for the Sustainability of Food Systems. [AgriLinks](#).
9. A. De Pinto. 2019. Can we ignore risk when we study the effects of climate change on agriculture? Research in Zambia tells us that we should not. [IFPRI Blog: Research Post](#).
10. E. Bryan. 2017. Improving Climate Resilience Without Compromising Nutrition and Gender Equity. [AgriLinks](#).
11. A. De Pinto. 2017. Messages from the ReSAKSS Conference on Climate Smart Agriculture. [GCAN Blog post](#).
12. T. Thomas. 2017. Climate-Based Information for USAID Missions: Future Projections vs. Historical Data. [GCAN Blog post](#).
13. E. Bryan. 2017. Addressing gender in agricultural research for development in the face of a changing climate. [GCAN Blog post](#).
14. C. Davis and J. Fanzo. 2017. The challenge of our lifetime: How to ensure nutrition for everyone under climate change. [GCAN Blog post](#).

SELECTED EVENTS

- Presentation on “The Gendered Impacts of COVID-19 in Uganda” at the PEGNet and EPRC panel discussion on *Regional development and long-term impacts of COVID-19* (03/2022)
- Joint GCAN and CGIAR GENDER Platform virtual event with USAID staff on *New Evidence and Key Priorities for Gender and Climate Research* (02/2022): [New evidence and key priorities for gender and climate research | CGIAR Gender Platform](#).
- Presentation on “Gendered Impacts of Covid-19 in 4 Countries: Kenya, Niger, Rwanda, and Uganda” at a [High-Level Policy Dialogue](#) on *Policy Responses to the Gendered Impacts of COVID-19 in the Africa Region* hosted by FAO (11/2021).
- Nigeria phone survey results for Cross River and Kaduna States presentation, USAID Nigeria mission (01/2021): <https://www.slideshare.net/ifpri/impact-of-covid19-on-rural-women-and-men-in-cross-river-and-kaduna-states-nigeria>
- IFPRI policy seminar titled, “Towards Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Nutrition for All: Confronting the Gendered Impacts of COVID-19” in collaboration with USAID, CGD and the World Bank (03/2021): <https://www.ifpri.org/event/towards-resilient-livelihoods-food-security-and-nutrition-all-confronting-gendered-impacts>
- Aflatoxin webinar: <https://gcan.ifpri.info/webinar-aflatoxins-the-climate-gender-and-nutritional-linkages-under-the-gcan-initiative/>
- Presentation of GCAN results in Bangladesh (05/2019): <https://gcan.ifpri.info/presentation-of-gcan-results-in-bangladesh/>
- GCAN at AIARD’s 55th’s conference in 2019: <https://gcan.ifpri.info/gcan-at-aiards-55th-annual-conference/>

- Participation in the Resilience Measurement, Evidence, and Learning (RMEL) Annual Conference (11/2018): <https://gcan.ifpri.info/resilience-measurement-evidence-and-learning-rmel-annual-conference-november-2018/>
- Gender and Resilience presentation at USAID (10/2018): <https://gcan.ifpri.info/gender-and-resilience-presentation-at-usaid-october-2018/>
- Cracking the Nut: Promoting Agricultural Technology Adoption and Resilience (06/2018): <https://gcan.ifpri.info/gcan-at-cracking-the-nut-2018/>
- Gender and Resilience webinar (06/2018): <https://gcan.ifpri.info/gender-and-resilience-webinar-june-21-2018/>
- Feed-the-Future Data Harmonization seminar, USAID (07/2018): <https://gcan.ifpri.info/feed-the-future-data-harmonization-presentation-at-usaid-june-7-2018/>
- Feed-the-Future Datathon Bangladesh (11/2017): <https://gcan.ifpri.info/feed-the-future-datathon-goes-in-country-encouraging-original-research-in-bangladesh/>
- Feed-the-Future Datathon Washington DC (8/2017): <https://gcan.ifpri.info/dc-datathon-stimulates-new-analyses-of-the-intersection-of-gender-nutrition-and-climate-change/>
- Support to Climate-Smart Agriculture Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (CSA-GLEE) meeting in Siem Reap, Cambodia <https://gcan.ifpri.info/2016-gcan-gee-cam/>

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