



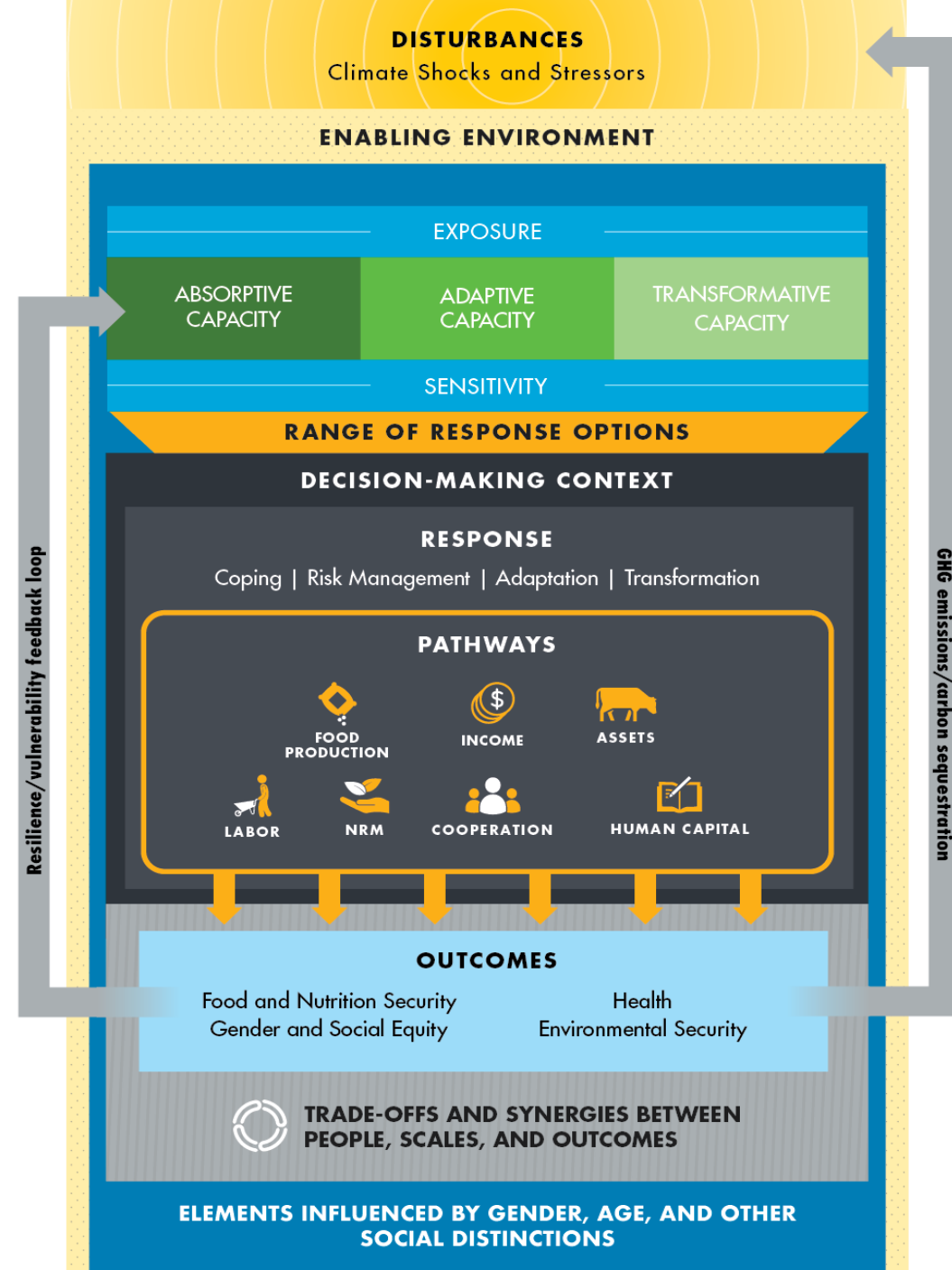
Addressing Gender and Social Dynamics to Strengthen Resilience for All

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Gender Climate Change and Nutrition (GCAN) Framework

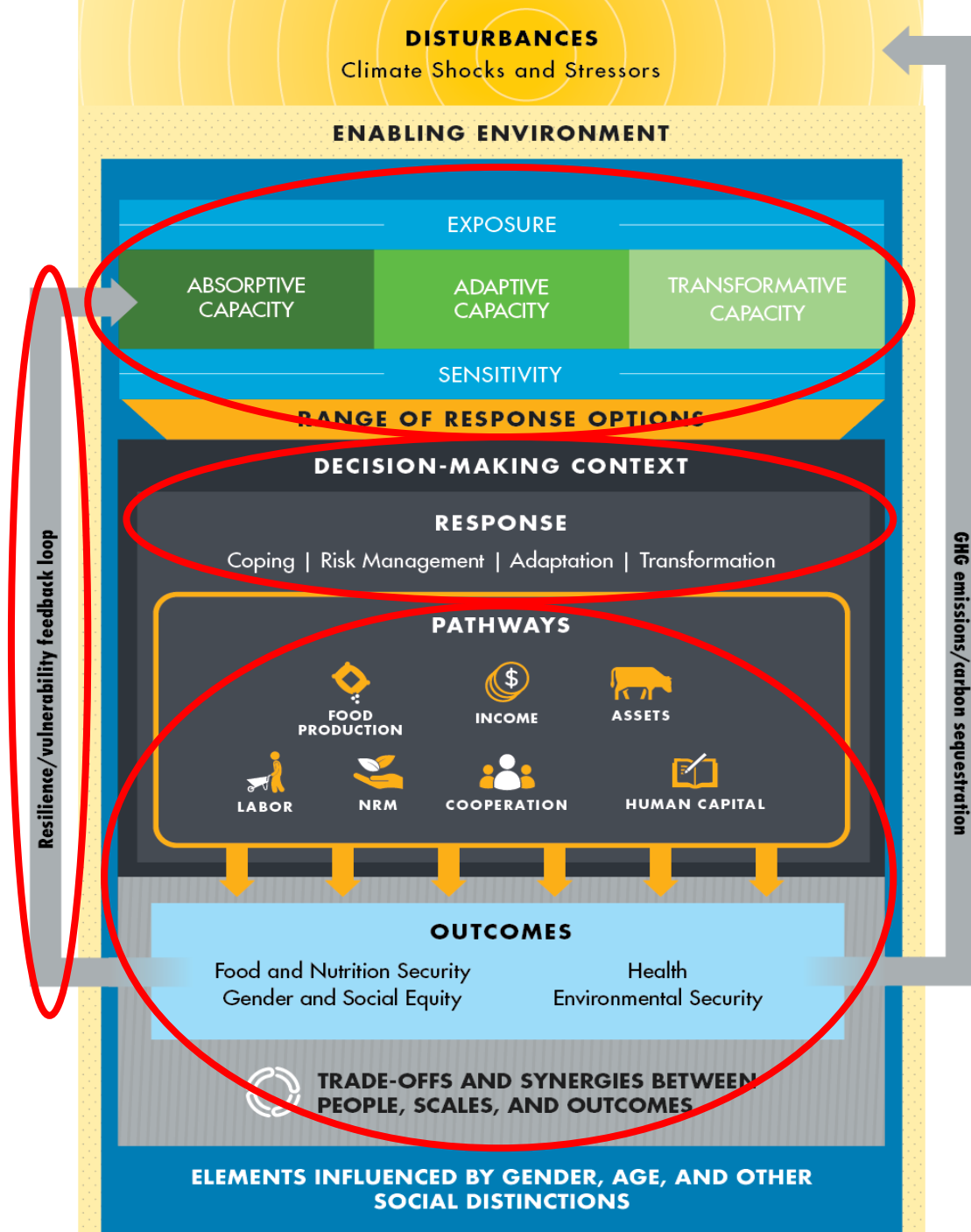
- The impact of climate shocks and stressors on people are not only direct but follow different pathways and are influenced by different factors:
 - Exposure and sensitivity
 - Resilience capacities
 - Decision-making context
 - Responses
- Resilience is dynamic: well-being outcomes influence future resilience capacities



Gender Climate Change and Nutrition (GCAN) Framework: Gender Dimensions

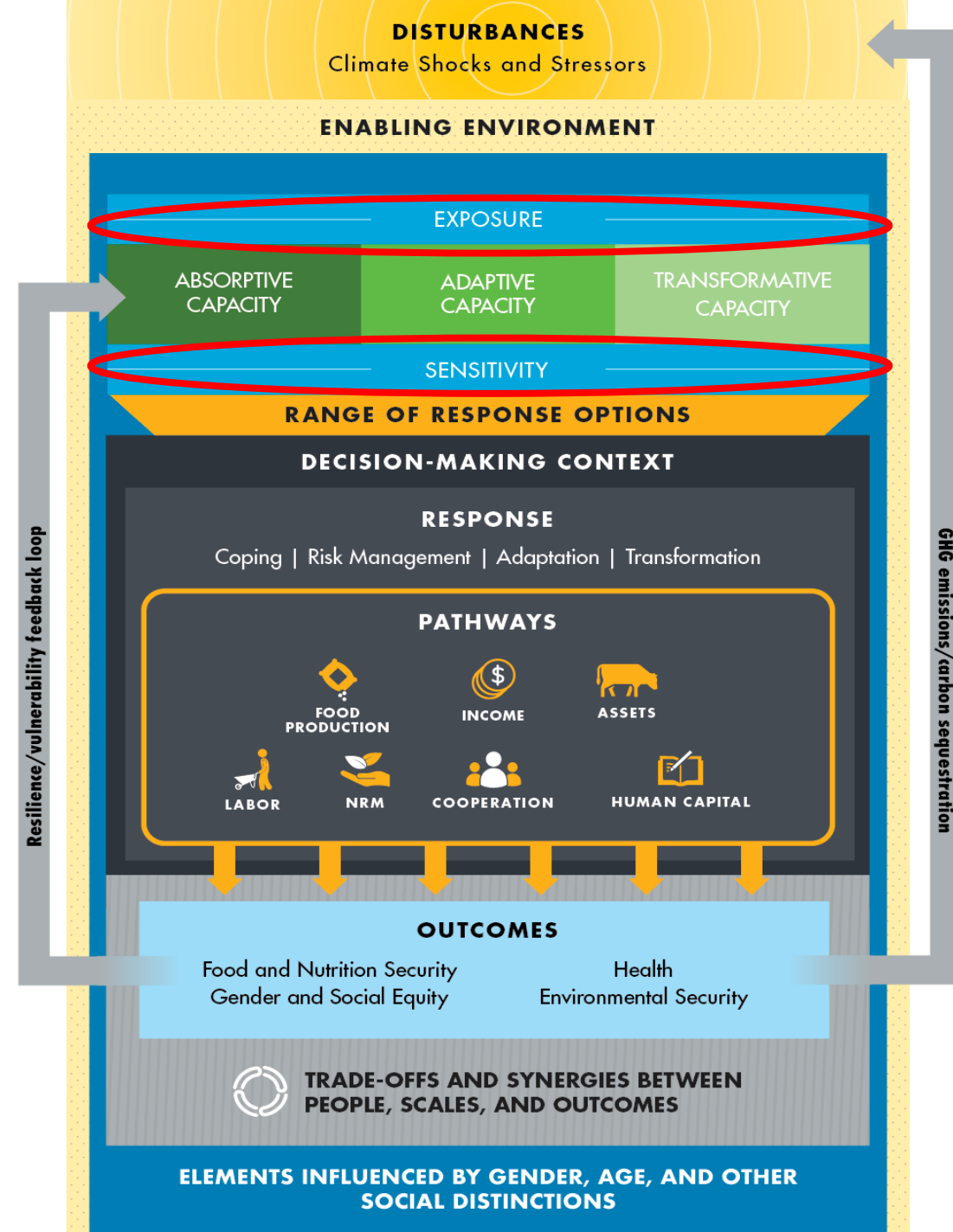
Men and women (in different social groups) have different:

- Exposure and sensitivity to shocks and stressors
- Capacities to respond
- Preferences, needs, and bargaining power
- Response choices
- Well-being outcomes
- Feedback loops



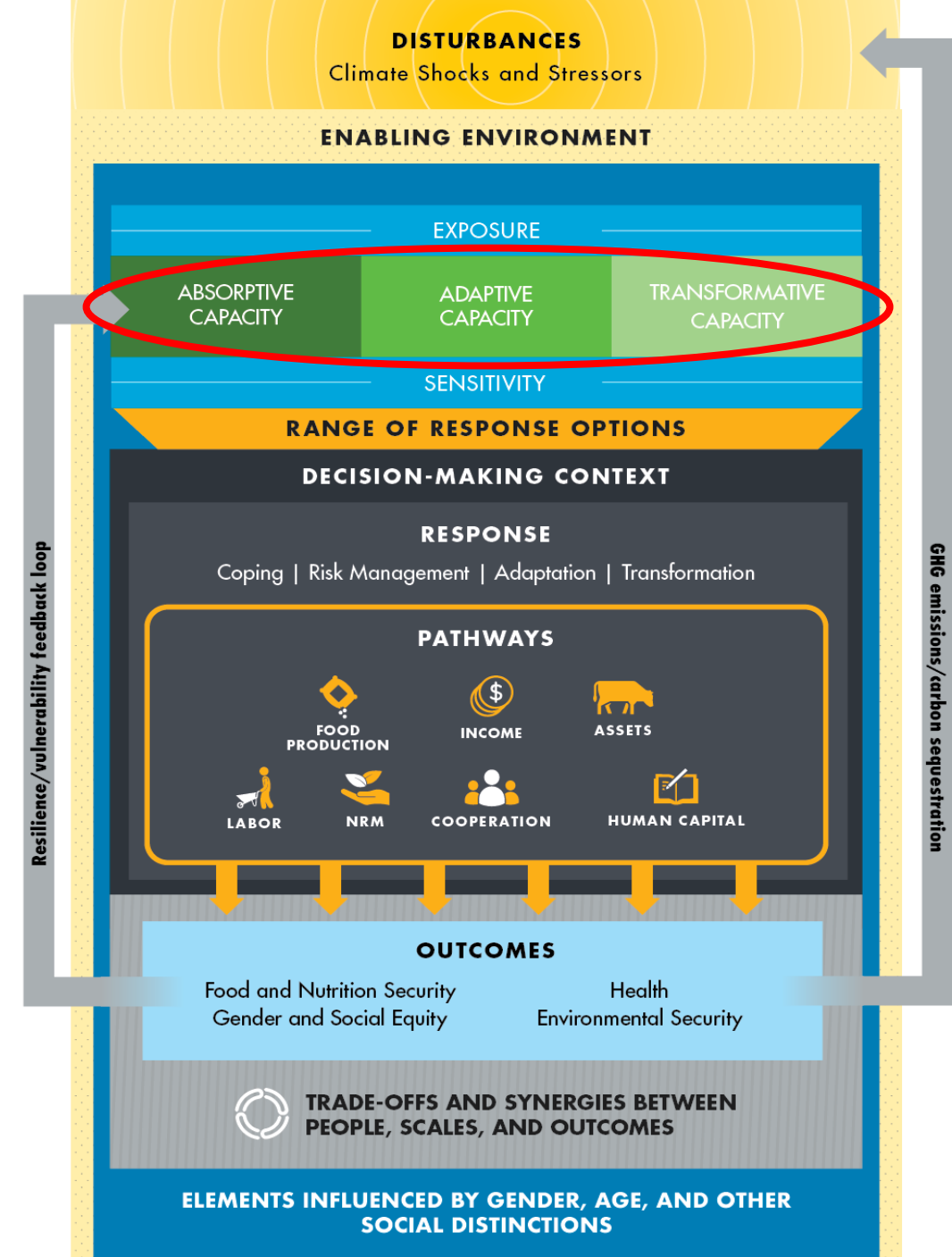
Exposure and Sensitivity

- Differences between men and women based on:
 - Livelihood activities
 - Reliance on natural resources
 - Infrastructure
 - Access to social protection programs
 - Health and nutritional status
- Other identities intersect with gender (e.g., marital status)



Resilience Capacities

- What factors influence men's and women's resilience capacities
 - Perceptions of climate change and risk
 - Access to and control over assets and resources
 - Access to information and technology
 - Labor/time
 - Institutions (e.g. groups, social norms and land tenure)



E.g., Differences in Access to Information and Technology Affect Capacities

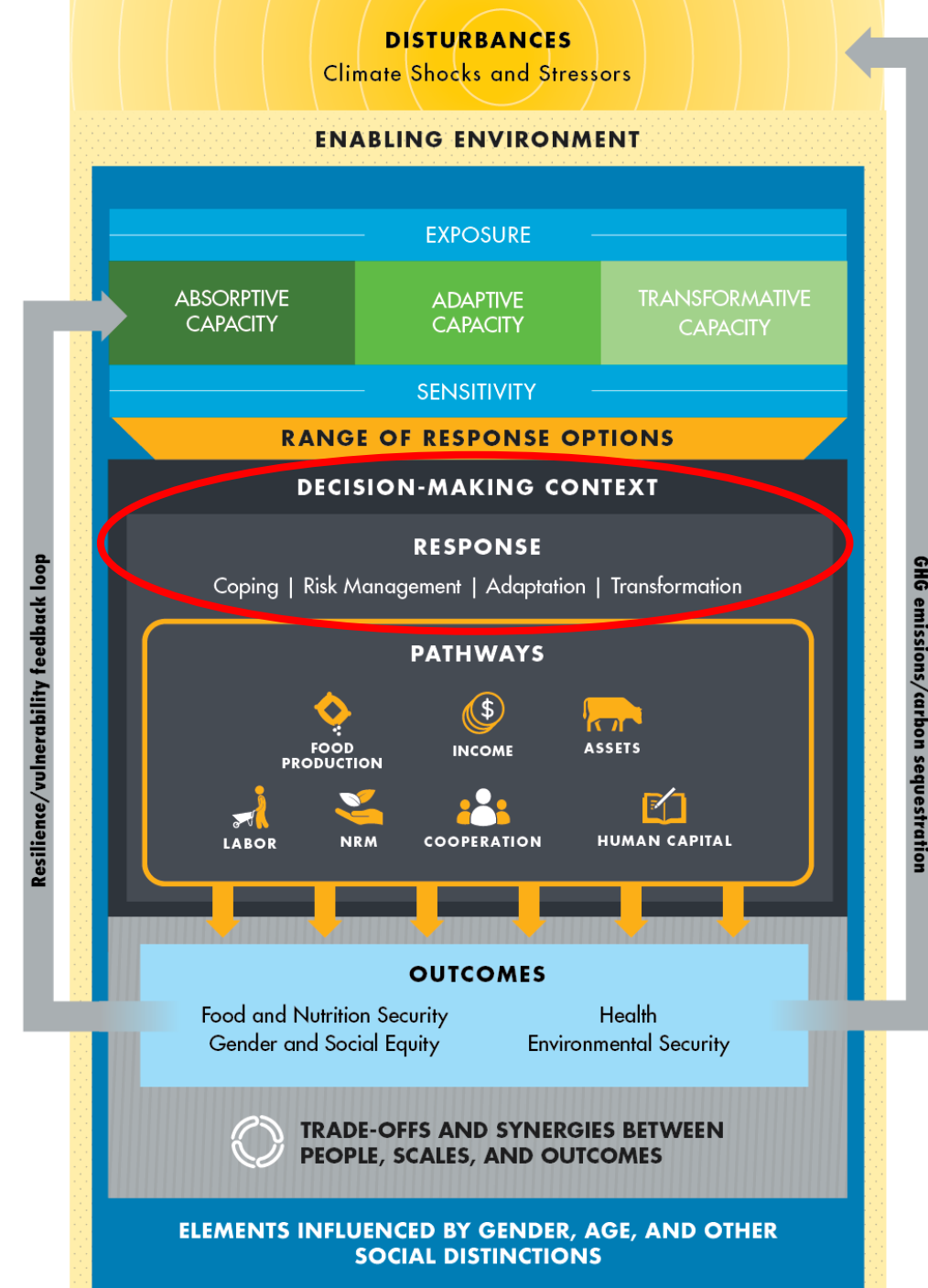
- Unequal access to agricultural, and climate information
- Low awareness and adoption of CSA practices
- When aware, women are just as likely to adopt new practices



Image: Financial inclusion / MasterCard Foundation © 2009

Decision-Making Context and Responses

- Different preferences for how to respond
- Interest alignment
- Bargaining power
- Common responses vary by gender (coping responses, risk management, adaptation, transformative responses)
- What are the nutrition and gender implications of chosen responses?



E.g. Women's Role in Decision-Making Leads to Different Choices

- In Bangladesh, women in households with women who had higher empowerment (WEAI scores) were more likely to diversify production
- This was driven by women's involvement in productive decision-making and group membership
- Implication: women drive decisions towards lower risk exposure to climate change and greater availability of nutrients

See [De Pinto et al. \(2019\)](#) for more details

WEAI = Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
Visit weai.ifpri.info for more details

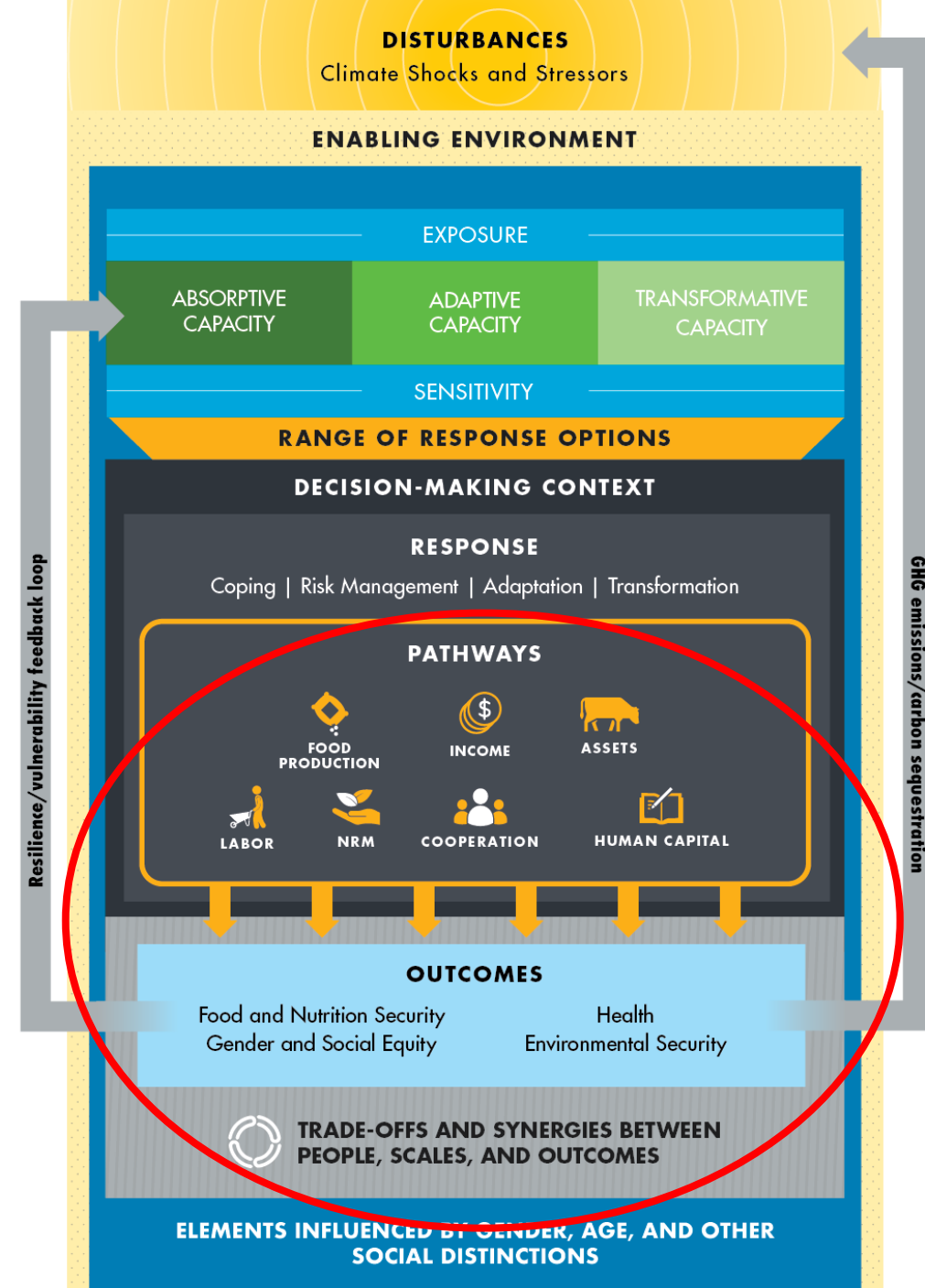
Program Approach: Household Dialogues

- E.g. Mercy Corps' Building Resilience through the Integration of Gender and Empowerment (BRIGE) program
- Facilitated household dialogues with couples in Niger and Nepal on roles and responsibilities, household finances, and disaster preparedness (4 days)
- Other activities:
 - Follow up and coaching (6 weeks)
 - Religious and community leader training
 - Husband schools
- Results: more joint decision-making, improved financial management, greater confidence, sharing domestic burden, increased women's mobility

Contributor: *Jenny Morgan, Senior Knowledge Management Advisor, Mercy Corps*

Pathways to Differential Well-Being Outcomes

- **Production pathway:** Crop choices and uses—implications for nutrition
- **Income pathway:** Who controls income? Men and women have different consumption preferences
- **Asset pathway:** Gender-differentiated asset dynamics
- **Labor pathway:** Labor implications of response strategies (e.g. CSA practices)



Resilience Programs Can Support Gender Transformative Change

- Diagnose areas of women's disempowerment in a particular context
- Design appropriate gender-sensitive approaches and strategies
- Approaches that facilitate women's empowerment have greater potential for transformation



Include women in program activities

Increase women's well-being (e.g. food security, income, health)

Strengthen ability of women to make strategic life choices and to put those choices into action

Changes in the structures governing men's and women's behavior that lead to greater gender equality

Conclusions

- Vulnerability to climate change, and resilience, are gendered
- Tools can help identify gender-related opportunities and challenges in particular contexts
- Lots of implementation approaches to integrate gender into resilience projects
 - Ones discussed here but also many others (e.g., financial services geared towards women, group-based approaches)

