TOWARD A FRAMEWORK FOR CSA/GENDER/NUTRITION
Why a framework for CSA/Gender/Nutrition

Conceptual frameworks in general

• Provide a **conceptual picture** to help identify the **key elements and connections**, to make sense of complex situations
• Provide **common ground for different disciplines**, to see how they fit together
• Mental **checklist of the factors that need to be considered**, even if you focus in on one subset of relationships
• Clarifies **the types of information that must be collected** in order to adequately understand the system

CSA/Gender/Nutrition framework

• Helps clarifying **linkages and impact pathways** linking CSA/gender/nutrition
• Helps identify potential **entry points for projects** along impact pathways, and how they fit in the larger picture of what is going on
• Help understand how **shocks, stressors and long-term trends** affect and **propagate through the linkages/system**
• Help intuitively understand the role of gender in the linkages and pathways
• Help identify factors affecting nutrition, as well as how nutrition affects other outcomes (e.g. resilience)
TANGO/Frankenberger (2013)
AN INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK ON GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE
AGRICULTURE TO NUTRITION FRAMEWORK

Steps Toward Improved Nutrition: The Women’s Empowerment Pathway

Adapted from Gillespie, Harris and Kadiyala (2012).
Enabling environment
Changes in temperature, rainfall; Loss of biodiversity
Political commitment is reprioritized away from nutrition
Economic growth becomes less sustainable
Inequality worsens as poor cope less well with climate change
Increased vulnerability to climate shocks

Malnutrition in all its forms and nutrition-related non-communicable disease

Health behavior
Diet choices change; physical activity patterns change

Biological factors
Disease status change

Human Productivity changes

Disease & Mortality changes

Adaptation
Individual, family and community capacity to adapt weakened by ill health
Greater focus on recovery, not prevention

Adaptation Mitigation
Food consumption and diet choices
Livelihood choices
Land use choices

Food Environment
Energy use choices
Transport choices
e.g. changes in food availability, quality and access due to sea level rise, climate changes and more intense shocks

Work/Social environment
e.g. care time allocation changed due to seasonal livelihood peaks, loss of assets following shocks increases

Health environment
e.g. health infrastructure damaged by climate shocks, new health stresses emerge (heat stress, plant toxins, vector borne)

Living environment
e.g. water, sanitation systems are stressed by rising sea levels, flood risk and increasing temperatures

Thomson, Fanzo and Haddad 2015
Food System and Environment

Argue that food security and nutrition (FSN) are not just outcomes of shocks and the ability to adapt and cope but also, a driver. NUTRITION RESILIENCY

If we focus on food systems, context drivers include political & economic, sociocultural, innovation & research, biophysical & environmental, and demographic and urban.
Good work, but I think we might need just a little more detail right here.
Objective
Identify key elements to include in an integrated G-CAN framework

1. Elements
2. Linkages

Process – 30 min
- Tables with various experts
- Introductions and Attendee Sheet
- ID elements and linkages
- Will take photos of work

Gender-Responsive and Climate-Resilient Agriculture for Nutrition