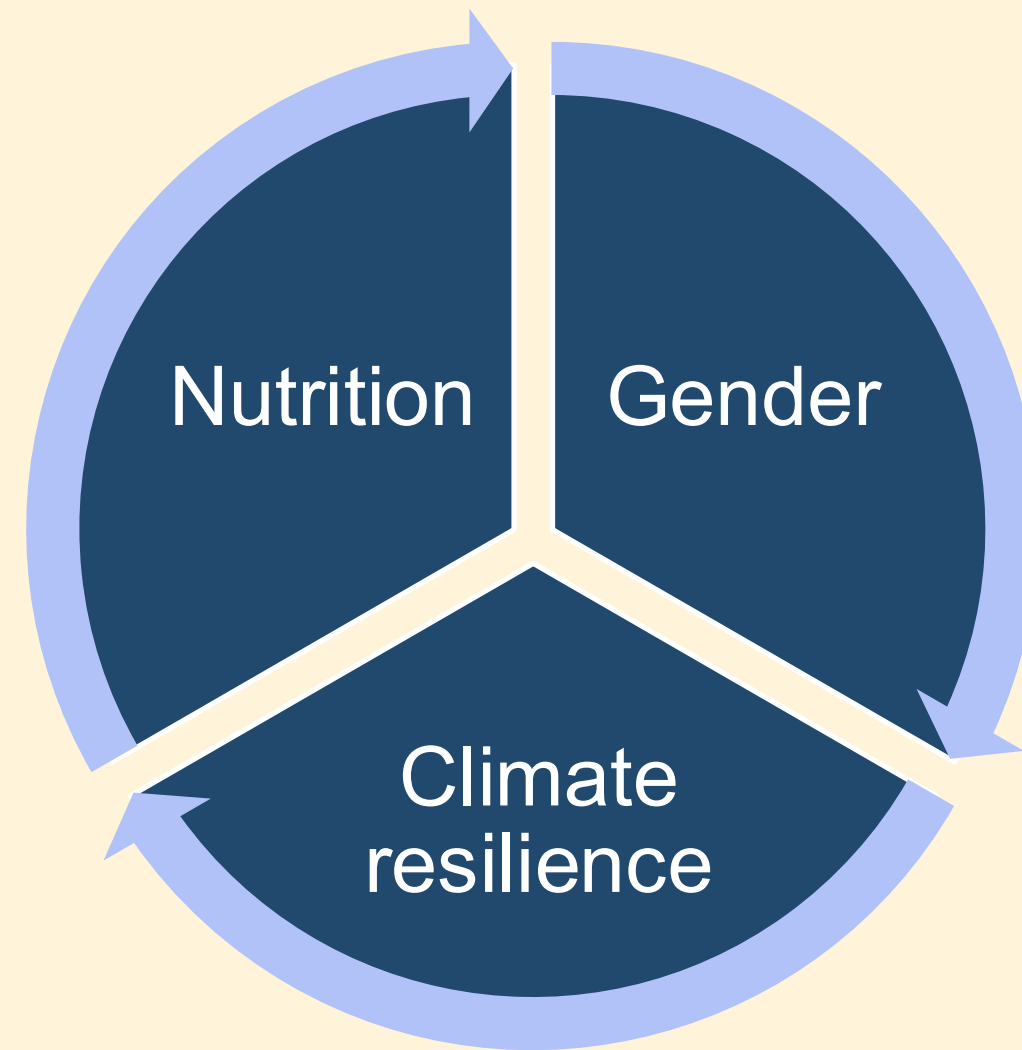


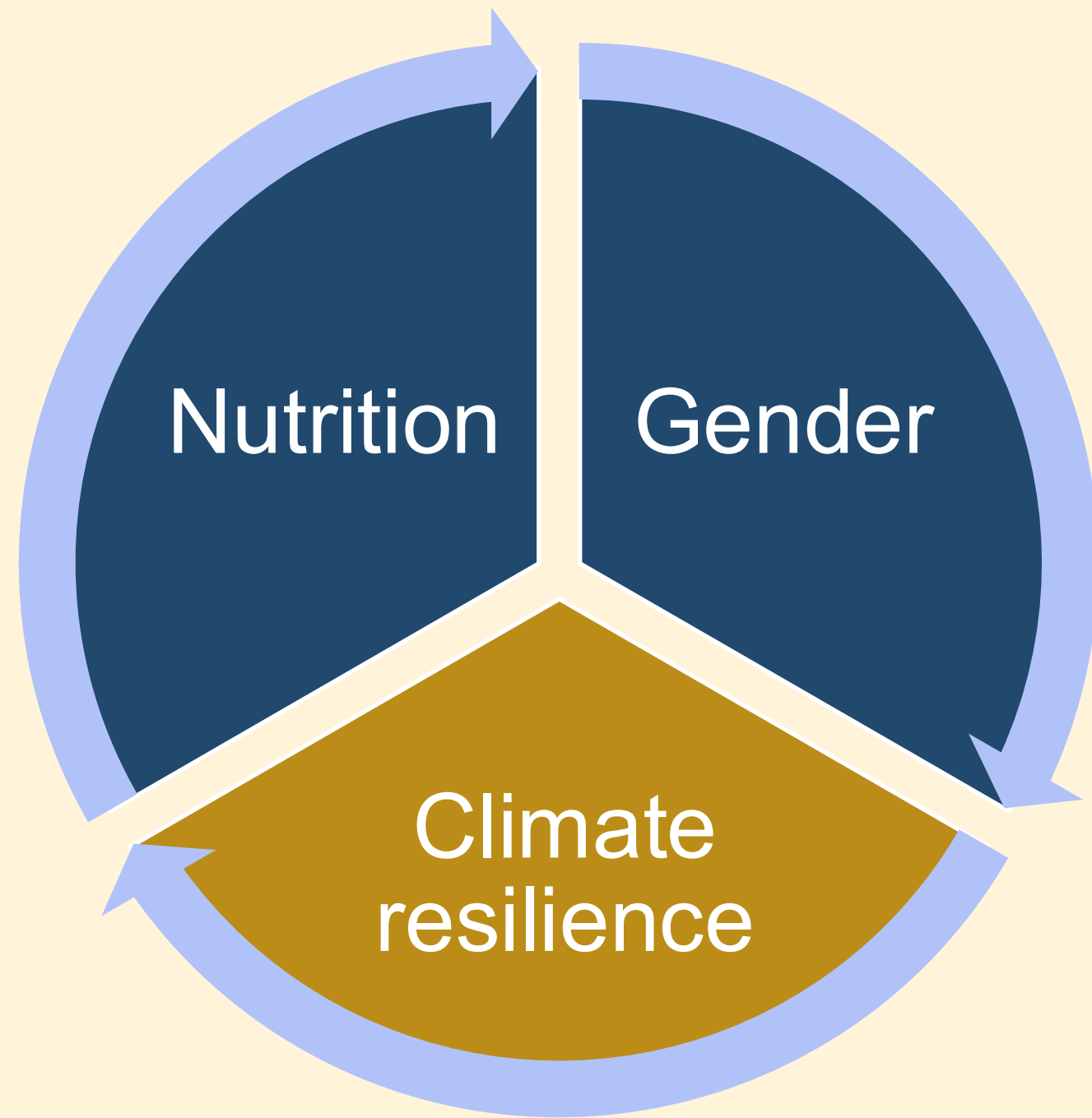
# Session 13A

# Climate Room Report

**PRESENTED BY** Lorenzo Maestriperi, FAO

# INTEGRATING CROSS-CUTTING THEMES





**How does your project enhance climate resilience...**

...thanks to a gendered approach?

...through a nutrition lens?

...to enhance nutrition outcomes?

...to empower women?



# ENABLING FACTORS

What practical actions have you taken to integrate  
- climate resilience **AND** gender/nutrition?

*E.g. planning at design stage, institutional support, implementation approach*



# RISKS AND CHALLENGES

Have you encountered challenges when pursuing climate resilience with gender and nutrition?  
Are there any risks (*e.g. for activity completion, engagement quality or resource management*)?



# A QUESTION FOR THE PLENARY

What is **one thing you would like to report** in the plenary on cross-cutting themes?



# Session 13A

Thank you!

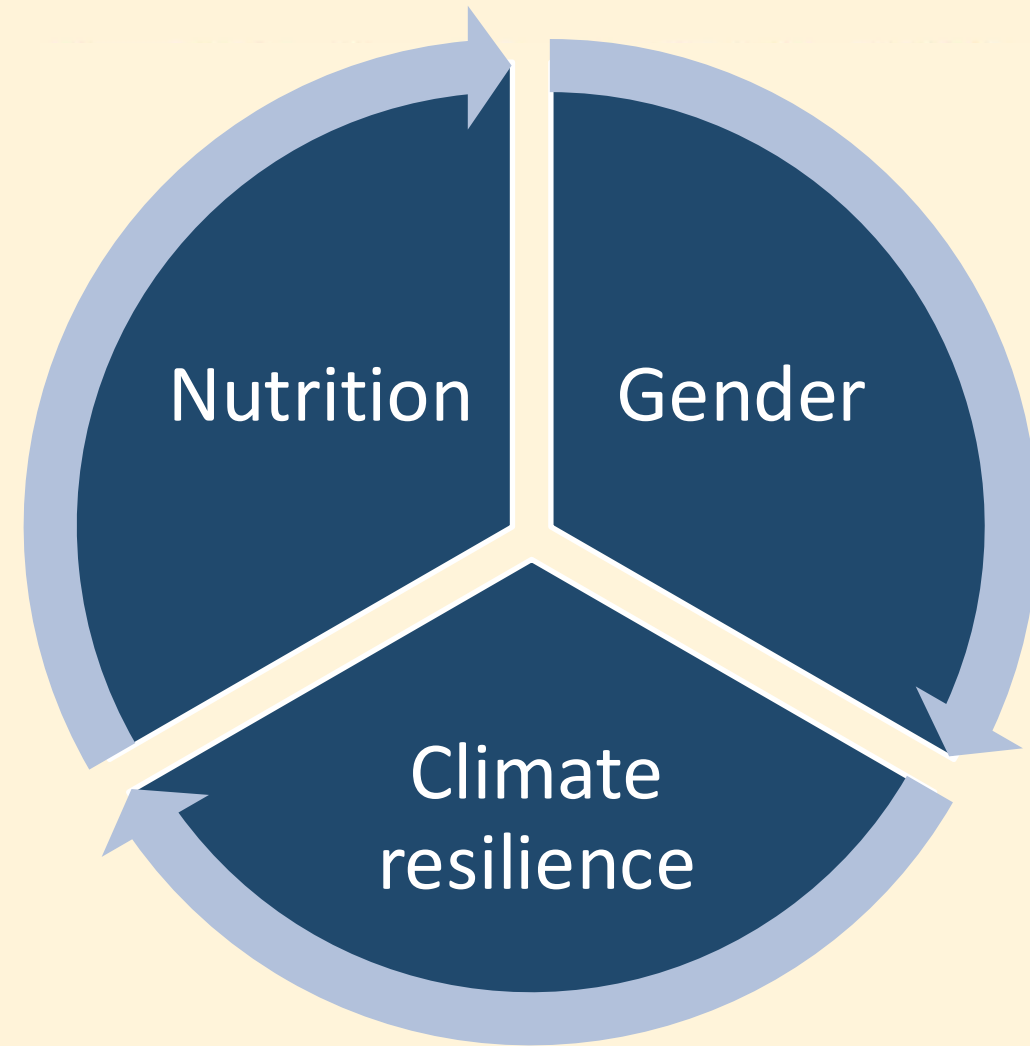
# Session 13B

# Gender Room Report

NAME, ORGANIZATION

# INTEGRATING CROSS-CUTTING THEMES





**How does your project enhance women's empowerment...**

...thanks to a climate resilient approach?

...through a nutrition lens?

...to enhance nutrition outcomes?

...to strengthen climate outcomes?



# ENABLING FACTORS

What practical actions have you taken to integrate  
- Women empowerment **AND** climate/nutrition?

*E.g. planning at design stage, institutional support,  
implementation approach*



# RISKS AND CHALLENGES

Have you encountered challenges when pursuing women empowerment with climate resilience and nutrition?

Are there any risks (*e.g. for activity completion, engagement quality or resource management*)?



# A QUESTION FOR THE PLENARY

What is **one thing you would like to report** in the plenary on cross-cutting themes?



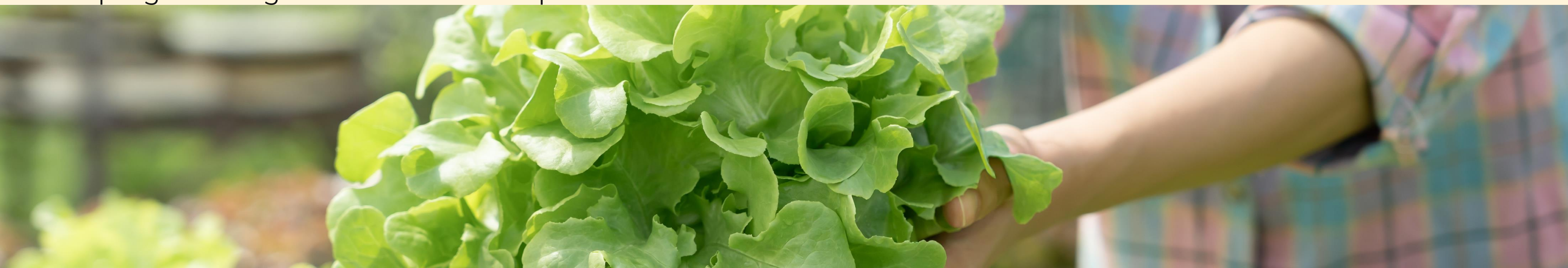
# Session 14

# Exploring the Nexus among the cross- cutting themes

JOANNE GASKELL

# Session 14 Objectives

- To synthesise key insights emerging from the climate, gender, and nutrition breakout sessions, identifying common patterns, complementarities, and tensions.
- To critically examine how integration across cross-cutting themes can generate synergies and where it may introduce complexity or trade-offs in delivery.
- To showcase concrete project examples that demonstrate integrated approaches in practice, highlighting lessons for design, sequencing, and implementation.
- To formulate practical recommendations for moving from thematic silos to more coherent, synergistic programming across the GAFSP portfolio.



# Session 13A

# Climate Room Report

PRESENTED BY

Lorenzo Maestripiéri,  
FAO

# ENABLING FACTORS

What made integration possible?

- *Looking at existing global practices*
- *sensitivity to context (both cultural and agricultural)*
- *Partnerships (e.g. PPP) adding an additional layer of validation for results tracking*
- *Design integration (e.g. gender-specific projects)*



# RISKS AND CHALLENGES

- Acceptability (cultural norms, types of crops and practices)
- Climate uncertainty (affecting all activities' implementation)
- Monitoring (outcome-level indicators for integrated reporting)
- Monitoring (time and resource constrains)
- Narrative (how to link outputs to outcomes to impact)



# A QUESTION FOR THE PLENARY

- How to ensure that indicators can adequately track cross-cutting themes without excessive complexity?



# Session 13B

# Gender Room Report

**MODERATOR: MATTIA BARINA**

# ENABLING FACTORS

- **Participatory diagnostics and inclusive design** - engaging women from the assessment phase to ensure relevance and ownership
- **Targeted activities, technologies, and quotas for women** - including women's leadership roles and dedicated targeting mechanisms
- **Capacity building across levels** - farmer and producer organisations, local authorities, and women themselves (decision-making, soft skills, resilience)
- **Engagement of men and households** - male sensitisation and shared domestic responsibilities as preconditions for women's participation
- **Policy and institutional backing** - national gender policies, government commitment, and structural change at macro level reinforcing micro-level action
- **Financial incentives and inclusion** - matching grants, co-payment schemes, and access to financial services
- **Awareness raising and intergenerational change** - investment in shifting norms and reaching the next generation



# RISKS AND CHALLENGES

- **Persistent cultural and social norms** - traditional practices and male dominance over roles, land, and leadership
- **Unequal access to productive inputs** - water, seeds, tools, and land
- **Knowledge and financial literacy gaps** - affecting both women and men, limiting uptake
- **Low engagement and commitment** - from both women and men, particularly when activities compete with other demands
- **Limited access to credit** - constraining investment and uptake of new practices
- **Mismatch between project timelines and transformation horizons** - gender norms shift over generations; projects operate in years ("a marathon, not a sprint")



# QUESTIONS FOR THE PLENARY

- **Measurement and M&E**

How can we show that women's empowerment contributes to climate resilience and nutrition outcomes - not just assume it? What indicators or methods are other groups using?

- **Co-benefits vs. instrumentalisation**

When does women's empowerment create real climate or nutrition co-benefits, and when are women simply used as delivery channels? Where have other groups seen this distinction?

- **Burden and time poverty**

What technologies or design choices can ensure integrated climate and nutrition activities reduce - rather than increase - women's workload?



# Session 13C

# Nutrition Room Report

PRESENTED BY XXX

What made integration possible?

# ENABLING FACTORS

- *Having integration at design stage, by identifying activities that have multiple benefits (e.g. crop diversification builds resilience against climate change and increases dietary diversity)*
- *Be flexible and opportunistic – take advantage of unforeseen opportunities for integration which arise during project implementation*
- *Identifying climate or nutrition-sensitive activities which can specifically target women (e.g. micro-SMEs, climate farmer field schools, SBCC)*
- *Gender and climate-sensitive national nutrition plans (e.g. Lao PDR)*
- *Specific emphasis in GAFSP and other funding proposals*



# RISKS AND CHALLENGES

- Listen to farmers and be responsive to their needs
- When integration is top down, could lead to artificial linkages that have no real impact or don't make sense.
- It's not always possible to focus on both climate and nutrition at the same time – but gender is easier to mainstreamed across both. Shouldn't force projects to integrate all 3 cross-cutting themes
- Nutrition doesn't fall into a single Ministry, so no one takes full ownership.
- Power relations and silos between ministries – gender, climate, nutrition and agriculture often fall under different ministries
- Sometimes nutrition-sensitive activities, e.g. micro enterprise or home gardens, add additional burden on woman. Just targeting woman is not enough – need discussions around gender dynamics.



# A QUESTION FOR THE PLENARY

- Should all 3 cross cutting themes be mandatory, or 1?
- How do ensure that the burden of nutrition doesn't fall on women?
- X
- X





# DIVERSIFIED RESILIENT AGRICULTURE FOR IMPROVED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (RAINS)

Photo Courtesy: RAINS BANGLADESH



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



gain  
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition

## WHO WE ARE?

The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) is a Swiss-based foundation launched at the UN in 2002 to tackle the human suffering caused by malnutrition. Working with governments, businesses and civil society, we aim to transform food systems so that they deliver more nutritious foods for all people, especially the most vulnerable.

### **GAIN VISION**

Healthier diets for all people, especially the most vulnerable, from more sustainable food systems.

### **GAIN MISSION**

Improve the consumption of healthier diets for all, especially the most vulnerable, by improving the availability, affordability, desirability, and sustainability of nutritious and safe foods, and reducing the consumption of unhealthy and unsafe foods.

[www.gainhealth.org](http://www.gainhealth.org)



## OVERALL PROJECT GOAL

The project goal is to contribute to the public investment priority of achieving food and nutrition security resilience to environmental and economic shocks.

## Objectives

To build sector's resilience to shocks by supporting households to increase income and improve nutrition status through diversified climate and nutrition sensitive on farm and off farm opportunities along value chains.

## National challenges addressed

- Persistent poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition
- Increasing climate vulnerability
- Declining agricultural land and low diversification of production
- Weak market linkages and limited capacity of extension services

### Project Beneficiaries

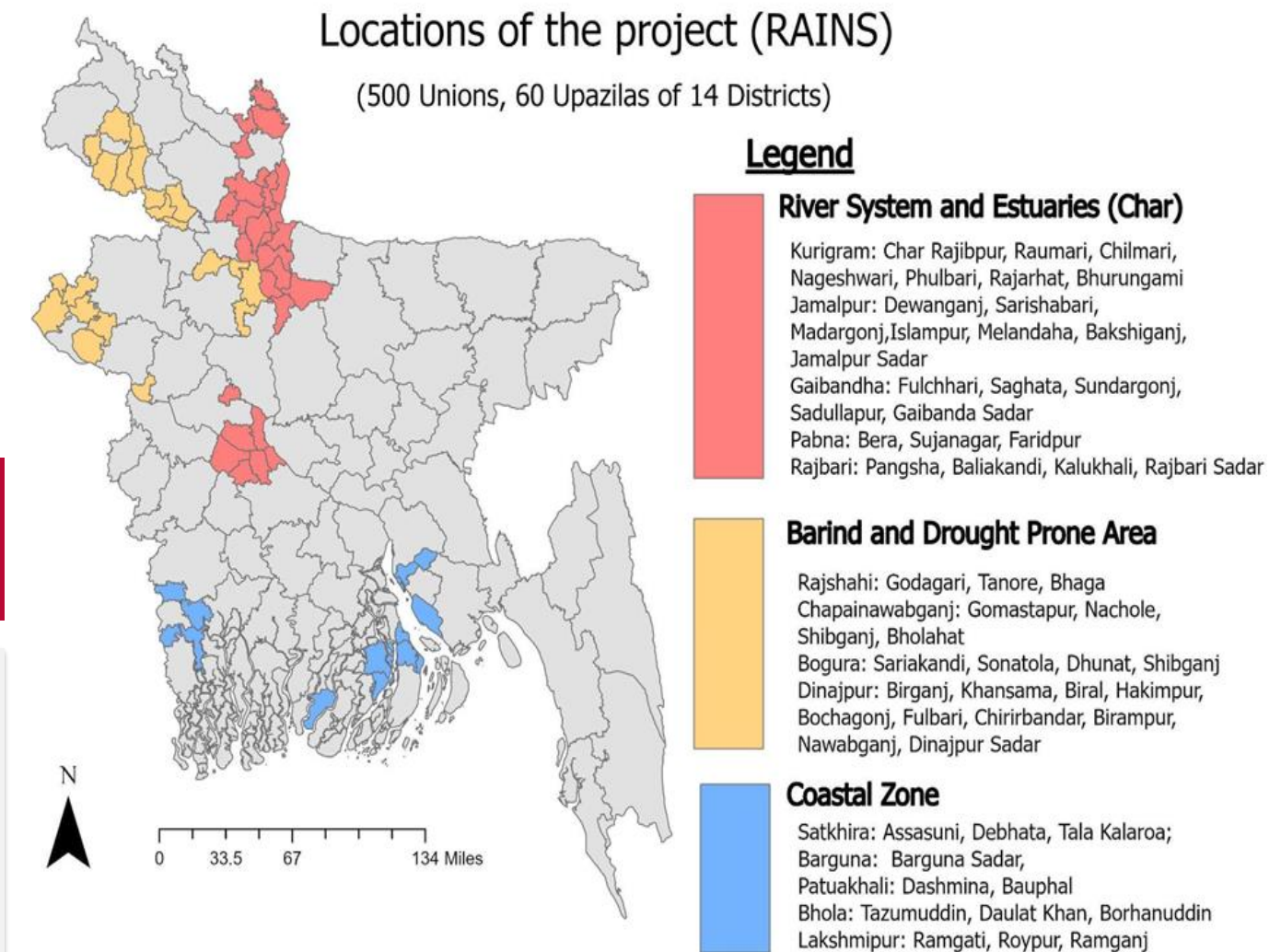
# 420,000

Smallholder farmers  
Households  
(40% women, 30% youth)

### Working Area

## 3 Climatic Hotspots

Drought prone, riverine and costal area  
14 districts, 60 subdistricts and 500 unions )



## INTEGRATED THEMES

RAINS integrates multiple cross-cutting development themes to ensure a holistic and inclusive



### **Climate-Smart Agriculture**

Promotion of climate-smart and resilient farming practices, efficient water management, diversified farming systems, and sustainable natural resource management.



### **Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture**

Interventions promoting diversified food production, integrated homestead gardening and innovative approaches like Multi-Stakeholder Platform including food safety, dietary diversity, and nutrition behaviour change communication.



### **Gender & Nutrition**

Women's empowerment mainstreamed throughout women-farmers' groups, nutrition education, leadership training, savings and financial literacy, and targeted livelihood opportunities.



### **Youth & Economic Inclusion**

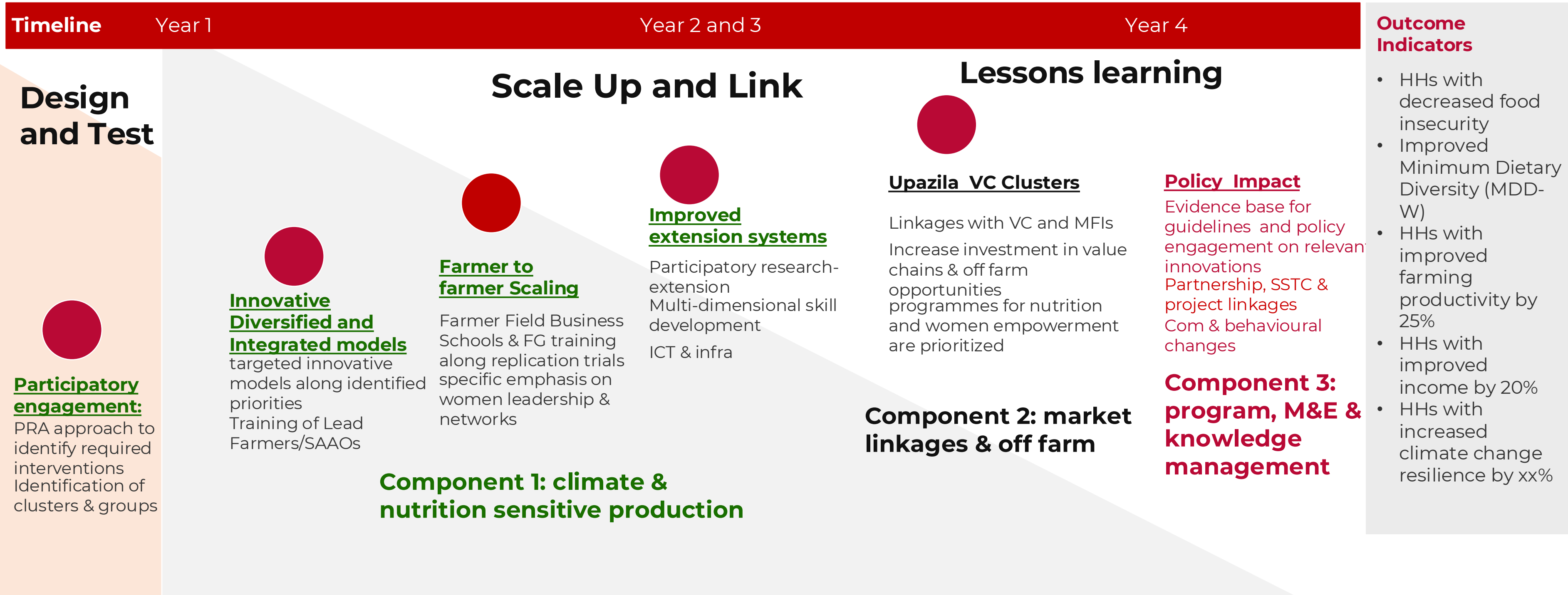
Opportunities for rural youth through agri-business development, ICT-based agricultural services, entrepreneurship, and skill development.



### **Market Systems & Resilience**

Linking farmers with markets, private sector, value chains, post-harvest management systems, and digital commerce platforms to improve income resilience and reduce losses.

# PATHWAY FOR BUILDING BACK BETTER



# ENABLING FACTORS FOR PARTNERS' INTEGRATED APPROACH



## Policy & Institutional Alignment

- Strong alignment with Bangladesh's policies and priorities
- Collaboration of the 3 RBAs with GAIN and the Government ministries and agencies /departments and directories
- Targeting of climate hotspots identified by government



## Technical & Financial Support

- Financial and technical support from Bangladesh Government through GAFSP and IFAD on nutrition-sensitive agriculture.
- Technical Assistance from FAO and GAIN supported capacity building, monitoring systems, Multi-Stakeholder and Producer organisations management.



## Community & Operational Platforms

- Existing farmer groups, producer organisations, and extension services provided an operational platform for outreach, participation, and scaling of innovations
- Community-based and farmers' group approaches encouraged participation, transparency, and local ownership
- Women and youths' voices and actions are integrated.



## Multi-Stakeholder Coordination

- Integration of local level public and private actors, academia youth and women led agencies and businesses.
- Multi-Stakeholder platform established at local level to develop and influence plan and budget.

### **Institutional Capacity Gaps**

Limited capacity to address nutrition, market systems, gender transformation, and integrated farming approaches as main focus remains on production.

### **Climate-Related Shocks**

Uncertain weather condition continued to threaten agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods throughout implementation, disrupting infrastructure and farming systems in target areas.

### **Reaching Remote Communities with Services**

Difficulties in reaching remote and vulnerable riverine and coastal communities with extension and market and digital services.

### **Social Barriers & Gender Gaps**

Social norms practices limits women's participation in economic activities, market access, and decision-making. Smallholder farmers, especially women and vulnerable groups, had limited access to digital technologies, and market-oriented farming.

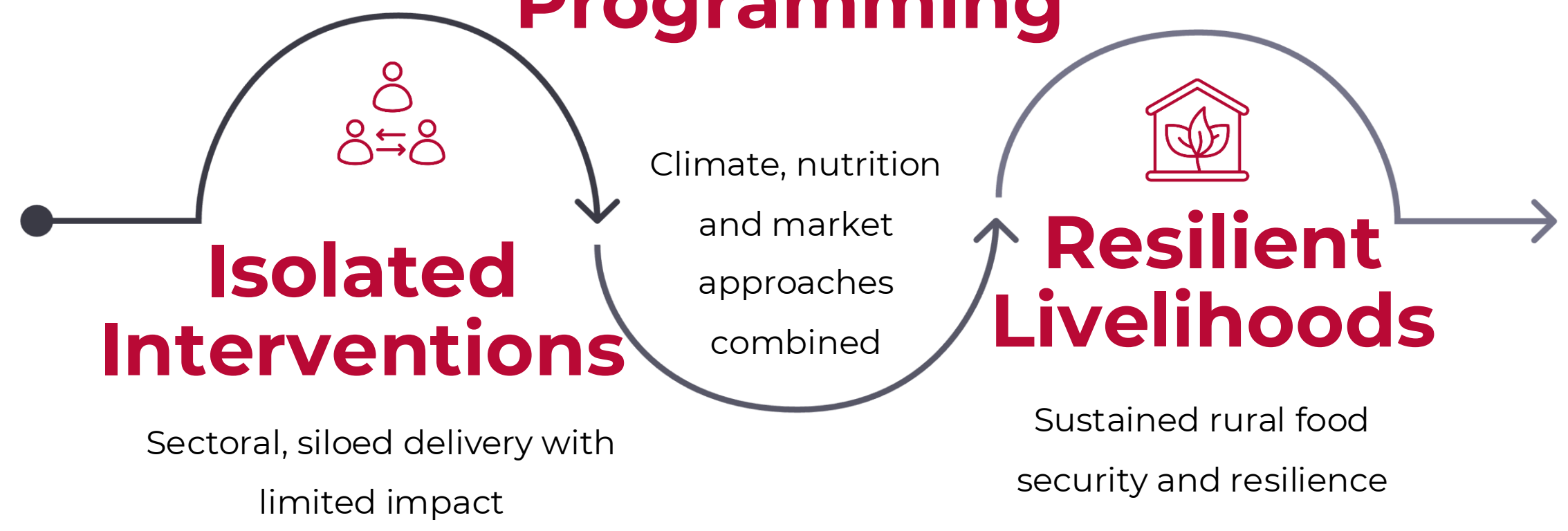
### **Poor Market Facilities**

Poor market infrastructure, weak post-harvest systems to address post-harvest loss, and limited access to finance constrained private sector engagement.

# LESSONS LEARNED: INTEGRATED APPROACHES WORK



## Integrated Programming



The RAINS project demonstrated that combining climate resilience, nutrition, gender empowerment, and market systems within an integrated framework and programming deliver greater impacts than isolated sectoral interventions.



# THANK YOU





# GAFSP funded FANSEP Project in Nepal

An integrated approach

Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project &  
Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project II  
(Nepal)



**FANSEP (2018–2024)**

**FANSEP-II (2023–2027)**

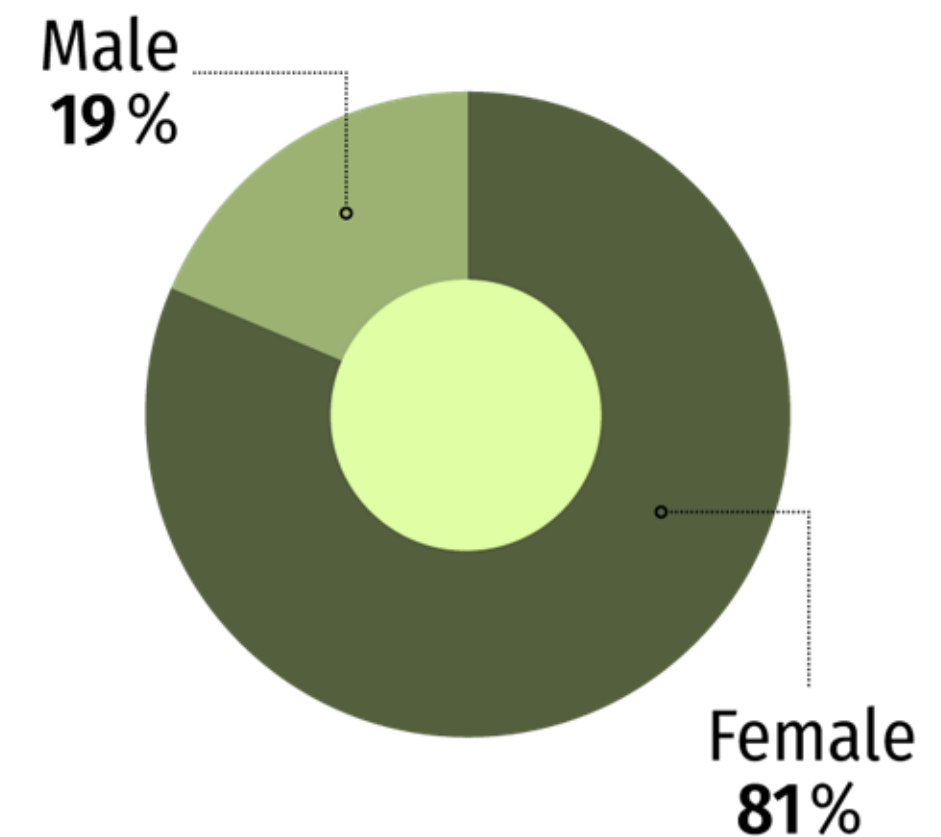
- **Project Development Objective:**

To enhance climate resilience, improve agricultural productivity and nutrition practices of targeted smallholder farming communities in selected areas of Nepal

- The project primarily targets: **vulnerable households**

- Earthquake affected, acute food insecure, disadvantaged, marginalized, and women headed
- Strong focus on **women** ( $\geq 65\%$ )

- FANSEP 1<sup>st</sup> phase reached to over 59,000 beneficiaries of which 81% women, and FANSEP II is reaching to additional 55,000 beneficiaries





What makes  
FANSEP Unique



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Integrated climate–nutrition–  
market systems approach

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Strong research-to-field  
translation through NARC

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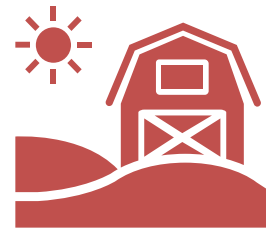
Women-centered design and  
inclusion

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Market-enabling investments  
paired with grants

---

# Key Activities



**Facilitating climate-smart agriculture and livestock technology adoption**



**Strengthening the income-generating potential**



**Improving nutrition practices**

**3 distinct components**

# What worked well

- Women-centered design and inclusion
- Participatory approaches for agricultural extension & nutrition improvement interventions
- Combining nutrition education with agricultural and income-generating activities within nutrition intervention



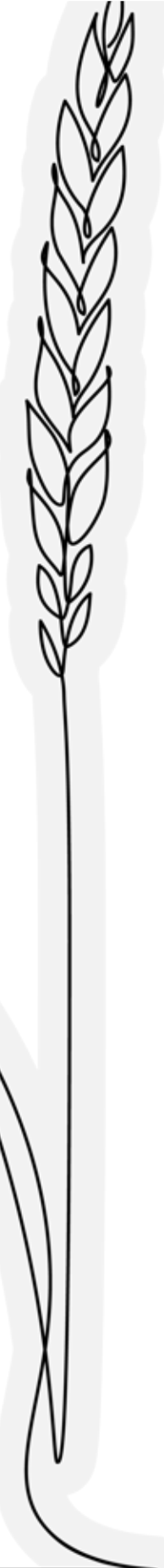
# CHALLENGES



Integration between agricultural intervention and nutrition intervention – component “silo”



Sustainability of access to market support for marginal group of famers





**THANK YOU**



*Chandrika Kumari Yadav’s journey from early marriage and malnutrition to becoming a community nutrition advocate illustrates how poverty, entrenched beliefs, and limited access to information drive poor nutrition outcomes in Nepal’s Madhesh Province. Through the World Bank–financed Food and Nutrition Security Project (FANSEP), **she learned to grow and prepare diverse, nutritious foods, improving her own health and that of her children while inspiring other women to adopt healthier practices.** FANSEP’s Nutrition Field Schools and Nutrition Groups have since reached thousands of women across Nepal, equipping them with practical skills, home gardens, and knowledge that challenge harmful norms—echoing facilitator Daisy Pandey’s reminder that “80 percent of a child’s development occurs from conception to age two,” underscoring the life-changing importance of maternal and child nutrition.*

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2024/01/23/fueli ng-change-through-nutrition-in-nepal-madhesh-province>



*The FANSEP II initiative in Tripura Sundari, Sindhupalchowk has **transformed small-scale vegetable farming into a thriving, market-linked system by strengthening farmer groups and establishing close partnerships with local government.** Project and the municipality co-financed a collection, processing, and cold-storage facility that reduces losses and expands access to local and Kathmandu markets. The municipality established a farmers’ federation, which now aggregates produce, operates a collection vehicle, supplies schools daily, and leverages social media outreach to sustain operations while improving children’s diets across 29 public schools. As Rita Napit explained, “We have started cultivating previously unused land with improved vegetable and crop seeds and are now applying what we learned from the FANSEP II project on a much larger scale.”*

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2026/02/18/linking-farmers-to-markets-a-sustainable-model-from-a-rural-municipality-in-nepal>

# Session 15

# Closing Remarks

# EVALUATION

Complete the event evaluation before leaving the room by scanning the QR code

It will just take 5-6 minutes!

