

## Presenter's Guide for

### Module 5: Consideration of social aspects for inclusive development

This document will guide the presenter through Module 5 of the training course. This module is suggested to last for one hour and 15 minutes. The presentation should be delivered in an interactive way, with participants encouraged to ask questions and share experiences throughout the presentation. Make sure to leave some time at the end for questions and answers.

#### SLIDE 2: OBJECTIVES

In the implementation of any development activities, climate change initiatives, or similar programs, we should be mindful of how the activities will affect people differently. Not everyone will benefit equally under such programs. Some may benefit more than others, and it's possible that some groups of people may even be negatively affected. It's also true that climate change does not affect everyone in the same way. Because of this, different actions may be needed for different social groups. One of the most obvious examples is gender: men and women are affected by climate change in different ways, especially in the agriculture sector. Gender is not the only differentiation, though. People in different agricultural systems will experience climate change in various ways; landless households, marginalized communities, disabled people and others should be considered when designing and implementing activities.

The objectives for this module are to:

- Explore the social equity considerations when developing NDC implementation plans for the agricultural sector
- Understand the importance of giving special attention to examining the political economy, analyzing gender concerns, and involving the youth in implementation

*The presenter should ask participants to contribute to the discussion throughout the presentation, by providing examples of gender differentiation in existing programs or methods for including traditionally marginalized groups.*

#### SLIDE 3: THINKING BEYOND TECHNICAL CONCERNS

In previous modules, we've talked about mainly the technical issues of what is CSA, how to finance climate projects and how to engage with the private sector. In this module, we want to go beyond those technical concerns to delve into the social issues of who benefits from such projects and how we can ensure that benefits are shared equally and not captured by a privileged few.

As discussed in the first module, NDCs are intended to be pursued in context of other development goals. National priorities, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and government five-year plans are some of the examples of other priorities that may be either competing with or, hopefully, aligned with NDC targets.

It's important for the policymakers and decisionmakers to consider how pursuit of NDC targets will affect social and economic development goals. There may be synergies, but it's also likely there may be tradeoffs in some instances. For example, trying to rein in carbon emissions does not always go hand in hand with some development goals, like road construction. However, achieving afforestation or

reforestation targets within environmental strategies may go well with NDC targets. There may also be knock-on effects. In the road building example, there may be increased GHGs from constructing the roads, but this may lead to better connection for farmers with agricultural markets, thereby reducing post-harvest losses, which is part of food loss and waste and contributes to GHG emissions.

#### **SLIDE 4: THINKING BEYOND TECHNICAL CONCERNS: CROSS-SCALE POLITICAL ECONOMY**

There are equity concerns to consider when designing programs and activities to be part of NDCs. Climate finance is unlikely to benefit everyone equally, and so we must consider how to design the implementation so as to avoid unnecessary inequality.

We should consider how the promotion and adoption of CSA practices might reshape relationships within sectors, value chains, communities and households.

#### **SLIDE 5: THINKING BEYOND TECHNICAL CONCERNS: CROSS-SCALE POLITICAL ECONOMY**

We should also think about who will benefit from climate finance in terms of within sectors, value chains, communities, and households.

For example, if access to finance will be made to those in the agriculture sector but they need to show secure land tenure to access credit, how might this affect the landless or rent their farming land, or women who may not own the deed to the land they cultivate?

In a few slides you will see some methods to analyze the gender implications of CSA practices. To the greatest extent possible, we need to be mindful that we do not introduce practices that increase women's labor burden. Increasing the time or effort spent by women on agriculture can have negative knock-on effects of reducing time available for care of young children, which could lead to poorer nutrition. These kinds of considerations should be fully examined before any project or activity is implemented.

#### **SLIDE 6: EXAMPLE: UGANDA'S NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**

A good example of mainstreaming gender considerations throughout a NAP is Uganda's NAP for the agricultural sector. This was developed through support from FAO and UNDP's Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) support program. The consideration of gender (concerns relating to both men and women) have been included throughout the document and specific budget lines allocated.

A link to the document is provided on the slide and here: [Uganda's NAP-Ag](#). Participants can search the document for mentions of gender and see how it has been included throughout. Specific examples are provided in the slide text.

The presenter can provide an opportunity at this point for participants to share examples from their own countries on how gender is integrated into climate change and agriculture policies and plans.

#### **SLIDE 7: THINKING BEYOND TECHNICAL CONCERNS**

We also need to think about issues of power and control, especially when working in communities or community-based organizations. "Elite capture" is a well-established concept, and program implementers should be cognizant of who is participating and how. Pay particular attention to:

- Who makes decisions?
- On what information and authority are they based?
- How might CSA interventions shift power?

A photo on the slide gives an example of a fertilizer project in Nigeria. The example in the picture is just to illustrate the point. We don't have info based on the article as to whether there were any gender implications of the described PPP. Looking at the photograph, however, we can see all men posing with wheelbarrows full of heavy bags of fertilizer. In such a program, a woman-headed household may have difficulty accessing and transporting such fertilizer and may miss out on the program benefits without special consideration of the barriers faced for people in her situation.

#### **SLIDE 8: THINKING BEYOND TECHNICAL CONCERNS**

The use of participatory processes has gained much traction in the past couple of decades, but we should be aware of who frames and facilitates the process, who gets a voice, and, importantly, whose voice is not being heard. The marginalized groups will be different in different contexts. In some places, it may be women, in others it might be youth, or it might be a religious or ethnic minority.

#### **SLIDE 9: CASE STUDY: ZANZIBAR FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

This case study example comes from Box C6.2 of the [FAO Gender and CSA module](#). It demonstrates how a full understanding of the different reasons men and women prefer certain practices can make a difference in how they are promoted and implemented. Men and women prefer agroforestry for different products that they gain. Women are more interested in the fruit and non-timber products that can be harvested, while men are more likely to utilize the timber for generating income. Knowing these different strategies can help improve the way a program is designed, as shown in the text on the slide.

#### **SLIDE 10: CASE STUDY: ZIMBABWE LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME (LFSP)**

Another case study example shows how a gender strategy and specific household methodology were used in a program in Zimbabwe. The Gender Action Learning System (GALS) has been used by IFAD and others to work with husbands and wives as household units to create shared visions and discuss the balance of activities and work. More information can be found here: <https://lfspzim.com/gender-mainstreaming-women-and-youth-empowerment/>

Several videos and more resources describing the GALS methodology can be found here: <https://gamechangenetwork.org/methodology/gals>

#### **SLIDE 11: BOTTOM-UP APPROACHES**

Instead of, or in addition to, designing all interventions from an office in the capital city, or even from another country, one of the ways to involve local knowledge in designing projects related to NDCs is to use a bottom-up approach. In most countries, you will find that farmers and herders are already engaging in some practices that could be considered climate-smart. They will also have ideas of services or facilities they could use but do not yet have. Start by asking, "What are the local adaptation practices and dynamics in which farmers and herders are already engaging?" Can these be scaled up to higher levels and/or scaled out to other localities?

Consider introducing adaptation options that are well-evaluated, have been prioritized by local farmers, and address prominent climate risks in the location. CSA practices are less likely to be adopted if they are not a priority of local farmers or do not address relevant risks.

Evidence on farmer prioritization can help support informed decisions that are in line with government policies. Look to researchers from national or international agriculture research centers to help gather evidence on what farmers prefer. There may be studies done on willingness to pay for certain technologies, on the gender implications of CSA practices, and other farmer priorities.

Not all areas will need the same interventions. Due to different agro-eco systems and different social contexts, a variety of approaches will be needed within any given country. Identification and prioritization of CSA technologies helps in designing an investment portfolio across various agro-ecological zones.

#### **SLIDE 12: WHY BE CONCERNED ABOUT GENDER IN NDCS?**

It is well established that men and women are affected by and respond to climatic changes in different ways. See more about the effects of climate change on agriculture and gender at <https://gender.cgiar.org/themes/gender-climate-change-gendercc/>. Technological change (e.g. CSA) can also distribute effects unevenly across social groups. For example, introducing a new technology that adds value to agricultural produce and prevents post-harvest losses may be taken up by men and exclude women from benefiting equally from the income generated. Another good resource for integrating gender concerns in CSA is available from FAO: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5299e.pdf>.

For any project, information should be made available and accessible to men and women, boys and girls, and any potential increase in workload should be minimized.

#### **SLIDE 13: THE IMPORTANT OF THE SOCIAL CONTEXT**

This slide gives an example of research conducted in the Kenyan dairy sector by social scientists from the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). See [Source 1](#) and [Source 2](#) for more in depth information. The illustration comes from a different program (Source: [REEEP](#)) but is useful to highlight the different aspects of gender along the dairy value chain.

To make the module more interactive, ask the participants to highlight where they think gender issues would arise along the value chain. After taking some answers, then start clicking to show the orange boxes and arrows. Key areas of current inequity include access to financial services, livestock ownership and decision making, labour responsibilities, and freedom of mobility. Ask the participants how these issues could help design a gender responsive climate-smart intervention in the dairy value chain.

#### **SLIDE 14: EXAMPLE TOOL: CSA RAPID APPRAISAL**

The CSA Rapid Appraisal Tool can be used to assess the social implications of different CSA technologies and practices. This is a mixed method approach and draws on **participatory bottom-up, qualitative, and quantitative tools** to assess the heterogeneity of local contexts, and **prioritize context-specific CSA options**. It also employs gender-disaggregated methods so that you can understand how men and women might differently assess CSA practices.

The tool can also assess within and between district variations in farming systems, management practices, challenges and climate vulnerability to inform CSA targeting. The methods used are key-informant and farmers interviews, participatory workshops, pairwise ranking matrix, and information on farmers constraints. The whole assessment can be completed in 2 months.

This tool has been used to drive a US\$15 million investment in Uganda. The manual can be accessed at <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/file.xhtml;jsessionid=00820812934f520966dc6f9b4904?fileId=2782318&version=RELEASED&version=.0>

### **SLIDE 15: GENDER CONCERNS**

What are the steps to take to make sure that any agriculture-related initiative related to the NDC implementation is going to be responsive to gender needs? The following criteria can be used to evaluate whether a gender-responsive approach is used in CSA-sensitive practices:

1. The development and application of the practice have been informed by **gender analysis**
2. All work related to the practice has involved the **participation and engagement of men and women**, in particular those who implement the practice
3. Efforts are made to **reduce the constraints to uptake** of the practice
4. The practice results in **immediate benefits for men and women**
5. The practice results in **long-term benefits for men and women**

### **SLIDE 16: POTENTIAL GENDER CONSIDERATIONS OF VARIOUS CSA-SENSITIVE PRACTICES**

The slide shows a table adapted from a CSA and gender publication on the different characteristics of two possible CSA practices: conservation agriculture and improved home gardens. By carrying out a gender analysis, we can see that there are differences in how the practices will affect women specifically. Conservation agriculture will take a long time until benefits are realized and the control that women will likely have over the income from the practices is low. On the other hand, improved home gardens provide benefits in a relatively shorter time and women are more likely to be able to control the income garnered.

Such gender analyses should be conducted prior to the promotion of any potential CSA activity in a given area. This kind of information can help ensure that NDC implementation benefits are shared more equally between men and women.

These analyses are not transferable between countries or cultures; men's and women's access and control differ based on different cultural norms, so these analyses should be context-specific.

### **SLIDE 17: YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE**

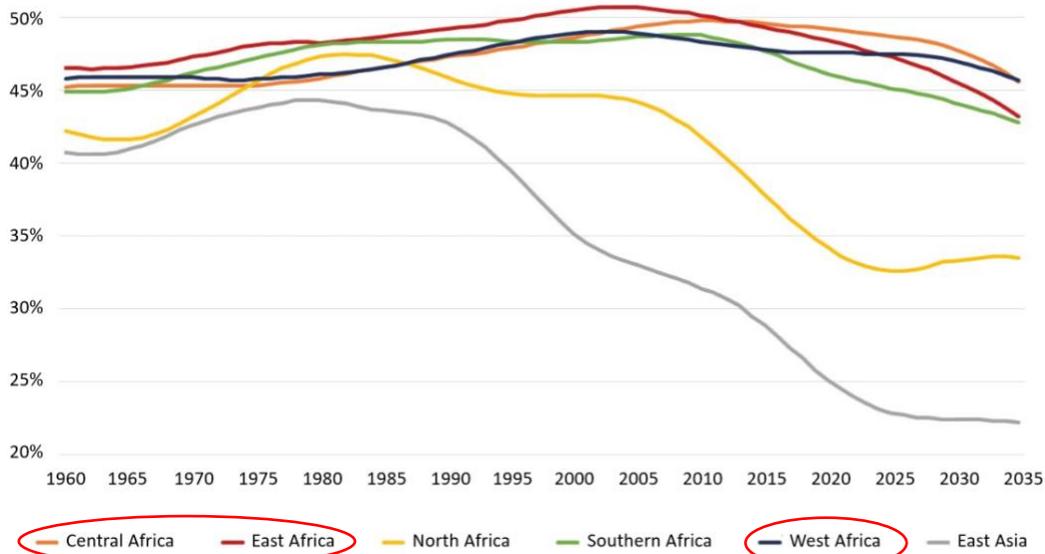
We have been hearing a lot of about trying to involve more young people in agriculture. The topic of 'youth' comes up often, especially in the context of Africa. There's a general consensus that many young people are not interested in continuing the agricultural livelihood of their parents. The perception is that

young people view agriculture as too labor-intensive and dirty, and they want employment in different sectors.

While we should allow people to make their own career choices, we can also help encourage young people to consider working in agriculture given that the population of farmers now growing much of the food we eat is aging and will need younger people to take over. Also, the youth bulge of large number of young people in Africa will be around for a while, and they all cannot be expected to find jobs in other industries. Agriculture can be a viable option for many of them.

### SLIDE 18: YOUTH BULGE GRAPH

The graph shows that, especially in regions of Africa, the numbers of young people as a proportion of the population will remain high out to 2025 and will not taper off at a very fast rate.



Source: [IOM and AU, 2018](#)

### SLIDE 19: YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE

When we think of agriculture as a sector that goes beyond just tilling a field, we can start to see other avenues for youth involvement. There is an entire value chain of jobs that can be filled by young people. We need to think beyond a narrow conceptualization of agriculture to the whole food system: agricultural research, equipment manufacturing and sales, agriculture input supply, processing and value addition, food science, nutrition education, and food vendors, are some of the opportunities available.

Strategies used to engage with the private sector can also help bring in young people to agribusiness. At the same time, we have to acknowledge that youth have distinct barriers to overcome when entering the agriculture sector. If they are still unmarried, they may not have access to their own land. Access to

financial credit is a major constraint to be overcome. NDC implementation in the agriculture sector can aim to help address some of these hurdles faced by youth in participating in agriculture.

#### **SLIDE 20: KEY MESSAGES**

The key messages that we have touched on in this module are summarized as:

1. Different groups are affected by climate change in different ways. They can also respond and help NDC targets through different means.
2. Careful examination of who benefits from climate finance flows is needed to ensure equitable development.
3. Gender analyses should be carried out for all CSA practices to help increase adoption rates.
4. Don't forget to take the youth into consideration when making NDC implementation plans and providing access to climate finance.

#### **SLIDE 21: THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

Ask for any questions or comments from participants.

#### **SLIDE 22: GENDER AND POLITICAL ECONOMY RESOURCES**

This slide provides some links to useful resources on the topic.