Gender Learning Programme:
Course 3. Gender and Sustainable Food and Agriculture Systems

March 21st, 2024
1. Welcome & Introduction – Sandra Andraka, UNDP FACS Community
2. Recap of Course 1 & 2 – Patricia Kristjanson, World Bank Folur Global Platform
3. Gender & Value Chain Issues and Opportunities – Erika Valerio, FAO
4. Focus on increasing women’s participation in value chains – Sara M. Seavey & Jyoti Dar, IFC
5. FOLUR Country Project Examples – Agustela Nini-Pavli, UNDP
6. Insights on relevant gender-related activities for value chains and farmer support in FOLUR Country Projects – Wiene Andriyana, UNDP Indonesia; Florencia Cicchini, CONECTA México; Léonie Niyonkuru, PRRPB Burundi
7. Wrap-up & Closure – Sandra Andraka, UNDP FACS Community
Gender & Commodity Value Chains

Course 3, Gender Learning Program - Food Systems, Land Use & Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

Mar, 2023
P. Kristjanson/ FOLUR Gender Lead, WB
Recap - Course 1: Gender and Integrated landscape/landuse management

UNDP (Andrea Aguilar) – Why consider gender equality in ILM/Restoration projects? What gender inequalities exist; different roles, experiences, rights, barriers facing women and men and different social groups. Examine Social Landscapes! Gender in ILM projects—Recognize; Address Inequalities; Generate Opportunities

World Bank (Patti Kristjanson) – FOLUR Country Project examples – Getting beyond REACH to BENEFIT, EMPOWER and TRANSFORM

Project experiences: Edith Martinez, UNDP Honduras – strengthening women's coffee groups; linking to buyers Juliana Gil Ortiz, UNDP – Costa Rica & Panama – empowering women's production units, biofactories led by women Ivy Lomotey – EPA, Ghana – women and youth empowered in Community Resource Management Groups
WORLD BANK LEARNING INITIATIVE ON INTEGRATED LAND-USE

This online course helps decision makers balance economic, environmental, and social factors in landscape planning.

INTEGRATED LAND-USE INITIATIVE

1. Multistakeholder engagement
2. Environmental Focus
3. Economic Focus
4. Boundary Setting
5. Land Tenure
6. Financing Strategies
7. Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning
8. Cross-sectoral Coordination

www.progreen.info/integratedlanduseinitiative
Recap Course 2: Gender & Forest Landscape Restoration

FLR: Planned processes that aim to regain ecological integrity and enhance wellbeing in deforested and degraded landscapes.

Issue: power imbalances often limit women’s and Indigenous people’s participation in – and benefits from – FLR processes and actions.

Decisions include what species to introduce in a degraded landscape and what areas to prioritize for restoration, for example.

Solution: inclusive participatory processes that address the different interests of community members, who rely on distinct tree species or varieties and use their gender-specific skills to manage and use them.

Basnett et al., 2017. CIFOR. Gender matters in Forest Landscape Restoration: A framework for design and evaluation - CIFOR Knowledge
Types of Forest Landscape Interventions

1. Farmer-managed Natural Regeneration
2. Planted forest, woodlots and tree plantations
3. Mangrove restoration
4. Silviculture (managing forests & woodlands for different purposes & values)
5. Improved Fallow
6. Agroforestry
7. Watershed protection and erosion control

### Types of FLR activities to Reach, Benefit, Empower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awareness campaigns on women’s forest rights and FLR project benefits</th>
<th>Direct restoration results-based payments to women</th>
<th>Forest/land agencies dedicate funds for targeted technical and leadership training to women involved in FLR activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender-specific FLR management trainings</td>
<td>Dedicated women’s fund for forest-related activities</td>
<td>Leadership training for women in forest-related associations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inclusive, participatory community FLR planning dialogues</td>
<td>Credit program targeted to female-led forest and agroforestry-related enterprises</td>
<td>Funds dedicated to innovative communications efforts highlighting women’s key role and best practices for FLR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender-focused review of all forest laws, by-laws, policies</td>
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See: Gender in forest landscape projects: Actions and Indicators
www.progreen.info/knowledge/global-knowledge-program/gender
Course 3: Gender & Commodity Value Chains

Concepts: Erika Valerio, FAO – Gender-sensitive and climate resilient value chains

Smallholder and private sector focus: Sara M. Seavey, Gender Specialist, IFC
Jyoti Dar, Gender Specialist (Agribusiness), IFC
- The Business Case for Increasing Women’s Participation in Smallholder Value Chains

FOLUR Country Project examples: Stela Nini-Pavli, UNDP/GGP

Discussion with FOUR Country Project Team members:
Weine Andriyana, Indonesia
Florence Cicchini, Mexico
Odette Kayetesi, Leonie Niyonkuru, Burundi
Thank you!!

Please feel free to reach out with questions, project examples & lessons to share:

pkristjanson@worldbank.org
Gender & Value Chain Issues and Opportunities

Concepts: Erika Valerio, Gender and Agri-food Systems Specialist, Gender Team/ESP, FAO
Gender-sensitive and climate resilient value chains

Smallholder and private sector focus:
Sara M. Seavey, Gender Specialist, IFC
Jyoti Dar, Gender Specialist (Agribusiness), IFC
Increasing Women’s Participation in Smallholder Value Chains
Gender Sensitive and Climate Resilient Value Chains

Gender, Social Inclusion and Protection

Erika Valerio, PhD
Gender and Agri-food Systems Specialist, Gender Team/ESP
AGENDA

01 SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAIN AND WOMEN’S INVOLVEMENT

02 FRAMEWORK ON GENDER SENSITIVE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT VALUE CHAINS
Sustainable value chain

the full range of farms and firms and their successive coordinated value-adding activities that produce particular raw agricultural materials and transform them into particular food products that are sold to final consumers and disposed of after use, in a manner that is profitable throughout, has broad-based benefits for society and does not permanently deplete natural resources.\(^5\)
Sustainability in Food Systems

**Figure 1.** Sustainability in food systems

**COMPLEX SYSTEM - components interrelate, overlap and affect each other**

- **ECONOMIC IMPACTS**
  - Profits
  - Jobs/incomes
  - Tax revenues
  - Food supply

- **INCLUSIVE GROWTH**
  - Social impacts
    - Added value distribution (gender, youth, indigenous people)
    - Cultural traditions
    - Nutrition and health
    - Workers’ rights and safety
    - Animal welfare
    - Institutions

- **GREEN GROWTH**
  - Environmental impacts
    - Carbon footprint
    - Water footprint
    - Water health/soil health
    - Animal and plant health
    - Food loss and waste
    - Biodiversity
    - Toxicity

- **ECOSOCIAL PROGRESS**
  - SFS

Role of women in value chains

- **Value chains have a gender structure;** there are remarkable similarities between regions and countries and, in general, women are concentrated at the lower levels of the chain.

- **Due to gender norms,** men and women have clear and distinct roles and activities, and their socio-economic status influences their power relations.

- It should be remembered that **gender roles** are composed behaviors, tasks and responsibilities that a society considers appropriate for men and women, and represent a basis for the distribution of work, resources and rights.
• Women play a **key role** in value chains (VC), but face specific and additional restrictions (less access to resources, limited decision-making, ...)

• They remain concentrated in **low-paid and low-skilled nodes**

• **Excluded** from most **remunerative business** and **market opportunities**

• Their contribution often goes **unrecognized**

• **Limited control over the income** generated through their work

• **Limited levels of organization** and are generally marginalized whether in management or in producer unions and associations.

• Participation in VC does **not** always offer **real opportunities for empowerment**
What is the problem?

Failure to recognize the multiple roles assumed by women along value chains, as well as the unpaid, underpaid and unrecognized nature of their work, often prevents them from fully realizing their entrepreneurial potential and has consequences for the efficiency and the productivity of value chains.
FAO Gender sensitive value chain framework

**Figure 4.** FAO gender-sensitive value chain framework

- **Market**
  - Distribution
  - Processing
  - Aggregation
  - Production

- **Individual**
  - Household
  - Core value chain
    - Extended value chain
    - National enabling environment
    - Global enabling environment

- **Gender-based constraints (GBC)**
  - Access to productive resources
  - Power and agency

- **Service provision**
- **Finance**
- **Input provision**

Gender analysis

The systematic attempt to identify key issues contributing to gender inequalities, many of which also contribute to poor development outcomes

**Allows to understand:**
- the relationships between men and women
- their access to resources and decision making
- their activities
- their priorities, needs and
- the constraints they face relative to each other
Gender analysis

Who does what? workforce
Who uses what? Access
Who controls what? Decision making and control = power

Who knows what? information = power
Who benefits from what? profit sharing
Who is included in what? participation

WHY?
Adaptation to climate change

- Climate change affects value chain operation
- Value chain affects climate change
- Climate change affects men and women differently and increases gender inequalities
- A gender approach to climate change would build resilience - inclusion of the capacities, experiences, expertise and perspectives of men and women in adaptation initiative
Translating the framework into action

Key entry points to address gender and climate risks dimensions in value chain interventions include:

1. Assess broader context
2. Select value chain
3. Map value chain
4. Identify GBCs
5. Identify solutions
6. Identify CCHR
Figure 9. Gender-sensitive mapping: support services along the chain

FAO Gender sensitive and climate resilient value chains

Publications

https://www.fao.org/3/i6462e/i6462e.pdf
THANK YOU!

Erika.Valerio@fao.org
INCREASING WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN SMALLHOLDER VALUE CHAINS

Leading agricultural transformation through female participation

3/21/2024 | Sara Seavey, Gender Specialist (Agribusiness), IFC
Jyoti Dar, Gender Specialist (Agribusiness), IFC
Of the female agricultural labor force (globally): 40%

Increase in yields if there was gender parity: 20-30%

Increase in total agricultural output if there was gender parity: 2.5-4.0%

Agribusinesses reporting gender-diverse policies contributed to an increase in profits and productivity: 61%
Gender Gaps in Agribusiness Value

- Value chain:
  - Input provision and use
  - Production
  - Post-harvest processing and storage
  - Transportation, marketing, and sales

- Gender gaps:
  - Informal, unacknowledged, and underresourced
  - Underrepresented

- Cross-cutting issues:
  - Limited access to information, hired labor, technology, assets, and networks
Challenges Women Smallholder Farmers Face in Agribusiness Value Chains
Gender Throughout the Program Design and Implementation

Plan
- Research gender roles in the value chain.
- Identify gender bias or limitations.
- Examine gender issues using a qualitative gender analysis framework.

Design
- Link gender analysis to program objectives.
- Choose interventions that take gender into account.
- Create ownership among farmer beneficiaries.

Implement
- Build staff capacity to recognize gender constraints and opportunities.
- Gain support from the local community and leaders.

Monitor and evaluate
- Monitor regularly.
- Evaluate the project’s outcome and impact, segmenting for gender.
Gender-Smart Agri Solutions

- Improve Access to Training and Extension Services
- Improve Access to Financial Services and Literacy
- Improve Women’s Access to Leadership and Decision-Making Positions
- Improve Access to Technology and Inputs
- Psychological Safety: Address Childcare and Gender-Based Violence
- Resources and training to partners to prevent gender-based violence
- Sex-disaggregated indicators and gender-inclusive indices should be used to measure women’s economic empowerment (WEAI)
Illustrative list of Gender-Related Performance Indicators

- Number of female farmers reached (directly and indirectly)
- Number of female smallholder farmers reached
- Number of employees participating in training (disaggregated by sex)
- Number of extension agents recruited (disaggregated by sex)
- Number of suppliers and distributors in the company’s value chain (disaggregated by sex)
- Number of agreements signed between farmers and off-takers per year (disaggregated by sex)
- Number of women participants in workshops, training events, seminars, conferences, and so forth
- Amount of savings achieved for women farmers or cooperatives
- Number of participants in gender-based violence and harassment training (disaggregated by sex)
- Number of gender-based violence policies or procedures implemented
- Number of persons accessing childcare services (disaggregated by sex)
- Percentage of group leadership positions held by women
- Number and/or percentage of women farmers using fertilizer and other inputs
DCM Shriram | Untapping the Potential of the Sugarcane Sector

Women farmers trained in sugarcane production through the mobile van-based training. The project hired female trainers to hold training sessions for women farmers.

Sugarcane yield increase and a reduction in the price of farming by training women farmers

Women entrepreneurs trained - CSA Seed Nursery Management Resulted in women farmers being introduced to mechanization, a 70% decrease in distance traveled by local farmers to access agri-inputs, increasing farmers’ efficiency and productivity and increasing yields of sugarcane by 40%.

Women dairy farmers trained – CSA Dairy Gender Initiative to promote dairy as a business activity in a region where milk production was only for household consumption. Under the project, milk production and sales revenue of milk have gone up by 5% to 10%.
Sunita procured 833 seed nursery trays and developed 50K high-quality seedlings, of which she sold 35K seedlings across six farmers covering 4.5 acres of land.

“My family and I used to buy seedlings from middlemen at a high price. Now we sell them directly to the farmers, and they are better quality. I would like to grow more seedlings and build my business”

Sunita, Sugarcane Entrepreneur
Thank you!
FOLUR Country Project examples

Agustela Nini-Pavli > Stela
Gender Specialist
Food and Agricultural Commodity System (FACS)
UNDP

Sharing examples of gender-responsive value chain-related project activities in FOLUR Country Project
FOLUR Country Project Examples

Based on Learning through Sharing Report: Desk research on FOLUR Country Projects’ Documents (GGP/UNDP)
Examples of planned interventions under result area: Sustainable Food and Agriculture Systems/Commodity Value Chains

General

**Burundi**: Design extension service activities for women

**Cote d'Ivoire**: Provide training to women on income diversification

**Papua New Guinea**: Gender-sensitive extension training modules and workshops

**China**: Ensuring that digital innovations are optimized for accessibility by women

**Paraguay**: Develop gender-sensitive capacity building programs for project stakeholders
Examples of planned interventions

Specific VC-Gender Activities

China:
• Supporting women’s enterprises and women-led cooperatives (Under the WB-Hubei sub-project, the target is ensuring at least 21 of the 50 farmer cooperatives are managed by women or have a significant share of women members)

Paraguay:
• Select farms led by women for pilot training under Farmer Support activities;
• Strengthen existing Platform of Women Leaders of the Sustainable Commodity Chain, particularly by supporting the design and implementation of an action plan
Examples of planned interventions

Specific VC-Gender Activities

**Liberia:**
- Develop a gender sensitive M&E system to report on women participation

**Ghana:**
- Support for provision of post-harvest storage facilities, including knowledge for better management and reduction in productivity loss
- Targeted training programs for women farmers on Village Savings and Loans scheme (VSLA)
- Introduction of a gender-sensitive grievance redress mechanism

**Indonesia, Mexico and Burundi:** in following discussion
Potential gender-responsive activities

• Processes/engagements that bring together buyers and sellers (especially women sellers)

• Women’s agribusiness leadership training

• Financial management training of women’s savings groups

• Working with financial and private sector actors to design women-targeted instruments (e.g. credit that doesn’t require land ownership for collateral)

• Approaches/tools (e.g. Gender Action Learning System- GALS - IFAD-fprojects) that assess intra-household gender dynamics

• Certifications/standards that measure and independently verify social/women’s progress/benefits (e.g. W+ Standard: wplus.org)
Additional Resources: Gender & Value Chains

• Promise and contradiction: Value chain participation and women’s empowerment | IFPRI: International Food Policy Research Institute

• Tools and methods for gender research and integration in agricultural value chain, market and entrepreneurship projects (Working Paper), CGIAR Gender Platform, 2021

• Gender Dynamics In Value Chains, Working Paper, CGIAR Gender Platform, 2021
Reminder

Resource Guide on Gender Equality for FOLUR


- Compilation of resources developed by FOLUR partners on gender equality and FOLUR work areas: ILM, Restoration and Value Chains

- Brief Conceptual Framework on gender integration in FOLUR projects
Discussion with FOUR Country Project Team members:

- Wiene Andriyana
  Technical Analyst for Env. Unit
  UNDP Indonesia
  Safeguard, Gender and Monitoring Focal Point for FOLUR Project Indonesia

- Florencia Cicchini, Mexico
  Gender and social vulnerability Officer
  CONECTA
  Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN)

- Léonie NIYONKURU,
  Expert on Gender and Social Inclusion
  Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project (PRRPB)
Advancing gender in sustainable value chain

Sharing from Indonesia Country Project

Wiene Andriyana
Technical Analyst for Env. Unit UNDP Indonesia
Safeguard, Gender and Monitoring Focal Point for FOLUR Project Indonesia
Supports Needed

**Guidance**
One pager checklist for gender-responsive actions related to sustainable value chain intervention

**Comm & KM**
How to effectively and strategically capture stories from the field? The do’s and don’ts

**Comm & KM**
Providing channel to promote inspirational stories, lessons learned, voices from the field, etc

**Comm & KM**
Regional-based or thematic based discussion on selected topics – to accommodate conducive timing, targeting more participants from the respective countries/region
Example of Project Gender Intervention for Sustainable Value Chain

**Policy & Regulatory Framework**
- Gender sensitive policy, regulation, framework, guidelines
- Carry out a gap analysis of policies, strategies, regulations associated with strengthening and improving commodity/crop value chain(s).

**Integrated Landscape Management**
- Multistakeholder dialogue; decision support tool; jurisdictional approach

**Sustainable Commodities Action Plan and Farmer Certification**
- Gap analysis of national and/or district level sustainable action plans on cocoa, coffee, and rice
- Smallholder capacity development and sustainability certification for commodities and/crops analyses

**Public-Private-Community Partnership**
- Opportunities for PPP investments in sustainable value chains

**Collaborative Traceability System**
- Methodologies and tools related traceability systems associated should include, where necessary, appropriate gender considerations related to women farmers.

**District Level Plan of Farmer Support**
- Carry out gender sensitive mapping of the smallholder commodity and/or crop producers

**Capacity Building**
- Targeted training for women + female trainers
Thank you!

Contact:
wiene.andriyana@undp.org

Commodity – Conservation – Collaboration – Community
Gender-sensitive commodity value chain and gender consideration in support investments

*Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project (PRRPB)*
What is a Value Chain?

- **Value chain**: Set of actors and activities that take a basic agricultural product from the production stage in the field to its final consumption;
- **Goal**: Tool for formulating a successful strategy
- **Agricultural production factors:**
  - Earth;
  - Work;
  - Capital (human and financial)
  - Information/Communication
  - Natural resources
PRRPB and the development of the gender-sensitive value chain

❑ The PRRPB's commitment to action on gender equality and equity in order to reduce poverty and ensure food security:

Objective: To achieve at least 51% female beneficiaries for all project interventions;

❑ The PRRPB has a gender strategy and a specialist in gender and social inclusion;

❑ It provides training/awareness-raising to households on gender issues using the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) approach so that these households have:
  ➢ A shared vision for agricultural production;
  ➢ Joint household planning;
  ➢ Balanced sharing of roles and responsibilities within the household, reducing the burden on women;
  ➢ Concerted family decision-making;
  ➢ Boosting self-esteem/self-confidence
PRRPB and the development of gender-sensitive VC (continued)

- Supports and promotes women's land rights in the land certification process: 70% of land certificates produced in the project area bear women's names.

- Access to inputs:
  - Distribution of organic manure and fertilisers to farmers
  - Cattle as an essential source of manure and income
  - Granting good quality seeds
  - Training/awareness-raising through CEP

Women beneficiaries of inputs: At least 51
PRRPB and the development of gender-sensitive VC (continued)

- **Access to training, information and knowledge**
  - Works with a community mobilisation NGO with gender expertise;
  - Estimated representation of over 51% of women in training and as workers, thereby increasing their income;
  - Good representation of women on river basin management committees;
  - Good representation of young people and indigenous peoples in community consultations
Production support

- The PRRPB works with organisations specialising in agriculture (FAO), with qualified human capital to support producers;
- Provision of training/awareness-raising through the CEP for the majority of women;
- Protecting the land by supporting and promoting sustainable farming practices that increase production;
- Support for savings and credit groups in the intervention hills and around protected areas to ensure easy access to income.
Production support (continued)

➢ Out of 47 groups supported, 16 were Batwa groups
➢ More than 60% of women are members of these groups
➢ Provides small-scale farmers with training, technical support, investment and inputs to enable large-scale adoption of innovative land restoration and management technologies. More than 50% of the beneficiaries of this support are women;
➢ Support for access to cattle as an essential source of manure, to improve productivity, using the "cattle solidarity chain" mechanism. More than 50% of cattle beneficiaries are women