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

March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2024

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# Agenda

- 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

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# 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





ONLINE COURSE



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## WORLD BANK LEARNING INITIATIVE ON INTEGRATED LAND-USE

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



[www.progreen.info/  
integratedlanduseinitiative](http://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



Source: CGIAR FTA E-learning course on gender and inclusion in forest landscape restoration:  
[www.foreststreesagroforestry.org/gender-and-inclusion-in-forest-landscape-restoration/](http://www.foreststreesagroforestry.org/gender-and-inclusion-in-forest-landscape-restoration/)

# Types of FLR activities to Reach, Benefit, Empower

Awareness campaigns on women's forest rights and FLR project benefits

Gender-specific FLR management trainings

Inclusive, participatory community FLR planning dialogues

Gender-focused review of all forest laws, by-laws, policies

Direct restoration results-based payments to women

Dedicated women's fund for forest-related activities

Credit program targeted to female-led forest and agroforestry-related enterprises

Forest/land agencies dedicate funds for targeted technical and leadership training to women involved in FLR activities

Leadership training for women in forest-related associations

Funds dedicated to innovative communications efforts highlighting women's key role and best practices for FLR

See: Gender in forest landscape projects: Actions and Indicators  
[www.progreen.info/knowledge/global-knowledge-program/gender](http://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

Florencia Cicchini, Mexico

Odette Kayetesi, Leonie Niyonkuru, Burundi

Thank you!!!

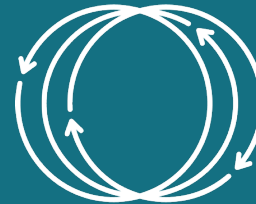
Please feel free to reach out with questions,  
project examples & lessons to share:

[pkristjanson@worldbank.org](mailto:pkristjanson@worldbank.org)



**FOLUR**

Food Systems • Land Use • Restoration



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# 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*





Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# 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

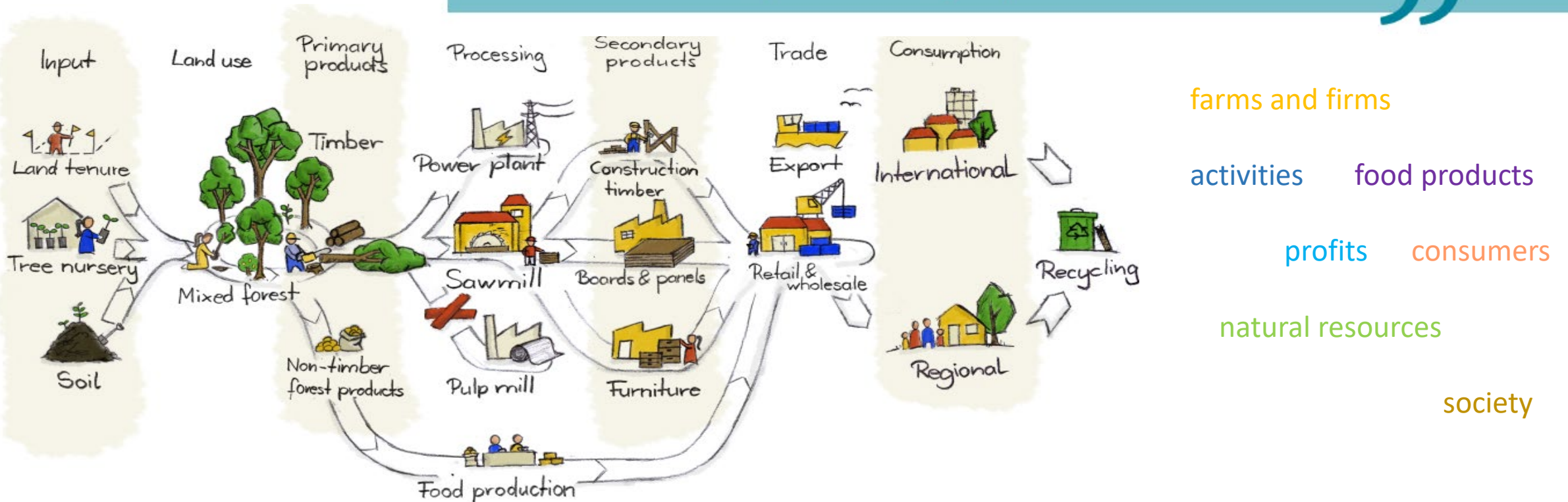
**SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAIN AND  
WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT**

02

**FRAMEWORK ON  
GENDER SENSITIVE AND CLIMATE  
RESILIENT VALUE CHAINS**

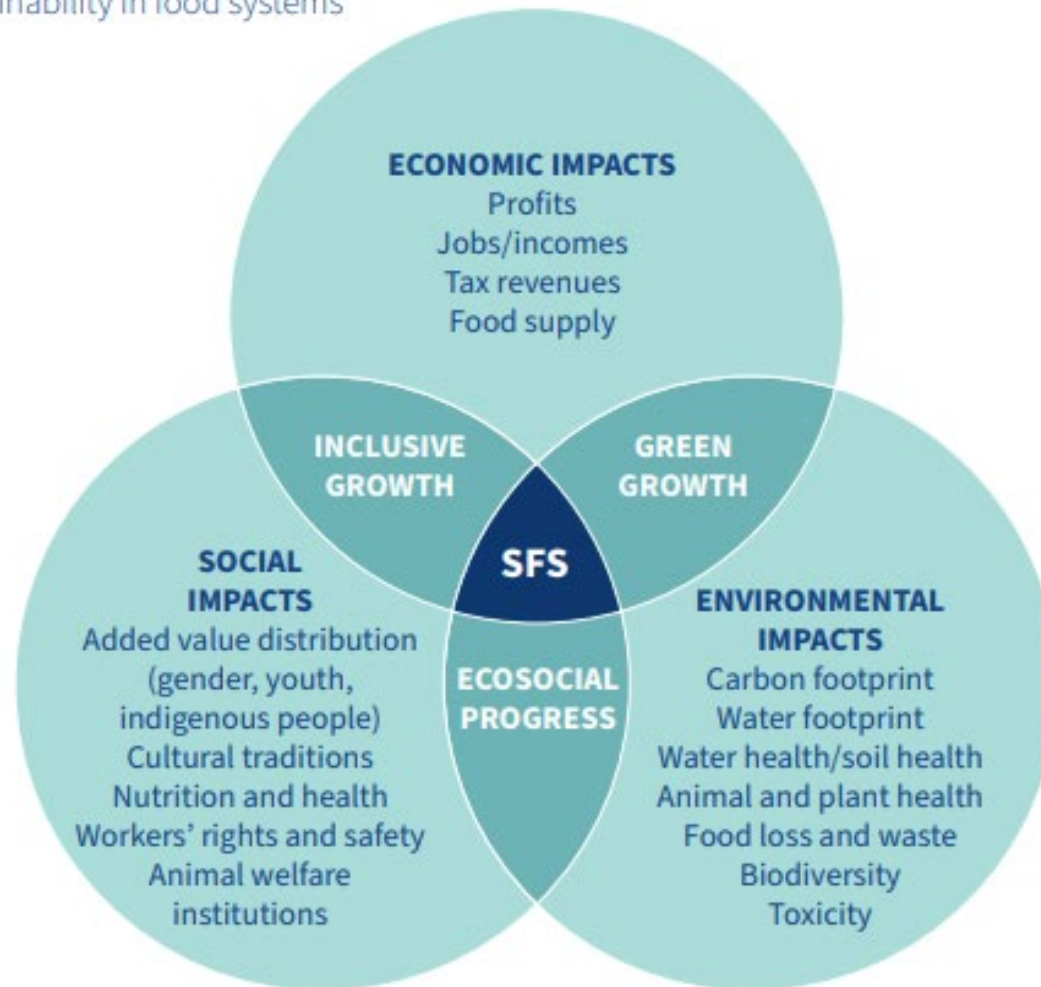
# Sustainable value chain

“ 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.<sup>5</sup> ”



# Sustainability in Food Systems

**Figure 1.** Sustainability in food systems



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



## 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.



# What is the problem?

- 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**



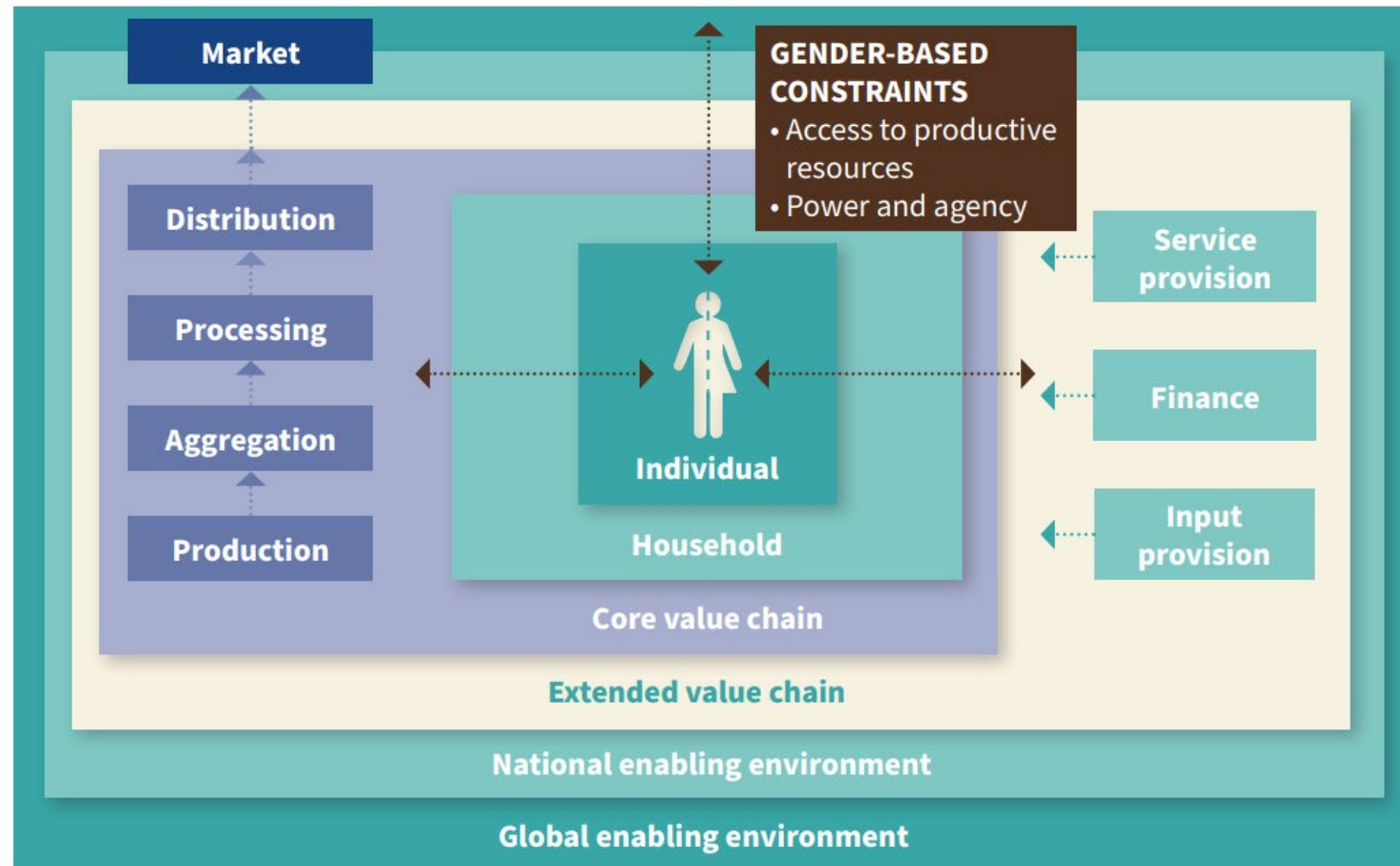
## What is the problem?



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



.....> **Gender-based constraints (GBC)**

# 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

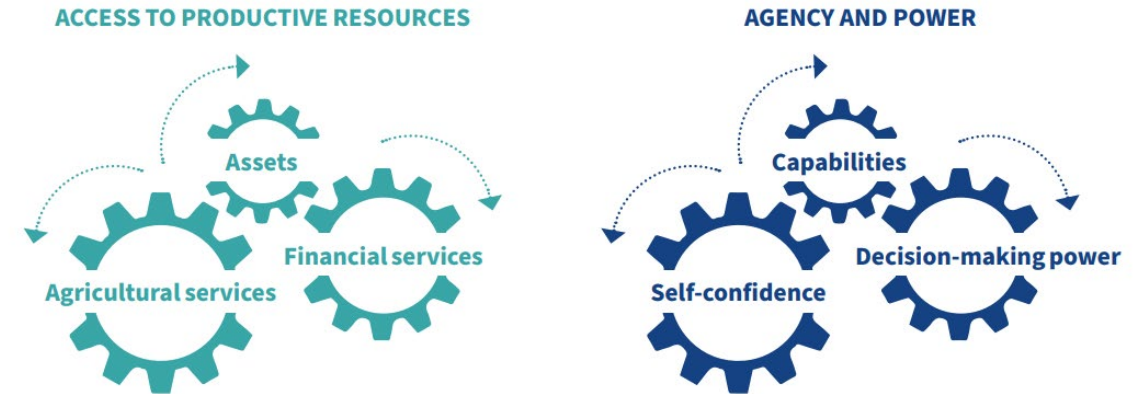
**Who knows what?** information = power

**Who benefits from what?** profit sharing

**Who is included in what?** participation

**WHY?**

**Figure 5.** Components of access to productive resources, and agency and power



Source: FAO. 2016. Developing gender-sensitive value chains – A guiding framework. Rome. <http://www.fao.org/3/i6462e/i6462e.pdf>



## Adaptation to climate change

Climate change affects  
value chain operation

Value chain affects  
climate change

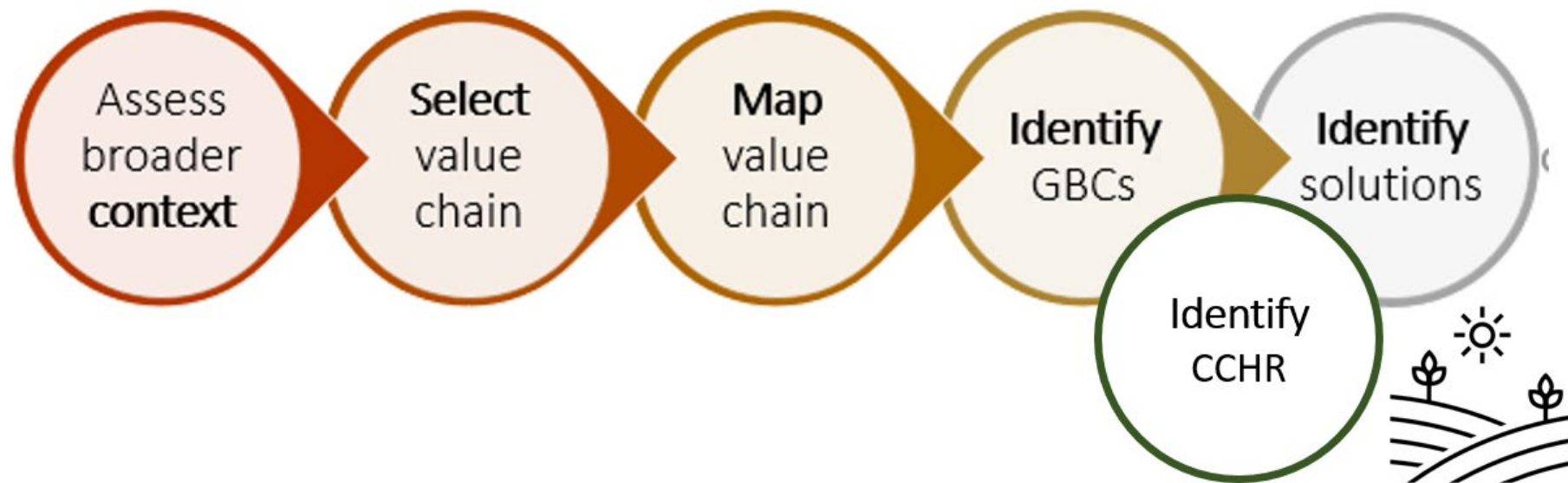
Climate change affects  
men and women  
differently and  
increases gender  
inequalities

A gender approach to  
climate change would  
build resilience - inclusion  
of the capacities,  
experiences, expertise  
and perspectives of men  
and women in adaptation  
initiative

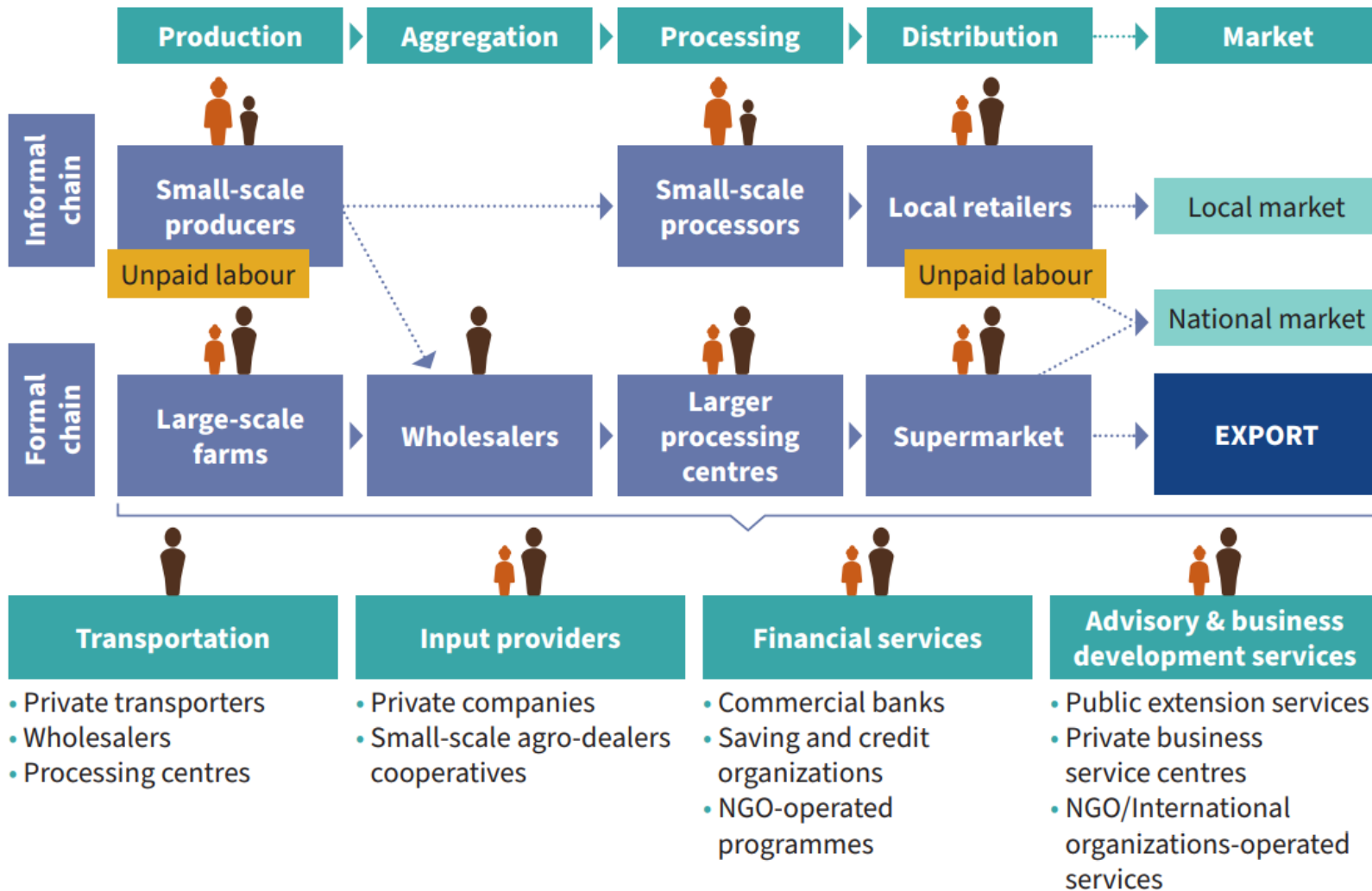
# Translating the framework into action

## Translating the framework into action

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



**Figure 9.** Gender-sensitive mapping: support services along the chain

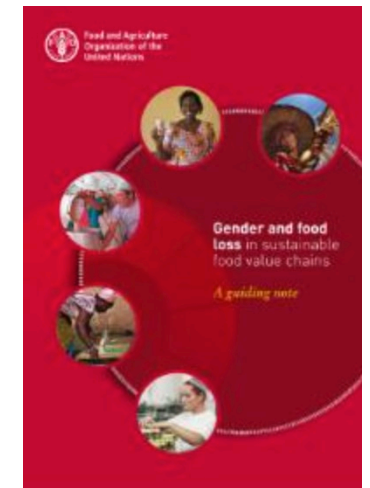


Source: FAO. 2018a. Developing gender-sensitive value chains – Guidelines for practitioners. Rome.





# Publications



<https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?lang=en&id=543>

<https://www.fao.org/3/cc0051en/cc0051en.pdf>

<https://www.fao.org/3/i6462e/i6462e.pdf>

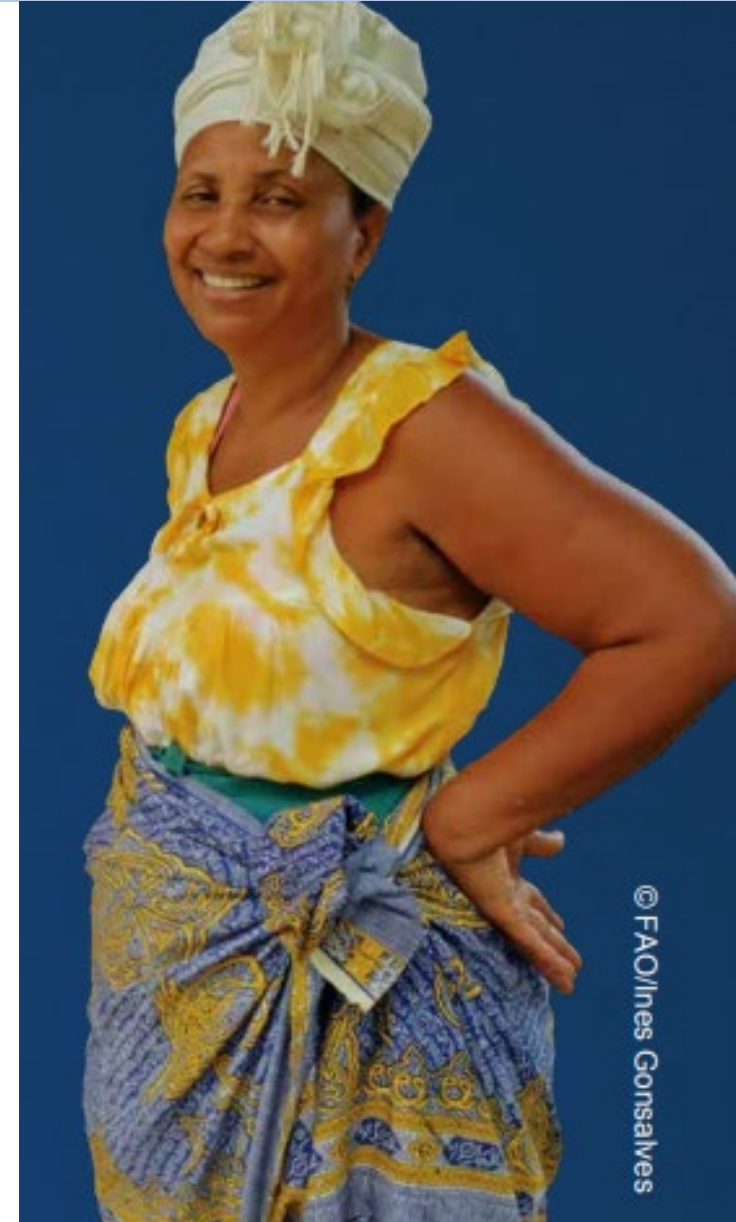
<https://www.fao.org/3/i9212en/I9212EN.pdf>

<https://www.fao.org/3/i8620en/i8620en.pdf>

<https://www.fao.org/3/cb9989en/cb9989en.pdf>

# THANK YOU!

[Erika.Valerio@fao.org](mailto: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**

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# Business Case

40%

Of the female agricultural labor force (globally)

2.5-  
4.0%

Increase in total agricultural output if there was gender parity

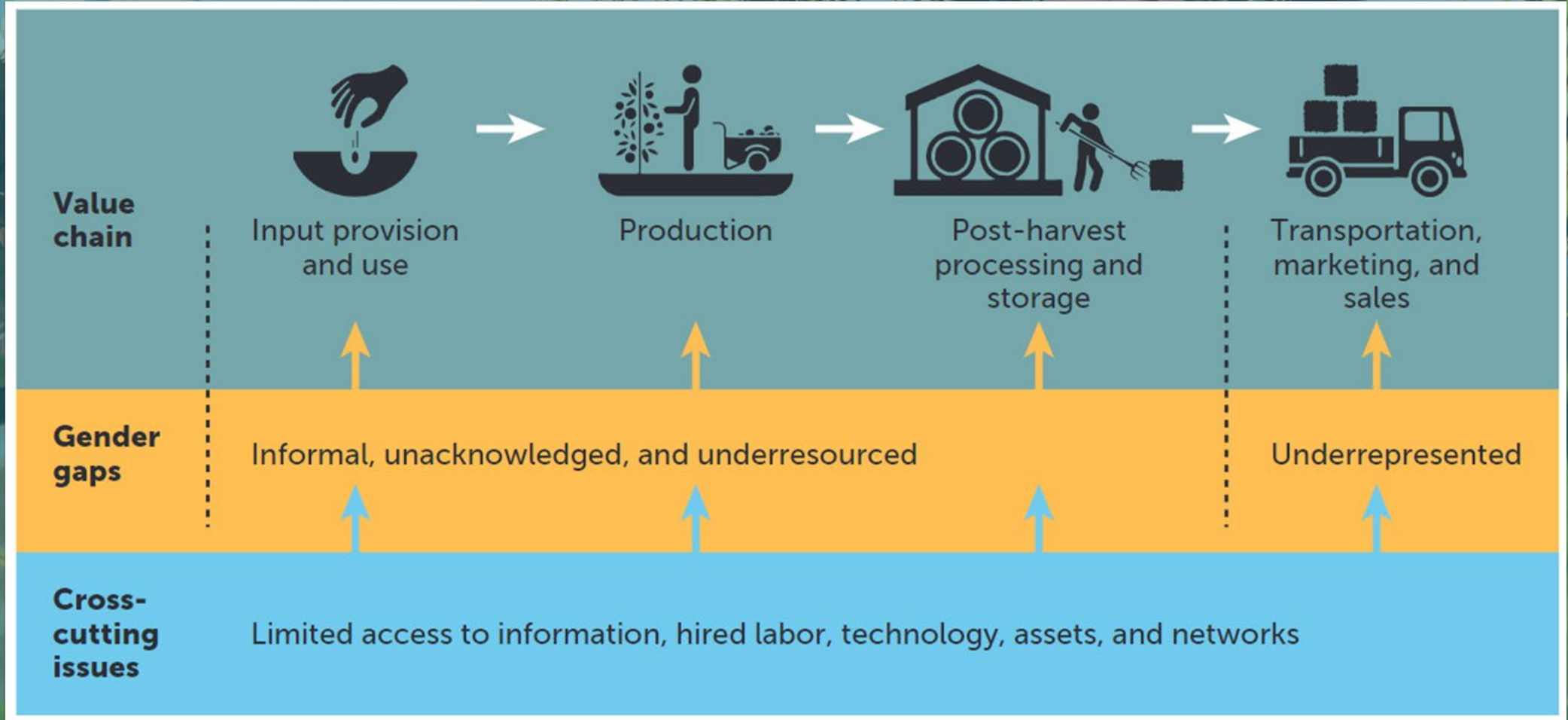
20-30%

Increase in yields if there was gender parity

61%

Agribusinesses reporting gender-diverse policies contributed to an increase in profits and productivity.

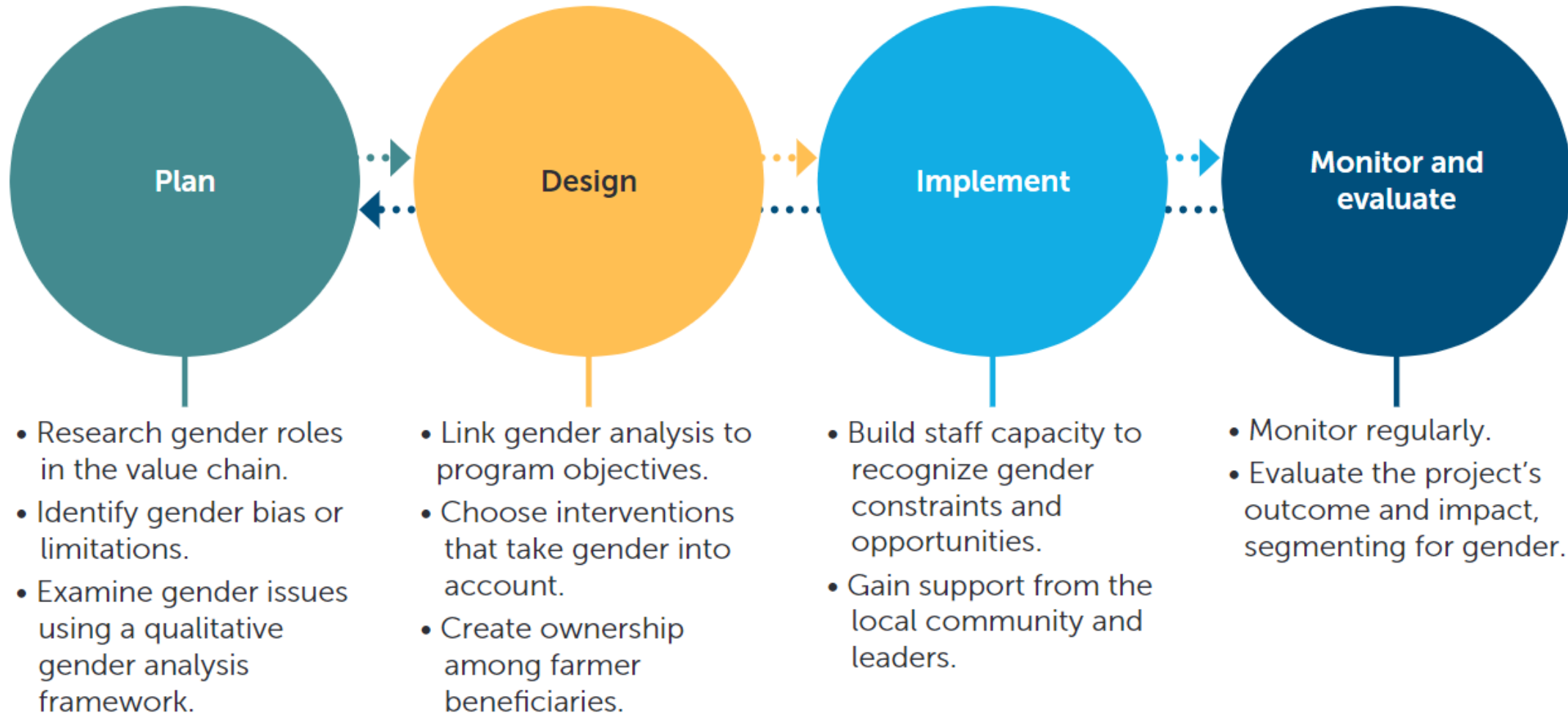
# Gender Gaps in Agribusiness Value



# Challenges Women Smallholder Farmers Face in Agribusiness Value Chains



# Gender Throughout the Program Design and Implementation



# 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

11K

## Women farmers trained in sugarcane production

through the mobile van-based training. The project hired female trainers to hold training sessions for women farmers.

25%

## Sugarcane yield increase

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

100

## 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%**.

17K

## 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%.



# DCM Shriram | Untapping the Potential of the Sugarcane Sector

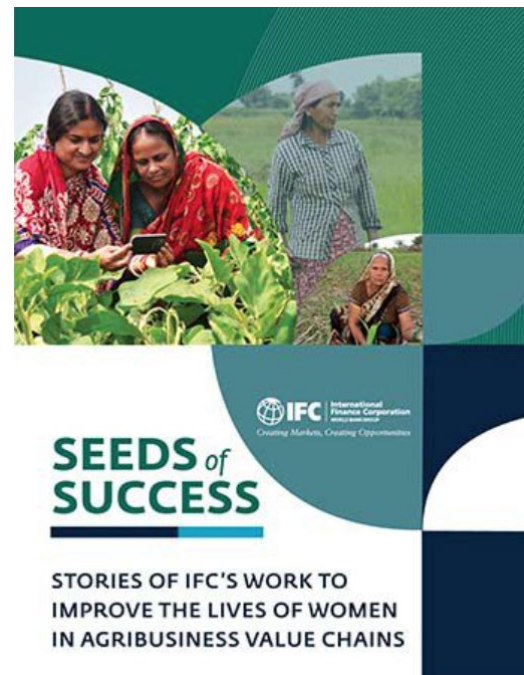


Sunita procured 833 seed nursery trays and developed 50K high-quality seedlings, of which she sold 35K seedlings across six farmers covering 4.5 acres of land.

*“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

## Publications





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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*





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# FOLUR Country Project Examples

Based on Learning through Sharing Report:  
Desk research on FOLUR Country Projects'  
Documents (GGP/UNDP)

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# 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-projects) that assess intra-household gender dynamics
- Certifications/standards that measure and independently verify social/women's progress/benefits (e.g. W+ Standard: [wplus.org](http://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

<https://www.undp.org/facs/publications/resource-guide-gender-equality-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),

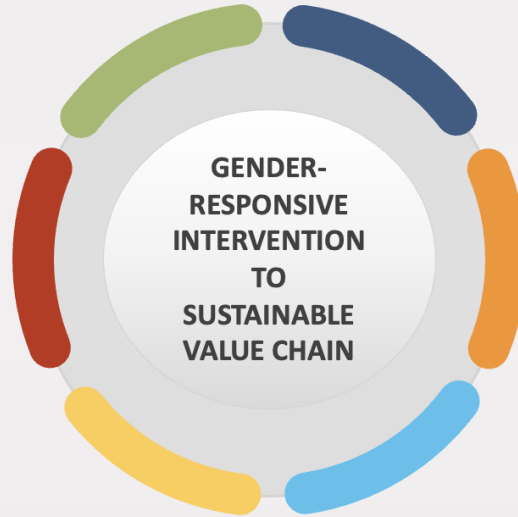
## INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

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



## CAPACITY BUILDING

TARGETED TRAINING FOR WOMEN  
+ FEMALE TRAINERS

## 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



**Thank you!**

Contact:  
[wiene.andriyana@undp.org](mailto:wiene.andriyana@undp.org)



**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

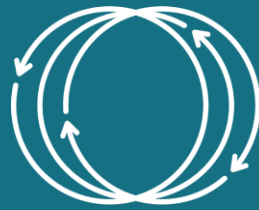
# Production support

- 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



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