

AGRILINKS



Why Inclusion Matters: Featuring Voices from the Field

Speakers:

Agnes Quisumbing, International Food Policy Research Institute

Maitreyi Bordia Das, World Bank

Betty Mugo, USAID Kenya

Manju Tuladhar, USAID Nepal

Gerson Morales, USAID Guatemala

Emmanuel Ndayizigiye, HoReCo (Horticulture in Reality Corporation)

Moderator:

Zachary Baquet, USAID Bureau for Food Security

Date:

July 29, 2020

Agnes Quisumbing, Senior Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute



Agnes Quisumbing is a Senior Research Fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC, and leads the cross-cutting research theme on gender. She received her Ph.D. and M.A. in economics from the University of the Philippines, Quezon City, was a Fulbright-Hays Fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a Visiting Fellow at the Economic Growth Center, Yale University, and an economist at the World Bank. She has published widely on gender, intrahousehold allocation, women's empowerment, property rights, poverty, and economic mobility, and has done field work in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, and the Philippines. She is undertaking impact evaluations of nutrition-sensitive agricultural development programs in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on their impacts on women's empowerment and gender asset inequality. She is co-developer of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) and the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) and is co-editor of Gender in agriculture and food security: Closing the knowledge gap.

Maitreyi Bordia Das, Manager of Global Programs, World Bank



Maitreyi Bordia Das is the Manager of Global Programs in the Urban, Resilience and Land Global Practice of the World Bank. Based in Washington DC, Dr. Das leads a talented group of professionals who work on urban development, resilience, knowledge and learning. She has long-standing experience in human development and infrastructure related sectors. Of these, urban development, water and sanitation, demography, health, social protection and social development, stand out.

Dr. Das has led and been part of, several research and policy initiatives. She was lead author of the 2013 report, "Inclusion Matters: The Foundation for Shared Prosperity"; the 2015 publication, "Scaling the Heights: Social Inclusion and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh" and most recently, "Inclusion Matters in Africa". She started her career as a lecturer in St Stephen's College, University of Delhi, has been a MacArthur Fellow at the Harvard Center of Population and Development Studies and an advisor to the United Nations Development Program. She has a PhD in Sociology (Demography) from the University of Maryland.

Before joining the World Bank, Dr. Das was in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

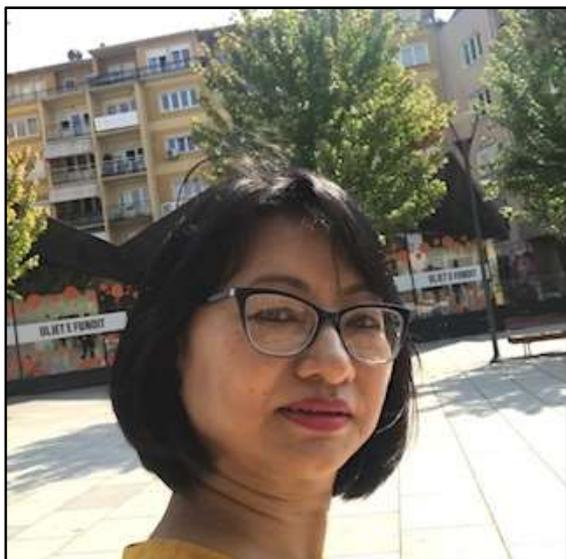
Betty Mugo, Gender and Inclusivity Specialist, USAID/Kenya and East Africa



Betty is a passionate and committed gender and social inclusion specialist and has been with the USAID since 2011. She leads and coordinates planning, design, and management of gender strategies and actions. Previously, Betty worked at the Canadian International Development Agency on programming and managing gender and governance projects with different partner organizations.

Betty holds a master's degree in Gender and Development (Nairobi) She is also an alumna of Transforming Leadership for 21st Century Africa from Harvard Kennedy School and Aga Khan University Adaptive Leadership Program.

Manju Tuladhar, GESI Advisor USAID/Nepal



Dr. Manju Thapa Tuladhar is the lead technical expert on integration of gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) considerations throughout all Mission activities and in all stages of the USAID program cycle and has been expertly guiding the USAID/Nepal's approach since 2014. Manju guides the Technical Offices to design effective interventions to reduce gender and social disparities in Nepal and supports USAID Agreement Officers' Representatives and Contract Officers' Representatives (AORs/CORs) and implementing partners in developing their GESI Analysis and Action Plans, and enhance capacity of Mission staff to take lead on GESI integration in programs. Manju works with AORs/CORs to ensure that key GESI gaps are identified and interventions undertaken to help reduce the gaps. Through her support, USAID continues to demonstrate leadership for developing transformative approaches to empower communities and stakeholders and to build the voice and agency of women and girls and the marginalized and vulnerable people. Her work involves working with communities of practice and enabling them to work collectively.

Gerson Morales, Project Management Specialist. USAID/Guatemala



Gerson joined USAID/Guatemala's Agriculture team as a Program Management Specialist in 2016. Gerson is passionate about agriculture and the economic growth of this sector. He has led agriculture development programs for international organizations such as The World Wildlife Fund and the Neumann Stiftung Foundation. He holds a Master's Degree in International Finance and Economics from Brandeis University and a B.S. in Agriculture from Zamorano University in Honduras. Gerson Morales grew up in rural Guatemala and he is also a small-coffee producer.

Emmanuel Ndayizigiye, Chief Executive Officer, HoReCo (Horticulture in Reality Corporation)



Emmanuel Ndayizigiye is the Chief Executive Officer of Horticulture in Reality Corporation (HoReCo) which is an organization of around 90 shareholders qualified in different agricultural disciplines. He also works as the Project Coordinator for the Operation Maintenance and Management of Irrigation Schemes project (OMMIS), owned by HoReCo in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and the Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB). Emmanuel holds a Bachelors of Science in Horticulture from the University of Rwanda, and a Masters of Science in Project Management from the University of Kigali.

Building Inclusive Food Systems for All



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gfpr.ifpri.info

Agnes Quisumbing

- Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI
- Agrilinks Webinar, July 29, 2020



Inclusive food systems

- **Promote inclusive economic growth** by better integrating marginalized people (e.g. smallholders, women, youth, indigenous peoples, LGBTI, persons with disabilities, refugees and conflict-affected people) into national food systems
- **Reduce poverty** by increasing household incomes and improving access to service
- **Break the cycle** of poverty, hunger, and malnutrition that can persist across generations
- **Reduce global and national inequalities**

Inclusion is a **moral imperative**



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Gender and food systems

- Gender intersects with other spheres of vulnerability and identity to impact how women engage in food systems.
- Women are **already** actively involved in food systems in many roles.
- Food systems transformations offer new opportunities but may also create new challenges.
- Building inclusive food systems means not just ensuring women's participation but also their ability to make strategic life choices.





What are the instruments, mechanisms, & policies for inclusion?



Inclusive food value chains, especially for smallholders



Productive social protection



Education and information



Governance and leadership

**Attention to gender should cut across all these instruments for inclusion
This is crucial during the COVID-19 pandemic**



Inclusive value chains: Leveraging the “hidden middle”



- **Promote inclusive agribusiness models** and help smallholders adapt to changing food demand and higher quality standards of modern supply chains
- **Provide adequate basic infrastructure** (roads, electricity, ICT connectivity)
- **Create the right market incentives** and food standard regulation
- **Facilitate skills development**, especially for entrepreneurship and adoption of quality standard and use of ICT
- Pay attention to particular barriers that women face with market inclusion; **intersectionality matters**



Social protection can safeguard food and nutrition security for marginalized people

- In desperate situations, food and cash transfers can fulfill basic caloric needs and prevent malnutrition
- Attention to gender dynamics can make social protection more effective (targeting women, providing BCC)
- Free up resources to use for healthcare and education, and allow poor and excluded people to take up more profitable, nonfarm entrepreneurial ventures within the food system





Education is perhaps the greatest driver of inclusion



- Education improves lifelong income, nutrition, health, civic engagement, and gender equality
- Vocational training can create a well-trained labor force, but effectiveness varies. Barriers to participation, irrelevant content, inadequate reach: limit effectiveness
- Technological innovations (mobile market information, open data on government budgets, etc.) can reduce information asymmetries and improve accountability
- **Barriers still exist:** pay attention to who is excluded



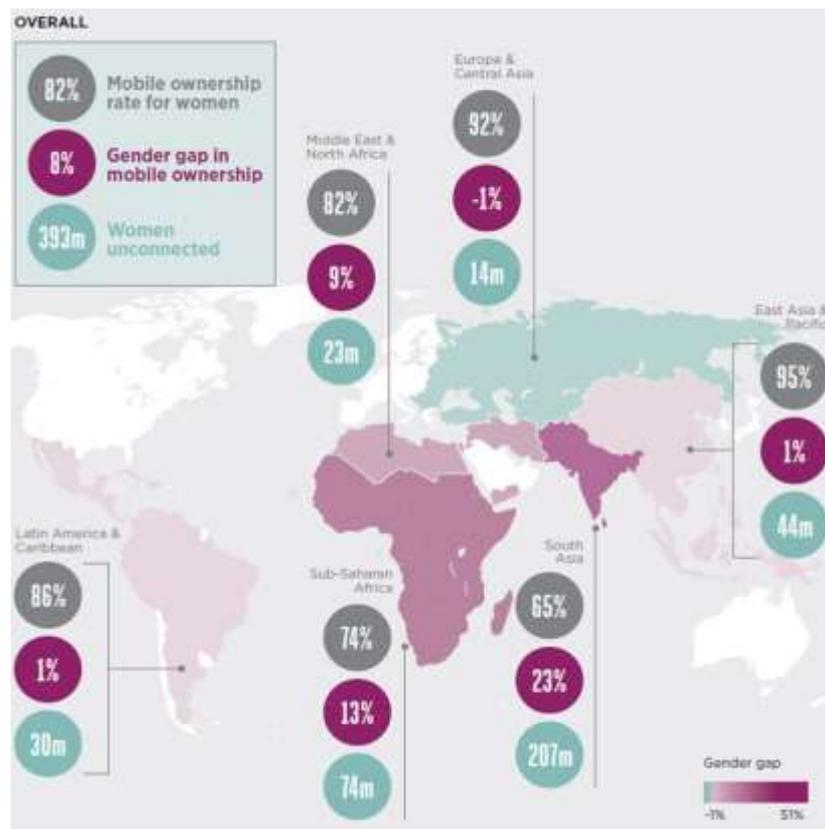
Governance and leadership are key for inclusive food systems

- Include marginalized people in the **process** of policymaking, program design, M&E
- Example: women SHG members in tribal areas of India more likely to be aware of, and participate in, govt entitlement schemes (Kumar et al. 2018)
- Representation of excluded people in positions of leadership



Leverage evidence & data in politics & governance

- Provide and communicate evidence and research-based options using reliable and credible data
- Harness the information revolution and information communication technologies (ICTs)
- Ensure greater government transparency
- Enhance monitoring and accountability with data
- **But: be aware of the gender digital divide**



Source: <https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/GSMA-The-Mobile-Gender-Gap-Report-2020.pdf>



Poor people's food and nutrition security is disproportionately affected by COVID-19—and let's not forget the gendered impacts

1. Economic recession affects their incomes
2. Large share of income spent on food
3. Main production factor and asset is physical labor
4. COVID causes more disruptions in their (private) food value chains – since more labor-intensive
5. Public food and nutrition programs are disrupted
6. Fiscal capacity of governments to fund support programs is lower in poor countries



Social protection programs may be disrupted

- Transfer programs are a very important outside option linked to increases in bargaining power for women (CCTs and UCTs)
- But rapid assessment of initial COVID-19 social protection responses indicates that only 11% show some (albeit limited) gender-sensitivity (Hidrobo et al. 2020)



Photos: Aminul Khandker Islam, World Vision SPIR, Prabhat Kumar Verma



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We need inclusive food systems now more than ever

- Address inclusion at the global policy level
- Take action at the national level
- Take into account heterogeneity of the systems





Gendered impacts require gender-sensitive policy responses

- Gender norms are context-specific => policy responses should be as well
- Options:
 - Cash transfers targeted to women to smooth consumption
 - Insurance programs: help women preserve their asset base, build up assets during the recovery
- Pay attention to the care economy, women's caregiving roles often undervalued
- Pay attention to men's vulnerabilities
- Enable girls to stay in school, avoid early marriage





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IFPRI blog series on COVID-19 and food security

<https://www.ifpri.org/covid-19>

- Impacts of COVID-19 on global poverty and food security
- Disruptions of food supply chains in developing countries
- Threats to Africa's vital informal urban food trade
- Preventing global food crises
- Nutrition and gender effects
- Trade restrictions are worst possible response to safeguard food security
-



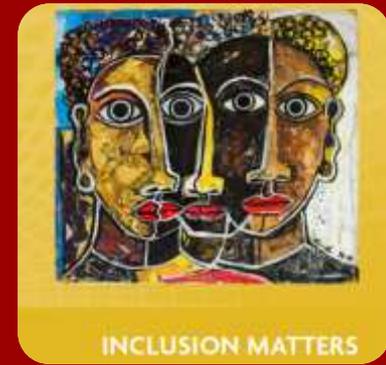


GLOBAL
FOOD POLICY
REPORT

2020

BUILDING
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INCLUSION MATTERS IN AFRICA

Maitreyi Bordia Das

#InclusionMatters



Why this report now?

Because demographic, economic, spatial, political, climate and other trends are reimagining the African reality.



How did we get here?

....analytic strategy, data, methods

- Follows the Social Inclusion Assessment Tool to frame questions.
- Builds on existing analysis on inclusion and synthesizes existing evidence.
- Data from poverty assessments, Demographic & Health Surveys, World Development Indicators, the Afrobarometer surveys, World Values Surveys etc.
- “No primary data were collected for this report”.
- Can do only limited justice to the vast heterogeneity of the continent.



Messages 1 & 2

1. Africa has seen some of the fastest progress towards social inclusion in the past few decades, moving at a pace faster than seen globally.
2. Some groups and areas have been left out of the progress in Africa and continue to remain at risk. Social inclusion helps us understand ***who*** is left out, ***from what***, in what ways, and why.



Messages – 3, 4, 5

3. Social inclusion draws attention to the *drivers of poverty* in Africa and also explains that *poverty reduction alone is not enough* to end the exclusion of some individuals and groups.
4. Structures and processes that aid and abet social exclusion often have *historical and cultural roots*.
5. Areas affected by *conflict and fragility* stand out as having the poorest outcomes in several aspects related to social inclusion. Conversely, peace and security matter for social inclusion.



Messages – 6, 7

6. Societies incur significant costs from social exclusion. Yet, achieving social inclusion also has costs. Therefore, investing in ***social inclusion has to be a conscious choice*** for states and societies.

7. With a strong social contract, social inclusion in Africa is eminently within reach, as hundreds of initiatives across the continent demonstrate.



What is social inclusion?

A primer and its application to
Africa



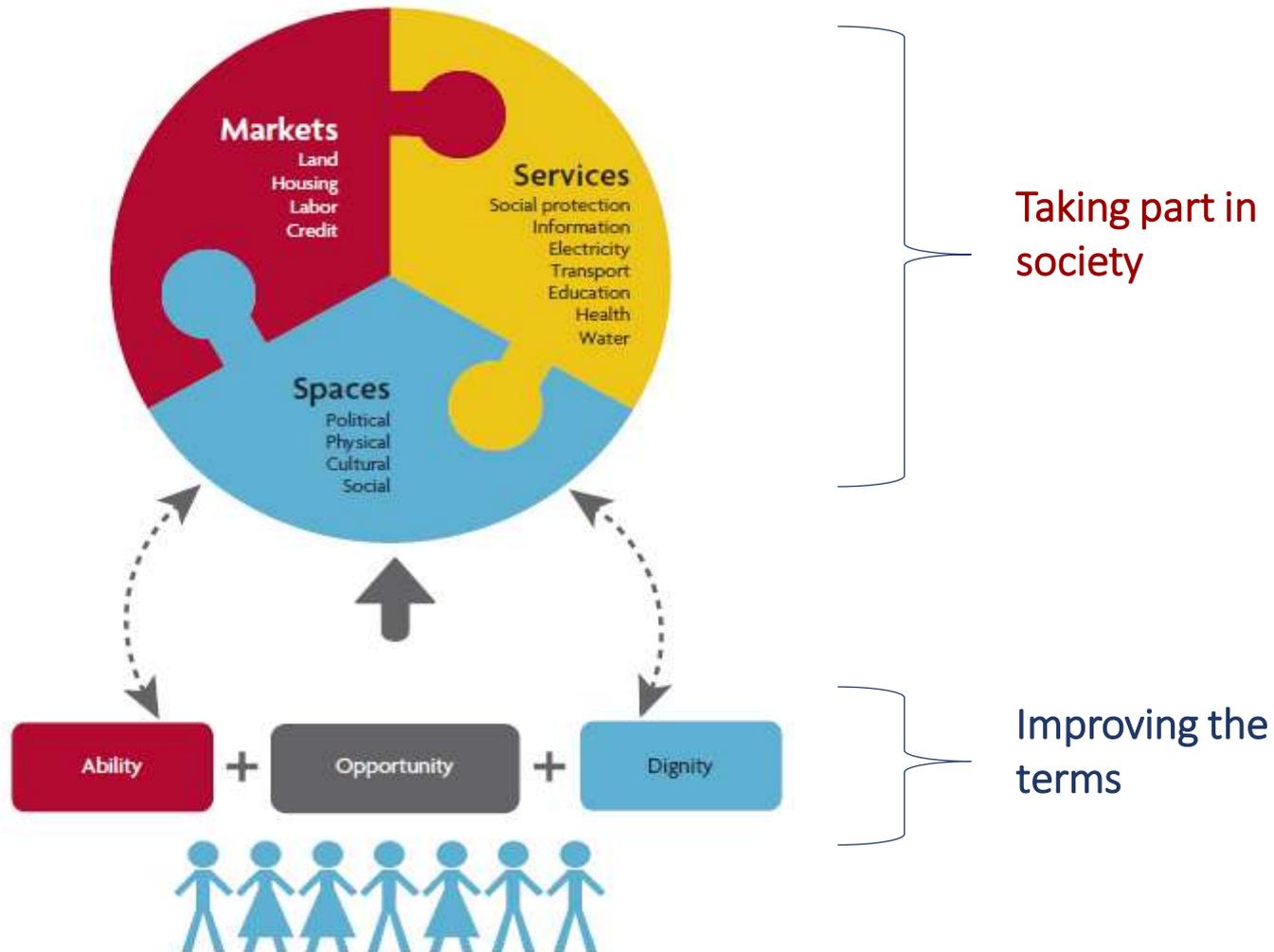
DEFINITION

Social Inclusion

The process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society

The process of improving the **ability, opportunity and dignity** of people disadvantaged on the basis of their identity to take part in society

Inclusion in What? How?



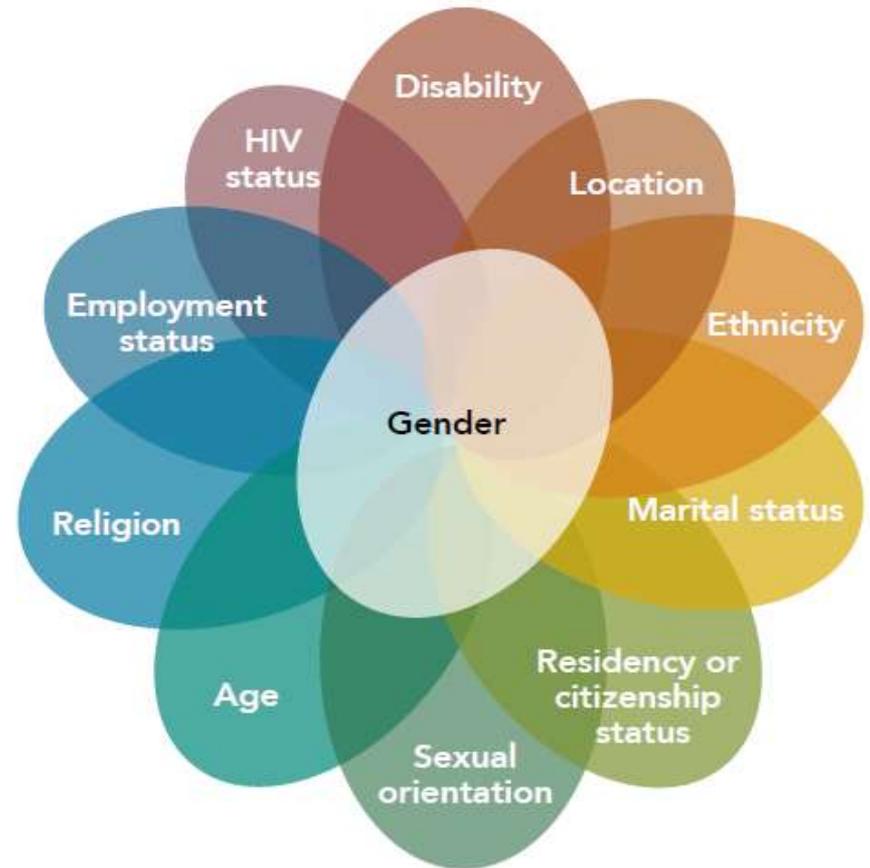
Faces of exclusion in Africa

Not just faces of minorities – even large majorities can be excluded.

Overlay of identity multiplies disadvantage.

Understanding exclusion helps to understand the *drivers of poverty* better.

Sometimes it is not about poverty at all.

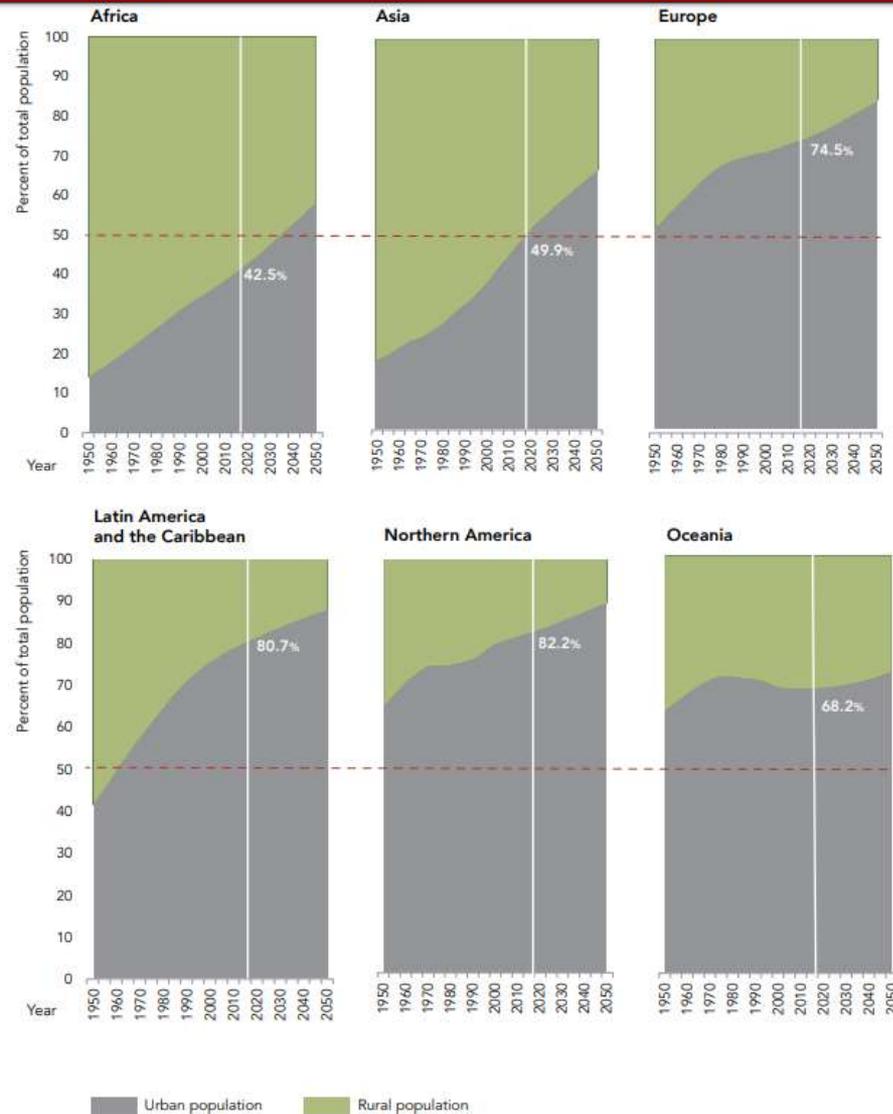




Long term trends
affecting inclusion

Africa is the fastest urbanizing continent.

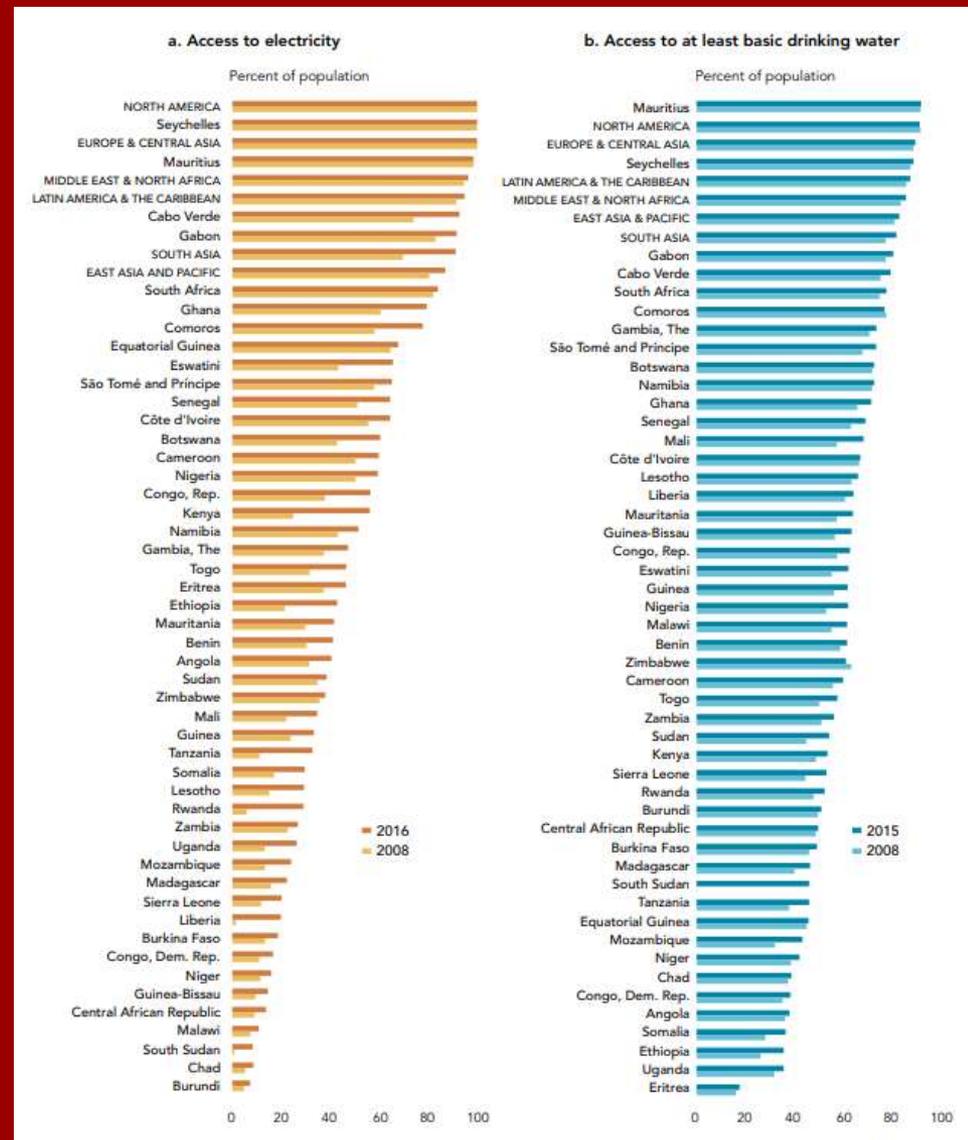
Half the population is under 25 years.



Source: UN DESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) Population Division 2018, World Urbanization Prospects 2018.

Also see [Inclusion Matters in Africa](#) (pp. 10), Das and Espinoza 2019.

Access to services is improving ...
 ... but with considerable heterogeneity across (and within) countries.



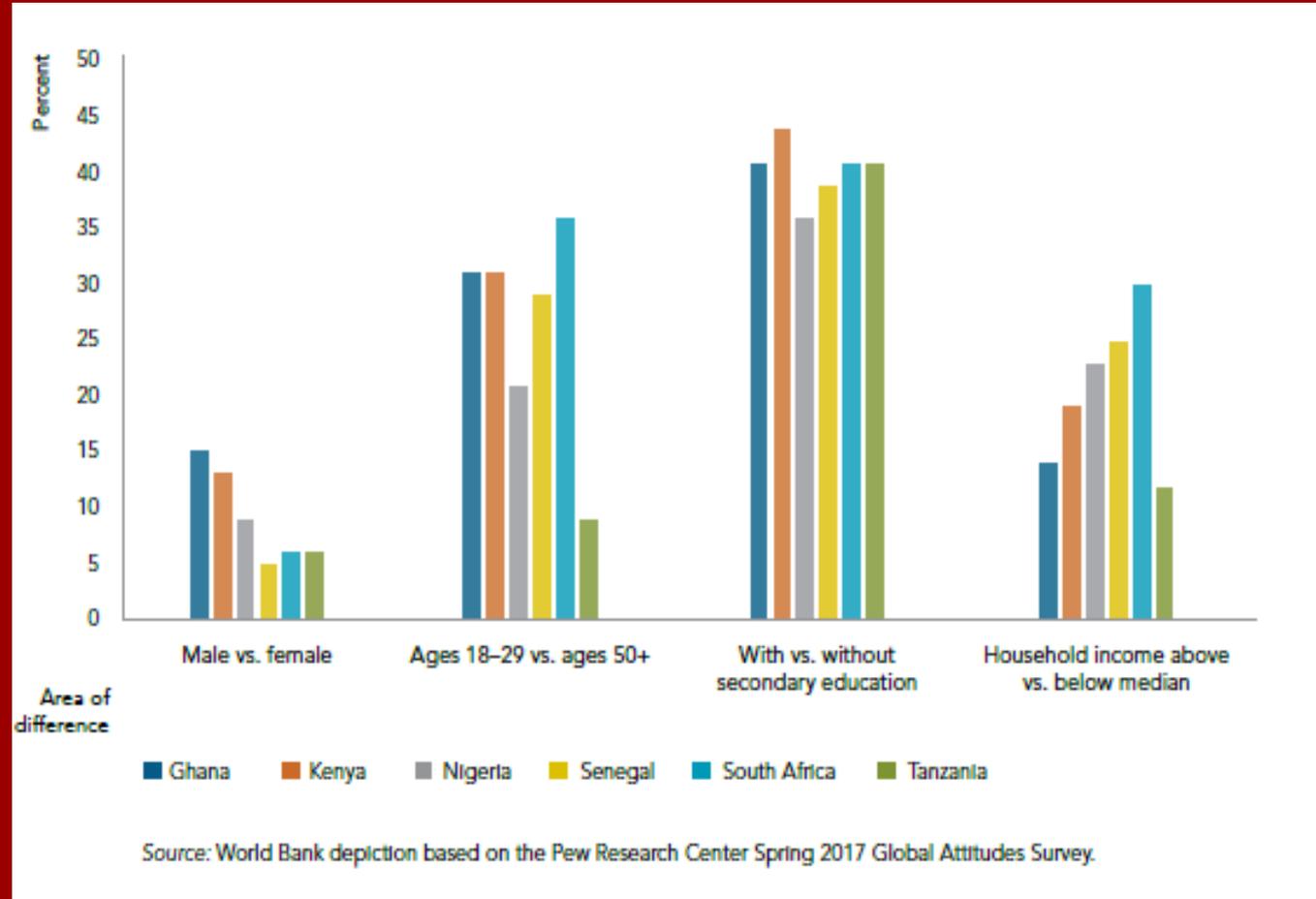
Source: [Inclusion Matters in Africa](#), Das and Espinoza 2019 (p. 65), based on World Development Indicators 2008-2015/16.

Technology

Smartphone usage has seen huge increase.

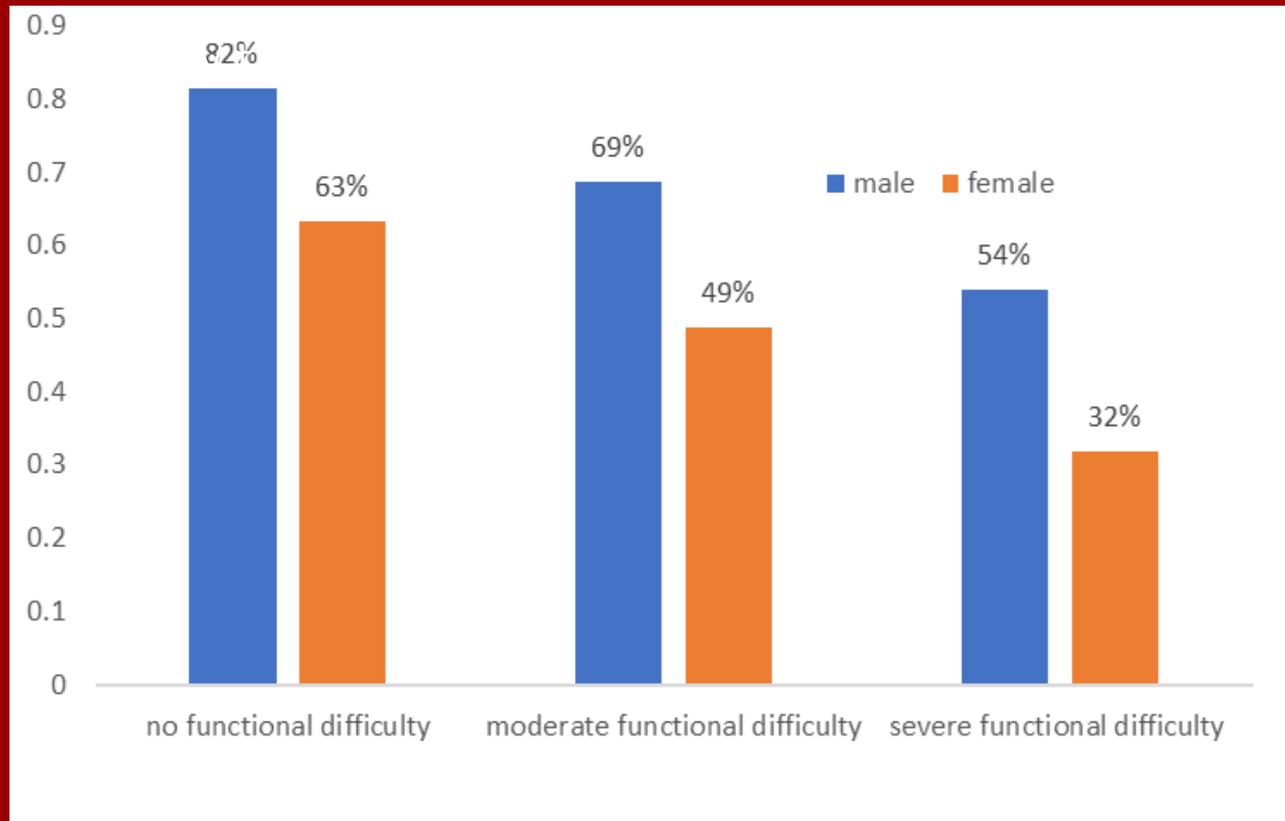
But some groups are left out.

Note: The longer the bar, the greater the inequality.





Education - severity of disability combined with gender.....



Ever attended school

-by severity of disability and gender





Conflict is forcing people to move, creating new challenges for inclusion

Source: Pew Research Center, based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees data 2017.

Notes: Forcibly displaced populations include internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers. Palestinian refugees not included.





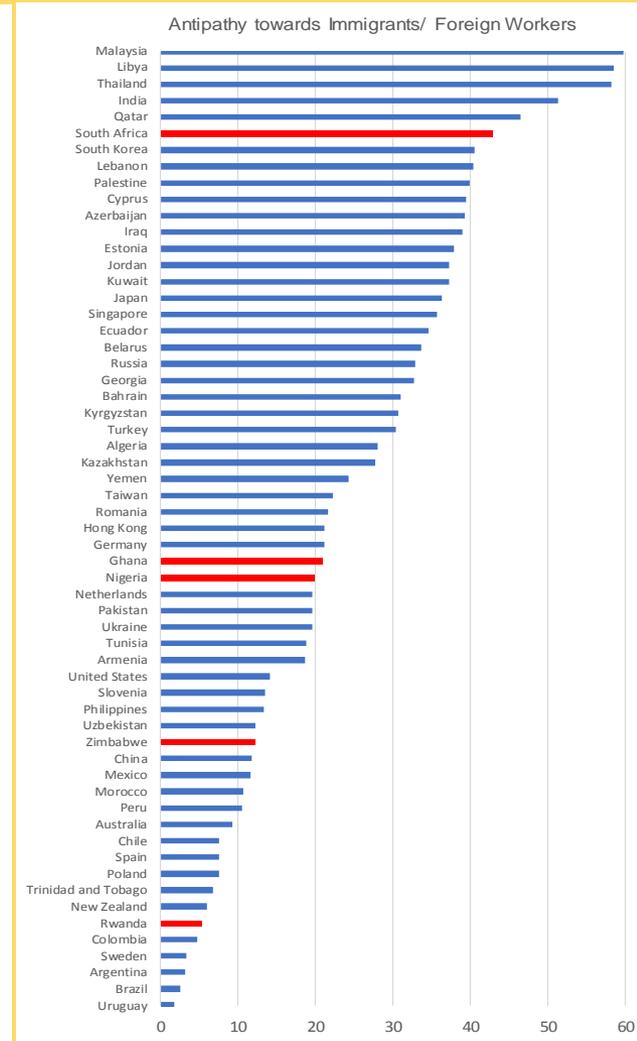
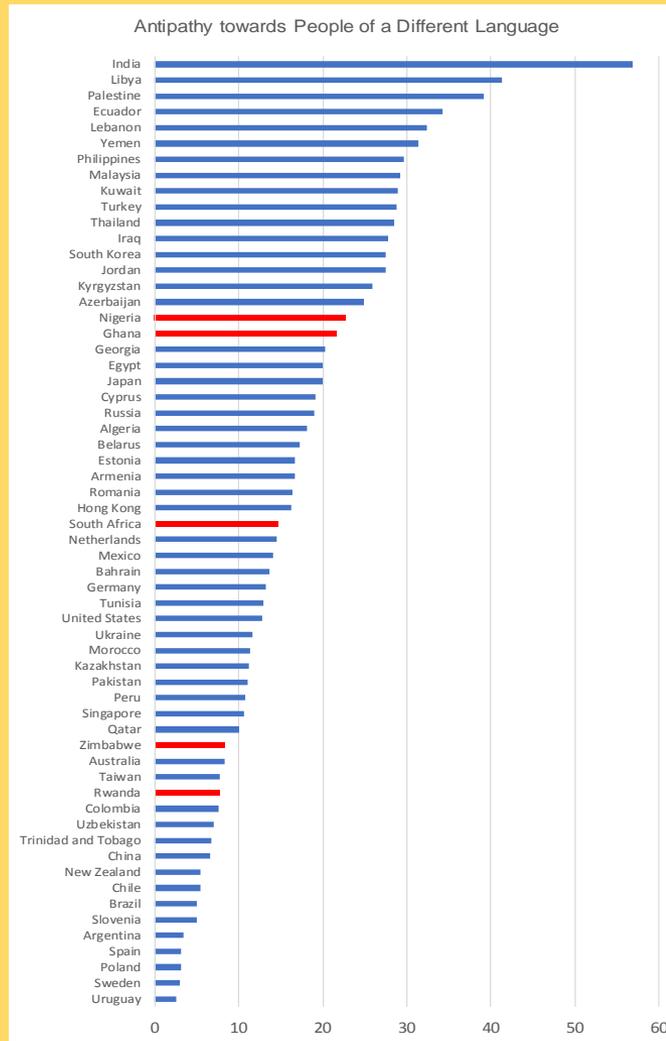
Social exclusion is rooted in structures and processes.

Perceptions and attitudes matter!

“Whom would you NOT want as a neighbor?”

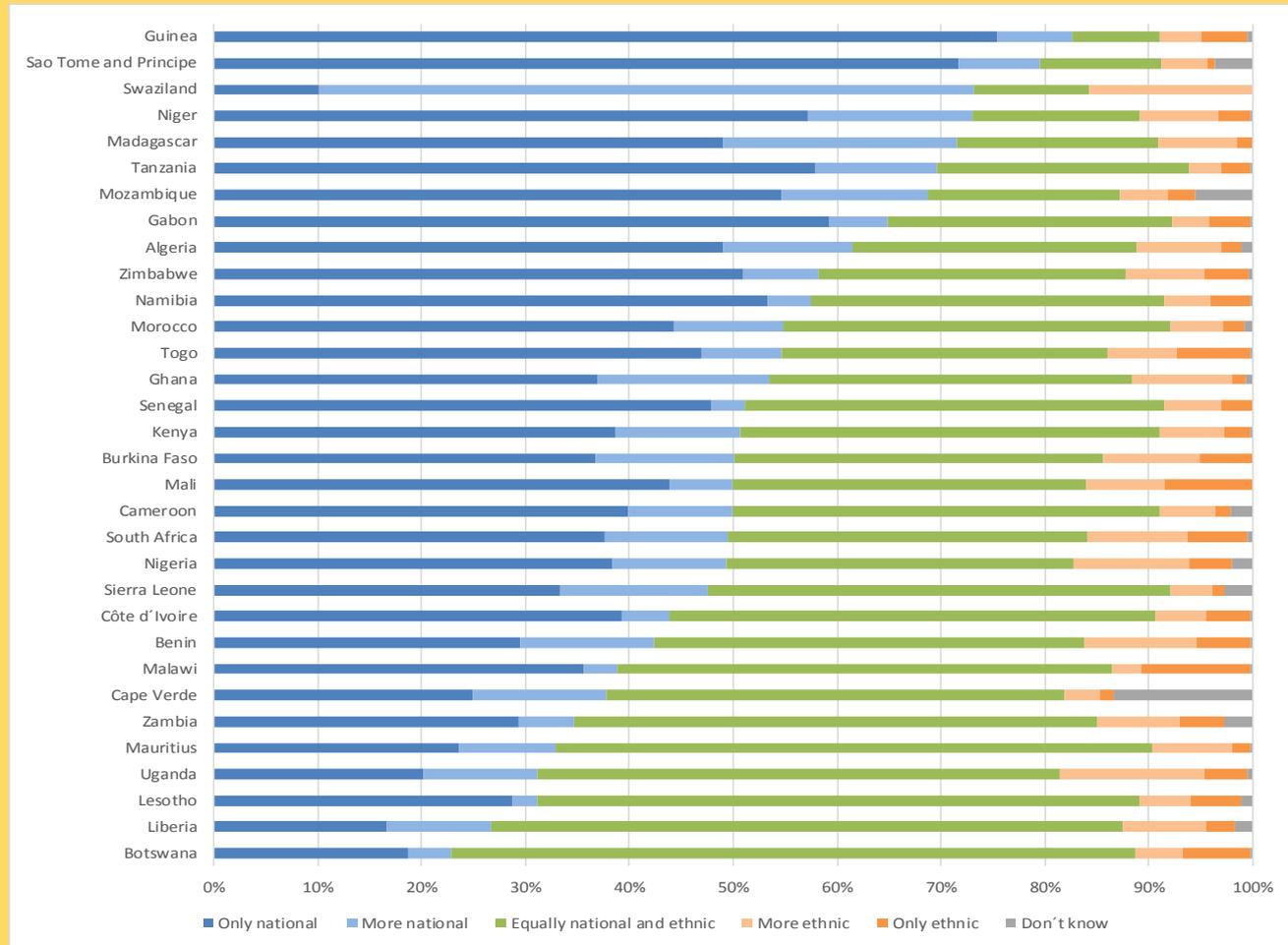
African countries aren't exceptional in their views about “the other” but attitudes matter nevertheless.

Source:
World Values Surveys 2010-2014.



National or ethnic identity?

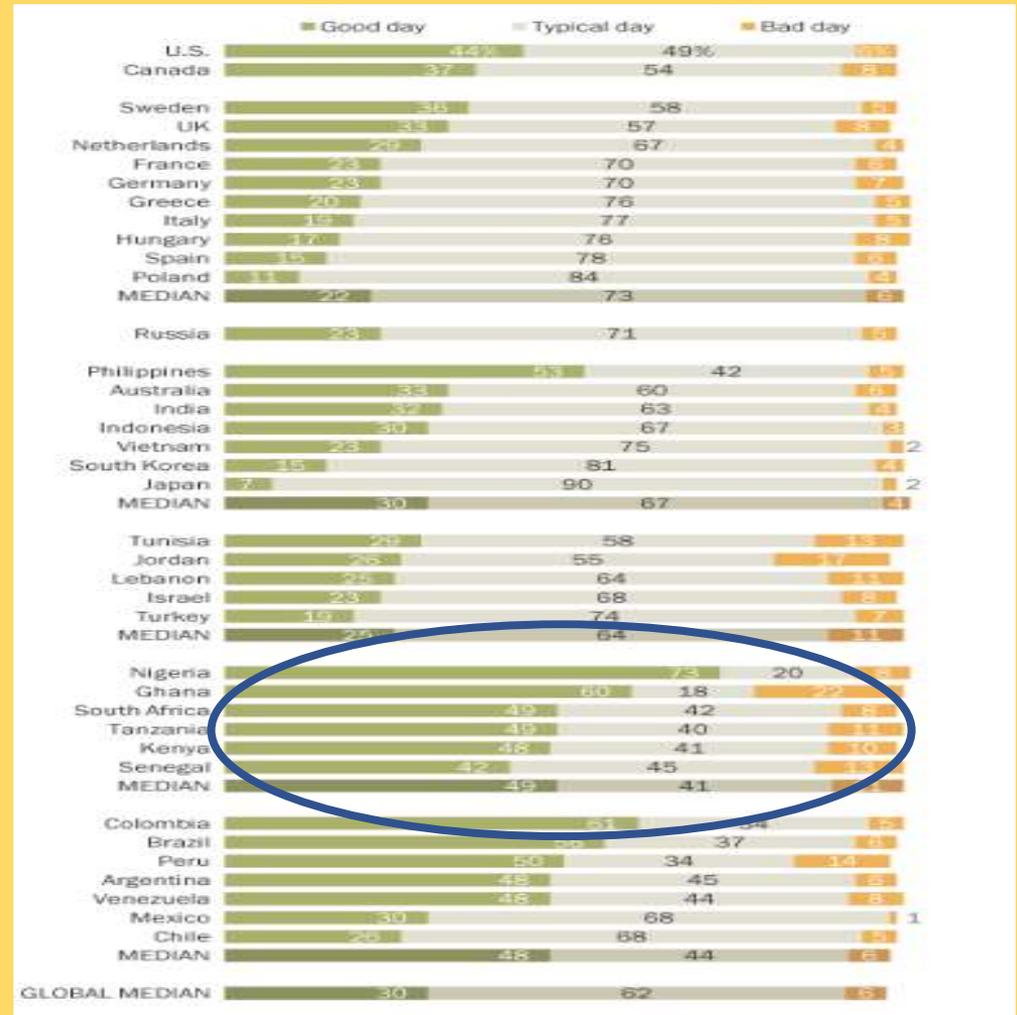
Most Africans identify with their nation or equally with their nation and their ethnicity



Source:
Afrobarometer 2014/15.

But hope and optimism abound.

Despite their challenges, Africans (and Latin Americans) are more likely to describe their day as “good”.





Africa shows many pathways
towards social inclusion

Change is possible!

A flavor of where Africa leads in social inclusion

Reform of **laws** that

- enable women's access to markets and assets
- promote women's safety and security

Change in **norms & behaviors**

- Female genital cutting in Burkina Faso, Senegal
- Stigma against persons with HIV

Powerful **innovations**

- M-Pesa in Kenya is just one of many
- New generation of safety net programs
- Social movements – disability, GBV, climate, youth



Female genital cutting, often considered too stubborn to change, is becoming less prevalent in many countries

Burkina Faso 1998-2015
Experienced any form of FGM

Red line – women 15-49
Green line – girls 15-19





Wrap-up: What does this report do?

- Places the **notion of social inclusion front and center** in an analysis of Africa's achievements and the challenges
- Takes an **interdisciplinary approach**, bringing empirical weight to issues that are being debated through advocacy and contestation.
- Addresses with granularity of **who is left out, from what, and how**.
- Uses the **experience of African countries**, but also shows that Africa's challenges in social inclusion are **not unique or exceptional**.
- Shows the channels through which **costs of social exclusion** obtain.
- Provides examples of the remarkable **innovations** that abound in Africa and of the policy and programmatic movement toward social inclusion.
- Shines a light on areas in which deeply entrenched **norms and practices have changed**.
- Asserts that social inclusion **must be a conscious choice** for societies and their governments, and be based on a clear social contract.

Thank you for your thoughts and comments

#InclusionMatters





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WHY INCLUSION MATTERS



07/29/2020/Betty Mugo/USAID/KEA

Photo credit: KENYA LIVESTOCK MARKET SYSTEMS



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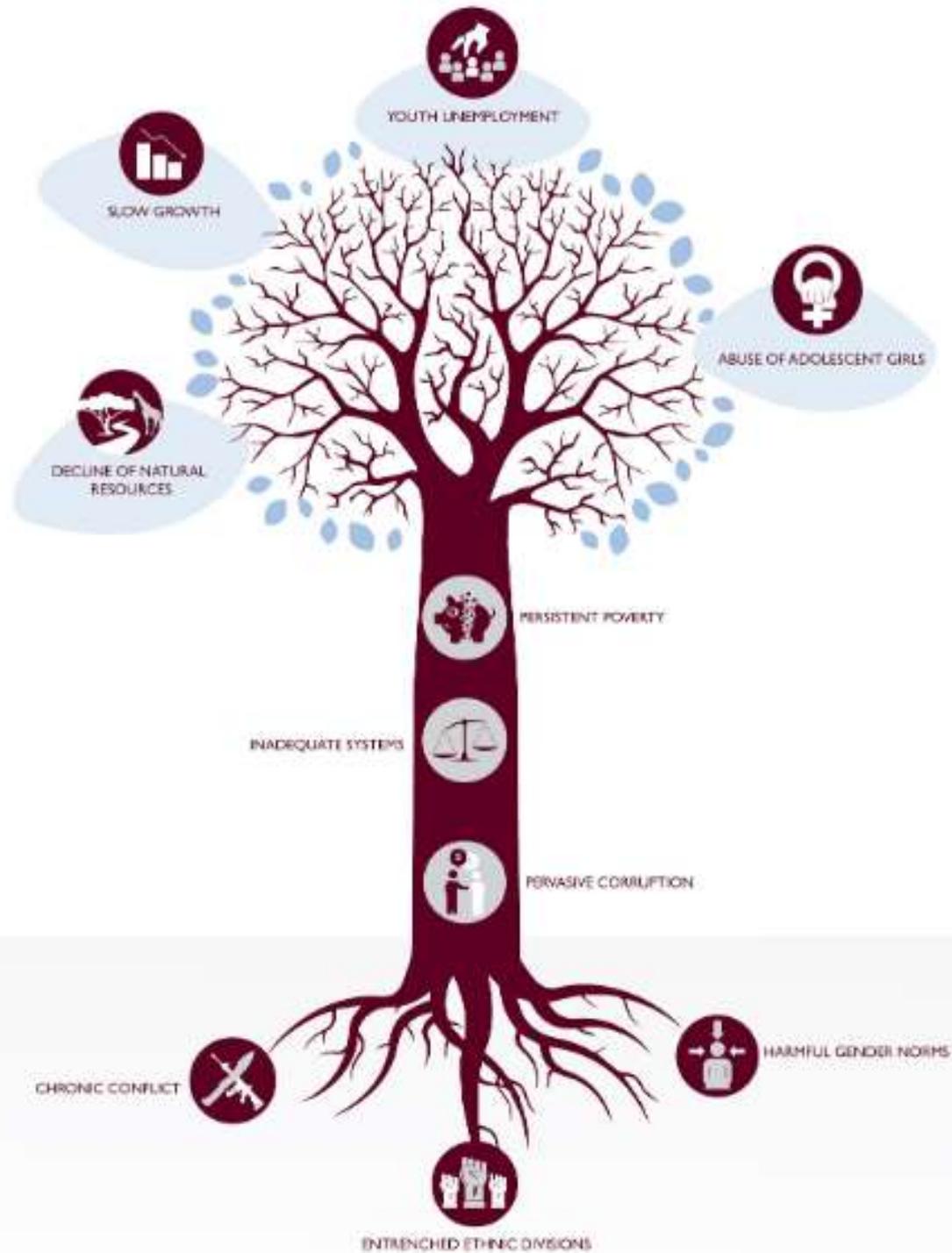
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DATA MATTERS

- Data helps us understand complex and sometimes hidden development challenges
- Data has enabled USAID/KEA to be practical
 - to see the whole picture;
 - to listen to everyone, to prioritize and therefore for crucial decision-making



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ACCESS PROMOTES INCLUSION

USAID/KEA Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth invests in evidence-based solutions rehabilitating and constructing markets in northern Kenya, enabling women, men and youth find a place to trade

Today, these places to trade are more inclusive and have strong local ownership with market committees' oversight and county governments' commitment.



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Inclusion Matters: Voices from the Field



July 29, 2020, Presenter: Manju Tuladhar, GESI Adviser, USAID/Nepal.

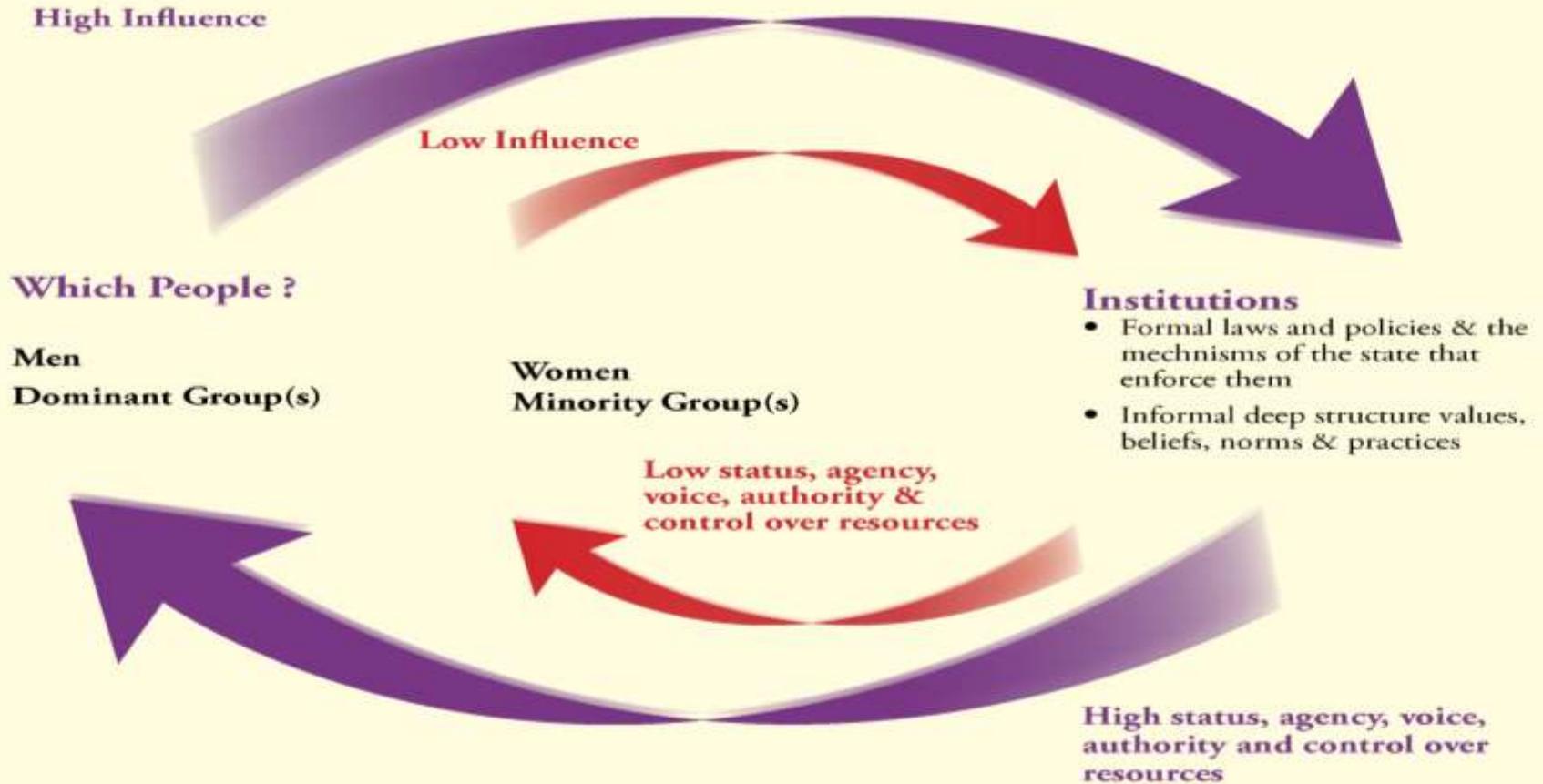
Photo credit: FTFNIPM/Community Based Facilitator Deepa Poudel with farmer groups in Surkhet, Nepal



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WHAT IS INCLUSION?





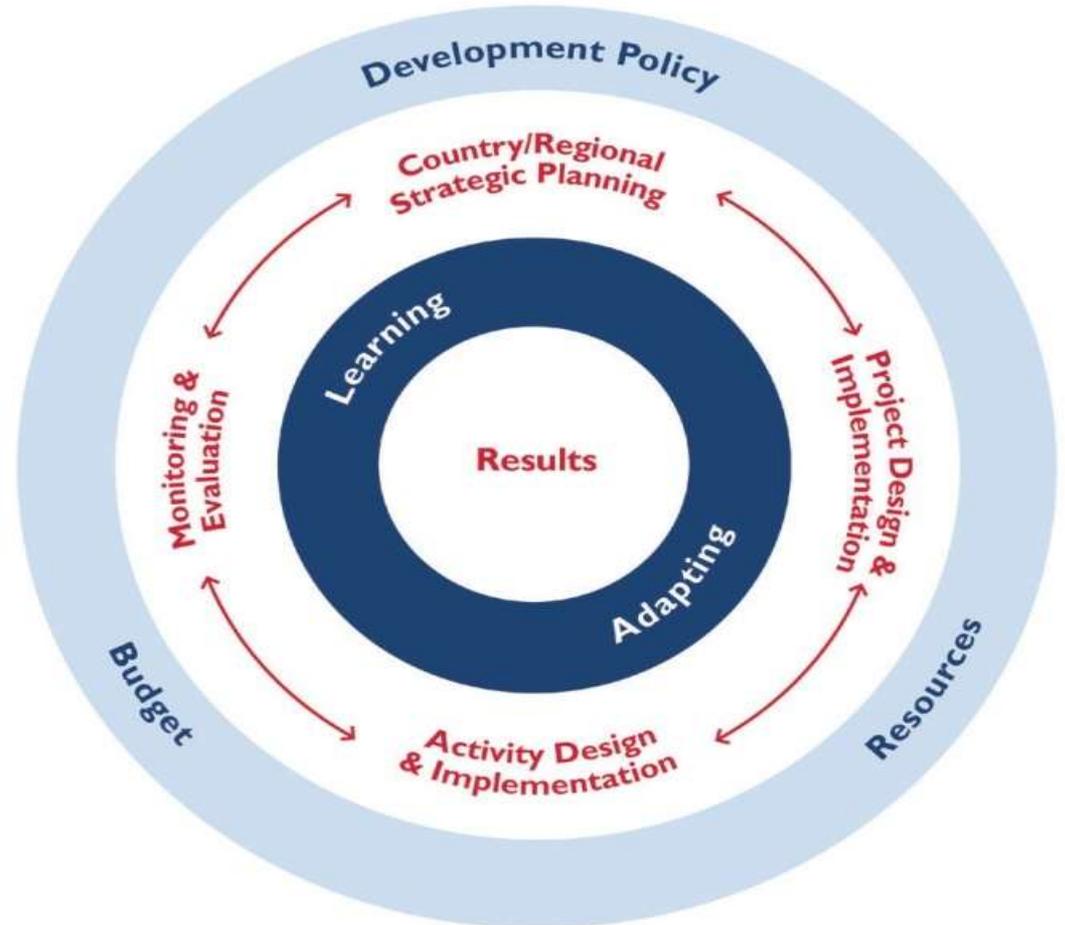
HOW DOES USAID DO INCLUSION?

Start with Analysis

Identify the Gaps

Close Them

- Design
- Implement
- Monitor
- Evaluate
- Refine / Correct





HOW PROJECTS ENHANCE INCLUSION?

1. Understanding the drivers of discrimination – GESI Analysis
2. Working in a continuum of accommodative to transformative
3. Challenging gender and caste-based discrimination
4. Bridging the gender gap in agri-mechanization
5. Enhancing capacity of female farmers and extension workers
6. Targeting female farmers and youth
7. Improving access to resources, technology, inputs, market
8. Supporting policy implementation to benefit marginalized women
9.





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WHAT ARE THE RESULTS?

1. Better accountabilities
2. Capacity to work in systems / institutions
3. Increased access to resources
4. Leveraging local governments
5. Money in the hands of women and marginalized groups (e.g. fourfold increase in value of sales of crops).



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RESULTS

Women producers sold 80% of the 300t seed to seed companies

Young female AES in hybridization of hybrid seed production



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Inclusion in Feed the Future activities, Guatemala

Photo credit: Feed the Future Coffee Value Chains Project



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CHALLENGES IN GUATEMALA AS A FEED THE FUTURE COUNTRY

- Guatemala's chronic malnutrition rates are concentrated primarily among the poor and Indigenous people.
- 59.3 percent of the population lives in poverty — 79 percent of which are indigenous people.
- Extreme inequality and social exclusion
- Illegal immigration mainly to the United States





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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTH THROUGH AG ACTIVITIES



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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTH THROUGH NUTRITION SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES AND LEARNING PATHS



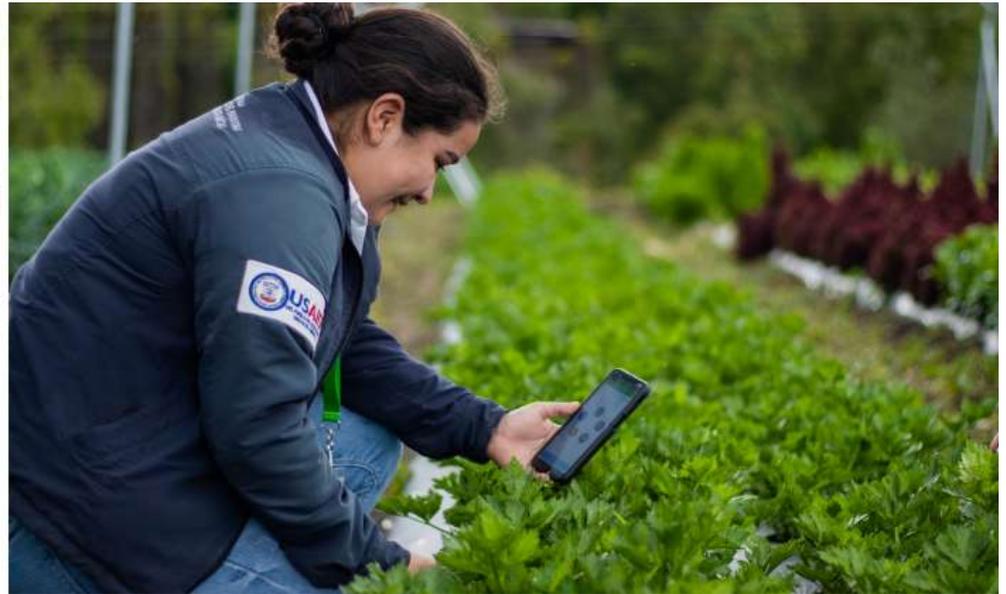
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Contribution of HoReCo in transforming Rwandan Economy through Agriculture



*No Agriculture, No Food!
No Food, No Life!*

HoReCo background



Horticulture in Reality Corporation (HoReCo) is a big organization of 93 professionals in agriculture created by some AgroStudies Internship Program Alumni who underwent into an eleven months practical training in Israel.

PROJECTS UNDER HoReCo IMPLEMENTATION

1. PROJECT OF VEGETABLES PRODUCTION



HoReCo nursery
of chilies



Watermelon
harvested in
HoReCo farm



HoReCo farm of
chilies



2. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES PROJECT

Within this project, around 50,000 farmers associated in 76 Cooperatives and 64 Water User Organizations on 10,037 Ha are daily coached by around 90 HoReCo technicians.



Farmer Field trainings



Irrigating vegetables



3. POTATO SEED PRODUCTION PROJECT (PSP)



Potato pre-basic and basic seeds are seasonally produced within this project





MINAGRI



*No agriculture, No food
No food, No life!*

**Thank you for your kind
attention!**

**Let's go to learn how they make a bread and come
back to make it at ourselves!**