



Investing in rural people



# The 8th PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting

## Incorporating Gender Concerns in the Resilience Agenda

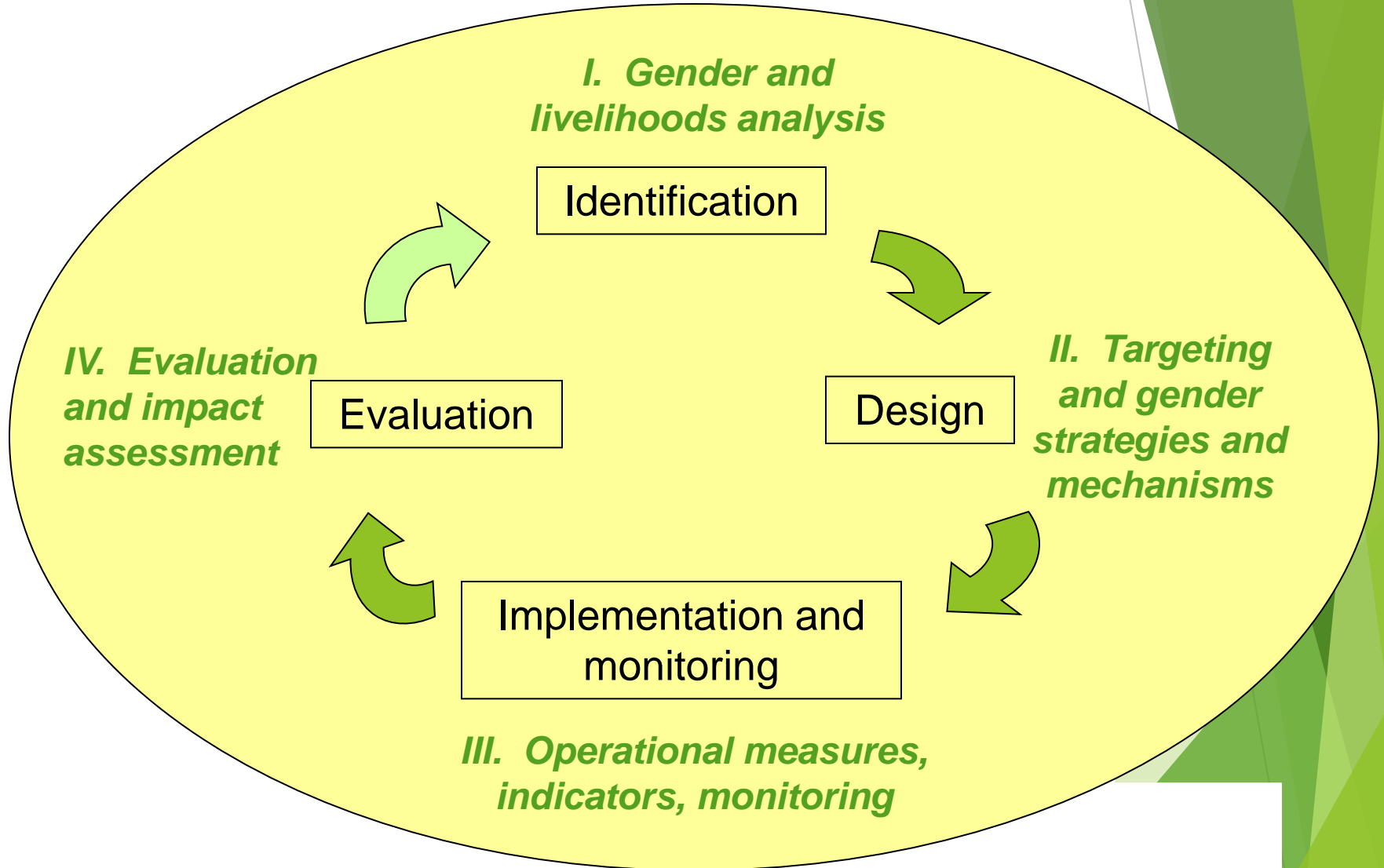
**IFAD experiences in social and gender targeting**

Frascati, Italy - July 21, 2015

Maria Hartl, Senior Technical Specialist

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

# I. Where does livelihoods and gender analysis fit in project cycle?



## II. Livelihoods and gender analysis – participatory mapping

### Identification of potential target groups

- Main characteristics of target group - resource base, livelihood strategies, outcomes, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms - by wealth, sex, age, location

### Basis for project design/implementation

- Analysis of project components by beneficiary and equity issues
- Linkages and pathways between target groups and project activities from wealth, sex and age perspectives

### Strengthen and deepen project impact

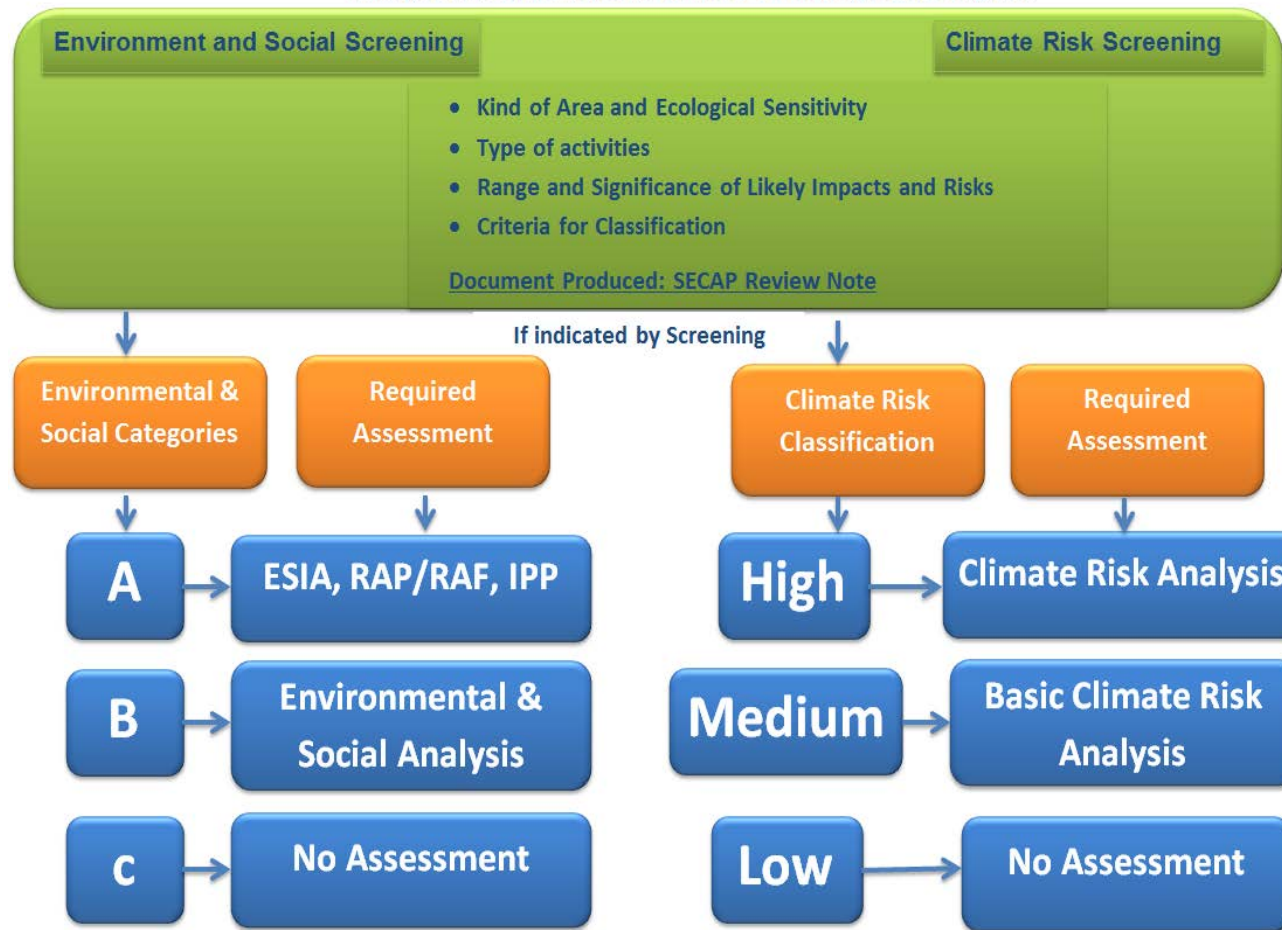
- Poverty reduction
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Social inclusion - youth, indigenous peoples

# Targeting checklist

	Design features
Target group	Definition, socio-economic analysis, likely interest
Geographic targeting	Remote areas, concentration of target group
Direct targeting	Quotas, specific activities, ear-marked funds
Self targeting	Value chains, non-farm enterprises, group operations,
Empowering	Literacy classes, labour saving technologies
Enabling	Land tenure legislation, staff development
Procedural	Eligibility criteria, application procedures, child care

# IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)

Social, Environmental and Climate Screening Flow Diagram



# IV. Conducting fieldwork: Practical tips

- ▶ Bring a holistic approach to fieldwork, brainstorm with colleagues, enhance beneficiary voice
- ▶ Recognize diversity in rural communities and livelihoods
- ▶ Observe and experience rural livelihoods and vulnerability



- Make data collection interesting, relevant, participatory
- Seize the opportunity and continually collect information
- Strengthen validity of data through triangulation
- Continue to learn and reflect on findings

# Conducting fieldwork: Data sources

## National, regional and district levels

- Secondary data
- Key informant interviews

## Community, groups and households

- ▶ Community meetings
- ▶ Focus group discussions
- ▶ Key informant interviews
- ▶ Individual household visits



# Useful resources

- ▶ Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures – SECAP ([www.ifad.org/climate/SECAP/index.htm](http://www.ifad.org/climate/SECAP/index.htm))
- ▶ Adaptation in practice: Increasing adaptive capacity through participatory mapping ([http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm\\_v.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm_v.pdf))
- ▶ Participatory analysis of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change: a methodological guide for working with rural communities [www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/OP17611.pdf](http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/OP17611.pdf)
- ▶ Practitioner's Guide (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2816e/i2816e01.pdf>)
- ▶ Field Guide (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2816e/i2816e02.pdf>) and appendix 1 with links to other websites, resources, and checklists
- ▶ A Manual for Gender-focused Field Diagnostic Studies in Eastern and Southern Africa (<http://www.ifad.org/gender/tools/gender/diagnostic.pdf>)





Thank you!  
[m.hartl@ifad.org](mailto:m.hartl@ifad.org)