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2ND REGIONAL WORKSHOP on integrated community development

Integrated community development and leaving no one
behind: challenges and solutions

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22-24 June

Budapest, Hungary

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Leaving no one behind (LNOB) in integrated community development: inclusion

Enshrined in the 2030 Agenda is the LNOB principle: **every person should reap the benefits of prosperity and enjoy minimum standards of well-being.** Captured in the **17 Sustainable Development Goals and targets.**



**Inclusion of all social groups is at the core of integrated
community development**

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Social Inclusion

At the heart of all definitions is LNOB is participation

Participation of ALL people in **political, economic, social and cultural** life

“Social inclusion is the process of improving the terms of participation in society for people who are disadvantaged on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status, through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, voice and respect for rights (UN 2016)



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Groups under the risk of being left behind in Europe and Central Asia: rural domain

The degree of inequality in access to productive resources, information and services, and markets is a key **indicator** for being left behind.

In the rural domain LNOB groups comprise a range of overlapping social categories who face a diversity of challenges:

- **Smallholder farmers**
- **Women smallholder farmers** (addition to the above constraints face challenges in accessing resources and opportunities because of gender discrimination, often depend on unpaid)
- **Land-poor (landless) young people in rural areas** (limited income generation opportunities, migration as a coping strategy)
- **Displaced people**
- **People, particularly women, and children with disabilities**
- **Ethnic and religious minority people, children and women**



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Participation: types and expectations

A study in Turkey found that different actors, such as local people, elected community representatives, and municipal government representatives preferred different extent of local people's participation in local tourism planning (Tosun, 2006).

Local people (women and men) expected higher levels of participation in planning.

7. Self-mobilization	6. Citizen control	Degrees of Citizen Power	Spontaneous Participation (bottom-up, active power; direct participation; one or decision making; authentic participation; self planning;
6. Interactive participation	7. Delegated power		
5. Functional participation	6. Partnership		
4. Participation for material incentives	5. Placation	Degrees of Citizen	Induced Participation (top-down, passive, formal; mostly indirect; degree of education; manipulation; pseudo-participation; participation in implementation and sharing benefits; choice between improved alienation and feedback.
3. Participation by consultation	4. Consultation	Tokenism	
2. Passive participation	3. Informing		
1. Manipulative participation	2. Therapy	Non-participation	Coercive Participation (top-down, passive, mostly indirect, formal; participation in implementation; may not necessarily sharing benefits; choice between proposed limited alternative or no choice; paternalistic; non-participation; high degree of tokenism and manipulation.
1. Manipulation	1. Manipulation		
Prety's (1995) typology of community participation	Arnstein's (1971) typology of community participation		Tosun's (1999a) typology of community participation

Keys: Corresponding categories in such typology

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Women's participation and inclusion in community development

Integrated community development is not possible without women's participation

Barriers to women's participation

Unpaid, temporary, voluntary, time-consuming

Rural women are also left out or have limited access to **decision-making and strategic planning in ICD** with implications for their **inclusion and expansion of opportunities in economic, social, and political life.**



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Inventory of promising practices

- FAO (2018). What gender mainstreaming in agriculture means in practice: Cases from selected countries of the European Union.
- Focuses on case studies from five member countries of the European Union (EU).
- Illustrate how gender equality issues can be addressed in agriculture, rural and community development policies, programmes and practices.

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EU LEADER: Case study of Austria

The Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism (formerly the Federal BMNT Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management prior to 2018) requires

- **Mandatory gender analysis**
- **Compulsory quota:** 1/3 quota of women in project appraisal advisory groups as a prerequisite for LAGs to enter into tendering procedures
- **Gender-responsive budgeting:** Mandatory equality objectives at all budget levels

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LNOB and gender equality in policy-making and planning in ICD

- **North Macedonia:** MAFWE recognize the need for affirmative policies to include women in local and municipal policy-making and economic inclusion
- **Armenia:** Local Action Group (LAG) included local community organizers: the trainers of LAGs usually have good knowledge of local contexts and enjoy trust from the community members



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Case study: addressing the inclusion and economic empowerment of rural women in Tajikistan

Community-based matching grant program

Outreach: A call for applications was disseminated at district, sub-district and village levels, including through the **local women's committees**.

Criteria: A **specific women only** category for eligible beneficiaries was set up with focus on **women-headed households receiving remittances from the first-degree relatives**;

USD 5 000

Results: 55 out of 247 applicants were women and among the 50 grantees, 17 (34 %) were women; increased the productivity and profitability of agribusinesses (creating more than 300 permanent and temporary (including seasonal) jobs

52% of the returned migrants from participating households work in agribusiness, and **30%** did not plan to re-migrate.

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Challenges: Tajikistan - pilot project

The project could have delivered better outcomes if it had:

- raised awareness among decision-makers regarding rural women's needs, interests and capacities
- enhanced women's voice, participation and influence in decision-making mechanisms;
- addressed women's time poverty
- incorporated gender equality in business training sessions for all grantees.



Aminiso Mirzosharipova, an investor and grantee in rural Tajikistan.
Photo: © FAO/Noem Kalandadze

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Conclusion

- The views and needs of both diverse groups of women and men must be addressed to ensure community ownership and success.
- Participatory and gender-responsive approaches are an integral part of rural community development policy and work.
 - Ex-ante conditionalities on gender are a promising start
 - Tools and methods for gender analysis and participatory planning should be integrated into integrated community development.

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THANK YOU
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