

# Assessing Sustainable Development

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## The Problem

Non Governmental Organizations (NGO), governments and multilaterals and **sustainability**. Why important?

- ▶ Ethics of 'do no harm'
- ▶ Raise expectations of participants without knowing if they will improve their livelihoods and well being.
- ▶ Miss an opportunity to learn about what works and why and integrate that back into our program planning.



# The Discussion

- ▶ Need for a **conceptual framework** to understand how change perks through systems.
- ▶ **metrics/guidelines** to track sustainability processes and outcomes
- ▶ Illustrations of **successes and challenges** of designing for sustainability from recent work in Malawi, Boliva and India
- ▶ Next steps: Deepen the framework and guidelines. Apply a systems approach to examining economic, political/social and environmental analyses.

# Sustainable Development:

- ▶ process of social change that tackles **structural problems** and is rooted in **continual learning and innovation** (Pretty 1995).
- ▶ Look at sustainable development programs as flexible, iterative systems where success is a function of the **design** of the program and **participants** innovation, and learning processes.

# Processes in Sustainable Development

How do you create a systemic process of learning and innovation?

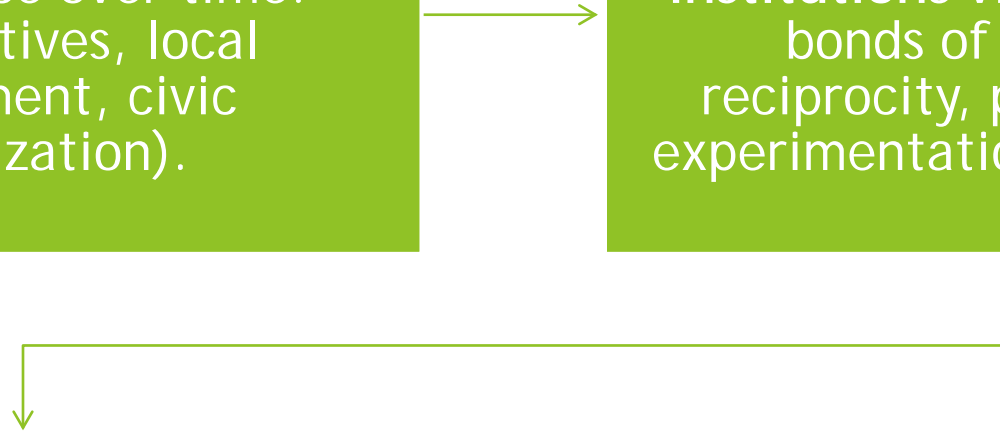
## The Process

- ▶ Community as lead actors, experimenters that identify and solve problems.
- ▶ If sustainable, long after program ends, need to have the **institutions and human capacity** to replace the program.
- ▶ Program should act as a **catalyst**.

Develop local social capital needed to maintain performance over time. (cooperatives, local government, civic organization).

Change created by participants and their institutions via networking, bonds of trust and reciprocity, partnerships, experimentation, innovation.

Therefore, can evaluate program's contribution to SD on how well it catalyzes and supports institutions and capacity building .



Creates (+) change  
generating little  
countervailing (-)  
change.

- *(project may reduce soil erosion but increase poverty or inequality).*

Examining (+) net  
changes plus the  
following elements:

- Inequality - level the playing field?  
Marginalized better off?
- Well-being- income, living conditions (structural change in economy )
  - Productivity
  - Food security
  - Livelihood activities
- Security of land tenure (willingness to experiment and innovate)

# Outcome oriented criteria for sustainability

- ▶ Access to credit
- ▶ Reduce dependency on external farm inputs (agroecology/food sovereignty).
- ▶ Diversity of farm operations and livelihood strategies
- ▶ Access to functioning markets
- ▶ Cultural acceptability
- ▶ Organize communities and mobilize local resources
- ▶ Promote balanced and diverse ecosystems



# Malawi -3 years post project

## Elements of the sustainability framework

- ▶ **Well being:** Increased income (living income), increased food security (HDDS, MAHFP)
- ▶ Created **local institutions** and enhanced **social capital** (SNA).
  - ▶ Savings groups, cooperative, **backward and forward linkages**. **Endogenous Growth**.
  - ▶ **learning and knowledge sharing** (passing on of livestock, growing membership in co-op, milk quality standards.)
- ▶ **Women's Empowerment** (+decision making in production, ownership of assets, control over use of income, time)

# Youth Leading Climate Change Adaptation on Fairtrade Coffee farms in Caranavi Bolivia



# Background



- The **Latin American and Caribbean Network of Fair Trade Small Producers and Workers (CLAC)** co-owns the [Fairtrade International](#) system,
- CLAC's mission is to represent and promote the interests, empowerment and development of its members and communities
- Currently, it represents more than 900 organizations in 24 Countries
- Coffee, banana, sugar, cocoa, quinoa, honey, wine, fresh fruits and vegetables



# Youth Leading Climate Change Adaptation on Fairtrade Coffee farms in Caranavi Bolivia



- Caranavi is the region with the most important organic coffee production, “Bolivian coffee capital”
- Bolivian organic coffee producers affected by rust in 2014. A 60% decrease in production, attributed to the disease
  - Causes: Old coffee plants, degraded soil, lack of adequate crop management, variation in climate conditions
  - Future: Temperatures will continue to raise, precipitation patterns continue to change



## Impact

Contribute to the **organizational strengthening** of 8 Fairtrade SPOs in Caranavi-Bolivia to be **more resilient** in the face of **climate change**; **improving the production systems** of organic coffee and developing **the capacities of young leaders**, until 2018

## Purpose

Increase **climate change adaptation capacities** in 8 OPPs of fair trade coffee in Caranavi-Bolivia

## Results

Improved organic coffee **production systems** implementing **climate smart agricultural**, harvest and post-harvest practices

Improved the capacities of the **OPP youth in leadership and adaptation** to climate change

Disseminated and replicated **good practices and lessons learned** during project implementation and evaluation

## Activities

Establishment of **demonstration plots**, Development of field schools for 300 producers, Renewal of coffee plantations resilient to climate change, **Leadership school workshops for young people**, **Systematization** of young leaders and the replicas towards the producers in CLAC and CNCJ-Bolivia platforms, Lessons learned and validated in demonstration plots and field schools

# Sustainability Assessment

<b>Intervention Design/Process Enablers/Drivers</b>	Community engagement at design stage	Producer Organizations (POs) engaged through design and implementation (Proble Tree, intervention areas)
	Community governance	POs governance structure , Bolivian National Coordination, CLAC
	Cultural appropriateness	Engaging youth as active stakeholder, Demonstration plots (first see, then do)
<b>Development Achievements/Determinants of Development</b>	Outcomes achievement	Productivity increased, POs & farmers incorporated CSA, youth increasing capacities
	Inclusion	Young women and men included
	(Other) Value creation	Empowerment and resilience of youth and coffee producers, sensitization of climate change youth resilience- capable to work in their farms, work for POs, trusted by elder



## Sustainability Assessment

<b>Program Sustainability</b>	Continuos Learning/ Adaptation	Sensitization of climate change as a context for some the promoted technologies, capacity built for continuous adaptation, problem solving and innovation
	Replication / Scale-up	Systematization of pilot project curricula, pilot project results

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A world map with a dark background. The landmasses are shown in a light grey color. 96 countries are highlighted in a bright blue color. These highlighted countries are primarily located in Africa, South America, and parts of Asia and Europe. The text is overlaid on the bottom left of the map.

2019

**96** countries

**3000** Engineers trained

**5 million** litres of kerosene

**500,000** people with access to light





4 KΩ ± 5%

Color	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Multiplier	Tolerance
Black	0	0	0	10	± 1%
Brown	1	1	1	100	± 2%
Red	2	2	2	1000	± 2%
Orange	3	3	3	10K	
Yellow	4	4	4	100K	± 0.5%
Green	5	5	5	1M	± 0.25%
Blue	6	6	6	10M	± 0.1%
Purple	7	7	7	100M	± 0.05%
Gold					

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Digital  
Literacy



Human Rights  
& Civil Society



Women's  
Health



Sustainable  
Livelihoods



Financial  
Inclusion



Micro-Entreprise  
Skills

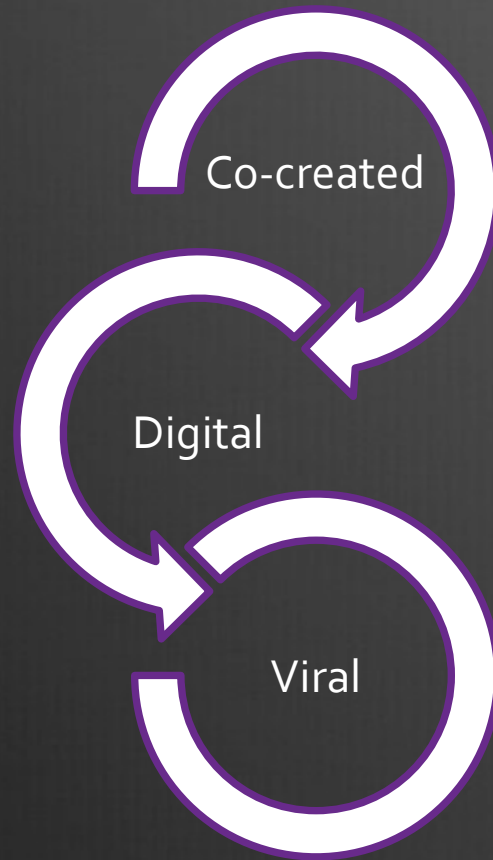


Environmental  
Stewardship



Self Awareness  
& Agency

BY and FOR Rural Women  
Knowledge Transfer  
to those never formally educated



Developed and Delivered  
in partnership with local Social  
Enterprises and NGOs

Digital material and Teaching  
aids, designed for illiterate &  
semi literate users

Every woman becomes a  
teacher. **Trained to Train**,  
ensuring that her skills and  
knowledge are transferred to  
her community and benefit  
many more people.





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