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Assessing Resilience and Behavioural Drivers with SHARP+

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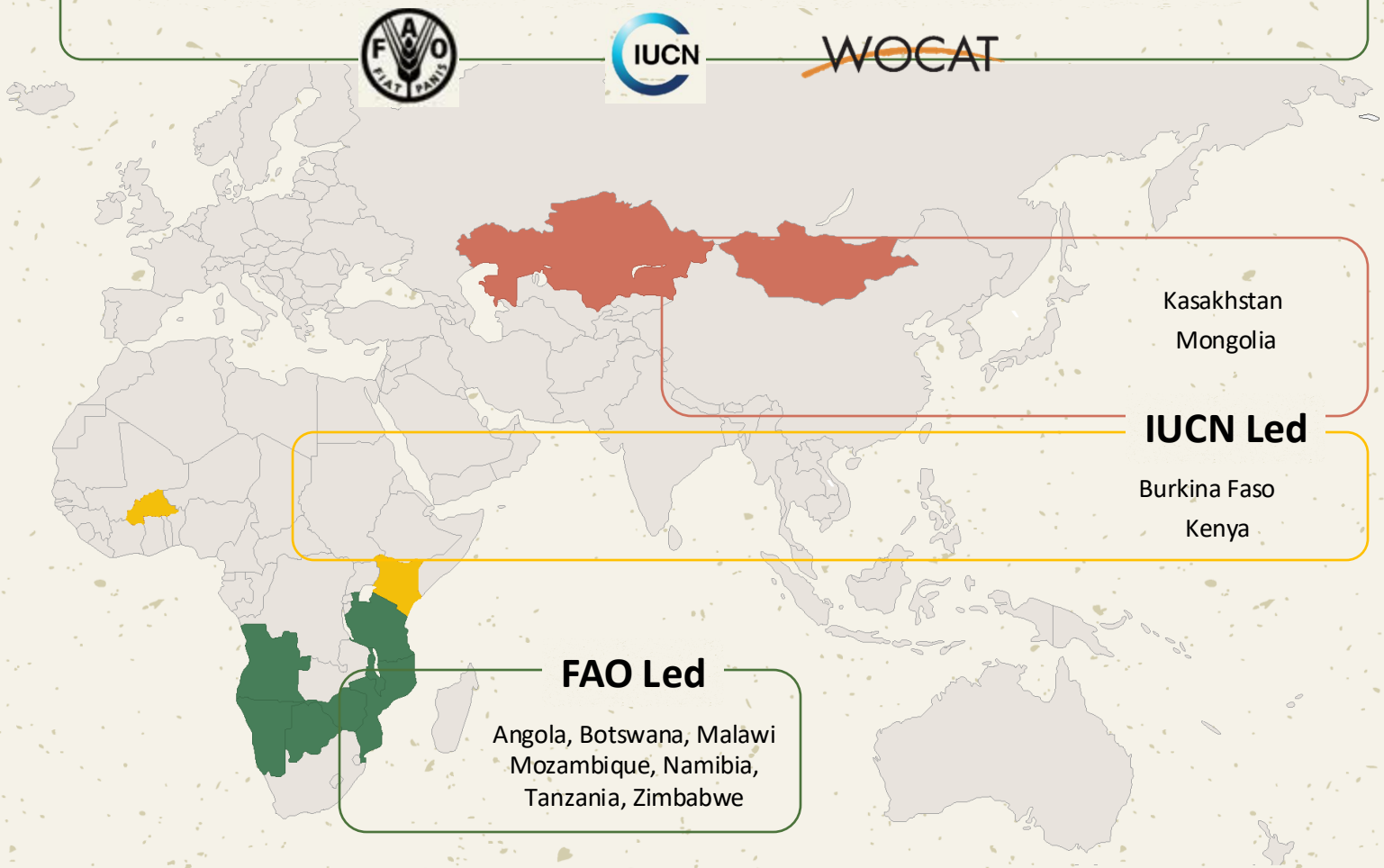
E-LEARNING SERIES | Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

The DSL-IP

Evidence-based Data for M&E and Informed Decision Making

Global Coordination overseeing 11 Child Projects



Kasakhstan
Mongolia

IUCN Led

Burkina Faso
Kenya

FAO Led

Angola, Botswana, Malawi
Mozambique, Namibia,
Tanzania, Zimbabwe

The DSL-IP

Evidence-based Data for M&E and Informed Decision Making

Remote sensing, Geospatial data

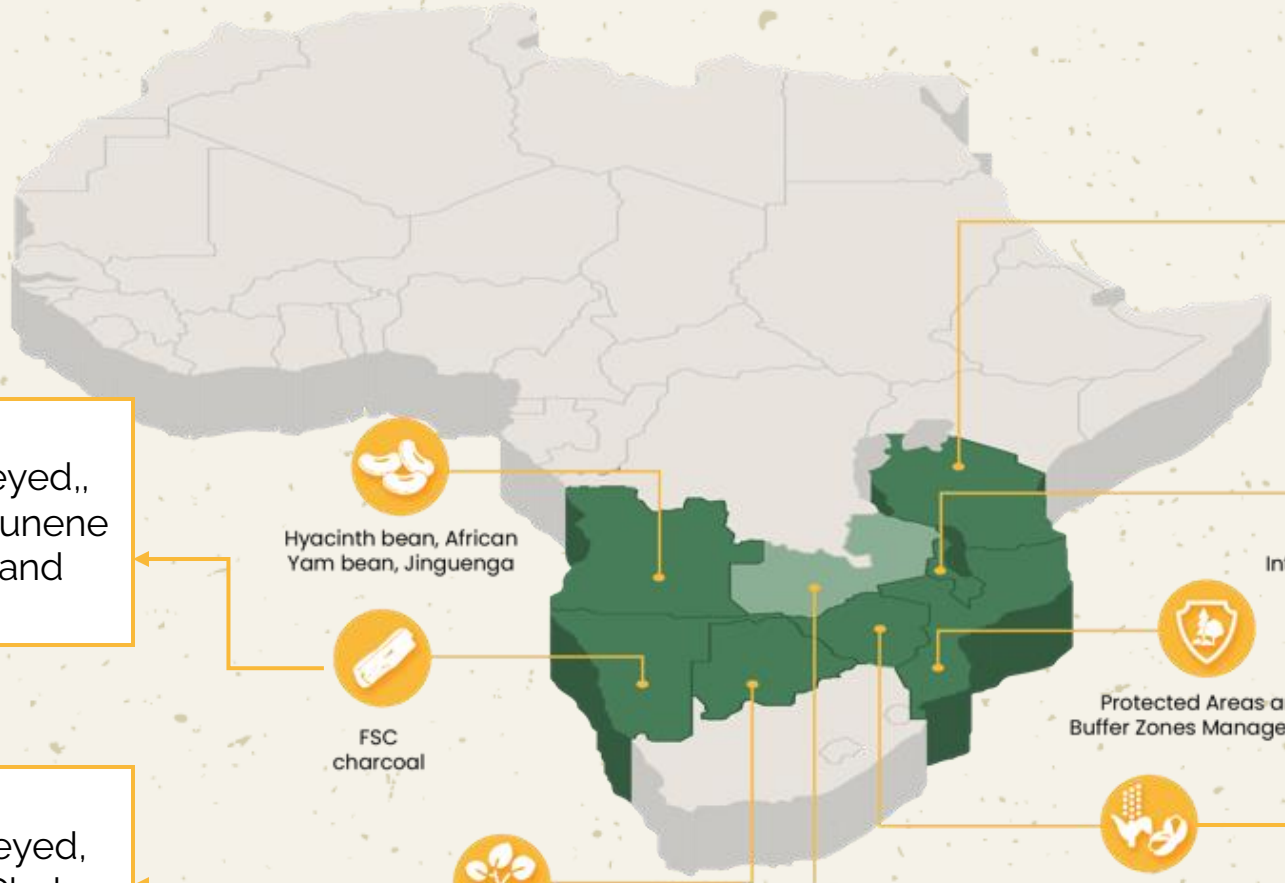
Value Chain Analysis, Multi-stakeholder consultations

Household level data: **SHARP+ and Behavioural Change Assessment**

INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY (ILAM)

Where was the too implemented?

Countries of implementations, scope and core themes



Tanzania
631 Farmers surveyed
In the districts of Kaliua, Mlele, Sikonge and Urambo

Namibia
559 farmers surveyed,,
In the districts of Cunene Cuvelai, Etosha and Kavango

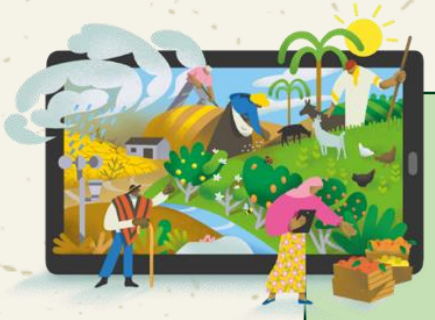
Malawi
394 Farmers surveyed,
In the districts of Mangochi, Ntcheu and Balaka

Botswana
538 farmers surveyed,
In the districts of Chobe and Tutume-Mosetse

Zimbabwe
514 Farmers surveyed,
In the districts of Chimanimani, Masvingo, Shurugwi, Bikita, Buhera, Chipinge, Chivi and Zaka

Integrated assessment

Resilience with SHARP+ and Behavioural Change



The "What"

Assesses the current practices and state of resilience/ vulnerability among farmers.

The "Why"

Explores the underlying reasons behind farmers' adoption or non-adoption of certain management practices.

Behaviour Change Assessment in Agroecological Transitions

What is SHARP+?

Overview of the tool

Self-evaluation and
Holistic
Assessment of Climate
Resilience of Farmers and
Pastoralists

Resilience assessment with a **holistic understanding**

Data collected **at the household level** through a digital survey

Analysis and **automatic calculation of scores**

Understand the **vulnerability factors**

Understand **adaptive capacities** of farmers

Identifies **prioritized actions** to support resilience

How does SHARP+ work?

Modules assessed and scoring system

4 domains

30 modules

Social

- HH characteristics
- Agri-production activities
- Land access
- Access to information
- Community cooperation
- Group membership
- Nutrition
- Decision-making (Household)
- Decision-making (Farm management)

Environmental

- Crop production
- Weed species and management
- Water access and management
- Water quality
- Soil quality and land degradation
- Land management practices
- Trees
- Shocks

Economical

- Farm inputs
- Energy sources
- Access to markets
- Income, expenditures and savings
- Major productive assets
- Access to financial services

Governance

- Government policies and programmes on climate change and sustainable agriculture

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For each module

Technical component (/10) — Factual information, external/ technical indication of resilience

+

Self-assessed adequacy component (/10) — Perceived satisfaction with a given aspect of the system or household

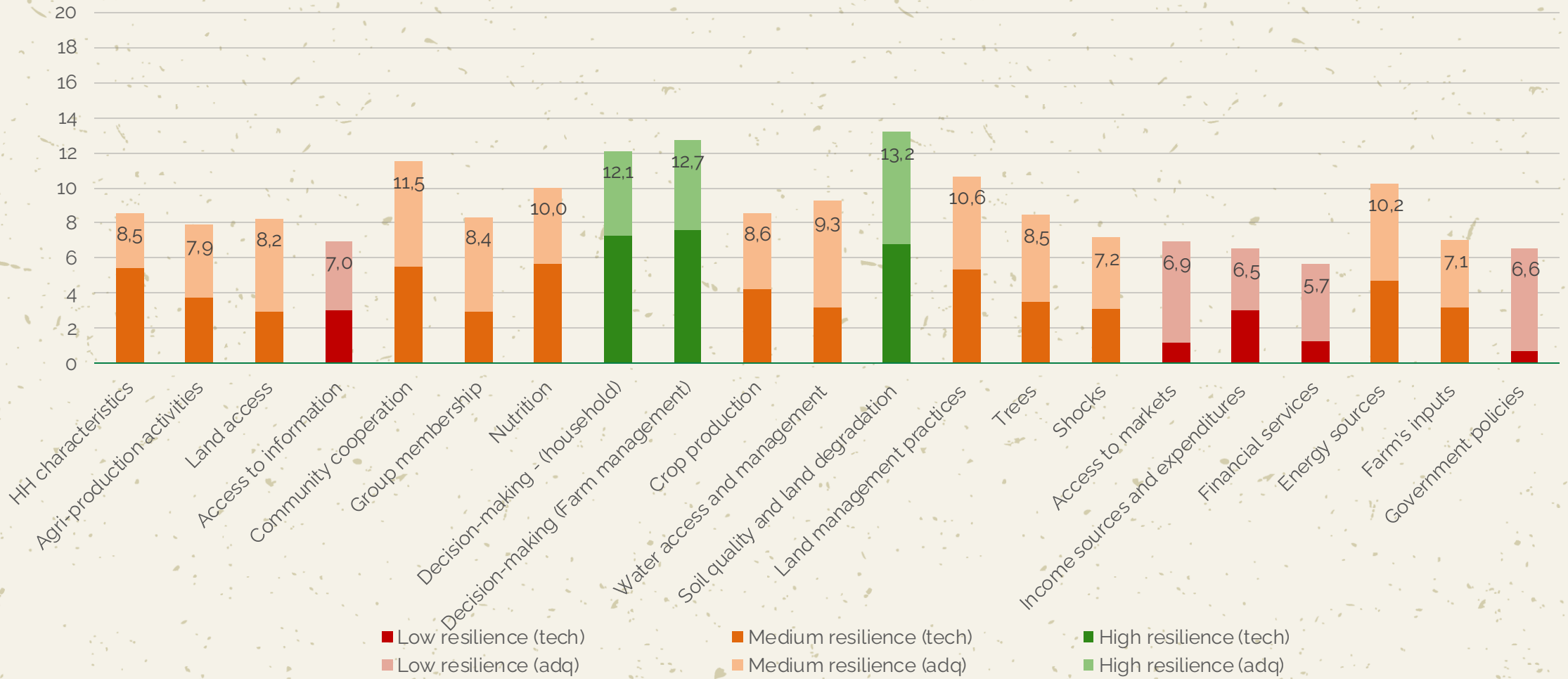
=

Coumpound resilience score (/20)

Low resilience level	0-7 points
Medium resilience level	7.01-12 points
High resilience level	12.01-20 points

Example of assessment results

Resilience scores per module



Assessing Barriers and Levers Behavioural Change

to increase farm level resilience

Information on application of desired behaviour

Main incentives for practicing desired behaviour

Main barriers for practicing the desired behaviour

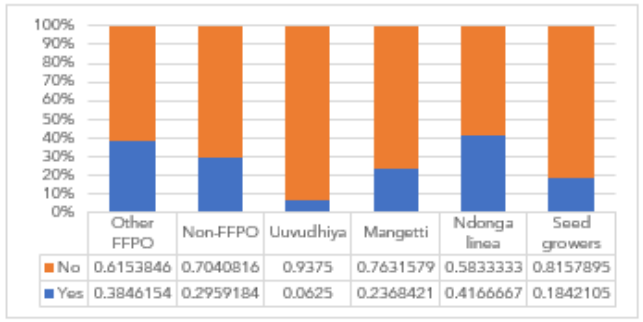
Identification of capacity needs and knowledge gaps

Summary of the module

This dashboard module presents data from the behavioural change assessment related to the cultivation of millet, a drought resilient neglected and underutilized crop. The visualizations explore key behavioural drivers, barriers, and enabling factors influencing adoption, comparing respondents who have adopted the practice ('doers') with those who have not ('non-doers'). The information on this sheet is disaggregated by producer organizations. The aim is to support the identification of strategic entry points for encouraging uptake and informing tailored interventions.

Module's descriptive analysis

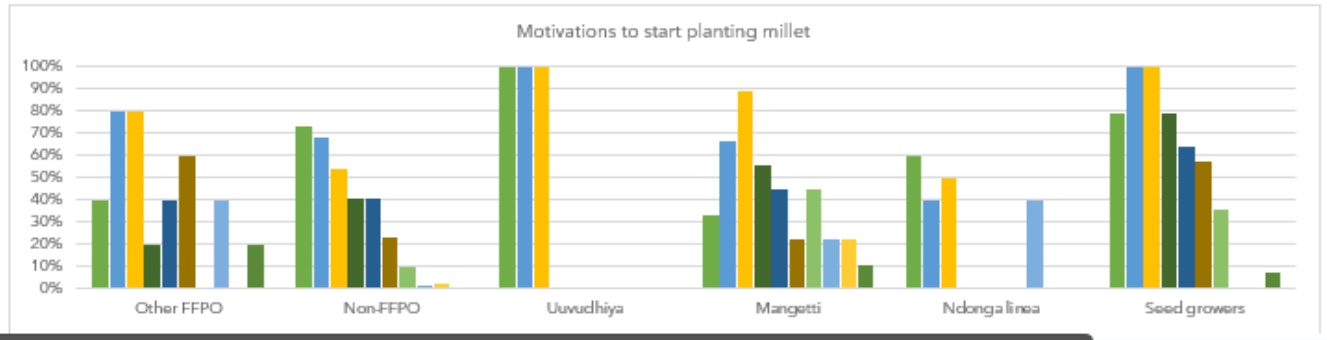
millet in the last 12 months %	Yes	No
Other FFPO	38.5%	61.5%
Non-FFPO	29.6%	70.4%
Uuvudhiya	6.3%	93.8%
Mangetti	23.7%	76.3%
Ndonga linea	41.7%	58.3%
Seed growers	18.4%	81.6%
Grand Total	27.7%	72.3%



Cultivation of Millet #	Yes	No
Other FFPO	5	8
Non-FFPO	116	276
Uuvudhiya	1	15
Mangetti	9	29
Ndonga linea	10	14
Seed growers	14	62
Grand Total	155	404

Doers - millet cultivation (n=155)

Motivations to start planting mil	Tradition	HH consumption needs	Nutritional value	Suitability of climate/soil	Diversification	Seed availability	Extension advice	Market demand	Peer motivation	Financial incentives/subsidies
Other FFPO	40%	80%	80%	20%	40%	60%	0%	40%	0%	20%
Non-FFPO	73%	68%	54%	41%	41%	23%	9%	2%	3%	0%
Uuvudhiya	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mangetti	33%	67%	89%	56%	44%	22%	44%	22%	22%	11%
Ndonga linea	60%	40%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%
Seed growers	79%	100%	100%	79%	64%	57%	36%	0%	0%	7%
Grand Total	70%	70%	61%	41%	40%	26%	13%	6%	3%	2%



Gender - Sustainable Charcoal | BC3. Devil's claw | BC4. Gender - Devil's Claw | BC5. Millet cultivation | BC6. Ge

Example from Assessments in Namibia

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Limitations and lessons learned

By combining Resilience assessment and Behavioural Change Analysis

Achievements

- **Reduced burden of repeated interviews**; less fatigue and frustration among respondents
- Rich insights into **what** happens in agroecosystems, **what** lower its resilience and **why** farmers behave a certain way
- Possibility to analyze findings in relation to each other through statistical tests

Limitations

- **Long questionnaires**; enumerator fatigue and lower data quality
- For very large samples, substantial workload for analyzing open-ended questions related to behavior change
- Behavior change methodology is only applicable if target behaviors are clearly defined in advance

Selection of the target behaviour needs to be **participatory and evidence-based to be aligned with farmers needs** (not forcing behaviour that does not actually align with farmers needs onto them)

Implementation step of the assessment

From design to impact

Step 1: Identification of desired behaviour

- Behaviours are defined based on project objectives, ensuring alignment with farmer needs and overarching goals such as LDN and livelihood improvement.
- Informed by findings from pre-assessments.

Step 2: Tailoring the questionnaire

- Integration of behavioural indicators into SHARP+
- Adaptation to the local socio-ecological context and project focus and refinement based on review by national PMU

Step 3: Enumerator training

- Capacity building on SHARP+ behavioural change approach
- Training on facilitation and data collection methods to limit biais

Step 4: Data collection

- Implementation by national enumerators
- Household survey conducted across project sites

Step 5: Data analysis and report writing

- Analysis and identification of key patterns
- Use of report for project implementation

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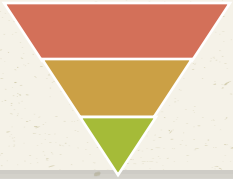
DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

From Insights to Action
Applying Results in Project Implementation

Geospatial data down to household level data

CoP 1



Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM)

- Geospatial data
- Household surveys
- Focus group discussions

CoP 2

Sustainable Landscape Production Framework (SLPF)

Farmer Field Schools, Forest and Farm Facilities, Community Seedbanks

For more information

New guidance document for practitioners

SHARP+ in brief

Factsheet Zimbabwe

Factsheet Malawi