

Designing for effectiveness and inclusivity in videoenabled agricultural extension

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github.com/bjvca/maizeUG



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CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research

Introduction

- Poor people often lack critical pieces of information, fail to notice, or belief things that are not true => Sub-optimal decision making (Banerjee and Duflo, 2011; Hanna et al., 2014; Dupas, 2011)
 - In agriculture: Information => adoption behavior & outcomes (Jack, 2013)
 - => Simply <u>providing information</u> can have substantial impact on outcomes!

 BUT: Seemingly small design attributes – framing, source, target can make a big difference in effectiveness and inclusivity of information campaigns

Research objective

We focus on the role of 2 gender related design attributes:

- gender (composition) of the messenger(s)
- gender (composition) of the recipient(s)

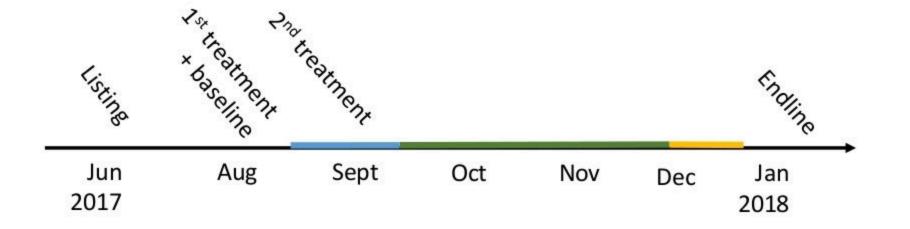
in making agricultural extension information campaigns more effective and inclusive among smallholder farm households.

Experimental design: 3² factorial design

		Messenger		
		Male	Female	Couple
	Male	385	385	369
Recipient	Female	385	385	369
× - ×	Couple	342	342	369

Context: Agricultural extension information campaign to increase adoption among maize farmers in Uganda

- Maize: key staple and cash crop in region
- Low yields and substantial gender yield gap (20 percent)
- · Almost no technology adoption, especially on women managed plots.
- Limited extension access, and severely male biased.



Treatments

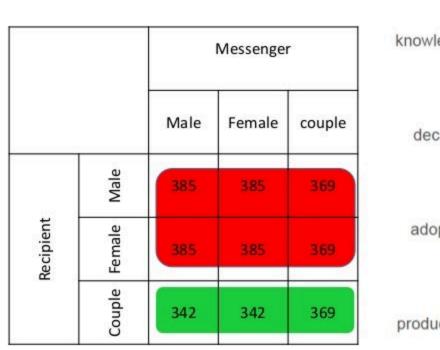


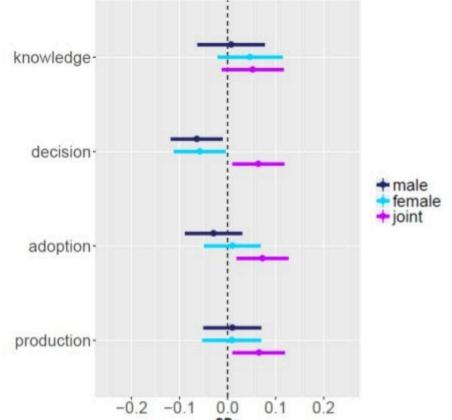


Outcomes

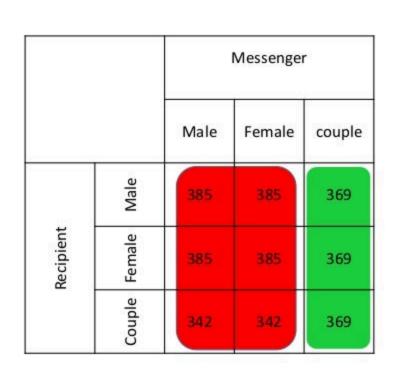
- Knowledge: index based on 4 multiple choice questions
- Decision making: index based on 10 decisions, such when to start planting, what spacing to use, which fertilizer to use, what seed to use,...
- Adoption: index based on 10 technologies and practices, such as timely planting, 2x1 spacing and 1 seed, inorganic fertilizer use, improved seed use,...
- Production: index based on productivity (kg/acre) and a subjective measure
 of productivity
- Outcomes disaggregated: male co-head, female co-head, and joint (male and female co-head together)

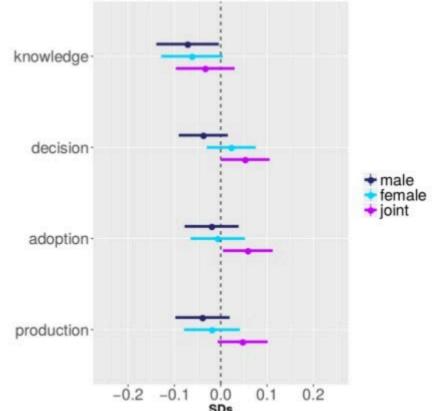
H1 results: Effect of reducing intra-HH information asymmetry (recipient = couple) – (recipient = male or female)



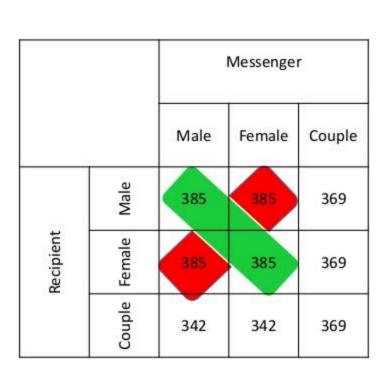


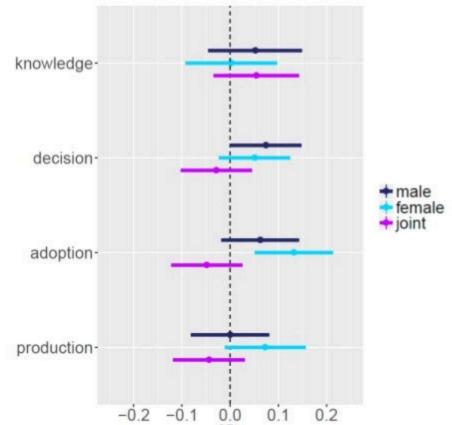
H2 results: Effect of priming a cooperative approach (messenger = couple) – (messenger = individual)





H3 results: Effect of gender homophily (messenger = recipient) – (messenger ≠ recipient)





Summary of results

- Gender attribute make a substantial difference in effectiveness and especially inclusivity:
 - Reducing information asymmetry => more joint decision-making, adoption and productivity
 - Promoting a cooperative approach to farming => more joint decisionmaking and adoption
 - 3. Gender homophily is important for adoption under women management
- Video = cost effective
 - High returns to a low-cost intervention: 2.5 US per household lead to almost 10 US more produced



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