

CGIAR GENDER AND ECONOMICS WORKSHOP

Advanced techniques for incorporating gender in research design, data collection and analysis for economists and other quantitative social scientists

September 14-16, 2016

IFPRI Headquarters, Washington DC USA

WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP SESSIONS	4
Day 1 (Wednesday, September 14)	4
Session 1: Analyzing Gender Issues in Agriculture: An introduction for quantitative social scientists ..	5
Session 2: Developing Research Questions and Identifying Methodologies	5
Session 3: Use of Qualitative Methods to Complement Quantitative Approaches	6
Session 4: Introduction to Small Group Discussions of Individual Research Projects	6
Day 2 (Thursday, September 15)	7
Session 5: Collecting Sex-Disaggregated Data	7
Session 6: Obtaining Data that is Useful for Gender Analysis	7
Session 7: Panel on Gender Research, Technology Adoption, and Impact Evaluation	8
Session 8: Panel by Participants on their own research	8
Day 3: Friday, September 16	9
Session 9: Small group discussions of individual work	9
Participants shared their experiences in collecting survey data and discussed how to apply ideas obtained in the workshop in their own work.	9
Session 10: Panel: Communicating and Publishing Research Findings.....	9
Session 11: Moving Forward and Building a Community of Practice	10
Post meeting Outreach	10
ANNEX A. WORKSHOP AGENDA	11
ANNEX B: PARTICIPANT LIST	12
ANNEX C: RESOURCES AND REFERENCES	23
ANNEX D: WORKSHOP EVALUATION	25

INTRODUCTION

CGIAR has committed to deliver agricultural innovation with concrete benefits for poor rural men and women. To achieve this goal, incorporating gender analysis in economics research (e.g. adoption studies, value chain analysis, constraints analysis, foresight studies, impact assessment) is essential to ground and orient the research of CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs).

While most of this research does not focus specifically on gender issues, it is often necessary to consider gender in order to adequately identify and address the key questions. Addressing gender in economics research involves more than using the right methods for collecting sex-disaggregated data. It has to begin with incorporating conceptually well-grounded questions about gender into the research design.

Frequently economists stumble across important gender issues in their work, but are not able to generate insightful analysis because the questions were poorly framed or research design was not appropriate. Consequently, rigorous analysis cannot be done nor the findings published. In addition, incorporating gender in economics research studies can benefit from sharing research designs, questions and data collection instruments across CGIAR Research Programs.

This workshop brought together 17 economists and quantitative social scientists in CGIAR interested in learning how to incorporate gender analyses into aspects of their research. Specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- Equip quantitative social scientists in the CGIAR with the concepts, methods, and tools needed to undertake quantitative analysis of gender issues in their work, through interaction with the workshop leaders, invited experts and intensive discussion of aspects of participants' own work-in-progress related to the topic;
- Provide workshop participants with an overview of what it takes to communicate their findings, whether through standard publication outlets or social media; and
- Lay the foundation of a community of practice for quantitative gender research in the CGIAR

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP SESSIONS

Day 1 (Wednesday, September 14)

Introductions and welcome

The workshop opened with a welcome address by Cheryl Doss, Gender Advisor for the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets and Agnes Quisumbing, Senior Research Fellow in IFPRI's Poverty Nutrition and Health Division and Theme Leader of the Cross-Cutting Gender Research Theme at IFPRI.

The CGIAR Consortium Senior Gender Advisor, Jacqueline Ashby, set the context for the workshop, summarizing the institutional history of gender research within the Consortium. Recently, the CGIAR board approved a system level gender research strategy in which the institutional policy is to ensure each program has a gender research coordinator and funds are earmarked specifically for gender research. The hope is that interaction between each CRP or each center's gender research coordinator and staff will increase collaboration between staff working on gender. The aim is to expand the work beyond anthropology and sociology, the disciplines of many CGIAR gender researchers, towards a conscious articulation of gender research with a quantitative component. Following the workshop, the gender network plans to send out a call for proposals targeting collaborative research on gender.

Participants then shared their expectations for the workshop, which included learning:

- How to integrate gender in a systematic way into current research
- How to incorporate gender in a cost-effective way
- The most important information to collect for gender analysis
- How the perspective of gender and gender analysis can be made context specific
- How to rigorously quantify gender using econometrics
- What the right "so what" questions are
- What methodological sequence is best when conducting gender analysis

Session 1: Analyzing Gender Issues in Agriculture: An introduction for quantitative social scientists

(Agnes Quisumbing, IFPRI Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division)

The first presentation by Agnes Quisumbing introduced participants to basic concepts in gender analysis and how to think about applying concepts in quantitative, empirical work. The session covered topics such as defining the unit of analysis, the use of sex-disaggregated data, individual vs. household-level indicators, appropriate variables and techniques to use in econometric analyses. Illustrations were provided using examples from papers testing the unitary vs. the collective model in four countries, and on differences in agricultural productivity between men and women in Burkina Faso and Uganda.

Quisumbing reviewed concepts of the unitary vs. the collective model of household behavior and discussed the role of bargaining power within the household. She emphasized that gender is socially constructed and context specific and therefore understanding local gender norms is essential when creating indicators of bargaining power and interpreting findings from quantitative analysis. The presentation also noted the importance of developing a comprehensive household roster when collecting data and examining interactions between sex with mediating variables in the analysis to help capture the effect of gender on outcomes.

Her full presentation can be found here

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uiqleudqqdsvujb/AACZEaHIC5iM3u4RywNsTat3a?dl=0>

Session 2: Developing Research Questions and Identifying Methodologies

(Cheryl Doss, CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets)

In the second session, Cheryl Doss discussed ways to incorporate gender when designing studies and how to ensure that the research questions about gender can be used to inform the technical research team and produce a publishable paper. When conducting gender research it is important to define your research questions in advance and match data collection methods to answer your questions. Then for each research question ask, “What do we mean by gender in this context? This is useful for determining the appropriate unit of analysis. To conclude the session, respondents shared their research questions with the group.

Her full presentation can be found here

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uiqleudqqdsvujb/AACZEaHIC5iM3u4RywNsTat3a?dl=0>

Session 3: Use of Qualitative Methods to Complement Quantitative Approaches

(Sunny Kim and Jessica Heckert, Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division)

In this session, Sunny Kim, a nutritionist and Jessica Heckert, a demographer talked about how qualitative methods can complement quantitative approaches in rigorous gender research. Their presentation outlined several qualitative methods and highlighted how various methods can be applied to add richness to quantitative data and explore the “why” and “how” questions in a research study. Kim described sampling strategies used in qualitative research and highlighted two studies where qualitative data impacted research findings. In general, researchers must consider the tradeoffs of using different methods and employ those that will most effectively address specific research questions. Both Kim and Heckert emphasized that doing good qualitative work requires careful attention to the research question, research design, well-trained qualitative researchers, and adequate resources. They also pointed out that good qualitative work can produce a research product that is valuable in its own right, and should not be confused with the focus groups and key informant interviews that are often done informally as part of pre-testing.

Their presentation can be found here:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uiqleudqqdsvujb/AACZEaHIC5iM3u4RywNsTat3a?dl=0>

Session 4: Introduction to Small Group Discussions of Individual Research Projects

Participants were assigned to small groups based on research interests and stage of research to discuss their research projects. In the groups, participants discussed the successes and challenges faced in their research project and identified ways to move forward. At the end of the session they then came together in a plenary to present the key issues that were discussed.

Common challenges included:

- Difficulty collecting data from female respondents
- Selecting female survey respondent in polygamous households
- Financial constraints with respect to questionnaire length, sample size, and the need to pay male and female interviewers

Day 2 (Thursday, September 15)

Session 5: Collecting Sex-Disaggregated Data

(Cheryl Doss, CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets)

In the morning session, Cheryl Doss presented on the topic of collecting sex-disaggregated data. Much of the focus was on what the appropriate unit of analysis should be: individual worker, farmer, or trader; household or farm; agricultural plot; producer organization, etc. In addition, she discussed who to interview. Depending on the research question, it may be appropriate to interview one household member, the principal couple, or those responsible for key activities. For some survey questions, it may be appropriate to have a proxy respondent answer for others, while for questions on beliefs, perceptions, or knowledge, a person must answer for him or herself.

The presentation highlighted the need for researchers to understand gender roles and social dynamic to ensure data collection methods are context specific. Participants shared experiences and strategies for collecting meaningful sex-disaggregated data in areas where it is difficult to interview both men and women.

Her presentation can be found here:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uiqleudqqdsvujb/AACZEaHIC5iM3u4RywNsTat3a?dl=0>

Session 6: Obtaining Data that is Useful for Gender Analysis

(Markus Goldstein, World Bank Gender Innovation Lab)

Markus Goldstein with the World Bank opened the session with a presentation on sampling and power calculations for gender analysis from an impact evaluation perspective. In his experience, impact evaluations are often not sufficiently powered to conduct gender analysis. When calculating sample size, it is essential to determine the smallest effect you want to be able to detect program effects or prompt a policy response. As a general rule of thumb, to detect a gender effect at the 50% level, he recommends multiplying the sample by size by four.

It is also important to consider the variance of outcomes when determining sample size. When outcomes have a larger variance, the sample has to be larger. One way to estimate the variance of outcomes before selecting your sample size is by using pre-existing data from a similar population. He touched on other strategies to increase power such as training survey enumerators well to reduce variance, conducting follow-up surveys, and being realistic about program uptake.

His full presentation can be found here:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uiqleudqqdsvujb/AACZEaHIC5iM3u4RywNsTat3a?dl=0>

Session 7: Panel on Gender Research, Technology Adoption, and Impact Evaluation

In this workshop session, a panel of experienced researchers discussed how they integrated gender into their studies. Panelists focused on their gender research questions, how they designed their studies (including observational and experimental studies), and how they used different methods to answer gender research questions.

1. David Spielman and Patrick Ward shared insights from research on gender preferences for technology adoption in Bihar, India.
2. Neha Kumar discussed work on experimental games and willingness to pay for weather insurance in Bangladesh in her presentation on “Insuring against the weather: Exploring the Gender Dimensions”. Her full presentation can be found here: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uiqleudqqdsvujb/AACZEaHIC5iM3u4RywNsTat3a?dl=0>
3. Shalini Roy discussed how attention to gender differences in asset control and ownership enhanced the understanding of the gendered impacts of a transfer program in Bangladesh in her presentation, “Gender in impact evaluation: Analyzing gendered impacts of BRAC’s “Targeting the Ultra Poor” (TUP) program in Bangladesh”. Her full presentation can be found here: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uiqleudqqdsvujb/AACZEaHIC5iM3u4RywNsTat3a?dl=0>
4. Dan Gilligan presented “Including Gender in Research Designs on Technology Adoption” drawing on IFPRI’s impact evaluations, notably the Reaching End User program of the HarvestPlus Orange Sweet Potato and a new program, mNutrition, in Tanzania. His full presentation can be found here: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uiqleudqqdsvujb/AACZEaHIC5iM3u4RywNsTat3a?dl=0>

Session 8: Panel by Participants on their own research

Four participants presented their own research to the group:

1. Shiferaw Feleke - “[Gender Differentials in Farm Household Income Distribution in Southern Ethiopia](#)”
2. Prakashan C. Veettil “[Small farmers’ preferences for the Design of Certification schemes: Does gender matter?](#)”
3. Khondoker A Mottaleb - “[Intra-Household Resource Allocation Under Negative Income Shock A Natural Experiment](#)”
4. Taku Tsusaka - “[Do Commercialization and Mechanization of a “Women’s Crop” Disempower Women Farmers?](#)”

Day 3: Friday, September 16

Session 9: Small group discussions of individual work

Participants shared their experiences in collecting survey data and discussed how to apply ideas obtained in the workshop in their own work.

Session 10: Panel: Communicating and Publishing Research Findings

(Howdy Bouis, Harvest Plus, Krista Jacobs, USAID, and Agnes Quisumbing, IFPRI)

Howdy Bouis presented on the role of communications in Harvest Plus. Building an effective communications strategy has helped Harvest Plus increase the uptake of biofortified crops in African countries. It is not only important to build evidence, researchers need to communicate and advocate the evidence to build support for a product or program. His full presentation can be found [here](#).

Krista Jacobs with USAID then discussed how researchers can best communicate with donors and development practitioners. In general, donors want to know where they should be allocating their funds, why, and what they can expect to get out of it. She encouraged researchers to develop two-page briefs that describe the problem, what you did, how you did it, what you learned, what the donors need to do about it. Using infographics is a great way to communicate information about an issue to a range of audiences.

In the final presentation, Agnes Quisumbing offered tips for successfully publishing your research in academic journals:

- Make sure you have interesting research questions and match methods to your questions
- Engage with others through conferences – building social capital makes a difference when it came to publishing
- Get your research out there – discussion papers and briefs
- Choose journals carefully and make sure English is well edited
- Revise and resubmit – engage with reviewer and answer the questions
- Make sure that your study is methodologically sound and the results are robust before you

Session 11: Moving Forward and Building a Community of Practice

(Cheryl Doss, CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets)

To conclude the workshop, Cheryl Doss facilitated a group discussion focused on building a community of practice for cross-program collaboration and mentoring, particularly for future publications. Participants asked what activities they could undertake to share knowledge gained from the workshop with colleagues and expand gender research in CGIAR. The group identified ways the CG gender network could support their own gender research work and collaboration on gender research questions, data collection methods or analysis. Suggestions included providing advisory and financial support, additional trainings and developing a standardized gender module that could be incorporated into surveys.

Post meeting Outreach

(Simone Staiger, Martina Mascarenhas, CIAT; Jacqueline Ashby, System Office)

Follow-up actions are planned as follows and results will be posted on

<https://gender.cgiar.org/blog/2016/09/14/gender-and-economics-workshop/>

1. A workshop summary and related resources are being shared with participants. (October)
2. The results of the workshop evaluation (see Annex D), plus the link to the updated workshop webpage are being sent to participants, together with an invitation to join the following activities:
3. Cheryl Doss will lead a session at the network's annual meeting on gender and economics and socialize workshop content and outcomes (November)
4. The network communications and knowledge sharing team will
 - a. Write a general blog post about the workshop (October)
 - b. Set up a shared space on Gendernet for workshop participants and interested network members to share information, questions and answers. (October)
 - c. Follow up with selected participants to write 3 stories in blog post format about their current research and how they are implemented workshop learnings into their work (November, December)
 - d. Organize a virtual meeting (2 meetings to cover 2 time zones). In each call, three gender and economics workshop participants will present their current research and how they are using workshop learnings. A Gender research coordinator of a related CRP will discuss the work with the presenter. All workshop participants and network members are invited. A blog post will be written on the event. (mid-December)
5. A Learning brief on gender and economics will be written by the CGIAR gender network coordination. (December)

ANNEX A. WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day 1	Wednesday, September 14
8:30am-9:00am	Registration
9:00am-9:30am	Welcome and introductions <i>Jacqueline Ashby, Cheryl Doss</i>
9:30am-10:30am	Analyzing Gender Issues in Agriculture: An introduction for quantitative social scientists <i>Agnes Quisumbing</i>
10:30am-10:45am	Break
10:45am -12:30pm	Developing Research Questions and Identifying Methodologies <i>Cheryl Doss</i>
12:30pm-1:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm-2:30pm	Use of Qualitative Methods to Complement Quantitative Approaches <i>Jessica Heckert and Sunny Kim</i>
2:30pm-2:45pm	Introduction to Small Group Discussions of Individual Research Projects
2:45pm-3:00pm	Break
3:00pm-5:00pm	Group discussions
5:00pm-5:15pm	Wrap-up, Day 1
7:00pm	Group Dinner

Day 2	Thursday, September 15
9:00am-10:15am	Collecting Sex-Disaggregated Data <i>Cheryl Doss</i>
10:15am-10:30am	Break
10:30am-12:30pm	Obtaining Data that is Useful for Gender Analysis <i>Markus Goldstein, Gender Innovation Lab, World Bank</i>
12:30pm-1:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm-3:30pm	Panel on Research on Gender, Technology Adoption, and Impact Evaluation <i>David Spielman and Patrick Ward, IFPRI; Dan Gilligan, IFPRI; Neha Kumar, IFPRI; Shalini Roy, IFPRI</i>
3:30pm-3:45pm	Break
3:45pm-4:45pm	Panel by workshop participants on their own research
4:45pm-5:00pm	Wrap-up, Day 2

Day 3	Friday, December 4
8:30am-9:45am	Small group discussions of individual work
9:45am-10:00am	Break
10:00am-11:30am	Panel: Communicating and Publishing Research Findings <i>Howdy Bouis, Harvest Plus; Krista Jacobs, USAID; Agnes Quisumbing, IFPRI</i>
11:30am-12:15pm	Moving Forward and Building a Community of Practice <i>Cheryl Doss</i>
12:15pm-12:30pm	Wrap-up and closing

ANNEX B: PARTICIPANT LIST

WORKSHOP ORGANIZERS

Agnes Quisumbing
Senior Research Fellow
Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division at IFPRI
A.quisumbing@cgiar.org

Agnes Quisumbing, a senior research fellow, co-leads a research program that examines how closing the gap between men's and women's ownership and control of assets may lead to better development outcomes. Her past work at IFPRI analyzed the factors that enable individuals, households, and communities to move out of poverty over the long term, and on how resource allocation within households and families affects the design and outcome of development policies. Her research interests include poverty, gender, property rights, and economic mobility. She led a study on intrahousehold allocation and development policy in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, and South Africa. She has also worked on women's land rights in Ghana, the Philippines, and Sumatra. She has been involved in longitudinal studies in Bangladesh, Guatemala, and the Philippines, and is currently engaged in impact evaluations of agricultural development programs, focusing on their impacts on gender asset inequality, in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. A citizen of the Philippines, Quisumbing joined IFPRI in 1995. She received her Ph.D. and M.A. in economics from the University of the Philippines, Quezon City, and her A.B. in economics from De La Salle University in Manila. Before joining IFPRI, Quisumbing worked at the University of the Philippines, Diliman and Los Baños; the World Bank; Yale University; and the International Rice Research Institute.

Cheryl Doss
Gender Advisor
CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets
cheryl.doss@qeh.ox.ac.uk

Currently, her primary teaching is with the M.Phil. in Development Studies at Oxford. Previously, she has taught extensively at both the graduate and undergraduate levels at Yale University. Among her research projects, she co-leads the Gender Asset Gap Project, a large-scale effort to collect data and measure individual asset and wealth holdings for men and women in Ecuador, Ghana, and Karnataka, India. This research examines best practices for collecting individual data on assets and also quantifies women's ownership of and control over productive assets. Cheryl Doss works with a range of international organizations on issues including best approaches for collecting sex-disaggregated data, gender and agriculture, intrahousehold resource allocation, and women's asset ownership. Currently, she is the gender advisor for the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). In recent years, she has also worked with UN Women, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the World Bank, DFID the Africa Development Bank, and the UN Foundation on issues of women's asset ownership.

Jacqueline Ashby
Senior Advisor, Gender in Research
CGIAR System Organization

Dr. Ashby is a development sociologist, researcher, teacher and senior manager with international development experience in social change, technology development and poverty reduction in agricultural and food systems. She is currently employed at the CGIAR System Organization as senior advisor on the integration of gender in the CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs). Previously, Dr. Ashby worked as Director of Research at the international Center for Agricultural Research (CIAT) where she was responsible for launching, fundraising and coordinating the Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PGRA) Program from 1997-2000, with a focus on building evidence and publications on the impact of farmer participation, the scientific use of participatory research methods and indigenous technical knowledge in plant breeding and agricultural technology development. Her current research interests focus on comparative research on gender differences in technology adoption.

WORKSHOP PRESENTERS

Howarth Bouis
Institute Fellow and HarvestPlus Advisor
Harvest Plus

Howarth Bouis will be awarded the 2016 World Food Prize, along with colleagues from the International Potato Center (CIP), for his pioneering work in ending global hidden hunger through biofortification. Their work with sweet potato has already improved the health of over 15 million people by reducing “hidden hunger”. Several hundred million will potentially benefit in coming decades. Howarth Bouis is the founder and director of the HarvestPlus program, which is coordinated by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). HarvestPlus is dedicated to promoting nutrition, health, and livelihoods by enriching staple food crops with micronutrients, a process known as biofortification. Bouis pioneered this concept in the early 1990s and has devoted his career to turning this idea into a global movement that currently reaches more than 15 million smallholder farming families in low-income countries. As director of HarvestPlus, Bouis coordinates an interdisciplinary, global effort to breed and disseminate micronutrient-rich staple food crops to reduce hidden hunger among malnourished populations. Since 1993, he has sought to promote biofortification within the CGIAR consortium, among national agricultural research centers, and in the international agriculture and nutrition communities. He received his BA in Economics from Stanford University and his MA and PhD from Stanford University's Food Research Institute. After receiving his PhD, Bouis was offered a postdoctoral position in 1982 in the Food Consumption and Nutrition Division of IFPRI to undertake a two-year research project on the Philippines. He subsequently worked as a Research Fellow and Senior Research Fellow in the same division. His research concentrated on understanding how economic factors affect food demand and nutrition outcomes, particularly in Asia.

Daniel Gilligan
Deputy Division Director
Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division at IFPRI

Dan Gilligan is Deputy Division Director in IFPRI's Poverty, Health and Nutrition Division. His research addresses the economics of household investments in childhood nutrition and education in developing countries, as well as the impact and cost-effectiveness of social protection and agricultural and nutrition interventions. Much of his research is based on experimental and quasi-experimental impact evaluations. Two recent projects address (i) the role of information and social networks in the diffusion and sustainable adoption of biofortified crops, and (ii) parental incentives to improve cognitive outcomes for children attending early childhood development centers. Dan's research has been featured in The New York Times, the Economist, The Atlantic online and in blog posts at the World Bank and The Guardian online. Dan holds a Ph.D. in Agricultural and Resource Economics from University of Maryland

Markus Goldstein
Lead Economist

World Bank Gender Innovation Lab

Markus Goldstein is a development economist with experience working in Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and South Asia. He is currently a Lead Economist in the Office of the Chief Economist for Africa at the World Bank, where he leads the Gender Innovation Lab. His current research centers on issues of gender and economic activity, focusing on agriculture and small scale enterprises. He is currently involved in a number of impact evaluations on these topics across Africa. Markus has taught at the London School of Economics, the University of Ghana, Legon, and Georgetown University. He holds a PhD from the University of California, Berkeley.

Jessica Heckert

Associate Research Fellow

Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division at IFPRI

Jessica Heckert is an Associate Research Fellow in the Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division. She is a social demographer and earned a Ph.D. in Demography and Human Development & Family Studies from the Pennsylvania State University in 2013. Currently, she studies 1) the impacts of large-scale nutrition interventions on maternal and child health and nutrition in Burundi and Guatemala and 2) the links between women's empowerment and maternal and child health and nutrition. Her previous work has focused on health and migration during adolescence.

Krista Jacobs

Gender Advisor

USAID Bureau for Food Security

Krista Jacobs is a Gender Advisor in USAID/BFS and development economist whose work focuses on gender, food security, and assets. Current and recent work includes advising agricultural projects on gender integration, program evaluation, developing methods to measure women's and men's land and asset rights, building gender capacity of community-based programs, and building the monitoring and evaluation capacity of local civil-society organizations. Her work has focused in East and West Africa. Dr. Jacobs holds a PhD in Agricultural and Resource Economics from the University of California, Davis.

Sunny Kim

Research Fellow

Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division at IFPRI

Sunny Kim is a Research Fellow in the Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division at IFPRI, where she joined as a postdoctoral fellow in 2012. Her research focuses on evaluating program impacts on maternal and child health and nutrition as well as the implementation processes and uptake of interventions using mixed methods. Her current work involves the process and impact evaluations of large-scale nutrition interventions, particularly the Alive & Thrive initiative for infant and young child nutrition in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Vietnam, and the operational studies of the government women's and child health and nutrition services in India. Sunny received her PhD in International Nutrition from Cornell University and her MPH in International Health Promotion from George Washington University. She holds a BA in Molecular and Cell Biology from the University of California, Berkeley. Before joining IFPRI, Sunny worked for eight years as a Technical Officer in the Nutrition Unit at the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO).

Neha Kumar**Senior Research Fellow****Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division at IFPRI**

Neha Kumar is a Research Fellow in the Poverty Health and Nutrition Division at IFPRI where she joined as a postdoctoral fellow in 2008. An economist by training, she has research experience in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, in countries such as Ethiopia, Uganda, Bangladesh and India, on issues relating to poverty, agriculture, risk management, gender and social protection. Her current research focusses on impact evaluation of large scale social protection as well as agricultural interventions, risk management, gendered impacts of shocks, reforms and interventions. Neha received her PhD in economics from Boston University in 2008. She holds a Masters and Bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Delhi. Prior to joining IFPRI Neha has worked at the World Bank and CARE India.

Shalini Roy**Research Fellow****Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division at IFPRI**

Shalini Roy is a Research Fellow in the Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division (PHND) of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Her research focuses on households' economic behavior related to social protection, nutrition, agriculture, gender, and early childhood development. Much of her work is based on impact evaluations of development programming in these areas, with a particular interest in how programs both affect and are affected by intrahousehold dynamics. Her work spans South Asia (with a regional focus in Bangladesh), Africa, and Latin America. Recent research includes comparing impacts of food and cash transfers on food security, nutrition, gender dynamics, and early childhood development in Bangladesh and Uganda; evaluating impacts of large-scale cash transfer projects in Mali, Brazil, and Mexico; and assessing gender- and nutrition-related impacts of agricultural projects in Bangladesh. Shalini has been at IFPRI since 2009 and holds a Ph.D in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania.

David Spielman**Senior Research Fellow****Environment and Production Technology Division at IFPRI**

David J. Spielman, a U.S. national, joined the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in 2004, and is currently a senior research fellow based in Washington, DC. His research agenda covers a range of topics including agricultural science, technology and innovation policy; seed systems and input markets; and community-driven rural development. Prior to this, David was posted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia with IFPRI's Knowledge, Innovation, and Capacity Division. Earlier in his career, he worked on agriculture and rural development issues for the World Bank (Washington, D.C.), the Aga Khan Development Network (Pakistan), and several other organizations. His work maintains a regional emphasis on East Africa and South Asia. David received a Ph.D. in Economics from American University in 2003, an M.Sc. in Development Studies from the London School of Economics in 1993, and a B.A. in International Relations from Tufts University in 1992.

Patrick Ward
Research Fellow

Environment and Production Technology Division at IFPRI

Patrick Ward joined IFPRI as a postdoctoral fellow in the Environment and Production Technology Division in 2012. His research primarily focuses on policy and behavioral issues related to agricultural risk management and new agricultural technologies and practices to promote sustainable agricultural intensification. He earned a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from Purdue University in 2011 with a specialization in international development.

WORKSHOP ATTENDEES

Aktar Ali
Agricultural Economist, SEP
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) - Pakistan
Akhter.ali@cgiar.org

Bedru B. Balana
Researcher – Economics
International Water Management Institute (IWMI) – West Africa
B.Balana@cgiar.org

Dr Bedru B. Balana is a Researcher-Economics at the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), West Africa office (Ghana, Accra). Prior to joining IWMI he worked as a Lecturer and Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Mekelle, Ethiopia (1995-2007) and Research Scientist (Environmental Economist) at the James Hutton Institute, UK (2008- Aug. 2014). Bedru obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics (1994) from Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia); Master Degree in Economics (2000) from Punjab University-Chandigarh (India); and a PhD (2007) in Bioscience Engineering (Environmental Economics) from the Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium). Bedru has researched extensively in the economics and management of natural resources. His research interests include integrated economic and biophysical analysis of environmental & natural resources management options (with particular focus on water resources and land economics); agri-environmental policy analysis; economics of ecosystem services and livelihoods/poverty; and environmental valuation. Methodologically, his expertise include econometric analysis, cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis, choice modelling, multi-criteria methods, environmental valuation, and mathematical programming methods.

Genowefa Blundo Canto
Impact Assessment Post Doc
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
G.blundo@cgiar.org

Prakashan Chellattan Veettil
Agricultural Economist
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) – India
p.chellattanveettil@irri.org

Prakashan is a researcher learning from field, and transfer the knowledge to scientific and policy discussions. Trained in agricultural economics, my main works and interests are on improving the livelihood of small and marginal people by means of resource utilization and technology innovations harmonizing with the environment.

Paul M. Dontsop Nguetzet
Impact Economist
SARD-SC at IITA-DR Congo
P.Dontsop@cgiar.org

Paul Martin Dontsop Nguetzet is a Impact Economist – SARD-SC at IITA-DR Congo. He is Cameroonian. He obtained his BSc in Economics from the University of Yaounde II (SOA) in 2001, MSc in Economics from the same university in 2002, and another MSc and PhD in Agricultural Economics from the University of Ibadan in 2006 and 2011, respectively. Prior to this appointment, he worked as a Consultant at Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice) in Cotonou, Benin Republic. He was a Research Assistant in the CAADP Project of IITA, Ibadan, from January to September 2009 and at the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan from January to December 2008.

Shiferaw Feleke
Agricultural Economist
IITA
S.Feleke@cgiar.org

Shiferaw Feleke, from Ethiopia, is an Agricultural Economist. He has MSc in Agricultural Economics (2002) and a PhD (2006), both from the University of Florida, USA. Before his appointment, he was a Research Associate at the Center for Tobacco Grower Research, Agricultural Policy Analysis Center, University of Tennessee (2007- 2013). He also worked as Research Associate at the Dairy Systems Management, University of Florida (2006- 2007). He was also Research Assistant at the Food and Resource Economics Department, University of Florida (2000- 2006).

Ted Horbulyk
Principal Researcher – Economics
International Water Management Institute (IWMI) - Sri Lanka
T.Horbulyk@cgiar.org

Ted Horbulyk is an economist with significant field experience applying economic methods to water resources and other environmental challenges across the developing world. He has specialized training in environmental, agricultural and development economics, combined with extensive professional experience in public policy, governance, project design and management. He has worked as a consultant to a number of international agencies, and has collaborated with community and private sector partners as well as government agencies. He has taught and led groups and teams, and has represented organizations to the government, the public and other stakeholders. Ted's expertise in program and project evaluation is founded on years of academic research and teaching in cost-benefit analysis, combined with developing country application of results-based management and project evaluation. He has extensive experience in building the capacity of developing-country researchers to undertake environmental policy research. His work on public policy has also examined public pensions, income stabilization, market regulation and biotechnology.

Alwin Keil
Senior Agricultural Economist
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) - India

A.Keil@cgiar.org

Dr. Keil is an Agricultural Economist with CIMMYT's Socioeconomics Program, based in New Delhi, India. Before joining CIMMYT in January 2013, I held a position as an assistant professor at the Department of Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences in the Tropics and Subtropics at the University of Hohenheim, Germany. Research focus: farm households' risk management, technology adoption, efficiency analysis. Countries worked in: India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Zambia.

Enoch Kikulwe
Associate Scientist, Rural Socio-Economist
Bioversity - Uganda

e.kikulwe@cgiar.org

Kai Mausch
Scientist, Markets, Institutions and Policies
ICRISAT - Kenya

K.Mausch@cgiar.org

Michele Mbo'o-Tchouawou
Development and Gender Economist
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

M.Mboo-Tchouawou@cgiar.org

Michele is a development and gender economist with ReSAKSS-ECA and the Poverty Gender and Impact team at ILRI. Before joining ReSAKSS and ILRI, she served as a research officer at the African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) in Nairobi and worked as a Postdoctoral research fellow at the Ecole Polytechnique in France. As a Cameroonian citizen, Michele did her undergraduate studies on economics in Rabat, Morocco, and received a PhD in Economics and a master's degree in Networks Economics and Information Management from the University of Paris-Sud 11.

Khondoker A. Mottaleb
Applied Socio-Economist, Socioeconomics Program
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

K.mottaleb@cgiar.org

Khondoker A. Mottaleb is an Agricultural Economist at Socioeconomics Program, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), El Batan Texcoco, Mexico. Prior joining in CIMMYT, Khondoker worked in International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, Philippines and GRIPS, Tokyo, Japan, as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Applied economic research including households decision making and choice under risk and complexity are the research areas of Khondoker.

Adewale Oparinde
Research Fellow, Harvest Plus
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
A.Oparinde@cgiar.org

Adewale Oparinde is a Research Fellow for the Harvest Plus Program at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and is a member of the impact research team. He joined IFPRI in 2011 as an associate research fellow to lead impact research on technology adoption and acceptance in Nigeria. Adewale has a multidisciplinary background in economics, biological sciences, policy, and environmental management. He received his Ph.D. with specialization in Agricultural and Resource Economics in 2011 from the Rural Economics and Environmental Policy research group at the Land Economy Department, University of Cambridge. Also, he holds a Master's degree in Environmental Management and an MPhil degree in Environmental Policy from Cambridge. His research interests include microeconomic analysis of the nexus between agriculture, food security, environment and governance issues. His current research work includes leading and supporting non-randomized impact assessment and randomized evaluation studies in Rwanda, Nigeria, Burundi, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Guatemala to measure the impact of biofortification program on adoption, consumption, nutrition and gender outcomes. He has been part of a team of experts that designed and implemented the DFID/IFPRI/RVC/Berkeley Avian Influenza Pro-Poor Risk Reduction Strategy project in Africa and Asia. Most of his research work use experimental, applied microeconomic and qualitative research methods. Adewale is experienced in implementing research in rural areas of developing countries, and in mainstreaming research into policy by engaging stakeholders at various levels.

Kalyani Raghunathan
Associate Research Fellow, PHND
IFPRI - India
K.Raghunathan@cgiar.org

Kalyani Raghunathan joined IFPRI as an Associate Research Fellow in June 2015. Her research interests lie in the evaluation of social protection schemes, and her dissertation largely focused on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in India. Currently she is working on the PRADAN and JEEVIKA projects as part of the Poverty, Health and Nutrition (PHN) team. She earned her Ph.D. in Economics from Cornell University in May, 2015, and a Master's in Quantitative Economics from the Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi, in May, 2010.

Byron Reyes
Nicaragua Technical Liaison Officer (Managua)
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
B.Reyes@cgiar.org

Byron Reyes has experience in assessing the impact of agricultural research in developing countries at the national and international levels. He currently works conducting impact assessment of various research initiatives in Central America, collaborates with researchers from various institutions and universities in the region and other continents, and is CIAT's technical liaison officer for Nicaragua. As part of his activities, he collaborates with CGIAR centers, National Agricultural Research Centers from Latin America, and Legume Innovation Lab researchers based in U.S. universities and some of their partners in Africa. His work involves contributing to new and ongoing research which focuses on: 1) economic impact evaluation design, 2) testing innovative methods for collection and assembly of diffusion data, 3) assessing the impact

of agricultural interventions among coffee producers in Nicaragua and Honduras, and 4) assessing the impact of biofortified varieties among producers and rural consumers. Further, he interacts with international technical cooperation agencies and donors, and NGOs working on development in Central America.

Alphonse Singbo

Market Economics Scientist

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) - Mali

A.Singbo@cgiar.org

Dr. Singbo is working as Agricultural Economics Scientist with ICRISAT. He has experience in quantitative modeling and efficiency analysis of crop production, stated and revealed choice research, spatial econometrics and has developed a new methodology to analyze marketing efficiency. He has more than 10 years experiences in designing survey questionnaires, collecting primary data, developing conceptual framework, conducting value chains and policy analyses, assessing economic impacts and working with national and international development partners. He has coordinated many research programs and has managed a team of scientist at international and national research centers. He has teaching experience in Laval University, Institute of Agri-food Technology in Quebec and Wageningen University. Countries of expertise include: Mali, Canada, and Benin. He has worked intensively on the adoption of best management practices by farmers in Quebec, on the scale economies and productivity growth of Quebec's dairy farms. He has also investigated the performance of agricultural sectors in West Africa. His current work includes research on how to better linking smallholder farmers to agribusiness, improve inclusiveness in the dryland areas of West and Central Africa and increase the profitability of cereal crop intensification for farmers.

Takuji W. Tsusaka

Associate Scientist, Markets, Institutions and Policies

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

T.Takuji@cgiar.org

ANNEX C: RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Academic papers:

- [Doss, C. and Kieran, C., 2014. Standards for Collecting Sex-Disaggregated Data for Gender Analysis; a Guide for CGIAR Researchers.](#)
- Alderman, H., P. Chiappori, L. Haddad, J. Hoddinott, and R. Kanbur. 1995. Unitary versus collective models of the household: Is it time to shift the burden of proof. *World Bank Research Observer* 10 (1): 1-19.
- Doss, C., Kovarik, C., Peterman, A., Quisumbing, A., & van den Bold, M. 2015. Gender inequalities in ownership and control of land in Africa: myth and reality. *Agricultural Economics*, 46(3), pp.403-434.
- Harounan Kazianga & Zaki Wahhaj, 2013. "**Gender, Social Norms, and Household Production in Burkina Faso**," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, University of Chicago Press, vol. 61(3), pages 539 - 576.
- Peterman, A., A. R. Quisumbing, J. Behrman, and E. Nkonya, 2011. Understanding the complexities surrounding gender differences in agricultural productivity in Nigeria and Uganda, *Journal of Development Studies* 47(10): 1482-1509.
- Quisumbing, Agnes R. and John A. Maluccio. 2003. Resources at Marriage and Intrahousehold Allocation: Evidence from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and South Africa *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 65 (3): 283-328.
- Udry, C. 1996. Gender, agricultural production, and the theory of the household. *Journal of Political Economy*, 104(5), pp. 1010–1046.
- Udry, C., Hoddinott, J., Alderman, H. and Haddad, L. 1995. Gender differentials in farm productivity: implications for household efficiency and agricultural policy. *Food Policy*, 20(5), pp. 407–423.

CGIAR Websites:

- [The CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network](#)
- [IFPRI Gender Food Policy Blog](#)
- [Gender, Assets, and Agriculture Project \(GAAP\)](#)
- [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture \(WEAI\) resource center](#)
- [EnGendering Data Blog](#)

Communication tools:

- USAID Agrilinks examples of research briefs, fact sheets, policy documents etc.: [https://agrilinks.org/library?f\[0\]=field_resource_type%3A124](https://agrilinks.org/library?f[0]=field_resource_type%3A124)
- USAID Agrilinks blog post guidance [tip sheet](#)
- USAID tips on Integrating Gender into Agriculture Solicitations:
 - <https://agrilinks.org/library/tips-integrating-gender-agriculture-sector-solicitations>
- Bourlaug Higher Education for Agricultural Research and Development digital storytelling workshop:
http://bheard.anr.msu.edu/news/telling_a_better_research_story
- Michigan State University Writing Center: <http://writing.msu.edu/workshop-catalog/>

ANNEX D: WORKSHOP EVALUATION

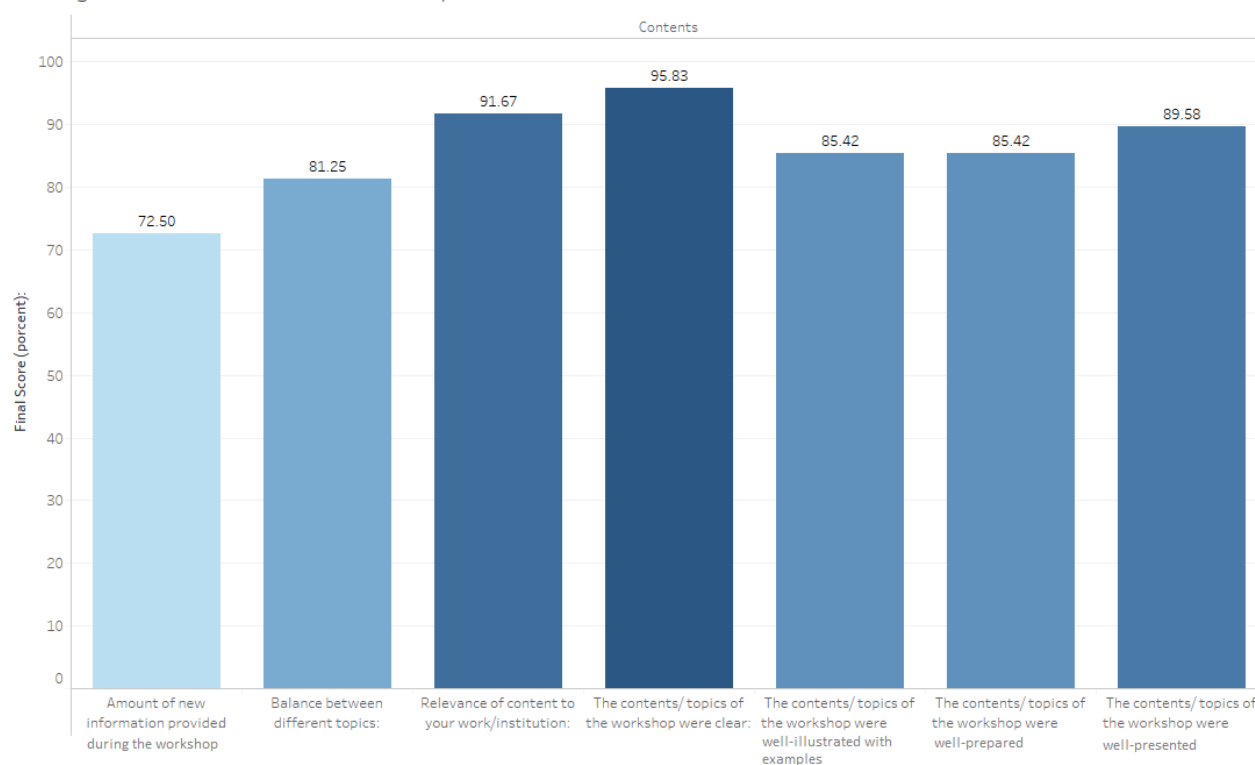
16 participants filled out the evaluation form.

The workshop evaluation results are overall very positive. The results are expressed in percentiles of satisfaction.

Content

For all participants the workshop objectives were relevant. Only one person stated to have participated in a similar workshop before.

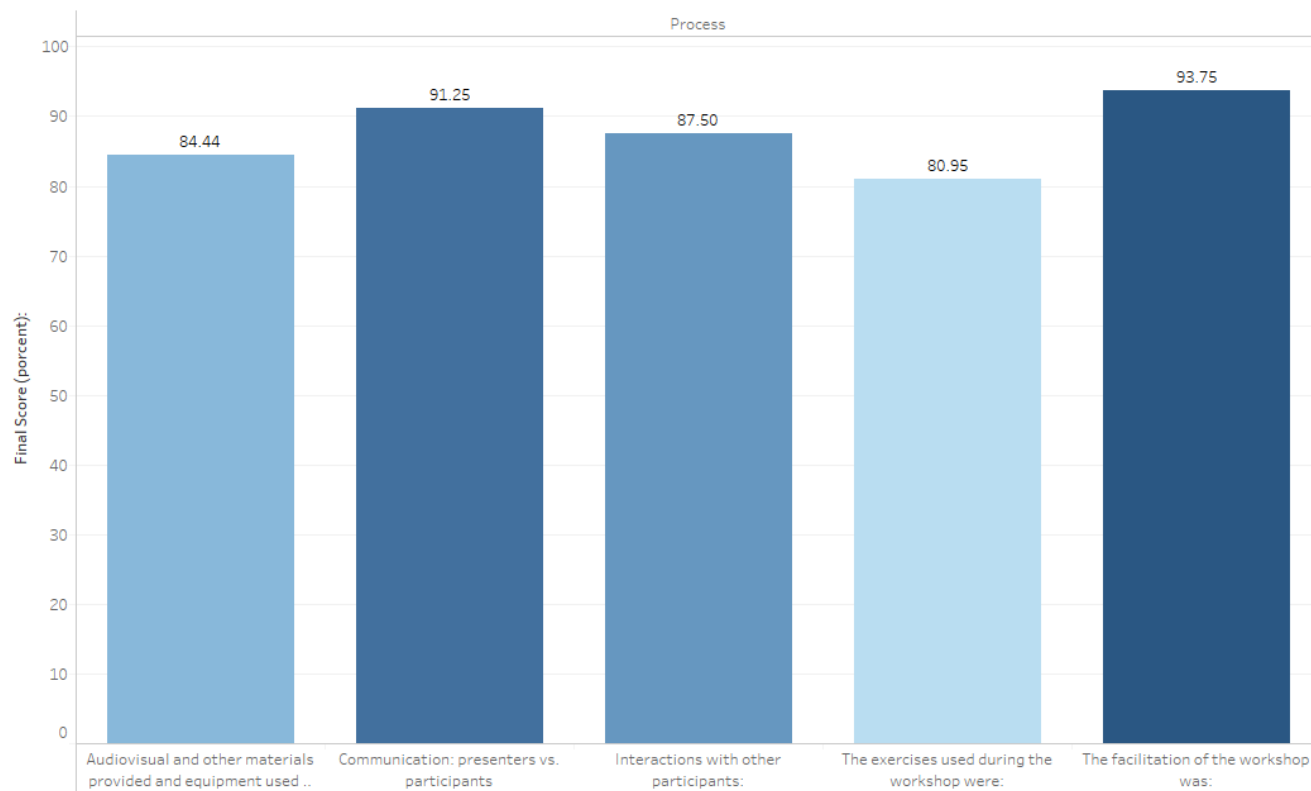
Scoring on the Contents of the Workshop



Workshop process

The facilitation of the workshop was considered very good, rated a 93.75%.

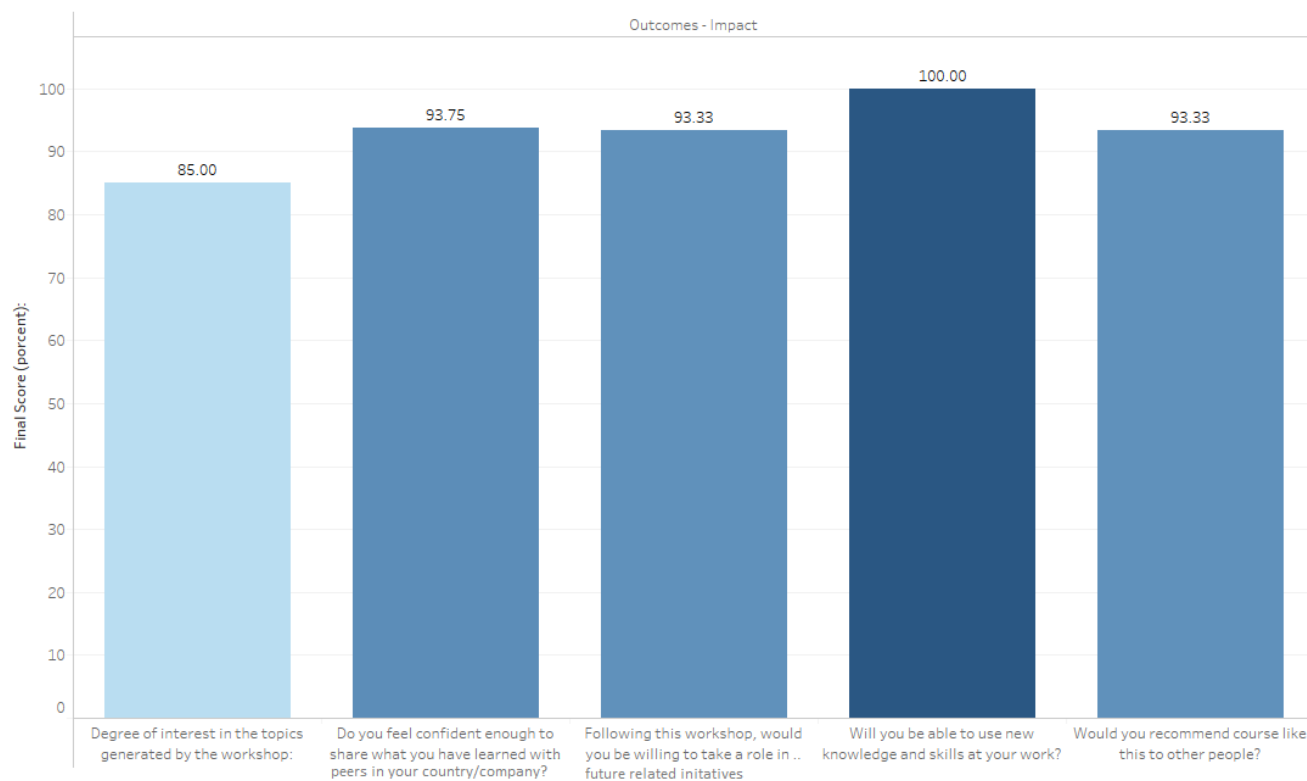
Scoring on the Process of the Workshop



Outcomes

All participants stated that they will be able to use new knowledge and skills at work

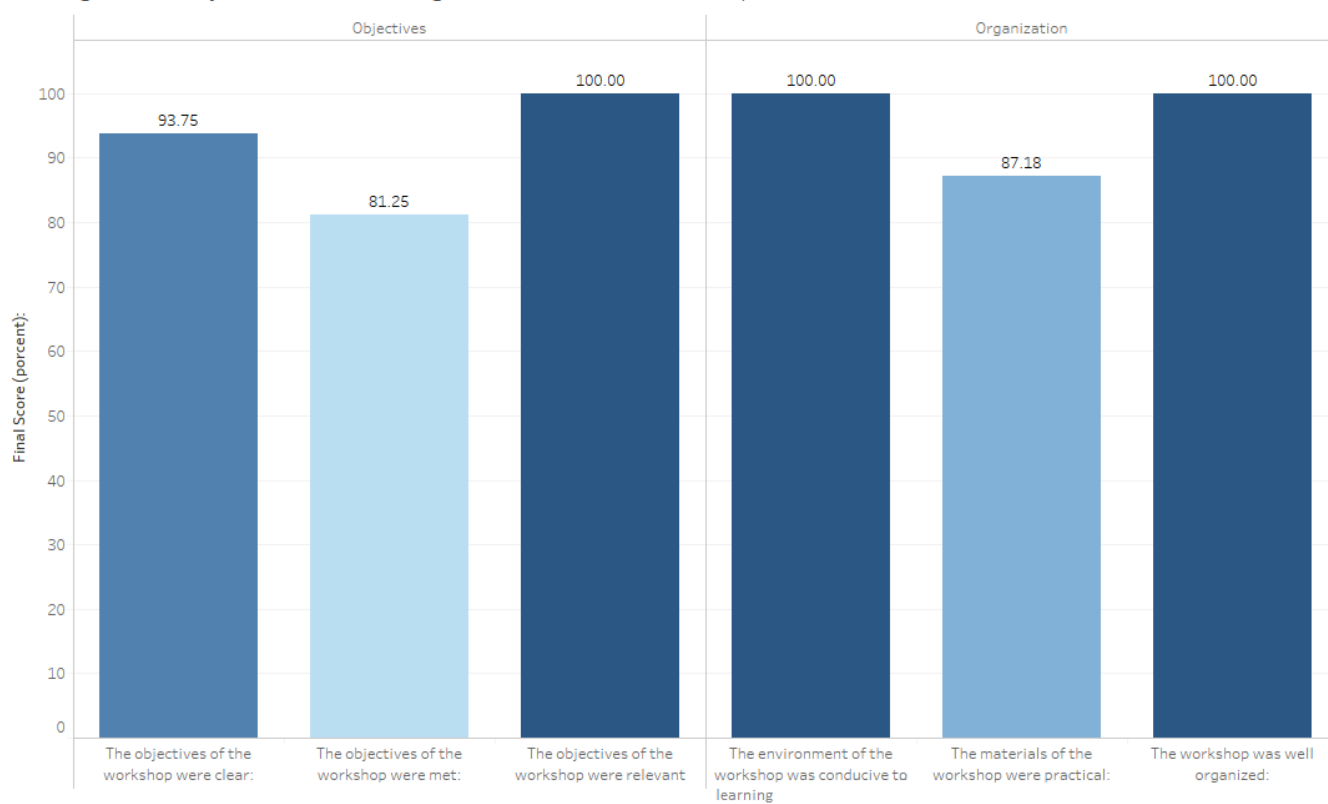
Scoring on the Outcomes - Impact of the Workshop



Organization

All participants considered the workshop well organized and conducive to learning

Scoring on the Objectives and the Organization of the Workshop

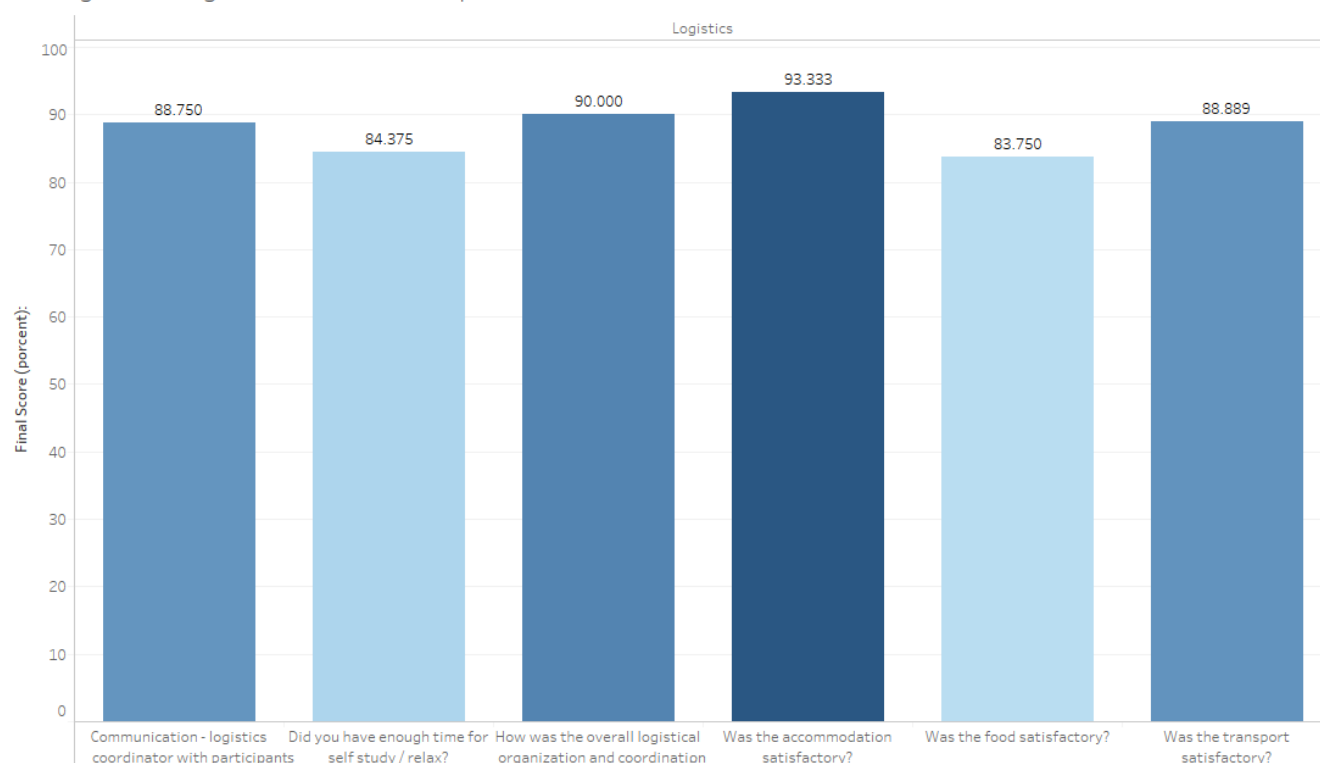


Logistics

Participants found the accommodation very satisfactory. Opinions were divided between 12.5% (2 participants) who thought to have not enough time and 19% (3 participants) who thought to have too

much time for self-study.

Scoring on the Logistics of the Workshop



<p>What other content/topics should be added?</p>	<p>Links to resources on how to practice communicating about your gender research would be great</p>	<p>More focus on gender and less general ideas like qual. Research, comms, etc</p>	<p>It will be good if we could do more about the integration of gender in macro-level issues. For some of us who are supposed to provide technical backstopping (review of policy documents such as National agricultural investment plans, agricultural strategy, etc..), it is very challenge to develop indicators, push countries to collect data</p>	<p>Gender and Policy -> Macro level implication. How to introduce gender analysis in aggregate data/policy research.</p>	<p>Econometric estimation techniques from some papers published.</p>	<p>Econometric model specification on quantitative(?) gender analysis. Examples on a range of issues/themes, eg. water/irrigation....</p>
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			attached to these indicators, and track progress and the national level.			
Do you have any suggestions for us regarding organization for future events?	1. Perhaps giving roles to participants to lead some discussions. 2. A practical example where participants can actually work on a project during the workshop such that learning can be put into action right from the source.	Maybe make it a little bit longer with a session on a couple of tools (qualitative) with their application and on analysis of one or two econometric methods that were very informative.	The workshop was very well organized. My one suggestion will be on the small groups. It would be great if small groups worked according to specific areas (impact evaluation, modelling gender, integrating gender into projects) and share during the plenary sessions.	More case studies. Specific examples from different CGIAR centers.	It would be good to address the linkage between quantitative social scientists and qualitative social scientists (or traditional gender researchers)	I think it would have been nice to have a more structured approach to addressing individual research problems. The small groups were a bit too large to allow for a lot of paper-specific discussions, which was unfortunate! Maybe use the last 1/2 day for that?
Do you have any suggestions for us regarding process for future events?	It would be nice to have some key papers beforehand.	Not much	Since the number of days are limited, the intersection of knowing each other's work (?)	Microphones didn't seem to be working well and it made it difficult to listen to other participants.	Well done	Developing strategies that would increase more collaboration between participants during and after the workshop.

Will you be able to use new knowledge and skills at your work? If not, what are the constraints ?	Yes, but not so many skills, but knowledge, yes.					
Would you recommend a course like this to other people?	Yes: The more experts that know about gender, the more likely they might collect better gender data and the more likely we can close the gender data gap faster.	No: Too unfocused/generic	Yes: definitely. Because this gave an opportunity not only to learn about the diversity of gender research within the CG network but also to share on potential/existing challenges in doing such research. I have learnt a lot not just for my work but also as part of what I can propose as a way forward for gender integration/research without our program.	Yes: useful for getting to know different dimensions of gender analysis.	Yes, but would suggest to add more materials. For examples Agnes can show one of her datasets and have deep understanding.	Yes, it will motivate to mainstream quantitative gender research.
If you have participated in a course similar to this, which country and organization?	Yes, In Ghana as part of the IAFFE Conference					