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

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Gender and Economics Workshop Summary Report
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.

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.
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](#).

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](#).

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](#).
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.

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.

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.

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”


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.
## ANNEX A. WORKSHOP AGENDA

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<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Wednesday, September 14</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30am-9:00am</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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| 9:00am-9:30am | Welcome and introductions  
Cheryl Doss |
| 9:30am-10:30am | Analyzing Gender Issues in Agriculture: An introduction for quantitative social scientists  
Agnes Quisumbing |
| 10:30am-10:45am | Break                |
| 10:45am -12:30pm | Developing Research Questions and Identifying Methodologies  
Cheryl Doss |
| 12:30pm-1:30pm | Lunch                |
| 1:30pm-2:30pm | Use of Qualitative Methods to Complement Quantitative Approaches  
Jessica Heckert and Sunny Kim |
| 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          |

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

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<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Friday, December 4</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30am-9:45am</td>
<td>Small group discussions of individual work</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45am-10:00am</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| 10:00am-11:30am | Panel: Communicating and Publishing Research Findings  
Howdy Bouis, Harvest Plus; Krista Jacobs, USAID; Agnes Quisumbing, IFPRI |
| 11:30am-12:15pm | Moving Forward and Building a Community of Practice  
Cheryl Doss |
| 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, Research on Gender
CGIAR System Organization
j.ashby@cgiar.org

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.
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 focuses 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

Prakshan 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.

Gender and Economics Workshop Summary Report
Paul M. Dontsop Nguezet
Impact Economist
SARD-SC at IITA-DR Congo
P.Dontsop@cgiar.org
Paul Martin Dontsop Nguezet 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, Khodnoker 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 microeconometric 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.Takuiji@cgiar.org
ANNEX C. RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Academic papers:


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

- 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/