



# GAAP<sup>2</sup> phase

Gender, Agriculture & Assets Project

Led by IFPRI

Do agricultural development projects reach, benefit, and empower women?

Using pro-WEAI in impact evaluations of the GAAP2 portfolio

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Presentation at ANH Academy Week, July 1, 2021

# Do agricultural development projects, reach, benefit, and empower women?



Include women in program activities

*Reaching women means ensuring that women have the same opportunity to access the program activities as men.*



Increase women's well-being

*Requires more than reaching women:*

- intervention itself needs to be designed in a way that ensures that **women value it** and that it is beneficial to them*
- this requires women's **needs, preferences and constraints** to be considered in the design your intervention*



Strengthen ability of women to make strategic life choices and to put those choices into action.

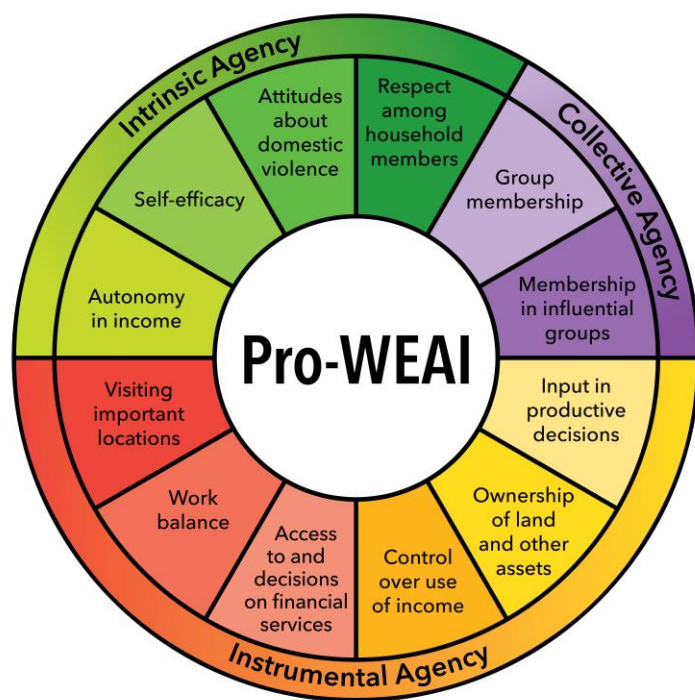
*Goes beyond reaching and benefiting women:*

- Involves increasing women's agency*
- Some projects focus directly on shifting gender norms and attitudes*

To do this, projects must have appropriate strategies. To know this, must use appropriate indicators

Source: Johnson et al. (2018)

# The project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) (Malapit et al. 2019)

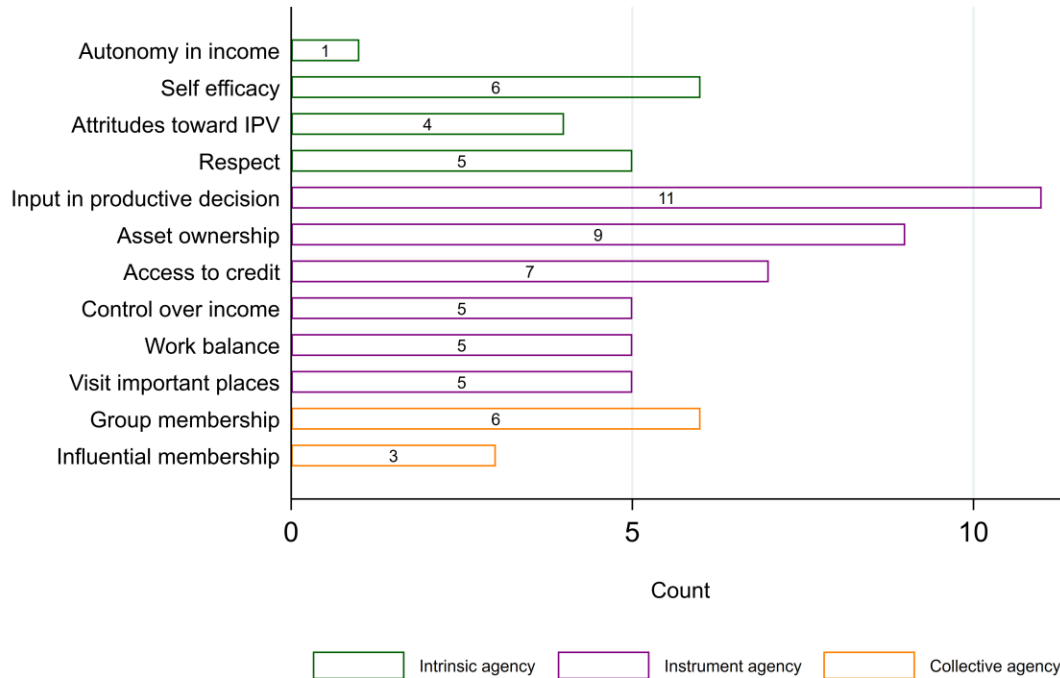


	Nutrition	Income and Nutrition
<b>Crops</b>	ANGeL (Bangladesh) TRAIN (Bangladesh)	WorldVeg (Mali) AVC (Bangladesh) iDE (Ghana)
<b>Livestock</b>		Heifer (Nepal) Maisha Bora (Tanzania) MoreMilk (Kenya) SE LEVER (Burkina Faso)
<b>Crops and Livestock</b>	FAARM (Bangladesh) WINGS (India)	JP-RWEE (Ethiopia) Grameen Foundation (Burkina Faso)

3 domains of empowerment: intrinsic, instrumental, collective

# Strategies by indicator

Number of projects with strategies by indicator



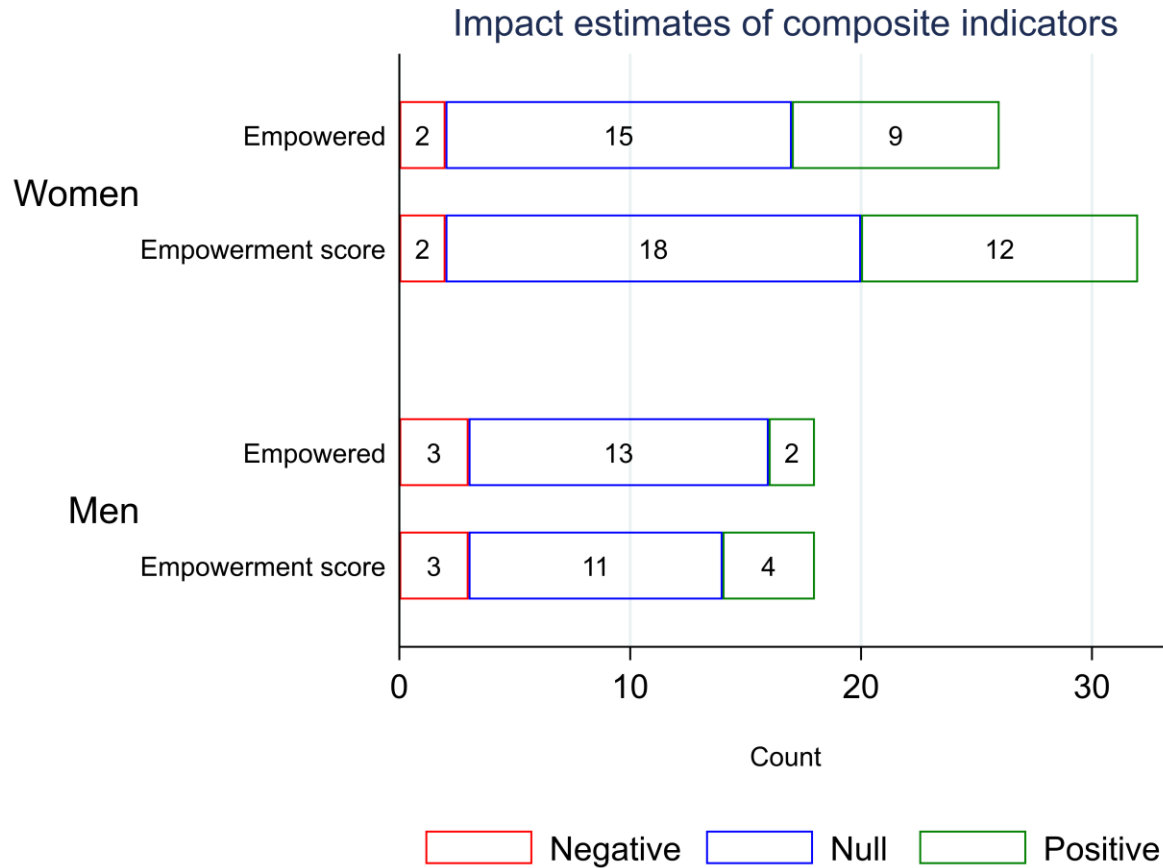
Number of projects with strategies by indicator



3 types of agency: **intrinsic**, **instrumental**, **collective**

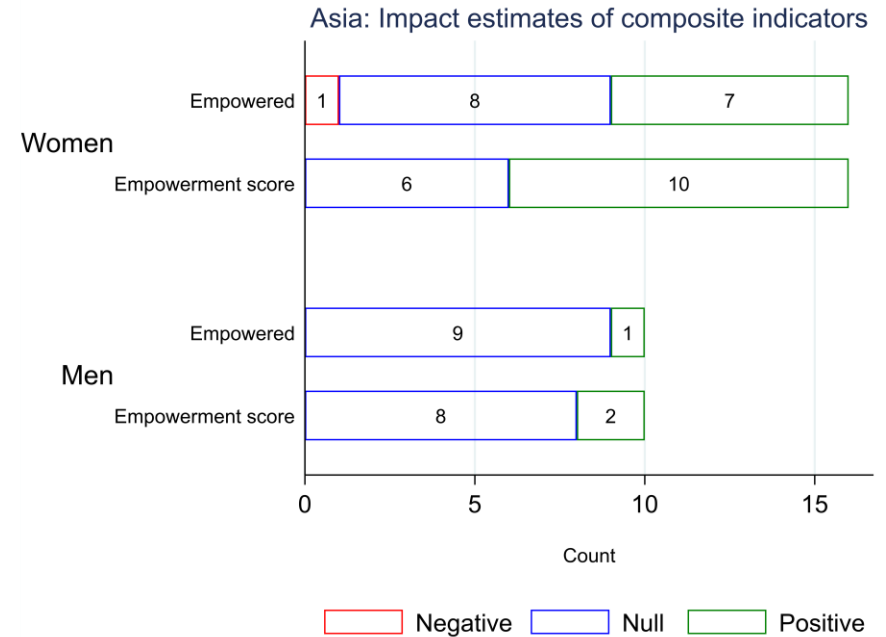
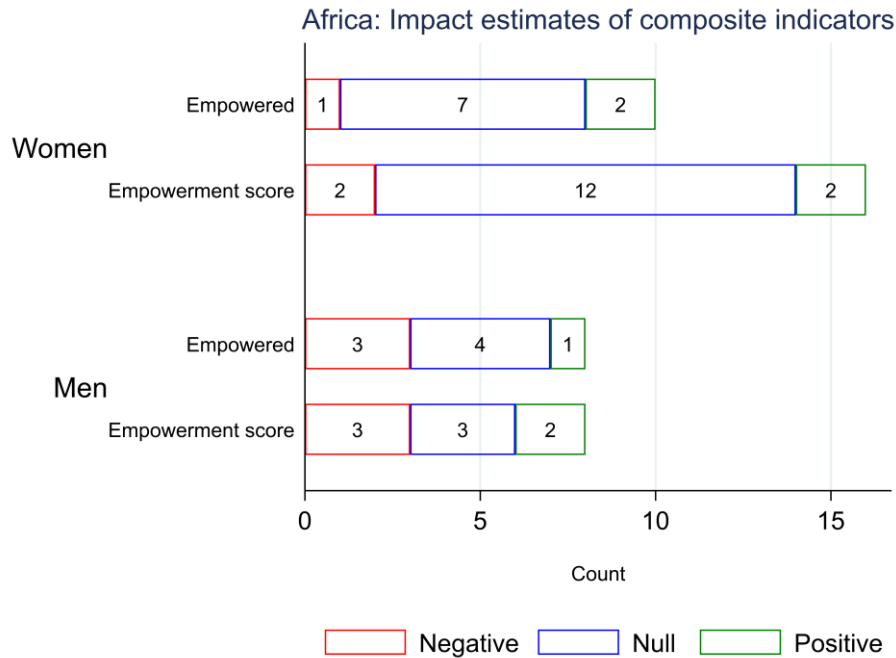
# Impact estimates: Composite indicators

## Whether empowered, empowerment score



Unit of observation: “case”=project or treatment arm (for projects with multiple arms)

# Impact on composite indicators, by region

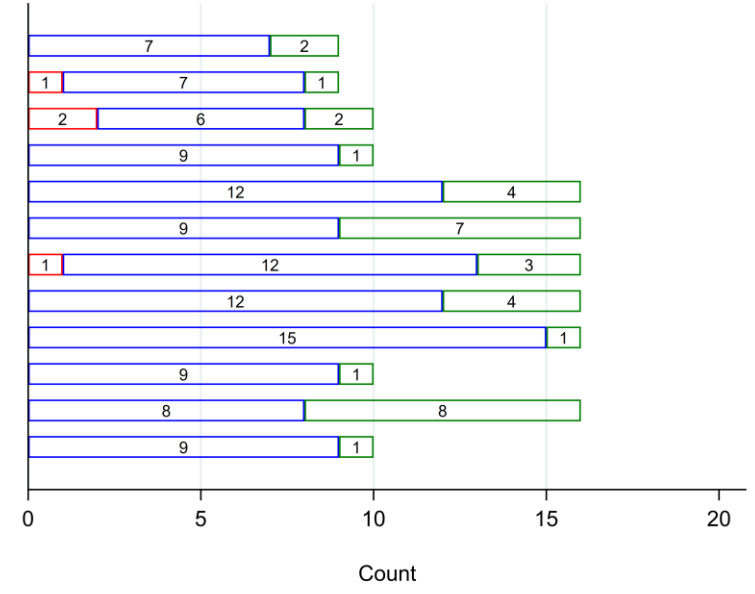
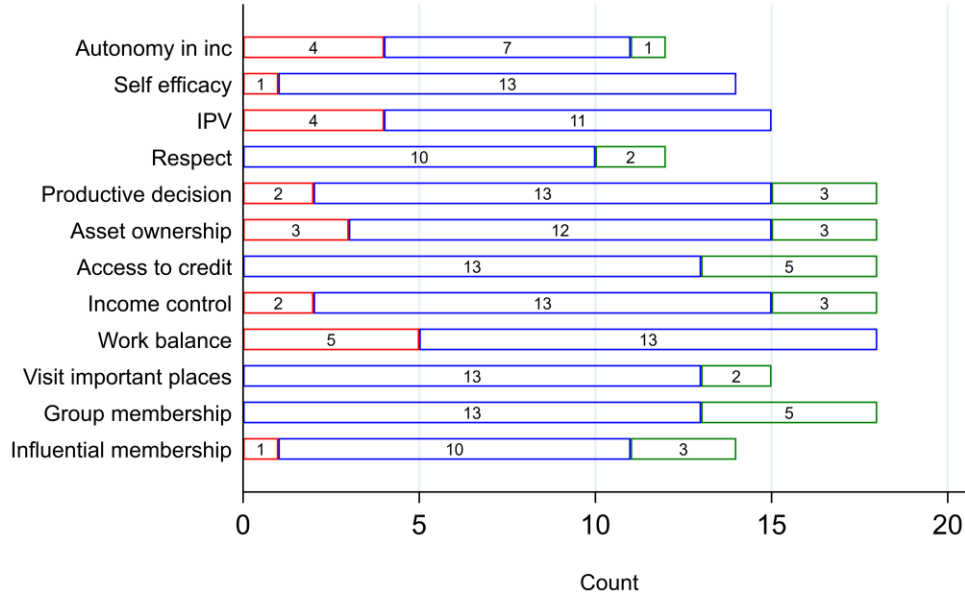


Where significant, impacts on hh gender parity are positive (one outlier in Africa)  
 Fewer observations on gender parity because not all projects interviewed men

# Impacts on individual indicators by region: Women

Africa: Impact estimates of individual indicators for women

Asia: Impact estimates of individual indicators for women



Negative
  Null
  Positive

Negative
  Null
  Positive

Men's indicators: very few significant impacts in Asia; more cases of negative impacts in Africa. Implications for backlash?

# What strategies are most effective?

- ▶ In meta-analysis, having strategies related to an indicator was not significantly related to positive impacts on that indicator.
- ▶ Strategies to improve work balance and visit important locations were not very effective in creating POSITIVE impacts but may have prevented negative impacts
- ▶ More projects/treatment arms had strategies affecting input in productive decisions and ownership of land and assets
  - ▶ 6-7 cases had significant impact, but these are < 50% of cases with those strategies



# Concluding remarks

- ▶ There is a LOT that we do not know (this is work in progress)
- ▶ Prevalence of null results highlights need to focus more on empowerment (rather than assuming that projects that reach and benefit women automatically empower them)
- ▶ Having a common metric allows comparisons of empowerment impacts across projects and contexts
- ▶ To fully understand whether and why strategies work (or not), we will need qualitative methods