



IFAD '22 Conference

Jobs, innovation and rural value chains in the context of climate transition: Bridging the gap between research and policy

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Plenary session

- Plenary Bridging Research and Policy Gap II: Bridging the Research and Policy Divide: Lessons Learned and Opportunities to Close the Gap

Panelists discussed the gap between research and policy and the disconnect between knowledge generated and real-life applications. In bridging the divide between research and policy, AFDB has focused on connecting policy research to policymakers by organizing meetings and conferences. Sharing lessons learned on how the World Bank bridges the gap between policymakers and academic research, the World Bank representative underlined the central role of knowledge management. From the academic perspective, the need for institutional capacity building is critical. Michigan State professor underlined that the existing structure of funding and incentives in African countries impedes the development of independent national policy research institutes and think tanks on the continent. The EU representative emphasized that the complexity of current global crises cannot be solved by straightforward answers or quick solutions. With an existing siloed food security landscape, there is a necessity to allow for countries to choose solutions and models better tailored to their circumstances, rooted on system assessments with a bottom up approach. From the point of view of University of Bonn Professor, there is no divide. He stressed that there needs to be a network across national and international levels and that the key role of research communities is to facilitate bridging research policy. WFP's recent priorities has been to implement joint and system-wide evaluations and impact assessments in order to improve impact evaluations in the humanitarian sector. (Heirman, Gautam, Jayne, Mizzi, Nkamleu, Von Braun) (#Knowledge #Policy #Research)

Organized sessions

- PARM Organized Session: PARM Holistic Approach To Agricultural Risk Management - Linking Research And Practice

PARM's goal is to promote and support the adoption of Agricultural Risk Management (ARM) tools through collaboration with governments and local stakeholders. ARM follows a holistic approach and results are used to propose effective solutions for investment, with particular attention to technology and information systems. (Giovanola and Coleman)

"A combination of tools such as price risk mitigation and production risk transfer can provide global protection from risks. Risk assessment study is challenging but constitutes an opportunity to bring together different sources of data." (Le Cotty and Ouattara)

"Risk is context specific and therefore capacity development must be as well. Risk for smallholder farmers need to be addressed and managed both at farm and supply chain level. ARM should be linked to social protection instruments and should be considered a starting point for transition towards climate change adaptation." (Arce)

"Agricultural risk is not gender neutral but in order to produce gender specific data analysis in ARM it is fundamental to collect key data by gender and age." (Zwanck)

"Information is nowadays partially available and there are real constraints for access to information especially for women in a context of climate transition. It is important to promote or strengthen existing information systems and to support the networking of agricultural actors." (Cisse)

"PARM offers IFAD-financed portfolios with the Global Technical Assistance Programme on Agriculture and Climate Risk Insurance INSURED, that is based on three pillars: Policy and strategy; Feasibility and implementation; Capacity building and Knowledge Management." (James) (#AgriculturalRiskManagement #PARM #GenderARM #ARMCapacityDevelopment)

- ICID Organized Session: Sustainability of Refugee Livelihood in Low Income Countries: The Case of Uganda

"Displacements and mass migrations are global manifestations of the trans-boundary nature of fragility, with conflict, violence, and climate change being key drivers. Fragility can have serious consequences for rural development and livelihoods. IFAD and its partners can play a major role in bridging the gap between humanitarian and sustainable development responses." (Saleh)

Proximity Between Refugees and Hosts: Implications for Non-Farm Enterprise Sustainability

"There are welfare gains from the integration of refugees in hosting communities. Proximity with refugees increases the expenditure of host households while the closer distance between communities the larger is the number of varieties consumed by refugee households. Moreover,

proximity can be an opportunity for market creation.” (Dasi Mariani, Rosati, Scaramozzino, and D'Errico) (#Proximity #Refugees&Hosts #Consumption)

Transfers as a Means to Mitigate Covid-19 Impacts on Food Security: Evidence from Refugee Communities in Uganda

“The paper investigates if cash transfers were able to successfully mitigate the impact of Covid 19 on households’ food security and resilience. Food security and resilience declined because cash transfers are less effective under extreme events. Therefore, targeting must be quickly adjusted based on shock exposure.” (D'Errico, Jumbe, Staffieri, Winters, and Pietrelli) (#CashTransfers #FoodSecurity #ExtremeShock)

Training Refugees: Lights and Shadows in the Context of the Self-Reliance Strategy Implemented in Uganda

“Agricultural training improves market access and food security but not for female headed households. Business training, however, is not effective. It is crucial to rethink the Self-Reliance Integration Model to make it sustainable in the long run.” (Ignaciuk, Mastrotrillo, and Scognamillo) (#TrainingRefugees #FoodSecurity #SelfRelianceIntegration)

Agricultural Value chains for Economic Self-reliance in East Africa: how to use baseline results for programmatic support

“There are significant structural differences between refugee and host communities. Constraints to crop commercialization among refugees are substantial and the gendered dimension of agricultural production is important as women face structural barriers to market participation.” (Pace, Sitkos, and Bordi) (#Gender #MarketParticipation #Refugees)

Identifying the Transmission Channels of COVID-19 Impact on Poverty and Food Security in Refugee-Hosting Districts of Uganda

“COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected labor participation and disrupted the food value chain among refugee and host households in Uganda, particularly by worsening the food security status of refugees. Findings support the importance of fostering refugees’ integration into the agricultural market and safeguarding their labor participation.” (Squarcina and Romano) (#COVID19 #FoodSecurity #Uganda)

- **FAO Organized Session II: The Effect of Multi-sectoral Intervention in Somalia. Evidence from Multiple Datasets Collected over the Last Ten Years**

“The session presents papers that employ the entire array of datasets collected by FAO ME Somalia during the last 10 years. The datasets compose large panel and/or cross-section data, to allow an in-depth analysis and learning on Somalia. The session identifies evidence of the impact of resilience-enhancing programs in fragile context. This analysis will also assist in terms of policy and strategy design, development of Country Programming Framework (CPF) and investing in a diversified approach to enhance resilience capacity of the target population. Ultimately, the session will provide evidence to bridging the gap between research and policymaking.” (D'Errico) (#Somalia #Dataset #FAO)

A Matter of Place: Spatial Heterogeneity and the Contributing Factors to the Drought-Conflict Nexus in Somalia

“In Somalia, higher staple crops and lower livestock prices in the aftermath of a drought may trigger new violence episodes. However, the climate-conflict relationship is characterized by high geographic heterogeneity. Policy responses and interventions should be geared towards both climate-insecurity hotspots and climate vulnerability hotspots.” (Song, Scognamillo, and Ignaciuck) (#ClimateSecurity #Conflicts #Somalia)

Somalia: Resilience and Pathways to Sustainable Livelihoods

“Governments and international agencies have adopted resilience as a framework of development interventions in conflict prone settings, such as Somalia. We find evidence of positive impact on resilience in those areas where the original design of integrated assistance was respected. In other areas, the need of the Strategy to adapt to new humanitarian needs, in particular, to respond to severe drought, reduced the impact but managed to save lives and maintain a decent level of resilience.” (D’Errico, De La O Campos, Davis, and Pinay) (#Resilience #Drskid #Somalia)

Resilience Structural Changes in Response to Shocks in Somalia

“Understanding both level of resilience capacity and its composition is key in impact evaluation and policy development. Data-driven evidence shows that resilience enhancing programmes have resulted in greater capacity of households to absorb natural and people-induced shocks. We find that resilience interventions are to be specified within-sample; also, we clearly identify a dual reaction approach that includes the immediate response mechanisms (short-term), and a long-term reaction., that include international agencies, local government, and donors.” (Malik, D’Errico, Yada, Gichane, Kamau, and Rhim) (#Resilience #Drskid #Somalia)

Seasonal and Geo Spatial Drivers of Hunger Across Livelihood Systems in Rural Somalia

“The examination of seasonal trends and basic drivers of undernutrition across livelihood systems in rural Somalia, while relying on mixed methods such as literature review, seasonal study of datasets and quantitative information, allows to study the Child Wasting (WHZ) and Household Food Insecurity (FCS) levels in the country. As a result, food insecurity and wasting do not move in tandem across all livelihoods zones and seasons, pointing to the presence of other pathways affecting wasting.” (Luc, Keita, Bazongo, Houssube, Nur, Molla, Nahason, Thumbi, and Osman) (#FoodInsecurity #ChildWasting #Somalia)

Evaluating the Impacts of Cash and Complementary Agricultural Support Interventions in Fragile Settings: The Case of Somalia

“Drawing on data from South Sudan, this paper combines a cost-effectiveness approach with resilience analysis. The specific empirical objective is to identify the most cost-effective elements to achieve acceptable level of food security outcomes. Overall, the results of the study also imply that the addition of a cost-benefit approach as part of resilience analysis can provide evidence to better inform project design, implementation, and monitoring.” (Valli, Daidone, Sitko, and Staffieri) (#SouthSudan #FoodSecurity #Projectdesign)

- RIA Organized Session III: Women’s Empowerment for Rural Transformation

Women's Empowerment for Rural Transformation

"Rural transformation is crucial for economic development, decreasing poverty, and increasing women's empowerment. Equal distribution of power between women and men can only be achieved through policy actions."

(Winthrop, Azzarri, Mabiso, Savastano, Beltchika, Prowse, White, Tabassum, Remy, Cooke, and Mendiratta) (#GenderEmpowerment #Gender&Ag #RuralTransformation)

Impacts of IFAD Projects on Multiple Dimensions of Women's Empowerment

"This study provides findings from six IFAD11 Impact Assessments that have used the integrated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (i-WEIA). Evidence showed that women's empowerment scores and household inequality scores are similar in both i-WEAI and Pro-WEAI. Although there have been some positive effects, some dimensions of women's empowerment still need improvement."

(Azzarri, Mabiso, and Savastano)

IFAD's Approach to Women's Empowerment

"Household Methodologies (HHMs) is an IFAD innovative approach to achieve transformative change in gender inequality. Policy engagement plays a central role in the transformative approach that aims at changing the underlying gender norms, beliefs, and practices leading to unequal distribution of power. Working with men is crucial as they are often the gatekeepers of customary practices."

(Beltchika)

Studies of the Effectiveness of Interventions for Promoting Women's Empowerment in Developing Countries: An Evidence and Gap Map

"These studies present preliminary findings from an ongoing Evidence Gap Map (EGM) on Gender Empowerment in developing countries. The EGM aims to classify the variety of interventions that aim at empowering girls and women and whether they were effective. This EGM plots empowerment interventions across different contexts in developing countries and aims at developing a typology of interventions."

(Prowse)

- RIA Organized Session IV: Investing in Value Chains for Rural Transformation

"Value chains (VC) are an integral component of rural transformation. As rural economies and food systems transform, agricultural productivity increases to meet increasing urban food demand, while VCs become longer and more complex."

(Songsermsawas, Davis, Timu, Hazell Mabiso, Kherallah, Mtimet, Mucavele, El-Zabri, Alinovi, and Triki) (#ValueChains #RuralTransformation #Poverty)

What Does the Literature Tell Us About the Role of Value Chains in Rural Transformation?

“The paper presents the main findings from a comprehensive literature review on smallholder value chains, market integration, food security and nutrition, and technology. It presents aspects of the value chain transformation, changes in welfare, export orientation and concentrated on stressing the differences between traditional and transitional stages. The governance of Value Chains and on targeting is also discovered.”

(Timu, Hazell)

Which Lessons Can We Learn from Impact Assessments?

“Six IFAD11 projects with a value chain component have undergone a rigorous impact assessment with a specific focus on identifying practical solutions to address constraints to sustainable and inclusive impact. Thanks to this it is possible to provide recommendations on how to improve the design and implementation of value chain development projects.”

(Mabiso)

Project Design and Implementation Perspectives

“IFAD-supported projects with a value chain component have increased significantly over the past 20 years, and 80% of approved projects in the last 3 years included a value chain component. Preliminary findings have been highlighted from a stock-taking review that aims to identify bottlenecks and to provide recommendations to improve design & implementation. It is essential to work more with the private sector and with service providers that can bring knowledge and expertise.”

(Kherallah, Mtimet)

“In Mozambique integrating smallholders in the private sector could be one of the highest outcomes. The yearly increase on the total production contributed to job and income increase.”

(Mucavele)

“Impact assessment helps understand different parts in the framework in unique contexts. Intensification of agriculture has different outcomes on different households. The impact related to value chain is context-specific and varies across country.”

(El-Zabri)

“It has been highlighted the need to transform value chain putting farmers at the centre and giving it priority over profitability. Investing in value chain is critical.”

(Alinovi)

“Reliable and high-quality data are crucial in investing decisions in VC in the private sectors, which is proper of a comparative advantage. However, this requires analysis of profitability, the absence of disincentivising subsidies. The centrality of the farmers is in any case pivotal.”

(Triki)

- RIA Organized Session V: Inclusive Rural Finance and Enterprise Development

Inclusive rural finance and Enterprise development: lessons from Impact

“Lesotho (SADP) wanted to reduce rural poverty and enhance rural economic growth on a sustainable basis through grants and trainings. Project focused on protected horticulture, agro-processors and value addition, and livestock. Impact assessment showed an increase in agricultural and durable assets, jobs, resilience, and probability to participate in markets but with no significant difference in sales value. It has not been detected any improvement in gross impact, profit, nor in mainstreaming themes such as gender empowerment and nutrition.”

(Mabiso, Lipper)

Gender Impacts of Financial Literacy and Credit Interventions: The Case of Mali’s Rural Microfinance Programme (PMR)

“In Mali the goal of the Programme was improving livelihoods of the poor and marginalized through increased access to financial services. The programme, using a group-based approach, reached 0.4 million people. Despite no improvement have been detected on some indicators, it has been observed and improvement in women’s empowerment and intrahousehold gender parity. Additionally, the demand for credit increased as well as the access to it.”

(Haile)

The Impact of the Rural Enterprises Programme Phase III (REP III) in Ghana

“The programme in Ghana started in 1995 and consists in three phases. It aims at improving the livelihoods and income of rural poor micro and small entrepreneurs by increasing the number that generate profit, growth, and employment opportunities. Business management skills and financial integration of rural poor have improved as well as income, asset accumulation, food security and women’s empowerment.”

(Arslan)

“Despite most of times it has been possible to appreciate positive impacts across several indicators, in Mali and Ghana gross income did not seem to improve despite loans and trainings.”

(Baumgartner)

“It has been highlighted that as a consequence to loans and trainings provided by these programs, people moved out of the agricultural sector finding employment in other fields. This

does not necessarily represent a negative consequence of microfinance programs as in rural areas in Mali smallholder farmers still represent a high percentage of the working force.”

(Messer)

- RIA Organized Session VI: Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Transformation

Which Lessons Can We Learn from Impact Assessments on Small Scale Producers and Climate Aptation?

(#ClimateChange #ImpactAssessment #ASAP)

Project Implementation and Impacts

“Rigorous measurements of impact on resilience is fundamental to assess reliable climate performance. For this reason, IFAD implements the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), promoting innovation. The aim is scaling-up climate finance making it an integral part of IFAD portfolio. ”

(Zehni)

Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Transformation: the Role of Impact Assessments

“Impact assessment is performed using ex-post evaluation combining qualitative and quantitative analysis. Impact assessment of adaptation projects are used for assessing the adoption of adaptation options promoted by projects, and the impacts on livelihood outcomes and resilience. Climate Change adaptation needs are varied and context-specific. For each IFAD supported project assessed, three tools have been developed: identify and categorize the adaptation options promoted; develop survey questions to capture specific adaptation options; measures the impact of climate adaptation options.”

(Cavatassi)

Examples from impact assessments of IFAD Supported Climate Change Adaptation Projects

“Within this framework the two following projects have been presented.

Bolivia (ACCESOS) 2014 – 2020 aimed at improving the living conditions of households living in rural areas by providing financial resources and training community-based groups to invest in economically viable natural resources systems and small agricultural and non-agricultural business. The impact assessment has been performed on the adoption of good agricultural and livestock practices. The productive assets have registered positive impacts.

Tajikistan (LPDP II) 2016 – 2021 aimed at improving living conditions and enhancing the food and nutrition security of livestock farmers by boosting livestock productivity and improving the productive capacity of pastures. Pasture rotations have been effective. On the one hand, gross livestock income per capita reduced, and on the other hand resilience has reduced substantially.”

(Gemessa)

Discussion

“Despite focusing on the adoption of adaptation technologies in West Central Africa, designing costs have caused implementation issues. Therefore, while adopting adaptive technologies, collecting information helps inform business and investment changes, resource mobilization and resilience to climate shocks.” (Sene)

“Southern Africa is affected by several shocks. It is characterized by poverty and a vulnerable population making prevention and recovery from climate shocks very difficult. Climate risk screening during design must be developed as adaptation in the context within which they find themselves.” (Barros)

“Livestock holders in Tajikistan are able to make investments but their livelihoods could be further improved. The government can play a limited but important role to increase productivity and welfare.” (Kauttu)

“Climate adaptation and resilience require inclusive production and environmental investments. International financial support needs to be combined with the creation of sustainable financing mechanisms within the country in order to avoid the bouncing back of maladaptation strategies.” (Castro)

Closing Remarks

“The ASAP+ programme hinge climate finance to address the impact of climate change on food security. Findings of the impact assessment and lessons learned point at the importance of considering context specific characteristics. Diversification of income sources could contribute to increased income and climate resilience.” (Anyonge)

- Sapienza University Organized Session: Shock-driven Poverty and Food Insecurity Dynamics: Empirical Evidence and Lessons Learned

Vulnerability and Resilience to Poverty and Food (in)security – Background Paper

“Increased shocks, risks, and uncertainty are the reasons for increased vulnerability to food (in)security and poverty. Overall, there is no correlation between vulnerability and resilience to food security.” (Montalbano, Romano) (#Resilience #Poverty reduction #Foodsecurity)

Positioning Along the Market Chain, Resilience, and Food Security: An Empirical Analysis of Their Causal Linkages in a Cross-country Framework (IFAD10 data)

“This research verified the presence of a significant association between farmers' market positioning, their resilience to shocks and their food and income security in developing countries (2017-2018). Prioritizing interventions to improve market positioning is a crucial means to boost household resilience in rural contexts and consequently prevent vulnerability to food insecurity”. (Gattone, Garbero, Letta, and Montalbano) (#Resilience #MarketPositioning #foodsecurity)

Can Weather Shocks Give Rise to a Poverty Trap? Evidence from Nigeria (LSMS Data)

“This paper assessed the changes and relationships between past and present assets in non-flooded and flooded households in Nigeria. The result provides empirical evidence of the emergence of a poverty trap among flooded-household after the 2012 floods. Adequate social protection programmes, and access to credit and insurance are necessary to reduce the impact of weather shocks”. (Malevolti) (#PovertyTraps #ClimateChange #SocialProtection #climateshocks)

Targeting vulnerability of food crisis: A COVID-19 stress pilot tests for Ethiopia and Nigeria (LSMS Phone Surveys)

“The objective of the study was to conduct out-of-sample forecasting of vulnerability models for ex-ante preventive interventions. However, the empirical evidence did not validate the model for the ex-ante targeting of preventive interventions in Ethiopia and Nigeria. Knowing in advance who are the groups most at risk would allow for ex-ante effective preventive policies and resilience building efforts, guiding policymakers in designing cost-effective and tailored interventions”. (Petruccelli, Letta, Opazo and Montalbano) (#Prevention #Resilience #Forecasting)

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CGIAR SPIA Organized Session: Documenting The Reach And The Role Of Technological Innovations On Ethiopia Agricultural Transformation

Ethiopia is the first focal country of the SPIA country-level approach to documenting diffusion and adoption of CGIAR-linked innovation.

Evaluation of Large-Scale Government Effort to Improve Fertilizer Use in Ethiopia

“Fertilizer blending facilities (FBFs) have been implemented in two different waves (2014 and 2016) in Ethiopia. IFBFs facilitated the government’s policy driven shift from Di-ammonium Phosphate to nitrogen-phosphate fertilizer with sulphur fertilizer types but it did not improve overall fertilizer adoption. All in all, the potential of achieving significant fertilizer adoption grows through agricultural extension service.” (Assefa, McCullough, and Berhane) (#Fertilizer #FBFs #Ethiopia)

Do Social Protection Programs Reduce Vulnerability to Food and Nutrition Insecurity? Evidence from Urban Ethiopia

“This paper highlights the validity of social protection programs in Ethiopia's urban areas. Adaptation to address urban specific barriers and opportunities targeting specific groups is necessary, together with appropriate payment levels given the high and variable costs of urban living.” (Negede, Covarrubias, De La O Campos, and Teklewold) (#UrbanAreas #SocialProtection #Ethiopia)

Do safety nets promote resilience to weather shocks? Evidence from Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)

“Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) effectiveness in improving resilience to weather shocks in Ethiopia is here analysed. PSNP succeeded in increasing per capita income under normal weather

conditions but it has not succeeded in building resilience against the consequences of drought and flood shocks in Ethiopia.” (Kibru) (#PSNP #WeatherShocks #Resilience)

Labour Markets, Agricultural Innovations, and Transfer Programmes

This paper estimates the effects on rural labor markets of a safety net programme in Ethiopia using a diff-in-diff and accounting for the targeting criteria. Results show no impacts on overall employment rate, time spent working or wages in rural districts. While evidence of reallocation of workforce to non-agricultural self-employment is not found in the targeted communities but in the targeted districts, underlying the importance of collecting data also on non-beneficiaries to assess the overall effects of safety programmes . (Schinaia) (#SafetyProgramme #RuralAreas #Employment)

- Roma Tre University Organized Session: Mapping Rural Value Chains: Stylized Facts, Empirical Evidence and Critical Issues

Mapping Rural Value Chain Participation and Positioning In Agriculture And Food: Stylized Facts, Empirical Evidence and Critical Issues

The aim is to overview the body of empirical work on GVCs in international production and trade mainly from a macro angle measuring and mapping GVCs, using trade in value added data. Moreover, special attention is given to the agriculture and food sectors. It finds that policies can play a critical role in reshaping GVCs. (#GVCs #Policies #Production) (Nenci, Fusacchia, Giunta, Montalbano, and Pietrobelli)

Coconut Production in the Caribbean: Relational Value Chains In Traditional Farming

The paper aimed at studying the determinants of coconut farmers’ economic performance in the Caribbean region. Using primary information from two original farmers’ characterization survey carried out in Jamaica and Guyana during 2017 by the ITC. It finds that community level variables significantly influence coconut productivity. (#Guyana #Jamaica #Coconut) (Nenci, Pietrobelli, and De Angelis)

The Effects of Non-tariff Measures in Agriculture and Food Value Chains: A Global View

The aim of this analysis is to empirically assess the effect of NMTs on agriculture and food GVCs. Differentiating between backward (GVCB) and forward (GCVF) participation. The results show strong negative impact of NTMs while estimated coefficients exhibit a positive significant effect of RTAs on the participation of the agriculture sector in GVCF and GVCB. (#GVCs #NMTs #Agriculture) (Mohamed, Montalbano, and Nenci)

Global Value Chains as Channel of Green Knowledge in EU Regions. A Two-step GMM Analysis

This work provides quantitative evidence on the role of Global Value Chains (GVCs), green technologies and air pollutant emissions in EU regions. Based on an original dataset, results find that this process relies on backward linkages. Highlighting the presence of the “pollution haven” hypothesis: results might indicate a delocalisation of polluting activities involved in GVCs. (Colozza, Pietrobelli) (#EURegions #GlobalValueChains #PollutionHaven)

- WFP Organized Session: Evaluating Impact on Resilience and Women's Empowerment

Evaluating Impact on Resilience and Women's Empowerment

The WFP organized session shared recent findings on different aspects of women's empowerment from their research and impact assessments. The speakers touched upon the gender inequalities present in different countries in the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) program. (Heirman) (#WFP #FoodAssistanceforAssets #GenderEquality)

Gender Gaps Across Countries. Initial Findings from the Cash-based Transfer and Gender Impact Evaluation Window

A baseline study on gender gaps in time use, agency, and attitudes between male and female HoH showed similarities between countries (Kenya, Rwanda, and El Salvador). Employed Female HoH have higher levels of agency and more progressive attitudes, but similar levels of well-being and experience higher Intimate Partner Violence. Further research is needed to determine causation between women's employment, greater agency, more progressive attitudes, and violence experienced. (Dunsch, Loeser) (#GenderEquality #Agency #GenderGap)

Understanding Resilience in Fragile Contexts: Early analysis from the Climate and Resilience Window

Looking at Impact Assessments conducted in Mali, Niger, Rwanda, and South Sudan, the authors noted heterogeneity by country, timing, household characteristics, and shocks. Learning which populations better adapt to the policies undertaken within the FFA framework provides more information on how these programs facilitate the capacity to absorb shocks. Ongoing additions will phase in as the work progresses. (Paulose, Christian) (#Resilience #ClimateChange #Gender)

Paper presentations

- Regulations, Policies & Institutions I

Multistakeholder Collaborations for Development: A Systematic Literature Review of Their Roles Enabling Values Creation to Address Grand Challenges

"With holistic approach and rigorous methodology, PARM carries out project designs informed by extensive analytics to address agricultural risks globally. Holistic approach to Agricultural Risk Management and its institutionalisation into agricultural policies are highly recommended to strengthen smallholder farmer's resilience and improve sustainably food security, income and reduce extreme poverty." (Nugnes, Kumar, Metz, and Angeli) (#AgriculturalRiskManagement #FoodSecurity #AchievingSDG1And2)

Social Protection Expenditure and Growth in the Agricultural Sector in Asia

“This paper aims at debunking the myth that social protection is obstructive to economic growth. We exploit cross-country data with homogeneously measured fiscal variables to estimate the elasticities of agricultural Gross Domestic Product to several measures of social protection. We find that fiscal stimulus channeled through social protection expenditure for the poor, stimulates agricultural GDP, and counters the negative impacts of extreme weather shocks. Impacts are heterogeneous and vary according to the income level of countries.” (Prifti, Pace, Staffieri, and Ogundeji) (#SocialProtection #AgriculturalGDP #WeatherShocks)

Start What You Finish! Ex-ante Risk and Schooling Investments in the Presence of Dynamic Complementarities

“The relationship between risk and schooling investment in a low-income setting is studied using panel data from rural India. Results point at a stable and negative relationship between school attendance and risk. A simulation of a potential policy response shows that the risk-reducing effect of an implicit social insurance program may offset adverse effects on child education due to rising wages.” (Foster and Gehrke) (#SchoolingInvestment #Risk #RuralIndia)

- Regulations, Policies & Institutions II

Do Political Motivations affect Recovery from Natural Hazards? Analysis of Floods in India

“Increasing risks from climate change and natural hazards around the world call for investigation of political factors that drive recovery in the aftermath. Affiliation to the state government doesn’t significantly affect economic recovery from floods in India, but there’s scope for investigating other political factors that may impact governments’ strategies.” (Chauhan) (#Elections #NaturalHazards #Partisanship)

Explaining Compliance with VSS: Understanding Colombian Coffee Farmers’ Motivation to Comply with Environmental Rules

“Coffee farmers’ compliance with environmental rules within Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) in Colombia can be explained mainly by payment of premiums and Certification Strictness. Factors linked to the institutional-normative setting have mixed effects on compliance rates. VSS should empower producers and markets alike in order to foster sustainability.” (Mortara Batistic, Dietz, Börner, and Rudá Damm) (#VSS #Compliance #Colombia)

Buen Vivir And Forest Conservation in Bolivia: False Promises or Effective Change?

“Can Buen Vivir support forest cover transition? By means of a country-level synthetic counterfactual approach, the study shows that in the absence of the recognition of the Buen Vivir rights (Law 071), Bolivia would have experienced a potential worse decrease in forest coverage.” (Cappelli, Caravaggio, and Vaquero Pineiro) (#Forest #BuenVivir #SyntheticControl)

- Gender I

Agricultural Technology, Food Security and Nutrition: Insights from Ghana

“For oil palm sellers in Southwestern Ghana, female empowerment plays a mediating albeit different role in how the use of different practices affects women’s nutrition and household food security. Interventions should promote technology use and women’s empowerment simultaneously in view of an improved household and women welfare.” (Capretti, Saha, Jena, and Dzanku) (#Innovation #FemaleEmpowerment #Ghana)

Multidimensionality of Land Ownership among Men and Women in Sub-Saharan Africa

“Understanding land ownership needs to go beyond single notions of reported ownership (individual claims to be an owner) or documentation ownership. Using LSMS+ surveys in Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Malawi, we document and categorize the bundles of rights landowners have which provides a more nuanced picture of ownership across men and women. The study found that self-reported landowners, particularly women, often do not have decision-making and rights.” (Hasanbasri, Kilic, Koolwal, and Moylan) (#Landownership #Rights #LandRights #Gender)

Gendered Perceptions in Maize Supply Chains: Evidence from Uganda

“An investigation of Ugandan maize farmers’ perceptions about input and service providers and the perceptions of these actors about themselves (self-ratings) yielded that gender may affect inclusiveness of value chains. Policy interventions that reduce gender bias and the gap between actor self-ratings and farmer ratings can increase value chain efficiency.” (Van Campenhout, De) (#Gender #Uganda #Farmers)

- Gender II

Individual Wealth Inequality: Measurement and Evidence from Low- and Middle-Income Countries

“The accumulation of personal wealth is an understudied dimension of inequality across the developing world. To study individual-level wealth inequality and gender differences, this paper leverages unique data from nationally representative household surveys from Cambodia, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Tanzania. The analysis documents substantial gender inequalities in asset ownership and wealth.” (Koolwal, Hasanbasri, Kilic, and Moylan) (#Inequality #AssetOwnership #Wealth)

ESG Performance to Introduce New Indicators to Assess Women’s Leadership and Empowerment in Agricultural Public Policies

“Environmental, Social and Governance parameters have proved to be crucial for the introduction of new methodologies by international organizations in order to assess the performance of women's leadership in decision-making processes concerning public policies in the agricultural sector, also to mitigate and contrast the negative effects produced by climate change.” (Carletti, Pagliuca) (#ESG #WomensEmpowerment #GenderAndClimate)

- Gender/Youth

Sustaining School Enrolment when Rains Fail: a Gender Disaggregated Analysis of the Impacts of School Feeding Programmes (SFP) on School Enrolment in the Context of Dry Shocks in Malawi

“In rural Malawi, access to SFP can increase the enrolment of children in older age cohorts when households are exposed to anomalously low rainfall conditions compared to areas also experiencing shocks but without school feeding. The result is stronger for girls. Finding supports the on-going debates about the contribution of social protection programmes to fostering economic inclusion and growth in the context of climate change.” (Staffieri, Sitko, and Maluccio) (#Malawi #SFP #ClimateChange)

Refocusing Youth Employment in Food Systems: Understanding the Role of Agency and the Right to Work for Decent Work and Food Systems’ Transformation.

“This paper draws on the experience of team members of the Report “Youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems” by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the Committee on World Food Security. It aims to further explore the link between the human right to food and the right to work with youth’s role as agents of change in food systems.”(Termine, Huambachano) (#HumanRights #Youth #FoodSystems)

The IFAD ODA Impact on Smallholders Rice and Wheat Producers and Socio-economic Development

“The IFAD Development aid (ODA) has a positive impact on the staple food production in some of the top 20 IFAD recipient countries. However, the evidence related to the impact on the rural context determinants which influence youth to migrate to urban areas is mixed.” (Ghioldi, Grau-Noguer) (#Developmentaid #YouthMigration #StapleFoodproduction)

Inequality and Poverty Inside the Household: A Collective Consumption Evidence from Ethiopia

“Children in Ethiopia receive fewer resources and are poorer than adults, with non-poor families also hosting poor children. Single mothers are more altruistic to their children and avoid higher child poverty than married male heads. Measures ignoring intrahousehold resource allocation understate poverty. Gender and targeting issues are implied.” (Belete, Menon, and Perali) (#CollectiveModel #Poverty #Ethiopia)

- Food Security I

Attributing Changes in Food Insecurity to a Changing Climate

“Data from 83 countries from the FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and climate data from ERA5-Land are here analysed, controlling for HDI and six-month SPI, in a panel data

regression with time-varying coefficients. Empirical findings suggest an increasing-in-time, current, significant and positive causality between climate change and food insecurity.” (Dasgupta, Robinson) (#FoodSecurity #ClimateChange #ClimateResilience)

Water Insecurity is Positively Associated with Food Insecurity in Low- and MiddleIncome Countries

“An analysis of nationally representative data from 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Asia, and Latin America found that water insecurity was positively associated with food insecurity independently of socioeconomic factors in most countries. Water insecurity should be a consideration when developing policies and interventions for improving food security”. (Young, Bethancourt, Frongillo, Viviani, and Cafiero) (#WaterInsecurity #FoodInsecurity #WISEScales)

- Food Security II

A food System Analysis of Dietary Consumption, Food Availability, and Food Access for Food Security in Northern Ghana

“The cyclical change in food access and availability in northern Ghana is influenced by the seasonality of food production, ineffective food storage activities, and underdeveloped food markets. The research findings contribute to the emerging perspectives of the impact of food systems on food security through food access, food availability and dietary consumption. Findings from the study revealed distinctive variations in households' food access and food availability throughout the year.” (Osman) (#Seasonality #FoodSystems #FoodSecurity)

Food Security and Livelihood Diversification in Forest Restoration: The Case of Action Against Desertification in Northern Nigeria

“A large-scale, participatory communal land restoration and training program in Northern Nigeria enabled households to move away from climate-sensitive crop agriculture towards livestock and off-farm activities, without affecting food security. The innovative means of identifying a comparison group in this study, together with quasi-experimental techniques, buttresses previous findings in the literature based mainly on observational studies”. (De La O Campos, Petracco, Valli, and Sitko) (#LandRestoration #Nigeria #MachineLearning)

Assessing the Costs and Benefits of Wild and Domesticated Olive Growing Options in a Far Western District of Nepal

“An economic analysis of olive growing options in Far Western Nepal revealed that the resilience of local smallholders and ecosystem could be enhanced investing in wild and domesticated olive. Findings support the importance of shifting the attention from staple to high value crops.” (Pinca, Valle, De Muro, Savastano, and Severini) (#Resilience #WildOlive #FarWesternNepal)

- Value Chain I

Jobs, Rice and Inclusive Value Chains: Employment effects from modernizing rice cultivation in Cote D'Ivoire

The study aims at analysing the effect on jobs from modernizing rice cultivation associated to integration to the rice value chain. Simulating farm modernization with microdata and primary data collection to assess effects in rice imports and labour utilization, more and better jobs are the #1 priority for Africa's development. (Michel Gutierrez, Christiaensen, Gniza, and Aihounton) (#Africa #Jobs #RiceValueChain)

The Socio-economic Performance of Conventional, Organic and Genetically Modified Cotton: Evidence from Western Burkina Faso

Organic cotton yield is the lowest, while conventional and GM cotton have similar yield. Labour productivity is similar for the three cotton systems. Multifactor productivity is the highest for GM cotton but similar for conventional and organic cotton. Organic cotton farming is a good option for increasing farmers income in Burkina Faso. (Metoule Meda, Zahonogo, Egyr and Jatoe) (#BurkinaFaso #OrganicCotton #GMCotton)

- Value Chain II

Rural Roads and Local Agro-Firm Development: Evidence from India

"By exploiting the timing of India's rural road program, this study estimates the effects of improved road connectivity on the growth of agricultural industries. Results suggest that rural roads encourage the entry of agricultural firms, especially in villages that are closer to bigger towns" (Venkateswaran, Pullabhotla, and Baylis) (#RuralRoads #AgriculturalIndustries #India)

Trade Policy and Land Use Impact: a Computable General Equilibrium Approach

"Trade agreements can lead to a rise in food availability. An increase in agricultural production can harm forestland. Rigorous scientific analysis shines a light on the link between trade and land use behind simple speculations. Facts improve the dialogue between politicians and civil society" (Antimiani, Corong) (#TradePolicy, #Amazonia, #CivilSociety)

Collective Action and Governance of Domestique Value Chain in Africa

"Collective actions can help members improve their skills by acquiring new capacities, move governance toward more balanced forms and position smallholders as drivers of food chains in sub-Saharan Africa. The next challenges include empirical cases studies for objectively evaluating their effectiveness and developing a process for strengthening them." (Ahoudjo, Soullier, and Moustier) (#CollectiveAction, #SubSarahanAfrica, #ValueChainGovernance)

- Posters

"This study analyzes the causal relationship between agricultural values (as a % of GDP) with climate change indicators. The finding confirms that temperature and Greenhouse Gas Emission are found negative and significantly determine Ethiopia's agricultural value. Natural resource conservation and climate smart agriculture need to be the priorities of the Ethiopian government." (Senbeta Mebratu) (#Ethiopia #ClimateChange #AgriculturalValue)

“Based on the case of the Colombian coffee sector, this study argues that voluntary sustainability standards, as governance mechanisms of agri-food value chains, have the potential to spark the necessary collective action to attain sustainability goals in war-affected areas among downstream actors (farmers and exporters).” (Navarrete-Cruz, Birkenberg, and Birner) (#Coordination #Certifications #Colombia)

“Interventions targeted to convert farmers’ innovations to rural enterprises created employment, job and business opportunities in remote villages of Kerala, India. The approach promoting home grown solutions for specific needs enhances local innovation capacity. The project also helped to establish vibrant network of farmer innovators, rural entrepreneurs and other stakeholders.” (Therukattilinchamudikaran, Surendran, Sebastian, Xavier, and Jose) (#FarmersInnovation #RuralEnterprises #India).

“The primary sector will play a key role in the economic and employment growth of Ghana, highlighting the neediest regions to be tackled by policies specifically focused on promoting equality and development. Findings support the importance of promoting specific commodities to ensure the development of the Northern region.” (Ferreira, Almazán-Gómez, Nechifor, and Ferrari) (#NorthernDevelopment #Agriculture #Ghana)

“A SWOT framework used to provide pathways and vision of how to develop and improve an efficient date palm value chain in Oman. A profitable and competitive date palm sector could be achieved by focusing on high yield and commercial varieties to ensure higher productivity and the orientation toward adoption of quality standards to meet international market demand.” (Dhehibi, Makhlof, Nejatian, Niane, Hilali, Al-Abri, Al-Amri, Al-Ghabshi, Al-Khanjari, and Alkhamisi) (#DatePalm #ValueChain #Oman)

“The recent food security emergency in the Grand Sud of Madagascar has historical precedents, which stemmed from high levels of governmental centralization, lack of infrastructure, a naturally arid environment, and ineffective development policies. The popular perception, then, that the 2021/2022 crisis is the first ‘climate change-induced famine’ is only a small, possible part of the picture.” (Camurri, Marchetti, Morreale, Porcaro, and Rabe) (#MadagascarFamine #ClimateChange #DevelopmentPolicy)

“European rural areas are characterized by lower well-being than urban areas, especially in countries with a lower average income. The results of this review support the importance of rural development policies, with a greater focus on the poorest European countries.” (Meloni, Rocchi, and Saverini) (#WellBeing #RuralUrban #Europe)

“Livestock interventions show increase over the outcomes of Economic Mobility, Market Access, Empowerment and Nutrition, where is possible to define investments to target all outcomes jointly and specific investments to target specific outcomes. Results indicating the importance of using systematic reviews and IFAD portfolio for learning and not just accountability.” (Garbero, Massotti, and Adriano) (#SystematicReviews #InnovationChallenge #IFADportfolio)

“In agripreneurship, participating in agricultural trading is more profitable than being a farmer. Access to credit urban markets and education encourage youth participation in agripreneurship. The findings suggest that governments and development partners focus on enhancing young people’s access to

credit, markets (through infrastructural development) and mentorship or formal education.” (Akrong, and Kotu) (#YouthAgripreneurship #IITA #EntrepreneurshipEcosystem)

“The aim of study was identifying indicators for assessing the economic sustainability of smallscale family farming. The results revealed that in the economic dimension, indicators in regards to incomes and expenses of the exploiters, investment in agriculture and crop waste are indicating the sustainability of small-scale family farming” (Bahadori, Ahmadi, Santucci, and Torquati) (#EconomicSustainability #RuralWomen #SmallscaleFamilyFarming)

“In Tunisia, small-scale breeders suffer from the lack of cooling systems thus leading to a rejection of 20 % of the collected milk. To fill this gap, a solar milk cooling system was used in 10 small-scale farms in Central Tunisia. Findings show that the adoption of green energy in rural areas could enhance smallholders’ livelihoods.” (Oueslati Zlaout, Dhraief, Hilali, Dhehibi, Ben Salem, and Rekik) (#DairyValueChain #SolarEnergy #Tunisia)

“The introduction of low-cost Conservation agriculture and infield water harvesting technologies in the Insiza and Matobo districts of Zimbabwe showed that cereal productivity can be increased. Findings support the importance of promoting such technologies for farmers who rely on rain-fed cultivation in the drylands.” (Muzamba, Mujeyi, Dube, Moyo, Dera, Ndlovu, and Mhike) (#ConservationAgriculture #Zimbabwe #PoorValueChains)

“Efforts towards sustainable cocoa achieves modest results while the upsurge of small-scale gold mining (galamsey) results in rampant conversions enabled among other things by institutional challenges. Findings suggest that galamsey directly causes induced unsustainability in cocoa, and this must be recognized and incorporated into sustainability initiatives.” (Montford, Bosch, and Birner) (#Cocoa #LandConversions #InducedUnsustainability)

“The project BROTWEG proposed a responsible mechanization approach to small agricultural enterprises in alpine regions, to mitigate the transformation of mountain food systems in the context of social, economic and environmental changes. BROTWEG offered technical solutions to the short cereal-flour-bread value-chain. Besides arranging post-harvest processing lines, the core of the project consists of the development of new seeding and harvesting machines developed for working steep slopes up to 80%.” (Mandler, Becce, Carabin, Sacco, and Mazzetto) (#ValueChains #Cereals #MountainFarming #AgriculturalEngineering)

“Economic theory states multi-product firms prevail in a market due to economies of scope. We propose a test for economies of scope for public sector projects where we observe joint production. As some joint production may involve multisectoral collaboration, we suggest a method for estimating budgets.” (Acharya, Glandon, Hammaker, and Masset) (#MultisectoralCollaboration #SDGs #Development)

“An index-based insurance targeting staple food production in Senegal increased maize and rice cereal net income. Findings support the importance of risk management tools to promote agricultural resilience to climate change.” (Bonou, Olapade, Garbero, and Wantchekon) (#IndexBasedInsurance #Cereals #Senegal)

“The research focused on wetland ecosystems of Nigeria with flood disasters, assessed the impact of flooding, adaptation strategies, level productivities and per capita crop income per season. Findings of this research supports the extension of climate-smart technologies and private sector partnerships to increase efficiency.” (Treasure, and Nnamerenwa) (#Wetlands #CropIncomeAndProductivity #Nigeria)

“Rural residents feel psychologically more comfortable and safer, better assess their family relationships, and adhere to traditions and customs. Respondents suggest equal rural and urban well-being, even though urban areas show better economic and social (e.g., infrastructures, medical care) conditions. Findings are useful for policymakers to improve state program.” (Chaplitskaya, Heijman, and Ophem) (#UrbanRuralWellBeing #StavropolTerritory #Russia)