



Integrating Gender in MCC Impact Assessment

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Inaugural Impact Evaluation Conference
Millennium Challenge Corporation
Washington, DC.
January 21, 2011

Why Gender Integration at MCC?

- *"The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) recognizes that gender inequality can be a significant constraint to economic growth and poverty reduction. Consequently, MCC will ensure that gender is...integrated into the development and design of Compact programs, the assessment and implementation of projects..., the monitoring of program results, and the evaluation of program impacts."* --MCC's Gender Policy 2006
 - In 2010, MCC's senior management determined that ***"renewing emphasis on gender and social assessment"*** is one of the five key priorities that are the basis for MCC's new strategic plan and re-alignment of resources."
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Why does Gender matter for Growth?

- Women's major role in economic activities has direct impacts on productivity and income
 - Women's major role in strengthening children's human capital has long-term impacts on productivity
 - Women's control over assets relative to men's has significant effects on household food security, child nutrition and education
 - Early children nutrition, health, and education impact on adult productivity and earnings
 - Men and women in households do not pool resources, and have different interests
 - Development interventions affect these interests in different ways
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Gender integration and growth

Gender inequalities thus have direct impacts on productivity, income, and growth

Also, to have an impact on growth and poverty reduction, MCC projects need to be well-designed and implemented: Proper gender integration increases a project's efficiency and effectiveness, greater acceptability, smoother implementation, and better results

Women's contribution to agricultural productivity

- Estimates of women's contribution to food production in Africa: approx. 80% of production, transport and storage; 90% of processing; 60% of marketing (FAO 2007)
- Women account for 48 percent of fisheries-related employment in nine major fish-producing countries (FAO, WorldFish, and World Bank 2008)
- But there is a big gap between what women **do**, and what they **have** to do it with



Constraints on women's productivity

- Kenya: The value of **farm tools and equipment** owned by women was 18 percent of the value of the same implements owned by men (Saito, Mekonnen, and Spurling 1994)
- Malawi: Female-headed HHs used $\frac{1}{2}$ the amount of **fertilizer** as male-headed HHs (Due & Gladwin 1991)
- Cameroon: Women 75% of ag work; have 10% of **land** certificates (Mason & Carlson 2004)
- Sub-Saharan Africa: **extension** workers visited 12-70% of male-headed HHs but only 9-58% of female-headed HHs (Quisumbing 1994)
- In 5 African countries, women received < 10% of the **credit** received by male smallholders (FAO)
- 2/3 of illiterate people in the world are women
- 42% of pregnant women worldwide are anemic (Kraemer and Zimmermann 2007)

↑ Productivity through ↑ Women's Access to Assets

- **Burkina Faso:** Output ↑ by 6-20% by reallocating inputs between men's and women's plots
- **Ghana:** strengthening women's property rights ↑ incentives to adopt agroforestry
- **Kenya:** ↓ gender inequality in education, experience & farm inputs ↑ women's yields by 22%
- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** ↓ gender inequalities in human capital, physical capital, and current inputs could potentially ↑ ag. productivity by 10-20%
- **Sub-Saharan Africa :** Gender inequality in education and employment estimated to have reduced *per capita* growth during 1960-92 by 0.8 percentage points per year; accounts for up to 1/5 of the difference in growth between SSA and East Asia (World Bank 2005)

Sources: Udry et al. 1995; 1996; Quisumbing and Otsuka 2001; Quisumbing 1996; Saito et al. 1994; Alderman et al. 1996

Women's Education, Poverty and Growth

- **Kenya:** If all women received ≥ 1 year primary education, yields could increase by 24%

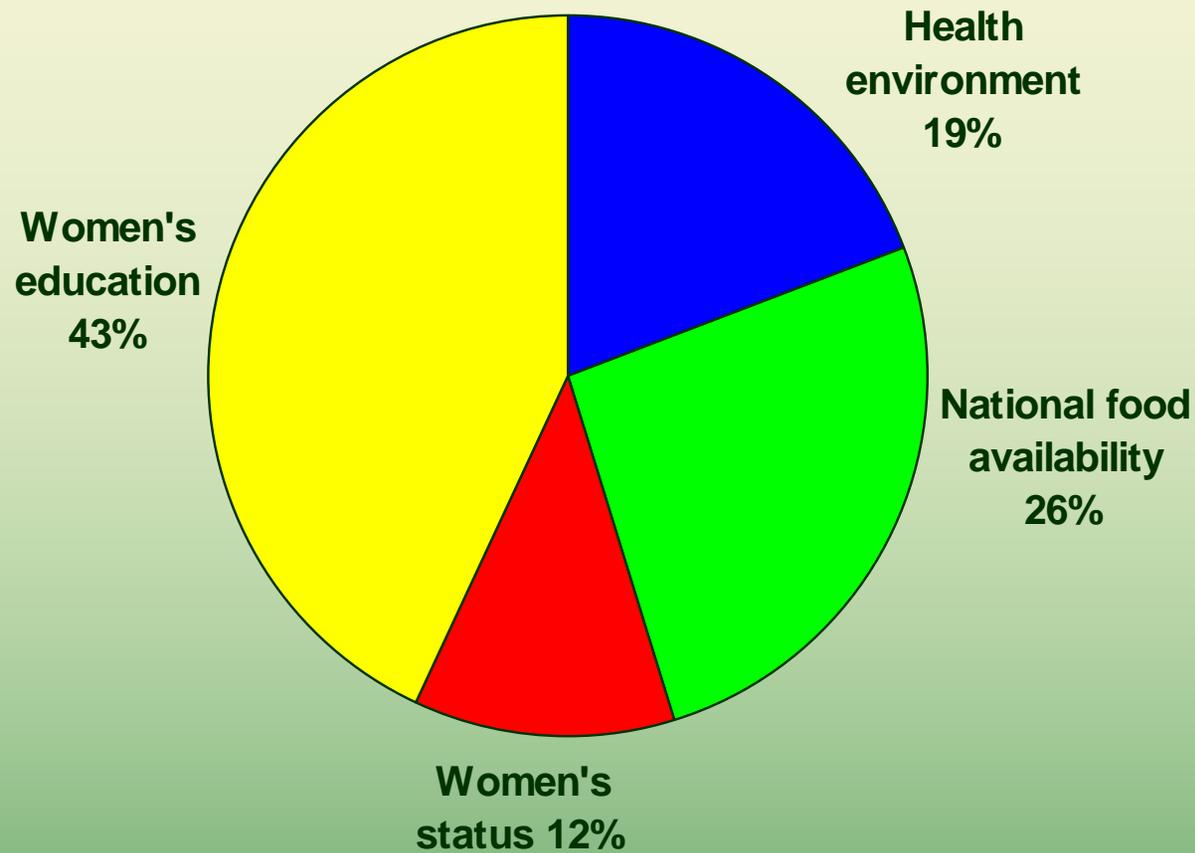


- **Egypt, Mozambique:** **achieving** completed primary school in women \downarrow % of population below poverty line by 33.7% and 23%

- **Countries off track of meeting MDG3** (gender equality in education): likely to lose 0.4 pp in economic growth/y bw 2005-2015

Source: Quisumbing 2003; Saito et al. 1994; Abhu-Ghaida and Klasen, 2004; Datt and Jolliffe 1998; 1999

Contributions of Women's Status and Education to reduction in child malnutrition (1970-95)



Gender Integration in M&E at MCC

- MCC policy and guidelines
 - Gender Policy (2006); Gender Integration Milestones, Operational Procedures (2010), Guidance (2010)
 - M&E policy, constraints analysis, guidance documents
- Milestones
 - Milestones for gender integration in M&E at Project Development and Appraisal, Pre-Entry into Force, and Compact Implementation phases
 - “Gender integrated into beneficiary analysis and all M&E work including design of baseline surveys...gender integrated into performance monitoring plans, and any impact evaluation concept development prior to compact signing (including review for sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators where appropriate)”

What are the implications for MCC's Impact Assessment?

- Impacts on men's and women's assets/capital: physical, natural, human, social, political, and financial?
 - Assets provide opportunities for livelihood generation, protection from shocks, collateral for credit
 - Assets represent multiple, inter-related pathways of wealth accumulation
 - Women's assets increase their bargaining power, decision-making, mobility
 - Measuring assets provides more stable assessment of wealth
- Gender disaggregation: female-headed HHs vs. females within male-headed households
- What to measure
 - Disaggregation vs. gendered indicators
 - Pathways to growth (e.g. time allocation)
 - Women's empowerment

Implications for MCC's Impact Assessment (cont.)

- Constraints analysis and ERRs
 - How well do current models incorporate gender-growth linkages?
 - What else is available and needed?
 - Impact assessment outside context of ERR
- Sectoral indicators
- Investigating the literature
- Emerging issues after the baseline
- Qualitative methods

Current initiatives to strengthen Gender Integration in M&E

- Collaboration between M&E and SGA
 - SGA staff on project teams, working with M&E at compact level
 - SGA & M&E working on improving IA designs and indicators
 - Seminars
 - Targeted sectoral work
 - Literature reviews
 - Survey banks