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RURAL INEQUALITIES: EVALUATING APPROACHES TO OVERCOME DISPARITIES

International Conference

Proceedings





A special acknowledgement is extended to the conference team: Chitra Deshpande, Johannes Federkeil, Manuela Gallitto, Laura Morgia, Catrina Perch, Yolanda Polo Tejedor and Jaqueline Souza.

Conference proceedings

Further information, PowerPoint slides and the full recordings of the sessions are available on the website of the Independent Office of Evaluation under:

<https://www.ifad.org/web/events/rural-inequalities>

The designations 'developed' and 'developing' countries are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

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RURAL INEQUALITIES: EVALUATING APPROACHES TO OVERCOME DISPARITIES

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Rome, 2 and 3 May 2018

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Seven key conference conclusions

CONCLUSION 1

Global poverty has decreased, but inequalities have increased within countries. Over the last 30 years the percentage of the poorest people has remained the same. The challenge, therefore, is how to guarantee that the poorest are not left behind.

CONCLUSION 2

Reducing inequalities implies political commitment, multidimensional approaches and long-term policies to avoid possible future conflicts. It also requires economic resources and political will.

CONCLUSION 3

We need to go beyond averages if we really want to unpack inequalities. There are some issues to bear in mind before acting: different contexts, social aspects, demographic challenges, ethical issues and intra-household disparities.

CONCLUSION 4

Improving rural livelihoods requires holistic approaches. To reach the most vulnerable, new forms of partnerships and cooperation are required among governments, donors, the private sector and farmers.

CONCLUSION 5

Understanding the distribution of natural resources is crucial. Land concentration is a fundamental dimension of the multiple crises linked to increasing inequalities. We need to understand how resources are historically distributed to address systemic inequalities.

CONCLUSION 6

More effective redistributive policies are crucial. Policies and laws must protect human rights. The human rights of women, youth, the elderly and indigenous peoples must be protected by concrete legislation. Effective redistributive policies that combine pro-poor growth with pro-poor social policies are crucial.

CONCLUSION 7

Evaluation plays a catalytic role in overcoming disparities, and new evaluation approaches are needed to capture evidence to formulate policies that redress inequalities. Measuring inequalities requires comprehensive approaches going beyond economic indicators. Traditional evaluation criteria need to be complemented with attention to equality, innovation and unintended consequences.



Abbreviations and acronyms

3IE	International Initiative for Impact Evaluation
ADF	African Development Fund
AFA	Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development
AFD	French Development Agency
AIV	Associazione Italiana di Valutazione
BOAD	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CNRS	Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France
ECG	Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (IFAD)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAAP	Gender, Agriculture and Assets Project (IFPRI)
GDP	Gross domestic product
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Centre
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILC	International Land Coalition
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOCE	International Organization for Cooperation in Evaluation
IOE	Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD
JES	Japan Evaluation Society
JNE	Jawaharlal Nehru University
KAICIID	King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and International Dialogue
ODI	Research Centre, Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
PBAS	Performance-based Allocation System
PMD	Programme Management Department (IFAD)
QAG	Quality Assurance Group (IFAD)
R4	Rural Resilience Initiative (R4)
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis, London
RuLIS	Rural Livelihoods Information System
R-WEAI	Reduced - Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SKD	Strategy and Knowledge Department (IFAD)
SOFIA	Salvadorian Office for International Aid
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNESWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia
UNU-WIDER	United Nations University – World Institute for Development Economics Research
WFP	World Food Programme

Summary

Background

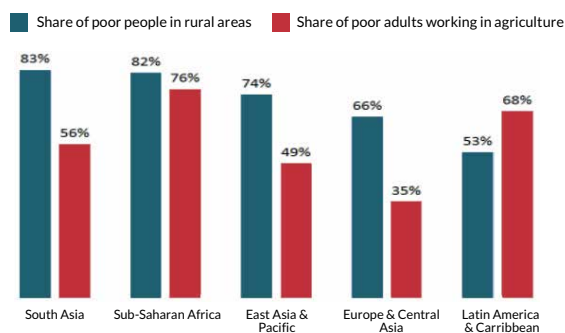
The international conference “Rural Inequalities: Evaluating approaches to overcome disparities” was held on 2 and 3 May 2018 in Rome, Italy. The organization of the conference was led by the Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE) of the International Fund for Agricultural Development in close collaboration with IFAD management. The purpose of the conference was to discuss critical questions regarding whether strategies and programmes that aim to eradicate rural poverty reduce disparities within rural areas.

The conference drew more than 200¹ participants from all over the world, including United Nations organizations, multilateral development banks, bilateral and multilateral development and humanitarian organizations, the private sector, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, foundations, think tanks, and national-level counterparts from evaluation and policy institutions.

Context

The number of people living in extreme poverty stands at 836 million. In the past decades, while the share of people living in extreme poverty has been reduced, the world has witnessed a consistent increase in global inequality. This trend is especially alarming given the rise in the estimated number of chronically undernourished people in the world – from 777 million in 2015 to 815 million in 2016. According to the latest World Inequality Report (2018), in all regions, rates of extreme poverty and food insecurity are higher in rural areas, where three-quarters of the extremely poor and food-insecure people reside. This raises questions on how to understand the relationship between poverty reduction and inequality, given that more poor people live in rural areas which, at the same time, are less unequal than urban areas. The 2030 Agenda vision and commitment that “no one will be left behind” calls for eradicating

poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality, preserving the planet, creating inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion. This requires us to find answers to the dynamic relationship between poverty and inequality in order to help decision-makers shape the appropriate policies.



Purpose of the conference

Rural poverty is multidimensional and not just a condition of low income. It can be associated with food insecurity, poor access to productive assets, depleted natural resources, a lack of economic opportunities, poor working conditions, gender inequalities, etc. The “last mile” rural poor are often afflicted by vulnerability, exclusion and powerlessness. To eradicate poverty in rural communities, there is a need to not only address inequality in terms of asset distribution, but also inequalities that arise from lack of opportunity, limited resilience to risks and shocks, unequal power relationships, and lack of rights.

A wide range of approaches have been adopted to reduce these barriers to poverty reduction. The underlying question and test of success is whether these approaches have also contributed to reducing inequality within rural communities.

Evaluation has the potential to inform organizations and governments whether their interventions are indeed attaining their objectives and contributing to reducing inequalities within rural areas and what is

¹ Find the list of participants on page 54

needed to reorient their strategies for greater impact. To provide a more nuanced perspective on the effort to fight rural poverty and inequality, the conference aimed to examine approaches to rural poverty reduction that have had an impact on the “4Rs” sources of inequality within rural areas: resources, resilience, relationship and rights.



(i) **Resources.** Rural poverty results from inequalities in groups', households' and individuals' access to resources (such as income, land, inputs, capital, education and public transfer payments), their ability to use these resources, and their ownership of them.



(ii) **Resilience.** Poor rural people often lack the ability to cope with environmental degradation, climate change and economic shocks and risks.



(iii) **Relationships.** Social relationships are a key determinant to an individual's ability to access resources and cope with shocks. Unequal power relationships tend to underlie other inequalities, particularly for women, youth and indigenous peoples, and can perpetuate intergenerational poverty.



(iv) **Rights.** Political rights and voice, ensured through the enactment and enforcement of laws and policies, are fundamental to truly eradicate rural poverty, particularly with regard to labour and land for marginalized groups, such as women, youth and indigenous peoples.



Three angles of analysis

While recognizing the interlinkages and interactions of these four areas, experts discussed how redistribution, not only in terms of resources, but also in terms of access to economic opportunities, the resilience building of vulnerable populations against shocks, the social empowerment as well as the enhancement of rights and political voice of disadvantaged groups can result in sustained poverty reduction in rural areas. Therefore, the experts debated on poverty and inequality reduction efforts from three angles of analysis:

Approaches and Theories of Change



Examining the impact on inequality and poverty reduction of different development approaches.

Measurement and Data



Sharing methods for measuring rural inequality and resulting data from research and development interventions.

Findings and Lessons



Discussing findings from evaluations and research of effective approaches and verified factors that contribute to or exacerbate disparities in rural areas.

In particular, session discussions sought to identify action-oriented options to tackle the complex challenges ahead.

Main conclusions and the way forward

During its two days, the Rural Inequalities conference organized 5 panel sessions and 15 breakout sessions, with the participation of 59 speakers and presenters. The discussions led to several conclusions that enlighten the road to reducing rural inequalities.

Over the last decades, global poverty has decreased, but inequalities have increased within countries. Development is not neutral – it creates winners and losers and there is rising absolute inequality globally and within countries. In this context, one of the main challenges is understanding if policies and actions to reduce poverty

are also reducing inequalities and reaching the most in need. Analysing this reality requires studying the diverse dimensions of disparities because not all aspects are important in the same way everywhere.

“Inequalities are multidimensional, multi-layered and cumulative,” stated Oscar A. Garcia, Director of IOE. “Understanding and acting actively upon inequalities requires looking beyond income disparities to capture their political, environmental, social, cultural and knowledge dimensions.” As highlighted by Professor Martin Ravallion, “We need to unpack inequalities...we need to understand the different facets of inequalities.” The conference addressed these diverse facets based on

the “4Rs” approach and aimed to explain: what is taking place in terms of the use of resources; the resilience that vulnerable groups have towards better addressing the development challenges; the power relationships that exist between different social groups, and the lack of rights that vulnerable groups of people face.

One of the issues that clearly emerged during the discussions was that economic growth without equality can be dangerous. As Eko Putro Sandjojo, Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of Indonesia said, “Reducing inequalities implies political commitment, multidimensional approaches and long-term policies to avoid future conflicts. It also requires economic resources and political will.” Reduction of inequalities should not be part of short-term objectives, as inequalities and poverty dynamically interact over longer periods of time; it requires continued support and targeted resources.

If we want to reach the most vulnerable, we must promote new forms of partnerships and cooperation among governments and donors, the private sector and farmers at the regional and local levels. Holistic approaches are urgently required. One component of a holistic approach is addressing access to critical resources for rural livelihoods, among them land. In this regard, several speakers observed the need to understand how resources are historically distributed and how laws are protecting the livelihood of smallholder farmers.

Discussions pointed to the need for lawmakers to enact more concrete legislation that enshrines the protection and development of the rights of women, youth, the elderly and indigenous peoples. Effective redistributive policies and a combination of pro-poor growth and pro-poor social policies were highlighted as a crucial element to tackle inequalities.

Common to all sessions was the acknowledgment of evaluation as an essential element to inform policies, strategies and programmes that can overcome disparities. Countering inequalities demands robust evidence and more granular data. Measuring inequalities requires comprehensive approaches that go beyond economic indicators. Traditional evaluation criteria need to be complemented with attention to coverage, equality, innovation, scaling-up and the unintended consequences of development interventions. Evaluation needs to transi-

“The fact that 80 per cent of the poor live in rural areas requires experimenting with new approaches to evaluation and more disaggregated data to ensure no one is left behind.”

Cornelia Richter, Vice-President of IFAD



tion from linear thinking towards understanding the world in terms of its complexity.

In order to ensure that no one is left behind, it is necessary to experiment with new approaches to evaluation and work with disaggregated data. There are important issues to keep in mind before acting: different contexts, social aspects, demographic challenges, differences between ethnic groups and intra-household disparities must be understood properly before any evaluation is performed. More disaggregated data are needed as well as more data transparency at the national and sub-national levels. Better use of existing data can also contribute to understand the many dimensions of inequalities by eliminating the “tyranny of averages”.

1. Plenary addresses

What is needed to reduce rural inequality and how can we measure its achievement?

Moderator:

- Paul Winters, Interim Associate Vice-President of the Strategy and Knowledge Department (SKD), IFAD

Presenters:

- **Eko Putro Sandjojo**, Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia
- **Martin Ravallion**, Professor of Economics, Georgetown University

Minister Eko Putro Sandjojo: A new era of village development in Indonesia

Promoting the development of villages and rural areas is a crucial part of a country's economic growth and development, especially in a country like Indonesia, where about 20,000 villages out of 47,000 are underdeveloped and have very limited basic infrastructures or market access. With Indonesia being projected to become the world's fourth largest economy in 2050, the Minister explained how the Indonesian Government is promoting the development of rural regions as a key element of its pro-poor growth agenda. The Indonesian labour force is expected to grow from 47 per cent to 67 per cent of the total population. By 2050, rural people are expected to generate a gross domestic product (GDP) of almost US\$1 trillion, which corresponds to Indonesia's GDP of today and will represent 40 per cent of it in 2050. However, in 2015, 27 million of the total still lived below the national poverty line. Since pro-poor growth hinges on the scalability of their agricultural production, the Minister expressed his conviction that the development of rural livelihoods is key and inherently intertwined with the general economic well-being of the country. Nonetheless, the Minister made it clear that blindly pouring money into the villages is a recipe for failure; instead, he advocated for a systematic approach to provide funding, with more stakeholder participation and expertise in the decision-making processes.

He stated, "It is impossible to understand 47,000 different villages from the level of the central government." Therefore, in order to improve the effectiveness of allocation of funds

to rural villages, a decentralization reform was initiated and more than 39,000 facilitators were sent to the villages. Nonetheless, the central government will not be able to cover all of the costs of proper rural development of the villages. Broad partnerships between the local leaders, the Government, the private sector (buyers) and the financial sector need to be promoted. Thus far, such partnerships are leading to outstanding results in reducing inequalities in rural areas in Indonesia. The actual objective must be to develop the rural economy of Indonesia to the extent that villages reach economies of scale to generate enough revenue and expertise to cover their own needs.

In order to facilitate this development, there are four priorities for the Ministry of Village Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration: (i) developing rural flagship products that are geographically concentrated in clusters to facilitate the post-harvest production; (ii) scaling up and improving market access; (iii) supporting village-based enterprises and the construction of water reservoirs in dry areas to allow for up to three harvests per year; and (iv) constructing sports facilities to increase the quality of life.

Professor Martin Ravallion: A rural perspective on inequality, poverty and policies

Professor Ravallion stated that relative inequality has actually been decreasing due to higher growth rates in developing countries, and that this drop is mainly due to the fall of inequality between countries on a global scale. On the other hand, average inequality within countries has largely remained constant or has even been creeping

“Economic growth without equality can be dangerous.”

Eko Putro Sandjojo, Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia



“The poorest percentile in the world is not better off now than 30 years ago. The global distribution of absolute gains looks quite different. With the first 10 to 5 percentiles gaining most of the income.”

Professor Martin Ravallion, Georgetown University



up. As **Figure 1** shows, the absolute gains per income percentile throughout the period from 1981 to 2011 are very unevenly distributed. Whereas the lower 50 percentile hardly had absolute gains of US\$2 per person per day, a person past the 90th percentile could have absolute gains above US\$12 a day. This means that the absolute gains of a person at the 99th percentile was more than six times higher than of a person at the 50 percentile over the same period. Hence, while absolute inequality within many countries is rising, absolute poverty is declining in the developing world. What does this mean? Through effective social policies, the number of poor people can be reduced and the “floor can be raised” as well – meaning that even the poorest of the poor experience a significant absolute increase in their income. Two-thirds of the very poor in the developing world live in rural areas. Notwithstanding, it is hard to determine whether economic development is good or bad for inequality, either nationally or within rural areas, because the success of poverty reduction always depends

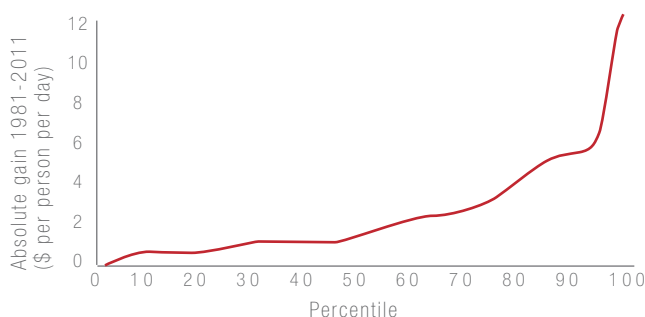


Figure 1: Absolute gains per revenue percentile of the population (from Martin Ravallion presentation on rural perspective on inequality, poverty and policies).

on the quality of policies and the initial conditions of the poorest populations. Land and education have historically been some of the equalizing factors.

Can it be said that policies to reduce rural poverty are also reducing rural inequalities? In order to fight absolute and relative poverty, lifting the floor and reducing inequality will almost certainly require more effective redistributive policies. There is a need for complementarity between pro-poor growth and pro-poor social policies, especially in human development, and ultimately, a measure of good luck in avoiding major crises, success in dealing with climate change and continuing progress in global trade. The menu of options should also include a basic income for all.

When it comes to monitoring and evaluation of reducing inequalities in rural areas, there are two caveats that should be taken into account: there is no panacea for the perfect evaluation method, which should always be tailored to the policy and context in question; and it is important to learn from both success and failures because governments often hesitate too long to move away from policies they once started, even though evaluation results are consistently negative.

Further information:

Video recording of the Plenary Panel with Minister Sandjojo and Professor Ravallion: <https://bit.ly/2IFHl6g>

Powerpoint slides of the presentation of Minister Sandjojo: <https://bit.ly/2kmFKsW>

Powerpoint slides of the presentation of Professor Ravallion: <https://bit.ly/2IXKByX>



2. Resources

What resources need to be redistributed, to what extent and how?

Rural poverty may result from inequalities in communities', households' and individuals' access to and control over resources (such as income, land, inputs, capital, natural resources, financial services and technology), their ability to use these resources, and their ownership of them. There is also a strong association between this inequality and inequalities in health, education and nutrition. Inequality of opportunities (livelihoods) and inequality of outcomes (living standards) are therefore two sides of the same coin. Without equal opportunities, systematic patterns of discrimination and social exclusion prevent disadvantaged groups or individuals from accessing and controlling resources, markets and public services.

SESSION 1. Land – A primary inequality

Moderator: Harold Liversage, Lead Land Tenure Specialist, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Ricardo Fuentes**, Executive Director of Oxfam Mexico
- **Michael Taylor**, Director, International Land Coalition Secretariat
- **Ilaria Bottigliero**, Director of Research and Learning, International Development Law Organization (IDLO)
- **Violet Shivutse**, Chair of Huairou Commission's Governing Board, Republic of Kenya

This session looked at the causes, drivers and effects of rural inequalities in connection with access to land and other natural resources. Improved or equitable access to land by poor rural people, especially by women, youth and other vulnerable or marginalized groups in rural areas, is widely recognized as central to poverty eradication, transformation and social inclusion. The presenters all highlighted the need to stop land concentration, close the gender gap and increase data transparency. Since especially indigenous and female-headed households are more threatened by poverty, interventions should foster their access to land more decisively.

Questions guiding the conversation through the session focused on: the challenges of and opportunities for improving access to land by poor rural communities; the importance of formulating appropriate development policies, strategies and programmes for improving land access and its contribution to inclusive development and poverty eradication, including at the local level with a

territorial approach; and the monitoring and assessment of such policies, strategies and programmes to ensure that they are having the desired impact in reducing poverty and in improving livelihoods.

Gender equality was highlighted by all speakers as a central challenge. Violet Shivutse and Ilaria Bottigliero stressed the importance of bottom-up approaches in which women organize and engage in land issues and equally drive legal processes and greater structural change to level the playing field. The majority of the speakers emphasized the importance of a rights-based approach to the issue of land inequality, and the central role of land in fulfilling human rights as well as broader economic development. Finally, regarding monitoring of interventions, both Shivutse and Michael Taylor noted the need to generate and widely disseminate data on land ownership, stressing the importance of data collection and dissemination as an entry point to understand the problem and begin to resolve it.

Selected questions from the audience

- How are the men in the communities reacting to the increased collective voice of women? Are you concerned about backlash or increased intimate partner violence?
- If multinationals add up to power imbalances nationally, can land policy improve without balancing national power relations first?
- How can we use the rule of law to support women's rights in contexts where customary laws are still very strong?

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2GOvNgY>

Powerpoint presentation of Ricardo Fuentes: <https://bit.ly/2xeCWY2>

Powerpoint presentation of Michael Taylor: <https://bit.ly/2KSoAPb>

Powerpoint presentation of Violet Shivutse: <https://bit.ly/2kko5C8>



SESSION 2. Redistribution between urban and rural areas

Moderator: Pradeep Itty, Head, Quality Assurance and Poverty Reduction, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

Presenters:

- **Rui Benfica**, Lead Economist, Research and Impact Assessment Division, SKD, IFAD
- **Katsushi Imai**, Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor) in Development Economics, University of Manchester
- **Shi Li**, Professor of Economics and Acting Director of China Institute for Income Distribution at Beijing Normal University and a Non-Resident Senior Research Fellow at UNU-WIDER

This session examined rural-urban inequalities at macro and household levels. Studies conducted by the Research and Impact Assessment Division of IFAD concluded that rural-urban disparity has mainly been influenced by: (i) different economic growth rates in urban and rural areas; (ii) the degree of urbanization; and (iii) the degree of rural-urban interactions, particularly in terms of labour migration and remittances. For instance, China has experienced considerable growth in agricultural wages and rural income. However, urban income growth has been higher and rural-urban disparity has increased. In the end, the studies underscore the importance of continued investments in agricultural productivity and diversification to foster rural transformation and inclusiveness, particularly in lesser-developed countries.

The presenters went on to say that in order to reduce rural inequalities, there is a need for policies that: increase agricultural wages and productivity directly and indirectly; reduce the rural-urban disparity by facilitating rural households' access to education and remittances; and promote cross-sectoral interactions (rural-urban; agricultural and non-agricultural).

The main messages of the discussion were that agriculture and rural development will remain critical to address the leave-no-one-behind imperative of the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, by 2050 more poor people will be living in urban areas than in rural areas. Therefore, a holistic and territorial approach which considers rural-urban

linkages is more appropriate to address inequalities than a narrow agricultural focus. Policies which work to redress biases and distortions against rural areas should be supported as they influence terms of trade, provision of public services, infrastructure, skills development and impact on migration.

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2ILVnZS>

Powerpoint presentation of Katsushi Imai: <https://bit.ly/2GICfG9>

Powerpoint presentation of Rui Benfica: <https://bit.ly/2GL2P1q>

Powerpoint presentation of Li Shi: <https://bit.ly/2kkXkxy>

SESSION 3. Wealth creation and agriculture as a business – What is needed to reach those “left behind” and do they benefit?

Moderator: Fabrizio Felloni, Deputy Director, IOE, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Pablo Fajnzylber**, Manager, Economic Management and Country Programs Unit, World Bank
- **Fernando Haridas**, Group Manager, Agri-Business Cargills Ceylon Plc. Sri Lanka
- **Hugo Beteta**, Director of the Sub-regional headquarters in Mexico, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Governments, non-governmental organizations, donors and the private sector have increasingly embraced value chain development for stimulating economic growth and combating rural poverty. This session looked at the role of farmer organizations and contract farming in raising productivity and improving access to markets, the minimum assets required to participate in value chain development, and how to measure and identify successful interventions.

Development interventions that promote “farming as a business” and seek to establish linkages between small-holder farmers and agricultural value chains may face the challenge of reaching very poor households that are less endowed in productive assets and have limited surplus for sale. Toward this end the World Bank evaluation of rural non-farming economies examined two different non-farming approaches for rural poverty reduction: (i) poverty-focused approaches that have been relatively



successful in generating direct benefits for the poor; and (ii) growth-oriented approaches that have contributed to broad-based economic growth. The evaluations determined that the poverty-focused approach suffered from limited sustainability and the growth-oriented approach could not deliver conclusive results to determine whether there has been a distributional effect of the growth benefitting the poor. Thus, sustainability and effective distributional effects toward the poor are key areas that poverty-focused and growth-oriented approaches need to improve.

At the macro-level, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has promoted agri-food industry policies based on participatory commodity value chain approaches involving public and private actors. The objective was to foster rural transformation and broaden opportunities for smaller producers by recognizing the structural heterogeneity of the region and the subsequent public policies required. ECLAC has developed a toolkit for value chain development integrating an equality perspective based on pro-poor diagnosis of development interventions that examines their impact on the poorest populations.

At the micro-level, the experience of the private company Cargills in Sri Lanka documents the efforts made by a major wholesaler to source fresh fruit and vegetables from smallholder farmers. This has required provision of technical training to farmers, as well as agricultural inputs and an agreement to buy products directly without intermediaries and with immediate payment.

Overall, the discussion suggested that there are ways to mitigate potential negative distributional effects on development interventions focusing on agriculture as a business or value chain. These require more deliberate attention to the problem, innovative solutions to “market failures” and better evidence on distributional effects.

Selected questions from the audience

- Can the poorest engage in value chains if they lack assets and resilience to market forces?
- How can you build trust between small farmers and big business?
- What incentives are there for green value chains and what are the prospects?

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2koQZkK>

Powerpoint presentation of Hugo Beteta: <https://bit.ly/2sfrDth>

Powerpoint presentation of Pablo Fajnzylber: <https://bit.ly/2xiqgzN>

Powerpoint presentation of Fernando Haridas: <https://bit.ly/2saUi2e>

SESSION 4. Frameworks for understanding and measuring rural inequalities

Moderator: Torben Nilsson, Senior Global Engagement Specialist, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Àlex Prats**, Inequality Lead, Oxfam Intermón
- **Hazel Malapit**, Senior Research Coordinator, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- **Andrea Biswas Tortajada**, Sustainability Specialist, Nestlé

This session looked at measures and indicators that go beyond income and wealth, towards more comprehensive measure of inequalities, thereby increasing the effectiveness of programmes for inequality reduction.

According to Àlex Prats, Oxfam built a framework to measure inequalities based on a collaboration with the London School of Economics. The framework is meant to answer the question: How can we improve the assessment and understanding of the inequality gap within a country or a region? The main challenges for the development of the framework are data availability, costs, the level of required expertise and the problem of having data which are comparable across different countries and regions, and having different definitions of, for instance, rural vs. urban areas.

Hazel Malapit, from IFPRI, introduced the GAAP concept. In this concept, assets, broadly defined, can be owned individually or jointly, but joint ownership does not mean an asset is owned equally. External shocks affect men and women differently and can exacerbate inequalities. The goal is to understand the impact of agricultural development projects on men's and women's assets and help close the gender assets gap. The two main findings from GAAP are that: (i) gendered use, control and ownership of assets affect the take-up of agricultural interventions; and (ii) agricultural interventions affect the gendered use, control and ownership of assets.

According to Andrea Biswas Tortajada, Nestlé sources directly from 600,000 farmers in 100 countries and has a total of around 400 factories in 80 countries. Its goal is to help improve 30 million livelihoods directly connected to its business activities by 2030. To this end, Nestlé has developed a diagnostic tool called the Rural Development



Framework, in which research, priorities and commodities are studied in order to identify where Nestlé can make a positive impact in those supply chains in developing countries from which it sources its production. The rural Development Framework relies on data and insights of development organizations, academia and partners working on the ground. Nonetheless, for a thoroughly successful impact, it is necessary to involve all possible partners on the ground – government, other companies, development agencies, civil society and academia – to ensure maximum utility of the results.

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2IM4oCc>

Powerpoint presentation of Alex Prats: <https://bit.ly/2INQ73T>

Powerpoint presentation of Hazel Malapit: <https://bit.ly/2JOYPyP>

Powerpoint presentation of Andrea Biswas-Tortajada: <https://bit.ly/2IijF2l>

Plenary panel: How can we reduce rural inequalities? What actions are needed?

Moderator: Joanne Levitan, Communication Officer, IFAD

Keynote speaker:

• **Dr Unni Karunakara**, President of Médecins Sans Frontières Holland / Assistant Professor at Yale School of Public Health

Dr Unni Karunakara began his presentation by defining humanitarian action as a moral activity of helping people in need. The relationship of humanitarian action with inequalities can be seen, for instance in the Mediterranean migration and refugee crisis: of the thousands of people crossing the sea many are fleeing war, but many of them want to leave their poverty stricken home countries to look for new opportunities in wealthier parts of the world. Dr Karunakara then proceeded to differentiate the activities of humanitarian and development work. The first alleviates suffering and not poverty, and it favours human lives over human rights, liberty, peace and rule of law. Out of the four principles of humanitarian work (humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence), the first addresses the notion of equality; even more relevant for the discussion of inequalities is the second one, which translates into the notion of equity. This is intricately related to the notion

of justice, in which everybody is treated in the same way considering their circumstances.

On the other hand, development work often represents the western approach: when being in the field, liberalism is in conflict with other “isms” that often have a different vision of how a society should be organized and what the premises should be, according to which development policy should be shaped. Development work is in itself a political process; it has to be because it concerns the definition of the type of society the majority of people want and needs to be inclusive in order for it not to result in inequalities which disturb the cohesion of a social fabric. Moreover, development solutions need to be supra-national because current nation-state structures are no longer able to deal with topics and issues that have expanded beyond their borders, like economy, finances and information. Within the discussion on inequalities, the focus has to shift to what happens at the top and should not only be fixed on what happens in rural areas.

The main challenges in humanitarian work are, according to Dr Karunakara, that non-humanitarian decisions and politics are often implemented in the name of security and that structural conditions perpetuate inequalities due to the impunity of elites who bend the rules to their advantage. Furthermore, many markets (e.g. financial markets) are structured in a way that poor people do not have access to them, and existing trade agreements (e.g. the lifting of trade-barriers or subsidies) are often skewed towards benefitting the rich. The need for humanitarian action is often the consequence of a failure of politics. Therefore, we need a renewed dialogue, new politics and new economic principles to create a more equal global society.



Selected questions from the audience

- You make the distinction between humanitarian and development very clearly. But we are seeing the lines blurring?
- What explains such unequal distribution of risks of death?

Further information:

Video recording of the plenary: <https://bit.ly/2IKUNr9>

Powerpoint presentation of Dr Unni Karunakara: <https://bit.ly/2knMJSa>

3. Resilience



How to redistribute risk to eliminate the “double punishment” of the most vulnerable?

Poor rural people often lack the ability to cope with environmental degradation, climate change and economic shocks and risks. Poor rural households are highly exposed to shocks since their livelihoods depend on an increasingly deteriorating natural resources base and volatile climatic and market conditions. Their limited assets and risks management strategies also make them particularly vulnerable. The combination of exposure and vulnerability to shocks can make rural people poor, keep them poor, or prevent them from moving out of poverty. When shocks occur, people employ a range of coping strategies, which often involve incurring debt or selling assets, leaving individuals and households even more vulnerable to future shocks.

SESSION 5. Inequalities in rural resilience

Moderator: Olivier Cossée, Senior Evaluation Officer, Office of Evaluation, FAO

Presenters:

- **Vidya Diwakar**, Senior Research Officer, Chronic Poverty and Research Centre, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
- **Birte Snilstveit**, Senior Evaluation Specialist, International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3IE)
- **Cecilia Poggi**, Social Protection Economist, Research Officer, French Development Agency (AFD)

In this session, data from studies in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda were presented to facilitate a discussion on the conditions needed to ensure a route out of poverty.

Vidya Diwakar explained how escaping from poverty is often not sustained because of a lack of resilience, which frequently relates to inequalities. Gender inequalities (often intersecting with other inequalities, such as disability) were found to be particularly important, with female-headed households generally having fewer chances of sustained escape from poverty. The studies presented strongly suggest that resilience, leading to sustained outflow from poverty, was often increased through collaboration at the family level, combined with a strong property and asset rights regime. Well-articulated livelihood strategies were also found to be an important factor affecting resilience, in particular urban-based and/or off-farm income-generating activities, remittances, and the ownership of property in urban areas.

Having a more environmental outlook, Birte Snilstveit looked specifically at land use change and forestry interventions and in particular the evidence gaps in evaluations which assess their impact. 3IE concludes that, in general, the

vast majority of impact studies are equity-blind and do not consider results on inequalities related to gender, socio-economic status, race and ethnicity. In addition, whereas some impact studies assess environmental outcomes or social outcomes, very few assess both. In the rare evaluations where equity was assessed, it was frequently little more than box-ticking. There is a need to move towards the full incorporation of equity in all stages of the evaluation process, exploiting opportunities to use randomization or quasi-experimental studies. Analytical frameworks and theories of change, as well as evaluation methodologies and research processes, should also be equity-sensitive.

Providing a stronger socio-economic insight, Cecilia Poggi introduced the work done by the AFD Inequality Research Facility and its focus on rural inequalities. The facility aims to increase knowledge and build a shared and coordinated response in the fight against inequalities; it does this through global research and country- and city-based research projects with a view to making concrete policy recommendations for European Union member states.

During the discussion that followed, it was pointed out that without resilience, which is often weakened by inequalities, the danger of people falling back to previous levels is very real and is a phenomenon seen in many countries. It was also suggested that when looking at inequality it is fundamental to understand the factors that weaken or strengthen social cohesion.



Selected questions from the audience

- What are the links between social cohesion, inequality and poverty?

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2sb9Ovn>

Powerpoint presentation of Vidya Diwakar: <https://bit.ly/2KSm7Ek>

Powerpoint presentation of Birte Snilstveit: <https://bit.ly/2J8avQk>

Powerpoint presentation of Cecilia Poggi: <https://bit.ly/2xaJyqt>



SESSION 6. Do existing tools and climate assistance reach the most vulnerable?

Moderator: Marta Bruno, Knowledge Management and Evaluation Officer, Office of Evaluation, FAO

Presenters:

- **Diana Alarcón**, Adjunct Academic Secretary, Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico
- **Jose Pineda**, Professor, Strategy and Business Economics Division, University of British Columbia
- **Bidisha Barooah**, Evaluation Specialist, 3IE

This session addressed climate change and inequality as being locked in a vicious cycle. Initial socio-economic inequalities determine the disproportionate adverse effects of climate change on people who are disadvantaged, due to lack of resilience and resources to recover from a shock event, such as drought, flood or storm. The negative impact of these climate hazards may in turn exacerbate the existing socio-economic inequalities.

The first presentation by Diana Alarcón showcased development interventions that aim to address inequalities in countries where climate change risks are high and may cause disproportionate destructive effects, hitting vulnerable populations and territories particularly hard. Traditional approaches to reduce the unequal vulnerability of poor populations to climate shocks have often proven to be inadequate. Thus, climate change calls for more far-reaching, transformative and politically driven interventions to address the intrinsic inequalities of vulnerability.

José Pineda explained that inequalities are multidimensional. Smallholder farmers often rely heavily on a functioning environment with freely accessible natural resources, particularly water. Climate change can undermine the development of the most vulnerable, who often experience more permanent and long-lasting effects and have fewer resources to cope. Pineda explained that accurate targeting is a very important issue because in some countries, climate change projects often benefit less vulnerable populations more than the more vulnerable populations. In response to the problems mentioned by Alarcón and Pineda, Bidisha Barooah presented a recent 3IE impact evaluation on agricultural insurance. The evaluation resulted in a mapping of missing data: many countries were not included in this particular study because partners arbitrarily chose the country to fund the evaluations on agricultural insurance. Several vulnerable populations were left out or

not sufficiently disaggregated in the data collection and analysis: women and children appeared in fewer than 20 case studies; even fewer have children's education as a focus, and less than five consider their health impacts.

Overall, the discussion suggested that existing tools and climate assistance can reach the most vulnerable when they are customized to their needs and if they are genuinely supported by the political decision-makers and not driven by mere opportunism. Development should focus on who needs assistance the most. The interventions should take into account social realities and territorial approaches that fit the target population's needs.

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2LtmTZy>

Powerpoint presentation of Diana Alarcon: <https://bit.ly/2sclMUb>

Powerpoint presentation of José Pineda: <https://bit.ly/2s6eKIY>

Powerpoint presentation of Bidisha Barooah: <https://bit.ly/2J6HD66>

SESSION 7. Measuring resilience and vulnerability

Moderator: Simona Somma, Evaluation Officer, IOE, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Lisandro Martin**, Director a.i., Operational Policy and Results Division and Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division, IFAD
- **Marco d'Errico**, Economist, Reducing Rural Poverty, FAO
- **Pablo Arnal**, Resilience and Outcome Measurement Officer, World Food Programme (WFP)

This session explored how vulnerability and resilience can be embedded in programmes from the macro to the micro level.

Lisandro Martin presented the Performance-based Allocation System (PBAS). At the macro level, IFAD uses PBAS to ensure effective use of scarce resources, and to establish a more transparent basis and predictable level of future resources flows. The PBAS also provides a performance incentive for member countries and a means to allocate resources according to need, when countries are performing equally well. The quality of institutions and political will for rural poverty reduction are very important factors in the PBAS formula, even if



they are sometimes influenced by exogenous factors that governments cannot control, such as climate or world market prices. The newly introduced Vulnerability Index allows for a more equitable distribution of resources, ensuring that funds are allocated where they are really needed most.

Another tool which is intended to facilitate decision-making in resilience matters was presented by Marco D'Errico of FAO. He showed how RIMA-II has been used to estimate, through various case studies at the country level, the main determinants of food recovery, thus providing new depth and breadth to resilience analysis and allowing decision-makers to better understand the dynamics of positive trends in resilience. RIMA attempts to incorporate a mixed-method approach of subjective and quantitative measures of resilience and also some indicators taking into account shocks and food security to control for exogenous factors.

Having actually applied RIMA-II, Pablo Arnal presented lessons from the so-called R4 rural resilience initiative's experience. It showed that programmes oriented to protect assets, to increase saving capacity, to promote intra-community solidarity mechanisms and to access water will have a much larger impact on resilience to food insecurity compared to other interventions. Over the course of their assessments, R4 found that female-headed households are less resilient than male-headed households. After all, the main determinants to food insecurity were identified to be household assets, savings, community support and access to water.

The presenters and audience concurred that insufficient data availability and quality pose a major constraint to both PBAS and the RIMA-II system, which are hence a good approximation but still not a guarantee for correctly identifying and prioritizing the areas and populations with the greatest needs.

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2ILL08g>

Powerpoint presentation of Lisandro Martin: <https://bit.ly/2kEsO1l>

Powerpoint presentation of Marco d'Errico: <https://bit.ly/2scPIAH>

Powerpoint presentation of Pablo Arnal: <https://bit.ly/2sfNn8m>

SESSION 8. Mitigating risk for the “last mile”

Moderator: Michael Hamp, Lead Technical Specialist
- Inclusive Rural Financial Services, Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Massimo Giovanola**, Technical Specialist, Platform for Agricultural Risk Management
- **Francesco Rispoli**, Senior Technical Specialist, IFAD, Weather Risk Management Facility
- **Federica Carfagna**, Acting Director of the Research and Development Department of the African Risk Capacity of the Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union

Different risks and shocks, which threaten the poorest of the poor, also known as “the last mile”, require different solutions and tools. Essential ingredients for successful mitigation of risks include availability of quality data, access to information, reliable partnerships, and systematic capacity-building. However, while the importance of managing risks in agriculture is now widely recognized, it is not evident that risk management solutions are effectively reaching the poorest of the poor.

The panel started by giving an overview of different strategies for ex-ante risk reduction and risk mitigation, and strategies for ex-post risk-coping and risk transfer at the household, market, community and government levels, as well as strategies for choosing the right tools to manage risks and shocks.

Massimo Giovanola explained that the Platform for Risk Management has developed a standardized and holistic methodology to assess the different risks and to prioritize agricultural risk management tools in collaboration with national stakeholders. A first conclusion is that finance-related risk management tools are only one among many options in a holistic approach to agricultural risk management. The second conclusion is that effective risk mitigation requires a combination of diverse and cross-cutting tools. A new mind-set at the end-user/farming household side would require: (i) more advance planning; (ii) assessing and quantifying the risks; (iii) having an action plan when hazards occur; and (iv) transferring or pooling the risk when there is a mutual interest and opportunities (for instance, through insurance policies). Hence, there is an increasing interest among developing countries to integrate insurance into existing social protection and contingency plans, and the growth of the insurance sector is being promoted by a number of global policy



commitments, such as the G7, G20 and Paris Agreement. The key take-aways from the panel discussion were that: (i) Index insurance is a cross-cutting tool to complement and protect sustainability of other rural development initiatives; (ii) existing products should be scaled up and trusted distribution pathways leveraged to reach the poorest, (iii) index insurance is costly and technically challenging to develop: technical expertise and assistance are needed, especially at assessment and start-up; and (iv) donor and government investment is key to overcome private market constraints and should not be limited to premium subsidies, but also to coordinate scattered markets, capacity transfer, demand studies, client value and data infrastructure.

Selected questions from the audience

- Health, education and other sectors are looking at this. Can poor farmers realistically pay for all this when they can't afford the basics?
- As insurance companies need to make profits, is this not also transferring scarce funds from poor farmers to wealthier shareholders?
- How can a smallholder farmer with no experience in micro-insurance be convinced to buy such an abstract product? What are the steps to proceed?

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2JbXkxM>
 Powerpoint presentation of Massimo Giovanola <https://bit.ly/2saizFZ>
 Powerpoint presentation of Federica Carfagna: <https://bit.ly/2xeJG8w>
 Powerpoint presentation of Francesco Rispoli: <https://bit.ly/2JbY3iu>

Plenary address: Can a historically plausible reduction of inequality eradicate rural poverty by 2030?

Moderator: Benjamin Davis, Leader of the Strategic Programme to Reduce Rural Poverty, FAO

Speaker:

- **Giovanni Andrea Cornia**, Professor of Development Economics, University of Florence

According to Professor Giovanni Cornia, reducing inequality is important, even as important as GDP growth, for the economic well-being of a country. However, in countries with a high Gini coefficient, and thus high levels of inequality, poverty alleviation depends even more on redistributive policies favouring the poor populations in those countries. Yet, a focus on only the rural sector is not sufficient to

address the poverty reduction challenge. Professor Cornia stressed the importance of analysing rural inequality in a broader context. In addition to understanding long-standing rural issues (e.g. land distribution), it is equally important to understand the urban sector and the international economy to eradicate rural poverty.

First of all, the rural economic sector is highly influenced by the urban sector. Second, the rural inequality and poverty situations of smaller countries' economies are highly affected by the world economy, as they have limited influence on setting international terms and prices. For instance, the impact of the rise in world oil prices on the urea price in Malawi heavily impacted the food prices there. Third, the reduction of tariffs and trade barriers may also have worsened the situation for poor rural people because free international trade is usually accompanied by a drop in the value-added share of generally unskilled labour-intensive manufacturing.

Furthermore, excess population growth imposes a substantial challenge: As available farm land is shared by more and more people, they engage in deforestation to create additional farm land. Therefore, population policy matters for poverty reduction (e.g. Ethiopia with its supportive population policy). A simulation analysis was conducted to answer the question: "Can a (historically plausible) reduction of inequality eradicate rural poverty by 2030?" The analysis models how the growth rate, change in the Gini coefficient, population growth, ratio of food prices to overall inflation and other factors may affect the poverty reduction rate. He concluded that reducing inequality will only be an effective strategy for poverty reduction in those countries with high Gini coefficients and relatively high GDP per capita; in countries with low Gini coefficients and slow GDP growth, there is little to redistribute and not much space for the already low Gini index ratio to drop further.

Selected questions from the audience

- What role do development agencies have in driving structural changes that are needed to reduce rural inequality?
- How can modelled reductions in inequality be sustained in the face of increasing vulnerabilities to climate change and resource losses?
- Can sub-Saharan countries learn from the experience of Latin American countries in reducing inequality dramatically? What are the policy lessons?

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2IOUOys>
 Powerpoint presentation of Andrea Cornia: <https://bit.ly/2scydAG>



4. Relationships

How can relationships be rebalanced so that those “left behind” count, are recognized, and have voice?

Social relationships are key determinants of an individual's ability to access resources and skills to overcome inequalities. Unequal power relationships tend to be linked to other inequalities based on gender, age and ethnicity. If perpetuated, these unequal relationships can lead to intergenerational poverty and immobile social classes, creating a vicious cycle of poverty and inequality passed on from generation to generation.

SESSION 9. Poverty targeting – approaches and findings

Moderator: Edward Heinemann, Lead Technical Specialist
- Policy, Programme Management Department, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Benjamin Davis**, Leader of the Strategic Programme to Reduce Rural Poverty, FAO
- **Chitra Deshpande**, Senior Evaluation Officer, IOE, IFAD
- **Michael Grimm**, Professor of Development Economics at the University of Passau
- **Estrella Penunia**, Secretary-General, Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development

This session looked at how to ensure broad-based economic growth by reaching marginalized and excluded groups. FAO is making a great effort to make its approaches clearer and its work to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 more inclusive. The previous panel address by Professor Cornia had emphasized that approaches to rural development need to be multisectoral and focus on both the social dimension and the policy level, as the two cannot be separated. There is still a distinction in approaches for subsistence farmers and the farmers who are fit for the markets, and an on-going debate about which organization should help whom (e.g. WFP vs. FAO).

IFAD's targeting policy focuses on reaching the poorest of the poor. Yet the recently published Annual Report on Results and Impact 2018 Issues Paper on “Targeting the Rural Poor” revealed that IFAD seems to engage mostly the so-called “economically active” poor, which is driven by the value chain approaches of IFAD projects. The Issues Paper found that differentiated targeting analyses are key. More specifically, targeting strategies need to be clear, practical, realistic, culturally sensitive and context-specific. Gender and youth require separate and context-specific approaches. In order to ensure this, credible poverty data

and strong implementation and supervision support are required. Countries and contexts change rapidly, and approaches need to be flexible and responsive to keep up with these changes. Partnerships, especially local ones, are therefore important. It was acknowledged that reaching the poorest is costly, especially in remote areas that have challenges related to time, resources and logistics. A trade-off is therefore sometimes inevitable in order to be efficient and effective.

A study based on a women's empowerment index (composed of five dimensions) revealed that women are less empowered in the economic sphere. This is caused, among other factors, by the lack of job opportunities, the gender norms and traditions in place, and slow structural change. Farmer organizations on the ground try to help poor farmers by organizing them in groups, facilitate dialogue, raise awareness and provide tailored technical trainings. By understanding their issues, specific action and support can be provided. Subsequently they identify “champions” who can train and help others: the so-called farmer-to-farmer trainers.

The question-and-answer segment was kicked off with the statement that “We need to be more ‘relaxed’ about targeting.” The issue might not always be the targeting process of interventions, but rather the intervention's design actually not having clear objectives and linkages between outputs and outcomes. Another participant questioned whether it was necessary to distinguish between the poor and the ultra-poor within a poor developing country. Since IFAD has a PBAS and a shrinking official development assistance, we need to be conscious where to invest our resources and therefore look where we will get the highest return for the poor. Targeting needs to be flexible, but most of all realistic. The capacity of governments to implement the targeting strategy properly is also a point that deserves more attention.

The interrelationship between social and political empowerment was recognized. According to one of the keynote speakers, the objective should be “helping them to help themselves”, with land, cooperatives, services and partnerships as the main focal areas. We should recognize the skills they have and “make the invisible, visible”.



Self-targeting was acknowledged to have mixed results. It is a concept that requires time and a better understanding of the context where it is applied. In this regard, village heads know the inequalities in their villages very well and could assist in a mapping exercise.

The session concluded with the question “How do we ensure that we are not increasing inequality?” There was a consensus that this is still a significant issue. IFAD and IOE have explored topics such as gender inequality (and developed specific indicators); however overall inequality issues need to be explored further.

Selected questions from the audience

- Since economic empowerment can not be separated from political empowerment, how can FAO/IFAD support empowering the voices of the poor?
- How can the costs and time involved in targeting to help the most poor be reconciled with our often impatient and results-demanding development politics?
- Given the context of limited data on poverty at community levels, what is the most reliable and efficient way to produce such information for projects?

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2IJ9tuR>

SESSION 10. Who counts? Measuring and evaluating horizontal and vertical inequalities

Moderator: Hansdeep Khaira, Evaluation Officer, IOE, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Espen Beer Prydz**, Economist, Development Data Group of the World Bank
- **Piero Conforti**, Deputy Director a.i., Statistics Division, FAO
- **Alessandra Garbero**, Senior Econometrician, Research and Impact Assessment Division, SKD, IFAD

This session looked at different tools for measuring poverty and empowerment. An array of measures and tools related to poverty and empowerment were discussed in the session: the international poverty line, the Rural Livelihoods Information System (RuLIS) and the Reduced - Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (R-WEAI). The international poverty line data show, for example, the economic divide between urban and rural areas (income inequalities), the RuLIS forays into the realm of rurality and

provides a one-stop shop for selected agricultural and rural data, and the R-WEAI attempts to measure gender empowerment using a set of domains and indicators. These three thus focus on different facets of inequality.

Espen Prydz began with a presentation on data measurement issues in international rural poverty and inequality statistics. He stated that data availability has improved immensely over the past decades. However, most of the data are still primarily on developed countries. Prydz went on to say that the main measurement challenges are, for instance, the adjustments for price differences between rural and urban areas. Purchasing power parity is very commonly used to determine price differences between countries, but within countries these price adjustments are determined much more inconsistently, as a basket of goods usually costs more in urban areas than in rural areas. Thus, the harmonization of methods and indicators is key for greater comparability and for tracking who is left behind.

Alessandra Garbero gave a presentation about measuring women's empowerment in agriculture. R-WEAI is a composite tool that identifies the rural areas where women are empowered, the aspects in which women are disempowered, and where the empowerment gaps between men and women in the same households are. During the validation of the R-WEAI, it was found, concerning women empowerment, that there was a strong correlation between the proxies of age, age gap to the spouse, education, wealth, and participation in paid employment (either wage or non-wage activities).

Piero Conforti gave a presentation on RuLIS and the need for more information on rural income and livelihoods. There is also an increased demand for data through the SDGs; moreover, household-level data are not harmonized between countries, and household surveys are under-utilized.

The session helped to highlight the fact that while there is proliferation of data and tools to measure the different socio-economic aspects of the global population, important gaps still remain. In addition, rural data are far less available as compared to urban data. Moving forward, non-traditional data sources such as those using GPS will help overcome some of the data deficits in developing countries. Data harmonization will involve more active collaboration among owners and custodians of data and will require encouraging development actors to undertake validation of their data.

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2IG0ed0>

Powerpoint presentation of Espen Beer Prydz: <https://bit.ly/2llmvZn>

Powerpoint presentation of Piero Conforti: <https://bit.ly/2kqAWCS>

Powerpoint presentation of Alessandra Garbero: <https://bit.ly/2kVBNa7>



SESSION 11. Demographic challenges and rural livelihoods

Moderator: Fumiko Nakai, Senior Evaluation Officer, IOE, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Natalia Winder-Rossi**, Senior Social Protection Officer, Social Protection Team Leader, FAO
- **Marielle Pepin-Lehalleur**, Anthropologist, retired researcher from the National Centre for Scientific Research
- **Raghav Gaiha**, Professor Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Social protection has been recognized as a critical strategy for poverty reduction and inclusive growth. However, changing demographics in rural areas lead to many people not being covered by such measures. Natalia Winder-Rossi highlighted the challenges associated with the two important trends in demographic changes, namely, the “young bulge” and the aging population, and their implications for social protection. With these trends, there is an increasing gap in the social protection coverage for both groups of people. There are a number of barriers to accessing social protection, such as limited resources to contribute to social protection systems and the informal nature of agriculture, which can prevent it from being covered under labour legislation. The presenter highlighted some options that could be explored to address these challenges. The scope of achieving not only social but also economic (productive) impact based on social protection measures was also emphasized, and linked to the session on “poverty targeting”.

Marielle Pepin-Lehalleur discussed how certain public policies affected an indigenous community in Mexico, in terms of increasing disparity, changing social dynamics and social cohesion, as well as amplifying individuals versus collectivism. The presentation by Raghav Gaiha highlighted the challenge of demographic change in rural India, focusing on the aging population and accompanying disabilities and health problems. The 2011 census data showed that 69 per cent of the total population of people with disabilities in India live in rural areas and the co-occurrence of disabilities and certain non-communicable diseases has also increased. To address the challenge, the presenter highlighted the need for a multi-dimensional strategy ranging from education, facilities and social protection, to diet and lifestyle changes, as well as strengthening of social networks.

The key messages of the session included the following:

- (i) the importance of recognizing different contexts, for example in designing social protection programmes;
- (ii) the importance of “social” aspects, for example, recognizing the scope for community-based approaches or social networks for better outreach, social cohesion and social protection;
- and (iii) the need to recognize the on-going demographic challenges, not only in terms of age, but also the issues of disabilities and health associated with aging.

Further information:

Powerpoint presentation of Natalia Winder Rossi: <https://bit.ly/2s8vDda>

Powerpoint presentation of Marielle Pepin-Lehalleur: <https://bit.ly/2IMWVHF>

Powerpoint presentation of Raghav Gaiha: <https://bit.ly/2J3lDgd>

SESSION 12. Rural employment – A pathway to prosperity or furthering inequalities

Moderator: Rui Benfica, Lead Economist, SKD, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Joao Pedro Azevedo**, Lead Economist, Poverty and Equity Global Practice, World Bank
- **Maria Teresa Gutiérrez**, Technical Specialist on Employment Intensive Investment Programme, International Labour Organization (ILO)
- **Rita Kimani**, Chief Executive Officer and Co-Founder, Farm Drive, Republic of Kenya

This session addressed how the availability of rural employment, the quality of jobs, and the skills that rural people have to respond to opportunities may determine the extent to which rural employment can be a pathway to prosperity or may result in further inequalities. The panel assembled for the session addressed the complexities of the issue in a very complementary way, from theory to practical solutions. There were four main takeaways from the session: First, the stage of structural transformation, the relative levels of rural and urban poverty, and the opportunities in the labour market (farm and non-farm) need to be taken into account when addressing programmes aimed at reducing inequalities. Targeted interventions should include productive support and incentives for relatively better off areas, and subsidized actions in areas where baseline conditions are less developed. Sustainability is always important for any meaningful intervention design.

Second, in addition to the quantity of jobs, the quality of jobs (decent work) also matters for a pathway to prosperity in rural employment. Proactive measures are needed to ensure that people, particularly youth and women, have



voice and are empowered in their communities and are given access to productive resources, and that rural areas are made more attractive.

Third, inequalities and greater access to opportunities can be improved by maximizing the use of technology, including remote-sensing to facilitate access to know-how, e-commerce to improve access to markets, and mobile money platforms to improve access to finance. Initiatives like FarmDrive, targeted at under-served smallholder farmers including youth, will be critical to ensure inclusiveness and cost-effectiveness of targeted interventions that can increase rural employment in a broad-based fashion.

Fourth, the real possibilities for rural women, men and youth to take advantage of job opportunities will require a change in mentality regarding their own perceptions about the possibility of making a living in agriculture and food systems. These perceptions, behaviours and possibilities can only change if a holistic approach is taken, including reforms in the agricultural education curricula to fit the evolving nature of agri-food systems, and by providing the skills needed for the opportunities emerging beyond farming, and downstream along the value chain (e.g. processing, marketing). Complementary policy actions, programmes, and private-public partnerships can play a critical role in this context to ensure that the quantity and quality of jobs generated creates a pathway to prosperity and not to furthering inequalities.

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2LtWcnJ>

Powerpoint presentation of Joao Pedro Azevedo: <https://bit.ly/2xbyCJlb>

Powerpoint presentation of Maria Teresa Gutiérrez: <https://bit.ly/2s6UmBc>

SESSION 13. Inequality and power relations within households

Moderator: Lauren M. Phillips, Ph.D., Senior Technical Advisor to the Associate Vice President, Programme Management Department, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Dominique van de Walle**, Lead Economist, Development Research Group, World Bank
- **Cathy Farnworth**, Independent Consultant, Pandia Consulting
- **Pontian Muhwezi**, Uganda Country Programme Officer, East and Southern Africa Division, IFAD

This session took a deeper look at inequalities at the micro level, and in particular the kind of inequalities that exist

among household members. There was a specific emphasis on gender inequalities. The three presenters engaged with this question through three different perspectives: research, methods and applications.

Dominique van de Walle focused on recent research demonstrating that household-level poverty indicators are not sufficient to identify those facing nutrition challenges (where nutrition status is a proxy for poverty), and also discussed heterogeneity in nutrition outcomes among women with variations in marital status. The research raises interesting questions about whether targeting strategies aimed at identifying the poorest households are likely to make an impact where needed on poverty, and on nutrition.

Cathy Farnworth focused on a set of tools called household methodologies, and within them, the gender action learning system, which works to identify household visions and sets forth a plan to achieve them, highlighting the potential of these methods to transform poor households and inequalities within them. She presented a wide variety of evidence about their utilization and effectiveness.

Pontian Muhwezi focused on experience in applying modified household methodologies in IFAD projects in Uganda, citing their potential to improve both soft indicators (e.g. empowerment and self-esteem) and more quantitative indicators related to assets. He also noted the successes and challenges of the approach, including the possibility of fatigue on the part of those tasked with facilitating the time-intensive household methodologies approaches.

The discussion also focused on the transformative nature of the household methodologies, approaches for assessing and evaluating their effectiveness, and their application among youth and households containing multiple generations, as well as better ways to estimate poverty at the individual, rather than household, level.



Selected questions from the audience

- Separate results are shown for women and children. Are there results showing differences between girls and boys? And are the inequalities compounded?
- What about using anthropometric measurements to assess the impact of the Gender Action Learning System?
- Should IFAD reintroduce malnutrition indicators in all project monitoring and evaluation?

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2xcpOTj>

Powerpoint presentation of Dominique van de Walle: <https://bit.ly/2JaswOh>

Powerpoint presentation of Cathy Farnworth: <https://bit.ly/2IK5H0k>

Powerpoint presentation of Pontian Muhwezi: <https://bit.ly/2sclYnl>



5. Rights

How can policies, laws and rights serve as a remedy for and means of institutionalizing equality?

Political rights, ensured through the enactment and enforcement of laws and policies, are fundamental to truly eradicate rural poverty, particularly with regards to labour and land for marginalized groups, such as women, youth and indigenous peoples. In a context of inequality in terms of income and power, the provision of rights may be at risk. In order to ensure that the political structure and institutions do not follow a similar transfer towards advantaged groups, the legal framework must be strengthened in the interest of the vulnerable. Human rights can provide a powerful policy response to ensure that the agency and voice of marginalized groups are not neglected.

SESSION 14. Rights-based approaches to redress inequalities

Moderator: Michael Carbon, Senior Evaluation Officer, IOE, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Jérémie Gilbert**, Professor of Human Rights Law at the University of Roehampton, United Kingdom
- **Kanyinke Sena**, Director, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, Republic of Kenya
- **Ariane Genthon**, Child Labour Specialist, FAO

Strategic litigation can be a powerful engine of social change. Yet it can also be costly, time-consuming and risky. This session explored, through a comparative analysis, some recent litigation cases that focused on indigenous peoples' rights in developing countries. In many countries, the rights of indigenous peoples over their land and natural resources have not been formally recognized. They may have been ignored in national planning, their lands may be considered public or not belonging to anyone, and laws and policies may not be sensitive to their traditional norms and institutions.

A recent study by the Open Society Justice Initiative measured this impact, studying cases in Kenya, Malaysia and Paraguay. The study, presented by Professor Jérémie Gilbert, revealed that strategic litigation was usually a very long, costly and highly technical process, and material impacts were often disappointing, even when the case was won. However, the process had a considerable impact on community empowerment and cohesion, empowering women and reinforcing the feeling among youth of belonging to the community.

Kanyinke Sena presented the case of renewable energy projects in Kenya, where the government investment policy in renewable energy protects investors and promotes land acquisition, while resettlement and compensation are unfavourable to indigenous communities, often leading to loss of land and livelihoods and a suppression of indigenous culture. However, there are inspiring experiences of stronger community participation, where important investments are made in human and social capital and the land is leased instead of acquired, securing land tenure. Payments to the communities are guaranteed during the project preparation period and during power generation, leading to improved social services and increased incomes, thus reducing individual and societal inequalities.

The third presentation by Ariane Genthon concerned the impact of child labour on agriculture, highlighting that it is both a cause and a consequence of poverty. Child labour has a negative impact on literacy rates and school attendance and limits children's mental and physical health and development, thereby strongly reducing future job and economic prospects. Agricultural policies can directly and indirectly impact efforts to eliminate child labour. Investments may appear costly and lengthy, but not addressing child labour in agriculture leads to far greater costs. Child labour rarely receives adequate attention in agricultural and rural development project and programme evaluations.

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2sbelOg>

Powerpoint presentation of Ariane Genthon: <https://bit.ly/2knznFQ>

Powerpoint presentation of Jérémie Gilbert: <https://bit.ly/2KUuL96>

Powerpoint presentation of Kanyinke Sena: <https://bit.ly/2GOZUVp>



SESSION 15. Measuring and evaluating policy impact

Moderator: Fabrizio Bresciani, Regional Economist, Asia and the Pacific Division, IFAD

Presenters:

- **Papa Seck**, Chief Statistician, UN Women
- **Samantha Custer**, Director of Policy Analysis, AidData, College of William and Mary
- **Osvaldo Feinstein**, Professor at the Evaluation Master at the Complutense University of Madrid

How do we make evaluations rigorous and “fit for purpose” for policymakers? And how can we ensure that evidence emanating from evaluations on policies feeds back into programmes and reach the vulnerable? These are among the questions that this session has addressed.

In her presentation, Samantha Custer highlighted the limitations of macro evidence to shape rural development policies in contexts marked by disparity and heterogeneity. Relying on more spatially disaggregated data helps refine both social and geographic targeting. In this regard, support to evaluation work will benefit from the spread of “next generation” methods that on one side allow for disaggregated analysis of data at spatial and social levels and on the other side are accessible and understandable by policymakers. Such methods need to be complemented by efforts to better align development priorities of citizens and policymakers so as to maximize the national sense of ownership of recommendations emerging from policy evaluations.

In the second presentation, Osvaldo Feinstein argued that for evaluations to be able to assess whether policies were successful in reducing inequality, traditional evaluation criteria need to be complemented by “equality”, “innovation”, “scaling up”, and attention to “unintended consequences.” To reflect on how such new criteria could be introduced, an evaluation synthesis of rural development interventions focusing on the promotion of inequality-reducing innovations would be timely.

The third presentation, by Papa Seck, highlighted two critical concerns for strengthening policy evaluation that can help us address inequalities in development outcomes: (i) data quality needs to be carefully assessed so that data gaps can be identified and roadmaps developed to close

them, and so that bad and irrelevant data can be rooted out. (ii) Evaluators should not shy away from focusing on structural aspects as well, such as trade and market access, food security and investment in rural infrastructure, since these represent major external influences on poverty reduction efforts.

Selected questions from the audience

- Beyond identifying the lack and quality of data, what efforts are being considered for country-level capacity building in these areas?
- Access to data at the subnational level for countries in crisis has a diverging narrative. How are such cases approached?
- How accurate and reliable are quantitative data on social issues in remote and often neglected areas?

Further information:

Video recording of the session: <https://bit.ly/2sbelOg>

Powerpoint presentation of Papa Seck: <https://bit.ly/2sk8NBI>

Powerpoint presentation of Samantha Custer: <https://bit.ly/2L67PQw>

Powerpoint presentation of Osvaldo Feinstein: <https://bit.ly/2JjFyZv>



Plenary panel: going beyond rights to reduce inequalities

Moderator: Ronald Thomas Hartman, Country Director – Indonesia, Asia and the Pacific Division, IFAD

Panellists:

- **Fay Fay Choo**, Asia Director for Cocoa Sustainable Sourcing, Mars Incorporated
- **Katia Maia**, Executive Director, Oxfam Brazil
- **Rishikanta Sharma Aribam**, Campaigning Coordinator, Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram, Ekta Parishad

The session on “Going beyond rights to reduce inequalities” was aimed at representing a diversity of perspectives ranging from the private sector (Mars Inc.), non-violent grassroots civil society movements (Ekta Parishad) and a large international confederation of non-governmental organisations (Oxfam). The speakers agreed that all parties have a role to play and must collaborate to mitigate rural inequalities.

The conversation touched on the issues of land concentration, structural socio-political and economic challenges beyond these organizations’ control, working with youth and child labour, gender- and race-based violence, functioning partnership models, and their vision on the way forward. Recalling a point raised in a preceding session, the moderator asked the speakers the provocative question whether “the time of human rights-dominated international politics has ended we are now in the time of security-dominated international politics, which leads to violence.”

Katia Maia pointed out that Brazil is one of the most unequal countries in the world and has a very high rate of violence, especially gender- and race-based, extreme land concentration, pressure on natural resources and monoculture. The role of civil society organizations is indeed to push the private sector to take responsibility for cultivating and maintaining the human capital which supports the value chain of any production process.

Rishikanta Aribam explained that land issues are directly linked to money and power and often become violent. For Aribam, non-violence is the only alternative to violence. However, finding and engaging youth in non-violence advocacy in rural areas is challenging, as engaged educated youth generally move to urban areas. EKTA Parishad often works with marginalized youth, and its approach consists in identifying young talents and giving them responsibility as well as promoting them for leadership positions in their communities.

Fay Fay Choo stated that for the multinational candy manufacturer Mars Inc., the communities and farmers are

key stakeholders. Choo explained that since its foundation in 1947, the objective of Mars has been to increase the mutuality of all stakeholders in the chain. Being privately owned allows Mars to follow a more principle-based business. The bottom line is to increase the income of farmers in order to improve their livelihoods. This cannot happen only through cocoa production, which is why Mars has recently begun to invest in complementary off-farm and on-farm income-generating activities. Social protection and profits are two sides of the same coin and they have to be balanced through community awareness and case-specific solutions. Partnerships have to be based on long-term relationships and trust and need to be monitored and nurtured over time.



Selected questions from the audience

- Political polarization and inequality are the elephants in the room. Is the UN system equipped to handle them?
- Mars - even though your goals are good, they are in your business interest, not philanthropic. How much responsibility should the private sector take?
- How do we raise the tide so all boats float? Ravallion, Karunakara and Choo also agree that this is necessary, so how do we do it?

“We have a lot of challenges, but a lot of opportunities as well. Inequality is created by society. It is not something that comes down from the sky. So, if you create it, you can tackle it down.”

Katia Maia, Executive Director of Oxfam Brazil



Further information:

Video recording of the panel: <https://bit.ly/2JfSYG2>

Powerpoint presentation of Rishikanta Sharma Aribam: <https://bit.ly/2kEWTOA>

6. Reflections and conclusions

Plenary Panel. What are the implications for evaluation?

Moderator: Joanne Levitan, Communication Officer, IFAD

Panelists:

- **Pablo Fajnzylber**, Manager, Economic Management and Country Programs Unit, World Bank
- **Oscar A. Garcia**, Director, IOE, IFAD
- **Masahiro Igarashi**, Director, Office of Evaluation, FAO

This session discussed the role of evaluation in addressing inequality. One of the fundamental findings of the conference was that trickle-down effects of wealth to the poorest of the poor are usually not working, and there needs to be concrete strategies for development interventions that target them better. Thus, in order to generate meaningful results and outcomes in poverty and inequality reduction, at the foundation of any intervention a theory of change is needed to lay out a clear causal relationship between the intervention and the issue at hand.

Evaluators must take into account the context specificities of each project they are evaluating. Questions should drive the methods of an evaluation and not a method driving the questions. Likewise, setting the correct incentives for evaluators at the outset is paramount. The main functions of evaluations – learning and accountability – can be ensured only if evaluators are motivated to be candid in their assessments and duly report negative results and causal relationships when they find them.

In terms of analytical tools, there is no single right approach. Moreover, very few projects have very solid baselines at the outset. It is challenging to establish the counterfactual of certain projects as much as there is a need for more disaggregated data. Differentiated approaches to different contexts have been suggested to address inequalities throughout the conference. In the same vein, local-level data are necessary to address and evaluate inequality and power dynamics on the ground.



Selected questions from the audience

- Shouldn't we start developing an agreed set of guiding

principles for (design and) evaluation which can be adapted to context?

- Addressing inequalities in evaluation starts by giving a voice to the poorest and most vulnerable population groups. How do we do that?
- Looking at inequality means going beyond objective-based evaluations. Are we ready to do this?

Further information:

Video recording of the panel: <https://bit.ly/2kBjxTr>

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Oscar A. Garcia closed the conference by recalling Martin Ravallion's words: "We need to unpack inequalities" to be able to identify all their different facets and act on them. Approaches to address pressing rural inequalities are not uniform but differentiated according to country context. More disaggregated data are needed to better understand drivers, contexts, social aspects, ethnic issues, gender disparities and demographic and environmental challenges. The initial conditions do matter.

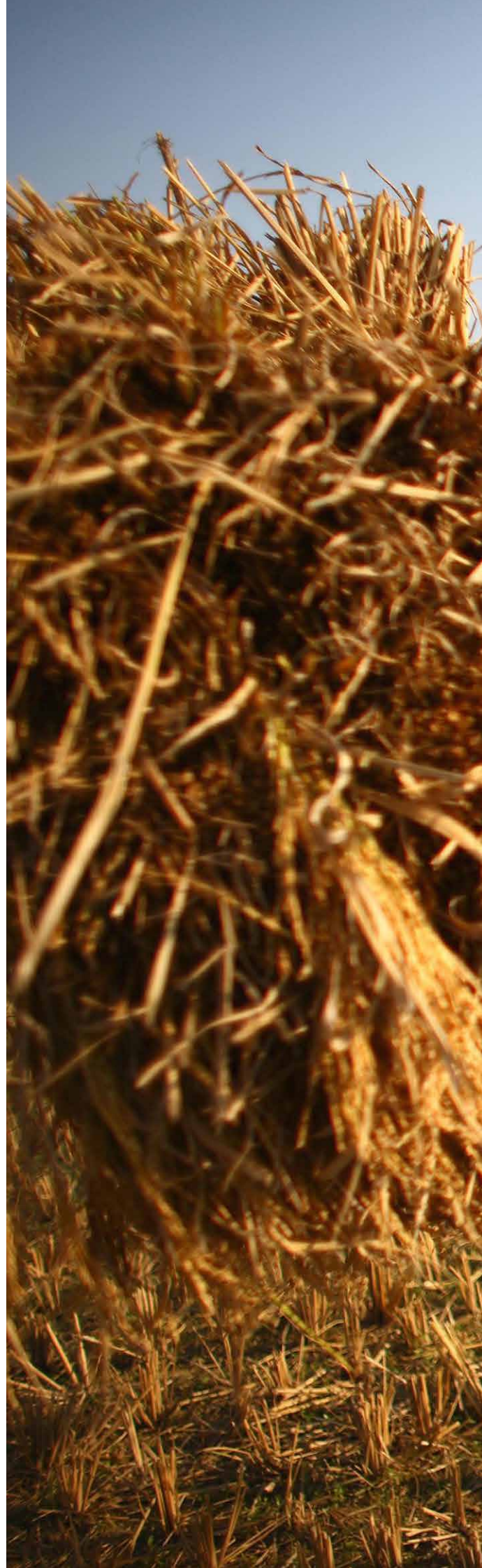
Highlighting one of the key takeaways of the conference, Garcia stated that approaches are not uniform but depend on specific country and regional contexts, and solutions are not necessarily at the national level, but more at the local level, adopting a territorial approach. Inequalities are in most cases the result of man-made decisions. Therefore, reducing inequalities requires the right public policies. There is a need to rethink our approaches that facilitate access to resources such as land, water and soil, the exercise of rights by minority groups among rural poor, the implications for relationships between different age groups within rural communities and, finally, the strategies to cope with external shocks such as the effects from climate change – in other words, the resilience of rural communities. Effective redistributive policies addressing these challenges can enable reduction in disparities.

Another important dimension of the conference noted by Garcia was the need for more accurate data. In today's world, with the expansion of Information and Communications Technology, much information is readily available. There is an urgent call for data transparency and harmonization. "Now it is a matter of harmonizing the use of all sources

of information to improve the development effectiveness of our organizations. Evaluation, with more attention to disaggregated data, understanding who benefits and who loses from every development intervention, can make a sound contribution to this end.” He concluded by stating that there is a need to... “move away from linear thinking of evaluation towards more complex ways of analysis. The conference has enlarged our perception and our understanding of inequalities, and the concrete actions to address the huge challenge of inequalities.” The path towards reduced inequality will require collective and long-term commitments and on-going evaluations on approaches to overcome disparities in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At IFAD, we intend to develop a conceptual framework to measure the extent to which IFAD-financed operations are taking into account the dynamics between rural poverty reduction and inequalities.

**Bibliography:**

World Inequality Lab. (2018, June 14). World Inequality Report 2018. Retrieved from World Inequality Database: <http://wir2018.wid.world/files/download/wir2018-full-report-english.pdf>



Appendices



Appendix 1: Agenda

Day 1. Wednesday, 2 May 2018

8:00-9:00 Registration and coffee

OPENING

9:00-9:30 **WELCOME and OPENING ADDRESS**

Italian Room

- Oscar A. Garcia, Director of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE).
- Cornelia Richter, Vice-President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

9:30-10:30 **Plenary Addresses. *What is needed to reduce rural inequality and how can we measure its achievement?***

Italian Room

Moderator. Paul Winters, Interim Associate Vice-President of the Strategy and Knowledge Department, (SKD), IFAD.

- Eko Putro Sandjojo, Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia.
- Martin Ravallion, Professor of Economics, Georgetown University.



RESOURCES. What resources need to be redistributed, to what extent and how?

10:30-11:45 **Session 1. *Land. A primary inequality.***

Italian Room

Session 2. *Redistribution between urban and rural areas.*

Oval Room

11:45-13:00 **Session 3. *Wealth creation and agriculture as a business. What is needed to reach those “left behind” and do they benefit?***

Italian Room

Session 4. *Frameworks for understanding and measuring rural inequalities.*

Oval Room

13:00-14:30 Light buffet lunch

14:30-15:30 **Plenary Address. *How can we reduce rural inequalities? What actions are needed?***

Italian Room

Moderator. Joanne Levitan, Communication Officer, IFAD.

- Unni Karunakara, President of Médecins Sans Frontières Holland / Assistant Professor at Yale School of Public Health.



RESILIENCE. How to redistribute risk to eliminate the “double punishment” of the most vulnerable?

15:30-16:45 **Session 5. *Inequalities in rural resilience.***

Italian Room

Session 6. *Do existing tools and climate assistance reach the most vulnerable?*

Oval Room

16:45-18:00 **Session 7. *Measuring resilience and vulnerability.***

Oval Room

Session 8. *Mitigating risk for the “last mile”.*

Italian Room

18:00 Reception for all participants hosted by IOE, IFAD

Day 2. Thursday, 3 May 2018

8:30 Coffee

9:00-10:00 **Plenary Address. Can a historically-plausible reduction of inequality eradicate rural poverty by 2030?**

Italian Room

Moderator. Benjamin Davis, Leader of the Strategic Programme to Reduce Rural Poverty, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

- Giovanni Andrea Cornia, Professor of Development Economics, University of Florence.



RELATIONSHIPS. How can relationships be rebalanced so that those “left behind” count, are recognized, and have voice?

10:00-11:15 **Session 9. Poverty targeting, approaches and findings.**

Italian Room

Session 10. Who counts? Measuring and evaluating horizontal and vertical inequalities.

Oval Room

11:15-12:30 **Session 11. Demographic challenges and rural livelihoods.**

Executive Dining Room

Session 12. Rural employment – A pathway to prosperity or furthering inequalities.

Oval Room

Session 13. Inequality and power relations within households.

Italian Room

12:30-13:30 Light buffet lunch



RIGHTS. How can policies, laws and rights serve as a remedy and means of institutionalizing equality?

13:30-14:45 **Session 14. Rights-based approaches to redress inequalities.**

Oval Room

Session 15. Measuring and evaluating policy impact.

Italian Room

14:45-16:15 **Plenary Panel. Going beyond rights to reduce inequalities.**

Italian Room

Moderator. Ronald Thomas Hartmann, Country Director – Indonesia, Asia and the Pacific Division, IFAD.

- Fay Fay Choo, Asia Director for Cocoa Sustainable Sourcing for Mars Incorporated.
- Katia Maia, Executive Director, Oxfam Brazil.
- Rishikanta Sharma Aribam, Campaigning Coordinator, Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram (MGSA) / Ekta Parishad.

CLOSING SESSION

16:15-17:15 **Plenary Panel. What are the implications for evaluation?**

Italian Room

Moderator. Joanne Levitan, Communication Officer, IFAD.

- Oscar A. Garcia, Director of IOE, IFAD.
- Masahiro Igarashi, Director of the Office of Evaluation, FAO.
- Pablo Fajnzulber, Manager, Economic Management and Country Programs Unit, World Bank.

17:15-17:30 **Concluding Remarks**

Italian Room

- Oscar A. Garcia, Director of IOE, IFAD.

END OF THE CONFERENCE

Appendix 2: Biographies

By order of intervention

Plenary Speakers



Oscar A. Garcia

Director of the Independent Office of Evaluation, IFAD

Oscar A. Garcia is the Director of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE). Before joining IFAD, Oscar served as head of the advisory services at the Technology, Industry and Economics Division at UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) -in Paris, providing guidance to the Partnership for Action on Green Economy. With more than 20 years in development cooperation, Oscar was senior evaluation advisor, at UNDP Evaluation Office in New York, overseeing programmatic and thematic evaluations. He was Managing Director of Proactiva, a consulting firm specialized in results-based management and development evaluation, and Director General for Trade Policies at the Bolivian Ministry of Economic Development. Oscar is the Vice-Chair of the United Nations Evaluation Group, and he was the Chair of the Evaluation Cooperation Group of multilateral development banks in 2017.



Cornelia Richter

Vice-president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Cornelia Richter is Vice President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. She gives strategic direction to the institution, and promotes corporate approaches and solutions. She has direct oversight of the budget, quality assurance and ethics offices.

Before joining IFAD, Ms Richter was Managing Director at GIZ, the German development agency. She brings extensive experience acquired in different fields of international cooperation through assignments such as Advisor for Planning and Research and Multilateral Institutions at the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation, Macroeconomic Advisor in Africa, and several managerial positions at GIZ, including Director General for Asia and the Pacific, and Director General for Global and Sectoral Issues.



Eko Putro Sandjojo

Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia

Eko Putro Sandjojo, BSEE., M.BA, is the Minister for Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi) of Indonesia at the Work Cabinet who has been serving since 27 July 2016.

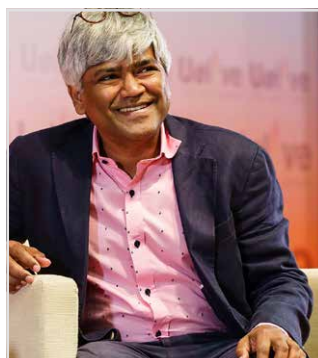
H.E. Sandjojo holds a degree in electrical engineering from the University of Kentucky, Lexington in 1991 and a Master of Business Administration from the Indonesian Institute for Management Development (IPMI), Jakarta in 1993. In 2015, he served as Director of PT Sierad Produce Tbk after serving as deputy Director since 2009. He has also served as Independent Commissioner of PT Central Proteina Prima, Tbk.. H.E. Sandjojo then moved to Humpuss in 2007 as Managing Director, before returning to PT Sierad Produce, Tbk. as President Director in 2009. H.E. Sandjojo is a firm believer of the concept of leadership where a leader cannot directly take over the work of his staff just because the results are not as expected. H.E. Sandjojo believes that a leader must be able to prepare his staff to perform perfection in their work.



Martin Ravallion

Professor of Economics, University of Georgetown

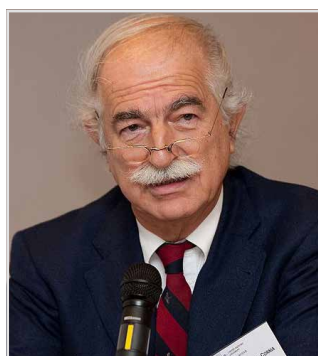
Martin Ravallion holds the inaugural Edmond D. Villani Chair of Economics at Georgetown University. Prior to joining Georgetown he was the Director of the World Bank's research department. Martin has advised several governments and international agencies on poverty and policies for fighting it, and has written extensively on this and other subjects in economics, including five books and over 200 papers in scholarly journals and edited volumes. His latest book, *The Economics of Poverty: History, Measurement and Policy*, was published by Oxford University Press in 2016. He is former President of the Society for the Study of Economic Inequality, a Senior Fellow of the Bureau for Research in Economic Analysis of Development, a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, USA, and a non-resident Fellow of the Centre for Global Development. Amongst various prizes and awards, in 2012 he was awarded the John Kenneth Galbraith Prize from the American Agricultural and Applied Economics Association, and in 2016 he received a Frontiers of Knowledge Award from Spain's BBVA (Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria) Foundation.



Dr Unni Karunakara

President of Médecins Sans Frontières Holland / Assistant Professor at Yale School of Public Health

Unni Karunakara is President of Médecins Sans Frontières / Doctors Without Borders Holland and Senior Fellow/ Assistant Professor at Yale University. He was International President of Médecins Sans Frontières / Doctors Without Borders from 2010-2013. He has been a humanitarian worker and a public health professional for more than two decades, with extensive experience in the delivery of health care to populations affected by conflict, disasters, epidemics, and neglect in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. He was Medical Director of the MSF's Campaign for Access to Essential Medicines (2005-2007) and co-founded VIVO, an organisation that works toward overcoming and preventing traumatic stress and its consequences. Karunakara serves on the Board of Directors of Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi) India and is a Visiting Professor at Manipal University.



Giovanni Andrea Cornia

Professor of Development Economics, University of Florence

Since 2000, professor Cornia has been teaching development economics at the University of Florence. Prior to that, he has worked as Director of the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER, Helsinki), Director of the economic research programme at IRC (Florence), chief economist of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, New York) and research economist for UNCTAD and UNECA (Geneva). Mr Cornia held visiting professorships at the Universities of Pavia, Bologna-Buenos-Aires, Clermont Ferrand, Cambridge and Helsinki. In 2010, he was visiting fellow at Nuffield College (Oxford). Cornia has published/edited 16 books on development and transitional issues, some 40 chapters in books edited by other authors, 70 journal articles and as many working papers in classified series. His main research interests are poverty, inequality, macroeconomics, agriculture and land reform, transitional economics, structural change and social policies. Cornia holds two master degrees: Economics and Statistics, both from the University of Bologna. He was the first president of the Italian Development Economics Association, and is a member of the European Development Research Network (EUDN) and of the UN Committee for Development Policies (CDP).



Ricardo Fuentes Nieva

Executive Director of Oxfam Mexico

Ricardo Fuentes Nieva has been the Executive Director of Oxfam Mexico since August 2015. Prior to that he was head of research at Oxfam Great Britain where he directed a high-profile investigation team to support the global campaigns and programmes of Oxfam. Among others, he directed the research on economic inequality which is widely referred to in both academic and political circles.

Before joining Oxfam, Ricardo worked at UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) where he was lead author of the African Human Development Report and co-author of various global reports. He has also worked in the World Bank where he was co-author on climate change and development for the World Development Report 2010. He has been part of the Ministry of Social Development in Mexico and worked for the Inter-American Development Bank. Ricardo has conducted research on topics of food security, climate change, social security and social policies, regional development, poverty and inequality. He graduated from the Center for Economic Research and Training (CIDE) in Mexico and received a Master's Degree from the University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona.



Ilaria Bottigliero

Director of Research and Learning, International Development Law Organization (IDLO)

Dr. Ilaria Bottigliero is the Director of Research and Learning at IDLO. Her responsibilities include oversight of research, evaluation and impact assessment, as well as gender issues. Prior to joining IDLO, Dr. Bottigliero was Lecturer and Researcher at the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Lund, Sweden, and at the Lund University Faculty of Law. Dr. Bottigliero was also Lecturer at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and at the University of Hong Kong Faculty of Law, teaching a variety of international law and gender courses to graduate students. Dr. Bottigliero has lectured extensively in Europe and Asia on various human rights and international criminal justice topics. She is the author of "Redress for Victims of Crimes under International Law", as well as several scholarly publications on victims' rights, international criminal justice and gender issues. Dr. Bottigliero is a 'Hague Counselor' for The Hague Project Peace and Justice, and the recipient of the 2010 Worldwide Universities Network International and Comparative Criminal Justice Network Fellowship.



Michael Taylor

Director, International Land Coalition Secretariat

Michael Taylor is the Director of the global secretariat of the International Land Coalition, hosted by IFAD in Rome. He is a citizen of Botswana, and has a PhD in Social Anthropology. The International Land Coalition is a global alliance of 265 multilateral and civil society organizations based in 77 countries, working together for land governance that is people-centred, equitable and just.



Violet Shivutse

Chair of Huairou Commission's Governing Board, Republic of Kenya

For over 10 years, Violet Shivutse has worked as community health worker and home-based caregiver in the Shibuye sub-region of the Shinyalu constituency, Kenya. She provides direct care and support to hundreds of HIV-positive community members, including orphans, elderly and the critically ill. Ms Shivutse is the Founder and Coordinator of Shibuye Community Health Workers and a regional watchdog group, that works with local authorities to enforce land and inheritance rights of women and orphans. She works to build community resilience and combat climate change, and negotiates with authorities for gender-responsive policy. She trains women and local authorities in Local-to-Local dialogues to ensure equitable implementation of development policies. Violet has represented the Huairou Commission in policy fora all over the world, continuously pushing for rural and grassroots women's inclusion at higher levels of dialogue. She is a grassroots representative on UN Women's Global Civil Society Advisory Board.



Rui Benfica

Lead Economist at the Research and Impact Assessment Division, Strategy and Knowledge Department (SKD), IFAD

Rui Benfica is lead economist for the Research and Impact Assessment Division, IFAD. He undertakes research in areas relevant to IFAD's overarching goal of overcoming poverty and achieving food security. These include development research outputs, the design and implementation of impact assessments in client countries, and economy-wide modelling analysis to inform IFAD's country strategies. Benfica has extensive policy research and outreach experience in developing regions. Before joining IFAD in 2015, he was Associate Professor at Michigan State University, USA. Prior to that, he has worked at the World Bank as an economist with the Gender and Development Group, and Poverty Economist with the Africa region, Mozambique Country Office, where he has worked closely with the Ministries of Planning and Development, and of Agriculture and Rural Development. He holds a PhD in Agricultural Economics from Michigan State University, with a focus on international development, commodity market analysis, and quantitative development policy research. He is a member of several professional organizations.



Katsushi S. Imai

Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor) in Development Economics, University of Manchester

Dr Katsushi Imai is Associate Professor in Development Economics at Economics, School of Social Sciences. He joined the University of Manchester in September 2004. Dr Katsushi Imai serves as a research lead of the Development Economics and Policy RAG and a programme director of MSc Development Economics and Policy. He graduated with BA (Economics) from the University of Tokyo in 1990, an MSc from LSE in 1997, and a DPhil (Econ) from Oxford in 2001. Since then he taught at Oxford as a post-doctoral fellow at CSAE and Senior Associate Member at St. Antony's College, and at Royal Holloway, the University of London as Lecturer in Economics, before joining Manchester in 2004. Dr Katsushi regularly works for the IFAD, the UN as a consultant to assist its policy making. Dr Katsushi specialises in applied econometric works on risk, vulnerability and poverty dynamics of households, non-income poverty and evaluations of anti-poverty programmes in Asian developing countries.



Shi Li

Professor of Economics and Acting Director of China Institute for Income Distribution at Beijing Normal University and a Non-Resident Senior Research Fellow at UNU-WIDER

Shi Li is Professor of Economics and Acting Director of the China Institute for Income Distribution at Beijing Normal University and a Non-Resident Senior Research Fellow at UNU-WIDER. Professor Li's research focuses on China's poverty, inequality, labour market and social protection using household survey data. He has written extensively on these topics, having published a wide range of journal articles, book chapters, and books. He has been a principal coordinator of China Household Income Project (CHIP) surveys since 1988. He is member of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, member of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, and member of Advisory Committee of the Poverty Alleviation Office of State Council, China. From 1996 to 2005, Mr Li was a professor and senior research fellow at the Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



Pablo Fajnzylber

Manager, Economic Management and Country Programs Unit, World Bank

Pablo Fajnzylber is Manager of the Economic Management and Country Programs of the Independent Evaluation Group at the World Bank. In previous assignments at the World Bank, he has been Manager for Sub-Saharan Africa at the Poverty and Equity Global Practice, and Lead Economist for Brazil. Mr Fajnzylber holds a PhD in economics from Michigan State University. He has published extensively on a variety of development topics, including on Economic Growth, Labor Demand and Informality, Workers' Remittances, the Economic Causes of Violent Crime, and the Development Implications of Climate Change. In addition to authoring multiple World Bank reports on these topics, his work has been published in various professional journals, including the Journal of Development Economics, Journal of International Economics, Journal of Law and Economics, European Economic Review, World Development, Journal of Development Studies, and the World Bank Economic Review among others.



Fernando Haridas

Group Manager- Agri Business Cargills Ceylon Plc., Sri Lanka

Fernando Haridas is one of the senior value chain experts in Agriculture and Dairy in Sri Lanka, with over 30 years' field experience. He has successfully pioneered Private Public Partnership programmes in Sri Lanka linking Rural Farmers to markets under the sponsorship of National and international funding organizations. As the Head of Agribusiness of Cargills Ceylon Plc, the largest Food Manufacturer and retailer in Sri Lanka, he has successfully developed many sustainable livelihood Projects creating markets for rural Agriculture and Dairy Producers and uplifting of the living standards of the rural farmer community in the Country. He holds a Master in Business Management from Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, and serves in several key positions in national bodies such the National Chamber of Commerce and Sri Lanka Standards Institute.



Hugo Beteta

Director of the Sub-regional headquarters in Mexico, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Hugo Beteta is the Director of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. Previously, he was General Secretary of the Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB). In his country, Guatemala, Mr Beteta was Minister of Finance and National Secretary of Planning and Programming. He was also Dean of the School of Economics of the Rafael Landívar University. Mr Beteta studied Development Economics in the doctoral programme at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (MIT). He holds a Master's Degree in Engineering and a Master's Degree in Regional Planning at the University of Michigan In Ann Arbor. In 2007, he was recognized by the World Bank as one of the Top Ten Reformers of the Year, and in 2008 he was presented with the Isabel la Católica Order of Spain. Hugo Beteta was also awarded scholarships from the Fullbright Commission and the Aga Kahn, MIT-Voorhees and MacArthur Foundations.



Àlex Prats

Inequality lead, Oxfam Intermón

Alex Prats has a bachelor's and a Master's degrees in Business Administration (ESADE Business School, Spain, and McGill University, Canada), a Master in Development Studies (University of Barcelona, Spain) and MSc in Africa Politics (SOAS, United Kingdom).

After a few years working for the private sector, Alex joined Oxfam in 2003, where he performed in different roles until 2011, including Regional Director for West Africa and Maghreb. In 2011, he joined Christian Aid in the United Kingdom as Principal Economic Advisor, where he led the organisation's global campaign for tax justice. In 2014, Alex re-joined Oxfam as Deputy Regional Director in Horn, East and Central Africa, based in Nairobi, Kenya. Since September 2016, Alex has been the Inequality Lead at Oxfam Spain. In this new position, Alex has led a process to define the organisation's strategy against inequality, and, among other projects, he is currently collaborating with the London School of Economics's (LSE) Ill to develop an Inequality Framework and toolkit for activists and practitioners.



Hazel Malapit

Senior Research Coordinator, International Food Policy Research Institute

Hazel Malapit is a senior research coordinator at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). She coordinates research, training and technical assistance on the implementation of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), including refinement and adaptations of the tools for project-level use, and for capturing empowerment across the value chain. She manages and coordinates the integration of gender into the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (formerly known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research), Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), and conducts research on gender, women's empowerment, agriculture, health and nutrition issues. She is co-PI for the Gender, Agriculture & Assets Program (GAAP) (Phase 2), and is a member of the Advisory Committee for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Collaborative Platform for Gender Research.



Andrea Biswas Tortajada

Sustainability Specialist, Nestlé

Andrea Biswas Tortajada has worked with academia, think tanks, governments, non-governmental organizations, and the United Nations Development Programme in fostering individual and collective innovation to further sustainability, human rights, and enhance people's dignity. Since she joined Nestlé in 2015, she has focused on advancing the role and contributions of private companies to the Sustainable Development Goals, gender equality, youth empowerment, and responsible value chains. Over the last couple of years, she has been shaping Nestlé's Global Initiative for YOUTH, an ambitious effort to help create economic opportunities for 10 million young people by 2030!

Resilience 



Vidya Diwakar

Senior Research Officer, Chronic Poverty and Research Centre, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Vidya Diwakar is a Senior Research Officer in the Chronic Poverty Advisory Network at ODI. She is a mixed-methods researcher and policy analyst specializing in gender-disaggregated research on poverty dynamics, conflict, and education. She focuses predominantly on human capital development as a means of sustaining escapes from poverty, and the role of subnational conflict in perpetuating poverty traps. Her fieldwork centers on South Asia, while her wider research portfolio also covers the MENA region and sub-Saharan Africa. She holds an MPhil in Economics from the University of Cambridge.



Birte Snilstveit

Senior Evaluation Specialist, International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

Birte Snilstveit is a Senior Evaluation Specialist at 3ie with 10 years' experience working on policy research and evidence uptake. She leads the design and delivery of policy-relevant systematic reviews and evidence gap maps (EGMs), including being a Team Leader of 3ie's flagship systematic review on what works to improve learning outcomes in low- and middle income countries (L&MICs). She also provides quality assurance and capacity building to teams conducting systematic reviews and EGMs, including as an editor for the Campbell Collaboration. A key focus of her work is developing and applying research methods that are both rigorous, relevant and timely, and to this end she spearheaded the development of 3ie's Evidence Gap Map (EGM) methodology and led work on mixed-methods, theory based systematic reviews. Her current focus is on the use of technology for rapid and 'living' systematic reviews. Her substantive interests spans a number of topics, including education and climate change in particular.



Cecilia Poggi

Social Protection Economist – Research Officer, French Development Agency (AFD)

Cecilia Poggi is an Economist at the Research Department of the French Development Agency (AFD). She is in charge of research projects on social protection and works on issues related to inequality, poverty and migration. Prior to joining the AFD in April 2018, Cecilia Poggi collaborated on different research projects with the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization on topics such as: poverty, social and labour market conditions (with a focus on Southeast Asia), internal and international migration. Her current research focuses on evaluations of social protection programs, forms of inequalities and on social cohesion. Cecilia Poggi holds a PhD in labour and development economics from the University of Sussex.



Diana Alarcón

Adjunct Academic Secretary, Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico

Diana Alarcón was the Chief of the Development Strategy and Policy Unit at the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Development until retirement in September 2017. From this position, she led the writing team for the World Economic and Social Survey in the last few years. From 2011, Ms Alarcón coordinated the work of the United Nations Task Team for the Post 2015 Development Agenda that contributed with analytical inputs to the definition of the Agenda for Sustainable Development. She has a PhD in Economics from the University of California, Riverside and has published on issues related to poverty, inequality, employment, and sustainable development.



José Pineda

Professor, Strategy and Business Economics Division, University of British Columbia

José Pineda is a Senior Consultant working with the Economic and Fiscal Unit, Resources and Markets Branch of Economy Division, UN Environment. Jose was a senior researcher for the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) Human Development Report. He has extensive research experience in the fields of international trade and open macroeconomics. Prior to joining the UN, he was Deputy Director of Research for the Andean Development Bank. He has also served as Chief Economist of the Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and as consultant for the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance, the Venezuelan Central Bank and international organizations, such as the World Bank. He also was professor at the Universidad Central de Venezuela in the field of macroeconomics. He is currently Adjunct Professor at the Sauder School of Business at University of British Columbia. José holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Maryland.



Bidisha Barooah

Evaluation Specialist, International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

Bidisha is an Evaluation Specialist at the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), stationed in New Delhi, India. She leads on 3ie's impact evaluation grants in the field of social protection and agricultural risk mitigation. Bidisha received her PhD in Economics from the Delhi School of Economics and has been working for 3ie since 2015.



Lisandro Martin

Acting Director, Operational Policy and Results Division (OPR) and of the Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division (PMI), IFAD

Lisandro Martin is the Acting Director of the Operational Policy and Results Division (OPR) and of the Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division (PMI).

He heads IFAD's self-evaluation functions, including efforts to advance results-based management in country strategies and operations. He also oversees operational policies and procedures, as well as systems to track operational performance and compliance. He works across departments to advance the Fund's transparency agenda and to implement the Performance-based Allocation System for IFAD financing. In this capacity, he chaired the Multilateral Development Bank's Working Group on Managing for Development Results, and is a member of the Advisory Committee on the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Prior to joining IFAD, he held several positions at the World Bank working on issues related to citizen engagement and social accountability and results-based management. He also worked at the African Development Bank where he initially led good governance operations in Southern Africa before taking various roles at the Quality Assurance and Results Department.



Marco d'Errico

Economist, Reducing Rural Poverty, FAO

Marco d'Errico holds a Ph.D. in Economics and is an economist at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. He joined FAO in 2009 and since then he has participated in resilience analysis. He is currently responsible for the Resilience Analysis and Policies (RAP) team in FAO, implementing RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis). He has been working in many African countries and in West Bank and Gaza Strip, India and Thailand as well.



Pablo Arnal

Resilience and Outcome Measurement Officer, World Food Programme (WFP)

Pablo Arnal oversees Resilience and Outcome measurement for the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative at World Food Programme. He supports country offices to build robust M&E systems for the innovative R4 initiative, an integrated risk management program oriented to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households to climatic shocks. Pablo has spent the past 16 years managing food security programmes bridging the gap from emergency to development. Prior to joining WFP, he served as livelihood and resilience expert in West Africa with the Food and Agriculture Organization providing advisory support on the definition of strategies to reduce the humanitarian burden caused by recurrent climate shocks. Pablo held posts with the Spanish Agency for International Development in Mozambique, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau; and several international NGO's in Burundi, Kenya and Mali. Pablo holds a M.Eng. in Agronomy, a MBA in Social Entrepreneurship and postgraduate diplomas in relief assistance, agroecology and international cooperation.



Massimo Giovanola

Technical Specialist - Agriculture Risk Management, PMI, IFAD

Massimo Giovanola is a Technical Specialist for the Platform on Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) at the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). He is responsible for managing the PARM process in eight African countries. He works to define the appropriate strategies with the host governments and then guides the organization and implementation of technical studies on subjects such as country profiling, risk management and feasibility. He also develops and maintains partnerships with national and international stakeholders and partner organizations. Giovanola joined IFAD in 2014 from his previous position at Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Between 2000 and 2014, he worked in both emergency and rehabilitation-development programs for Burundi, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan as Country Director and Program Manager with INGO (7 years) and FAO (7 years). His main areas of expertise are country strategy development and program management, agriculture sector, food-security and nutrition. Giovanola has a master's in Animal Science from the University of Milan (Veterinary), a diploma in Business Administration from Varese, along with certificates and qualifications from FAO and IFAD in procurement, strategy development, food security and coaching techniques.



Federica Carfagna

Acting Director of Research and Development Department, African Risk Capacity (ARC)

Federica Carfagna is a statistician and currently acting Director of the Research and Development department of the African Risk Capacity (ARC). She has been with ARC since its inception in 2009 and is one of the main authors of the methodology underlying the Africa RiskView software, the technical engine of ARC, to model the impact of drought on vulnerable populations and create the country-specific risk profiles as a basis for ARC insurance. Ms Carfagna holds a Master's Degree in statistics from the University of Rome La Sapienza and spent one year in an exchange program at the Cass Business School in London. Before joining ARC, she worked as a statistician for the World Food Programme, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York and the Rome City Hall.



Francesco Rispoli

Senior Technical Specialist - Inclusive Rural Financial Services, IFAD

Francesco Rispoli is the Senior Technical Specialist in Inclusive Rural Financial Services at the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). His responsibilities include technical review, operational oversight and support for IFAD rural finance projects at all stages of design and implementation, as well as monitoring the performance of IFAD investments and developing innovative financial products. He currently leads IFAD's work on index-based weather insurance within the framework of the IFAD-WFP Weather Risk Management Facility (WRMF). Before joining IFAD, he worked with UNDP Kenya, first as the coordinator of the Microstart project and then as the Head of the Private Sector Development Unit.

Relationships



Benjamin Davis

Leader of the Strategic Programme to Reduce Rural Poverty, FAO

Benjamin Davis is Leader of the Strategic Programme to Reduce Rural Poverty at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). He has extensive experience in social protection, social policies and agricultural economics. He has previously served as Deputy Director of the Agricultural Development Economics Division at FAO and he was team leader of the From Production to Protection (PtoP) project. He has also worked as Social Policy Advisor for the Regional Office in Eastern and Southern Africa of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and as a Research and Post-Doctoral Fellow at IFPRI. Benjamin Davis holds a PhD in Agricultural Economics and a Master's in Public Policy from the University of California, Berkeley.



Chitra Deshpande

Senior Evaluation Officer, IOE, IFAD

Chitra Deshpande is a Senior Evaluation Officer in IFAD's Independent Office of Evaluation. Deshpande has over twenty years' work experience which spans both the private and public sectors with a strong background in agriculture, rural development, and gender. Most recently, she served as the Special Adviser to the Vice-President of IFAD. Prior to joining IFAD's management team, she worked at FAO as a Strategy and Planning Officer in the Office of Strategy, Planning and Resource Management. At FAO, she worked with the corporate results-based management team to develop Action Plans as well as a monitoring and reporting system for FAO's Strategic Framework. During her ten year tenure at IFAD, she also served as Portfolio Adviser and Operational Policy Economist in the Asia and Pacific Division (APR) and as Programme Officer of Quality Assurance in the Office of the President and Vice-President (OPV).



Michael Grimm

Professor of Development Economics at the University of Passau

Michael Grimm is Professor of Development Economics at the University of Passau. He is also a Research Professor at the German Institute of Economic Research (DIW) in Berlin, a Fellow at Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) in Bonn and an affiliate of the RWI Research Network. He holds an MA in Economics from Frankfurt University and a PhD in Development Economics from Sciences-Po Paris. His research covers problems related to poverty and growth such as human capital, informal labour markets and technology adoption in agriculture including the evaluation of policy interventions in these domains. He has conducted research projects and advisory work for several international organizations and donors including the World Bank, the United Nations and the Dutch, French and German Development Cooperation. He is currently coordinating a research project on female and youth empowerment in Tunisia with support from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and IFAD.



Estrella Penunia

Secretary General, Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development

Ms Ma. Estrella Penunia is Secretary General of the Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), a regional farmers organization (FO), currently with 20 national FOs in 16 Asian countries, with around 13 million family farmers as members. AFA promotes a five-point agenda which includes rights to natural resources, sustainable, integrated, diversified, organic, agro ecological systems in farms, fisheries and forests, viable farmers cooperatives and their enterprises, women empowerment and youth in agriculture. Its programmes include capacity building, knowledge management, policy advocacy and internal governance. AFA co-manages a capacity building programme for FOs called the Medium Term Cooperation Programme in Asia and the Pacific Phase II (MTCP 2), that is supported by IFAD, by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and by the European Union and is implemented in 17 countries in Asia Pacific region. Ms Penunia spent more than three decades in the field of rural development, working in various capacities as community organizer, primary health care worker, participatory action researcher, trainer, gender advocate, consultant, campaigns coordinator, chief executive officer, board member and networker.



Espen Beer Prydz

Economist at the Development Data Group of the World Bank

Espen Beer Prydz is an Economist working on measurement of poverty and inequality with the World Bank's Development Data Group, based at the Centre for Development Data in Rome. He has previously worked with the World Bank in Cambodia, South Sudan and Indonesia on poverty, social protection and economic policy. Prior to joining the World Bank, he did research on poverty, labour markets and gender with the OECD Development Centre and The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab. Espen is a Norwegian national and holds an MPA in International Development (MPA/ID) from Harvard University and a B.Sc. from the London School of Economics.



Piero Conforti

Deputy Director a.i., Statistics Division, FAO

Piero Conforti is the Deputy Director ad interim of the Statistics Division at the FAO. He is an agricultural economist with more than 25 years of experience in food security, undernourishment and social statistics, capacity development (Sahel, Eastern Africa), rural livelihoods, monitoring of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), damages and loss from natural and man-made disasters. Since 2003, he has been working for FAO starting in the Trade and Markets Division as economist working on long-term projections on food and agricultural markets. Prior, Dr Conforti worked as a researcher for the Italian National Institute of Agricultural Economics and for the Italian Institute of Nutrition. Dr Conforti has a PhD in Agricultural Economics from the University of Siena, a Master of Science in Agricultural Economics from Oxford University and the University of Naples "Federico II", where he also was awarded his first degree (Laurea) in Agriculture.



Alessandra Garbero

Senior Econometrician, SKD, IFAD

Alessandra Garbero is the Senior Econometrician in the Research and Impact Assessment Division (RIA). Her work focuses on impact assessment methodologies and applied econometrics. She supports RIA strategic management related to systematizing the impact assessment production cycle, particularly on the output side. The impact assessment production cycle entails a number of steps, from defining the theory of change and related indicators, to developing the tools for data collection, leading the training and the data collection as well as data analysis and results dissemination. In addition, she is in charge of the estimation and projection of corporate impacts. She holds a PhD in Epidemiology and Population Health from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, an MSc in Demography from London School of Economics, an MSc in Statistics and Social Research Methods from La Sapienza, and a Masters level degree in Economics from the University of Rome, La Sapienza. Her prior work experience involved working at the United Nations Population Division on population projections; in FAO, on the impact of HIV/AIDS on food security and agriculture and on gender disaggregated data in agriculture and rural development; and at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, on population forecasting, demographic modelling and vulnerability to climate change.



Natalia Winder Rossi

Senior Social Protection Officer, Social Protection Team Leader, FAO

Natalia Winder Rossi is a senior social protection specialist with policy and programmatic experience in Latin America and Eastern and Southern Africa. Currently, she leads the Global Social Protection team in FAO, Rome, while acting as senior advisor for the Rural Poverty and Resilience Strategic Programmes. She is leading FAO's work in strengthening policy and programmatic linkages between social protection, productive inclusion, nutrition and resilience. Prior to joining FAO, she was the Senior Social Protection Specialist (Social Protection) at United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa, and Social Protection Officer in UNICEF-Headquarters in New York. Ms Winder also co-authored UNICEF's Social Protection Strategic Framework. Prior to joining UNICEF, Ms Winder worked at the Inter-American Development Bank. She holds a Master's of Science degree in Foreign Service from Georgetown University, a Master's of Science in Social Policy Research from London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and a BA degree in International Relations from George Washington University.



Marielle Pepin-Lehalleur

Anthropologist, Retired Researcher, Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

Marielle Pepin-Lehalleur is a French and Mexican anthropologist, retired researcher of Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France. She studied the economy, family organization and social commitments of peasant households in different settings in Mexico. She analysed Indian villages tied to market-place merchants to highly technicized regions with big farmers, technical support officers, banks and agro-industry. She also screened political relationships between those different kind of actors; public policies aimed at infrastructure, production or reducing poverty; organization and meanings of elections at a local basis; migration and its effects, in the sending villages and in the learning of new modes of living for the migrants in the city or in the USA. As an anthropologist, she always grounds her different topics on field work, in the countryside or in the city of Mexico and surroundings.



Raghav Gaiha

Professor Emeritus – Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNE)

Raghav Gaiha is a former Professor of Public Policy at the University of Delhi, Faculty of Management Studies. His current affiliation is: (Hon.) Professorial Research Fellow, Global Development Institute, University of Manchester, England. His research interests lie in aging, violence against women, income distribution, rural poverty, agriculture, food prices, diets, malnutrition and disease, and rural public works and institutions. His book (jointly with Dr S. Shankar) *Battling Corruption: Has the NREGA Reached India's Rural Poor?* was published by Oxford University Press in July, 2013. A second book (jointly with R. Jha and Vani S. Kulkarni), *Diets, Malnutrition and Disease-The Indian Experience*, was published by Oxford University Press in early 2014. He has been a consultant with IFAD, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, FAO, and World Institute for Development. Economics Research (WIDER). Professor Gaiha has also served as a visiting fellow/scholar at various institutions, including Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford, Yale, Penn, and University of Cambridge.



João Pedro Azevedo

Lead Economist, Poverty and Equity Global Practice, World Bank

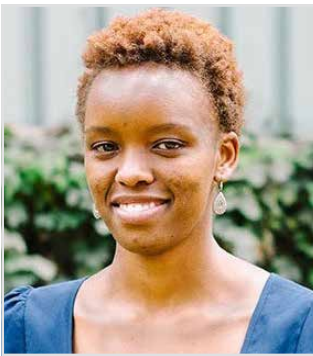
João Pedro Azevedo is a Lead Economist and Global Lead at the World Bank Poverty and Equity Global Practice where he co-leads the Global Solution Group on Welfare Measurement and Statistical Capacity for Results. In the past nine years João Pedro has worked in Croatia, Bulgaria, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Colombia, Brazil and the Dominican Republic and helped create and lead global public efforts such as the Global Team for Statistical Development, as well as Europe and Central Asia and Latin American & Caribbean Teams for Statistical Development, as well as LAC Monitoring and Evaluation Network. Before joining the Bank, João Pedro served as the superintendent of Monitoring and Evaluation at the Secretary of Finance for the State of Rio de Janeiro, as well as a research fellow at the Institute of Applied Economic Research from the Brazilian Ministry of Planning. He is a former chairman of the Latin American & Caribbean Network on Inequality and Poverty and holds a PhD in Economics.



María Teresa Gutiérrez

Technical Specialist on Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP), International Labour Organisation (ILO)

María Teresa Gutiérrez is an ILO official, works as technical specialist for the Employment Intensive Investment Programme in Geneva, being responsible of the Americas Region. She is also gender focal point and promotes Rights-based approach and community-based methodologies for infrastructure development in support, mainly, of rural economy. Her professional formation is on social Anthropology and subsequent post graduate specialization in Rural Development, Gender and Human Development, having been linked to the Academy for more than two decades. Her work in the water and sanitation sector promotes job creation and skills development and women empowerment mainly at community level where applies gender and intercultural approaches, community and local resource based methodologies. She is confident with these approaches of the Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) of ILO to promote the water-jobs relationship, where coordinated policies and investments are key to promote sustainable development. Her current work is putting more emphasis on developing tools to enhance sustainable water management; accessibility planning for water infrastructure to improve living standards and working conditions for the creation of more decent jobs and better social inclusion.



Rita Kimani

Chief Executive Officer and Co-founder, FarmDrive, Republic of Kenya

Rita Kimani, co-founder of FarmDrive is a young ambitious changemaker. Her life's work focuses on leveraging technology to enable smallholder farmers in Africa achieve self-sustenance. She holds a First Class Honours BSc in Computer Science from the University of Nairobi and has proven expertise in conceptualising and designing solutions for emerging economies and fostering scalable innovations. Growing up in a rural farming community in Kenya, Rita experienced firsthand the frustration farming communities faced as they struggled to support their families through agriculture. Despite these challenges, sustainable agriculture is the best tool to significantly reduce global poverty and promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth while reducing inequalities. Rita resolved to use both her personal and academic experiences to build solutions that would equip farming communities with the resources they needed to thrive in their farming enterprises. She co-founded FarmDrive, a Kenyan-based social enterprise that connects unbanked and underserved smallholder farmers to credit, while helping financial institutions cost effectively increase their agricultural loan portfolios.



Dominique van de Walle

Lead Economist, Development Research Group, World Bank

Dominique van de Walle is a Lead Economist in the World Bank's Research Department. Her research interests are in the general area of poverty, vulnerability, gender and public policy, encompassing social protection, safety nets and impact evaluation. Much of her recent past research has been on Vietnam, South Asia and Sub Saharan Africa. She holds a Masters in Economics from the London School of Economics and a Ph. D. in economics from the Australian National University, and began her career at the Bank as a member of the core team that produced the 1990 World Development Report on Poverty.



Cathy Rozel Farnworth

Independent consultant, Pandia Consulting

Cathy Rozel Farnworth (PhD) is a social scientist with a strong theoretical background and over twenty years of experience in gender issues in agricultural value chains, climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, pro-poor and gender-equitable value chain development, food security and nutrition, participatory research methods, household methodologies, and measuring quality of life. Dr Farnworth was a Global Author for the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) and the regional coordinator for the IAASTD Central and West Asia and North Africa Sub-Global Assessment. She has prepared Module 5 'Gender and Markets' for the World Bank's Gender and Agricultural Livelihoods Sourcebook and was commissioning editor of a book called 'Creating Food Futures: ethics, trade and the environment' (Gower), as well as co-writing publications on gender and participatory plant breeding (PRGA) and on gender transformation in agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa (SEI). She has written several peer-reviewed papers.



Pontian Muhwezi

Uganda - Country Programme Officer, IFAD

Pontian Muhwezi, is Country Programme Officer for IFAD, in Uganda, since April 2006. Immediately prior to this appointment, he was for 4 years, a Decentralisation and Rural Development Adviser for the Irish Embassy/Irish Aid in Uganda, where he assisted the Rural Development and Governance Attaché, to design and manage rural development programs, funded by the Irish Government singularly or co-financed with other donors, plus representation in donor and sector working groups on decentralisation, agriculture and private sector development. He previously worked with Government of Uganda first as a District Community Development Officer for Bushenyi District Local Government and later as a Senior Research Officer in Ministry of Local Government. He started his career in 1993 as a Research Assistant and later as Research, Planning and Documentation Officer with the Uganda Rural Development and Training Programme, a local non-profit organization. He holds an MBA (Finance), MA Development Studies (Agricultural and Rural Development) and a BA (Social Sciences).

Rights 



Jérémie Gilbert

Professor of Human Rights Law at the University of Roehampton, United Kingdom

Jérémie Gilbert is Professor of Human Rights Law at the University of Roehampton (United Kingdom). He has extensively published on the rights of indigenous peoples, looking in particular at their right to land and natural resources. Professor Gilbert has worked with several indigenous communities across the globe and regularly serves as a consultant for several international organisations and non-governmental organisations supporting indigenous peoples' rights. As a legal expert, he has been involved in providing legal briefs, expert opinions and carrying out evidence gathering in several cases involving indigenous peoples rights across the globe.



Kanyinke Sena

Director, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, Republic of Kenya

Kanyinke Sena is the Director, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee and a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Egerton University in Kenya. Mr Sena is also a member of the African Commission Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Prior to this, he has served as member and Chairperson of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. He has also served as Kenya Advocacy Officer for Minority Rights Group International, a member of the Indigenous Advisory Group of Conservation International among many others. Kanyinke Sena holds a Doctorate in Indigenous Peoples Law and Policy from the University of Arizona, USA.



Ariane Genthon

Child labour expert, FAO

Ariane Genthon is a Child labour expert in the Decent Rural Employment team of FAO. Ariane is a French national and joined FAO in 2013. Since then, she has been travelling extensively to Africa and Middle East in the framework of her technical support to FAO decentralized offices. Prior to joining FAO, she has worked for the International Labour Organization (ILO) where her focus was on child labour, forced labour and migration/trafficking. She holds a Master's degree in Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.



Papa Seck

Chief Statistician, UN Women

Papa Seck is the Chief Statistician at UN Women. Since joining UN Women in 2009, he has led statistics and data work at UN Women. He leads UN Women's efforts to monitor the SDGs and is currently leading the implementation of UN Women's flagship programme initiative Making Every Woman and Girl Count, to improve the production and use of gender statistics to support the monitoring of the SDGs from a gender perspective. He also led the development of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality programme, in collaboration with the UN Statistics Division, to develop innovative new measures and standards to measure asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective. Prior to joining UN Women, Papa worked for UNDP as a statistics specialist, contributing to three global Human Development Reports. He is the co-editor of a book on the consequences of risk and vulnerability for human development.



Samantha Custer

Director of Policy Analysis, AidData, College of William and Mary

Samantha Custer leads AidData's efforts to analyze official finance investments worldwide, conduct performance assessments of the development cooperation activities of governments and international organizations, and field surveys to learn from the experiences of decision-makers regarding the impact of external money and ideas on domestic policy reforms. Ms Custer manages AidData's 13-person Policy Analysis Unit and directs research partnerships with private foundations, bilateral aid agencies, and multilateral development banks. Her experience cuts across traditional boundaries between academia, policy, and practice. She has co-authored World Bank studies on open data and citizen feedback, advised governments and international organizations on language and education policy with Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) International, and coordinated the advocacy efforts of the Asia Multilingual Education Working Group for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Samantha also designed and taught a course on US National Security with former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. Samantha holds master's degrees in Foreign Service and Public Policy from Georgetown University.



Osvaldo Néstor Feinstein

Professor at the Evaluation Master at the Complutense University of Madrid (UCM)

Osvaldo Néstor Feinstein is a development evaluator and economist. He is a professor at the Master in Evaluation at the Complutense University of Madrid, a member of the International Evaluation Advisory Panel of UNDP's Independent Evaluation Office and the editor of the World Bank Series on Evaluation & Development. Osvaldo was a manager and adviser at the World Bank's Operations Evaluation Department and a senior evaluator at IFAD. He has been a senior evaluation consultant with the Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank, World Bank, Banque de France, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and other organizations. Author of several publications on evaluation, development and economics.

Plenary panellists



Fay Fay Choo

Asia Director for Cocoa Sustainable Sourcing for Mars, Incorporated

Fay Fay Choo has 23 years of experience in strategic sourcing and agricultural value chains development in Asia. In the past seven years, she has led the cocoa sustainability development for Mars Incorporated in Asia that aims to transform the lives of cocoa farming families and communities towards sustainable and resilient livelihoods as part of Mars Inc's Sustainable in A Generation plan.



Katia Maia

Executive Director, Oxfam Brazil

Katia Maia is sociologist and began her activism during her youth in the environmental movement in the city of Belo Horizonte, in the state of Minas Gerais in Brazil. In much of her professional life, she worked with issues related to sustainability, development, international relations, human rights, food security and social justice. Katia devoted years of her career working in Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), being part of several Brazilian and international NGOs both in Brazil and abroad. She also assumed responsibilities in the federal government in the area of human rights. After 12 years working for Oxfam in Brazil and globally, in March 2015 she took on the challenge of leading the construction of a Brazilian Oxfam as the first Executive Director of Oxfam Brazil.



Rishikanta Sharma Aribam

Campaigning Coordinator, Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram (MGSA) / Ekta Parishad

Presently, associated with Ekta Parishad as Campaign Coordinator for Homeless and Landless Rights in Northeast Region of India, Mr Aribam is guest Lecturer in Department of Social Work, Ideal Teacher's Training Academy, Manipur, India. Worked as National Program Coordinator in Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti (MJVS), Madhya Pradesh, India, for Alternative / Solidarity Tourism in Partnership with TAMADI, France. He worked as State Targeted Intervention Mentoring Officer in Emmanuel Hospital Association (EHA), Manipur as well as a Manager in Child Rights And You (CRY), an Indian Funding Agency, in Regional Office Kolkata. He worked as Project Cum Research Coordinators in Educated Self-Employed Women's Social Service Association and Institute of Social Work and Research in Manipur. He did Advocacy Internship Program in National Centre for Advocacy Studies, Pune, India. Worked as Project Officer in Nav-Drushtri, Mumbai.



Masahiro Igarashi

Director, Office of Evaluation, FAO

Dr Masahiro Igarashi is an evaluation expert with more than 25 years of experience in development evaluation, economic analysis, organizational reform and policy development, and result-based management. He is currently serving as the Director of the Office of Evaluation (OED) in FAO and has led the reform process of FAO's evaluation function to enhance the quality of its evaluations and their utility to stakeholders. Before joining FAO, he has served as Evaluation Advisor at the United Nations Development Programme, having led a number of evaluations and developed country programme evaluation methodology. Prior to this, he served as Programme Management Officer and Economic Affairs Officer at the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development, where he coordinated the organization's work programme, led the development of results-based management system, and conducted economic analyses of trade system for development. He holds a doctorate degree in economics from the University of Queen's in Canada and a master's degree in socio-economic planning from the University of Tsukuba in Japan.

Appendix 3: Survey results

A total of 52 participants responded to our survey, 50 per cent were male and female, 59 per cent of the respondents were participants and 41 per cent were plenary speakers or panel discussants. The main take-aways were:

- Overall, the **plenary addresses** were enjoyed the most.

- The **six most popular sessions** were:

- 9: Poverty targeting approaches and findings
- 13: Inequality and power relations within households
- 1: Land – a primary inequality
- 15: Measuring and evaluation policy impact.
- 4: Frameworks for understanding and measuring rural inequalities
- 7: Measuring Resilience and Vulnerability

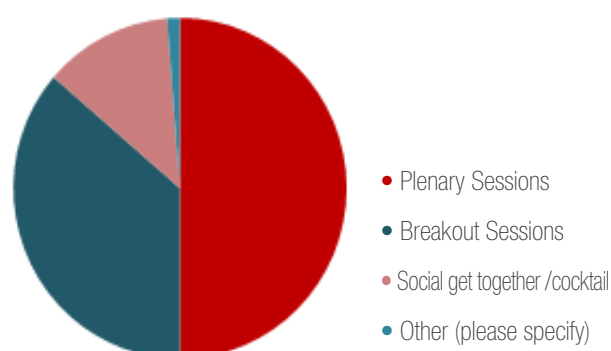
- With regards to the **quality, relevance and organization** of the conference:

- 93 per cent of respondents found the conference highly relevant;
- 91.4 per cent of respondents rated the quality of the sessions satisfactory or better;
- 91.5 per cent rated the organisational arrangements satisfactory or better.
- 98 per cent rated the secretariat's responsiveness satisfactory or better.

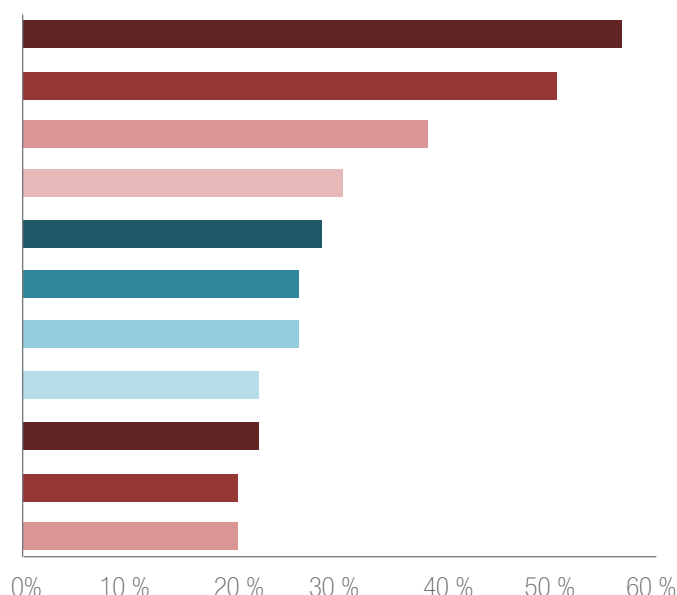
- **Areas of improvement** mentioned were:

- Fewer sessions and more time for discussions and Q&A
- Better time-keeping
- More voices from the field
- Fewer powerpoint slides
- Agenda arrangements
- More time for coffee breaks

What aspect of the Rural inequalities conference did you enjoy the most?



- Plenary addresses: What is needed to reduce rural ...
- Plenary address: How can we reduce rural inequalities? ...
- Plenary address: Can a historically-plausible reduction...
- Session 9: Poverty targeting, approaches and findings
- Plenary Panel: Going beyond rights to reduce inequalities
- Session 13: Inequality and power relations within...
- Plenary Panel: What are the implications for evaluation?
- Session 15: Measuring and evaluating policy impact
- Session 1: Land - A primary inequality
- Session 7: Measuring resilience and vulnerability
- Session 4: Frameworks for understanding and measuring...



Q7 What were your main takeaways from the conference?

Answered: 37

Skipped: 15

RESPONSES

1. Measurement of inequality is still a challenge; more data and tool availability but harmonisation needed;
2. development action may not address the most needed target, on the contrary in some cases it might worsen its status
3. New perspective on discrepancy between leaders and populations in development priorities
4. Multiple dimensions of inequality pose conceptual and political challenges to IFIs, the UN system, governments. Its not just and should not just be treated technically
5. Inequality along with growth is a key driver for poverty eradication. In rural areas, it is important to go beyond income inequalities (which are not high) and focus on inequality in terms of resources such as land, productive inputs, rights, and unequal relations in terms of gender, disability, age, community status (pastoral and indigenous communities). Regarding resilience to climate change, the people factor in terms of inequality has not been sufficiently explored. More work is required to see WHO within a country or community is less resilient and WHO gains access to the services meant to strengthen environmental resilience.
6. Ravallion+ Cornia
7. Focus on inequality (and not only on poverty) & discussion of various approaches to reduce it
8. Great opportunities to see how the research body available can be connected to implementation on the ground
9. IFAD commitment and its diverse approaches on minimizing rural disparities and the great opportunities to private sector to partner with to create a better world for less privileged communities.
10. That reducing inequalities may be compatible with poverty reduction
11. The need to comprehensively address inequalities and disparities in development work
12. I received many useful information on the scale of the impact in equality have on the economy and I think I had underestimated it in the past, although I can consider myself informed enough on these topics. The conference gave me new lens and hints to look at the problem and apply them, to the extent possible, in my own work.
13. Poverty reduction efforts and reducing inequality have to go hand in hand for sustainable development.
14. The importance of gender inclusive evaluation and how to do this was especially helpful
15. The trickle down approach does not include the most excluded in rural areas, ie ITPs, thus specific targeting and rights based approaches should reach them
16. A number of important debates are taking place in development
17. A better understanding of inequality
18. The need for more complexity-aware evaluation tools
19. Addressing the issue of inequalities is not an easy task. We need to equip ourselves with the tools, the will and the commitment to work on it together. There may be trade-offs we have to deal with in order to be able to address the development issues we are faced with under a relatively tight resource context, and still address inequality concerns.
20. Need to move beyond national policies in the context of Agenda 2030. Metrics will not do the trick, we need to combine with participatory approaches. Territorial approaches and urban rural linkages are essential.
21. The discussions around structural transformation are something I really found fascinating.
22. I really enjoyed the session on Land and Targeting, many thanks for organizing this conference, many are the takeaways for my work!
23. The diversity in aspects concerning inequalities, and the diversity in the approach taken towards this "uncomfortable" topic
24. That we are just scratching the surface. I liked the innovative stuff, but was a bit disappointed by having the same old tired arguments that people still seem to be fixated on. I feel like we are missing the forest for the trees. I was pleased to hear some people raise concerns about unintended consequences but I feel like this is still under emphasized. I'm not sure we as a community really understand the extent to which our programs are doing real harm to those we aim to serve.
25. All are doing their best at their level within their limitations, partnership with all the actors, cooperation and coordination among them to make a better world
26. Better knowledge of rural development issues, working contacts
27. Smiles
28. Targeting is not the most important thing, it is reducing poverty
29. I was concerned about our inability to disentangle poverty reduction from inequality in our research and work as development actors. I believe that addressing inequality requires approaches that move beyond rural space, and consider the whole economy/ polity.
30. Inequality is multi- dimensional and cannot be ignored in working for poverty eradication, land is the core of inequality in rural areas
31. Leave no one behind
32. Time for presentations was too short; hybrid conference between academic papers and small qualitative projects with anecdotal evidence
33. Inequalities need to be taken on board more explicitly in interventions and evaluations. Sub national development and dynamics need to be part of this. Will make a plain my home organisation to further develop and articulate our action oriented approaches towards evaluation and landscape
34. The many different approaches that we all use in our work to address rural inequalities should always be open to the dialogue and criticism with other methods
35. Targeting is only one policy option
36. The conference raised all sorts of important questions for evaluation; however, if they are to address issues of distribution and equality seriously, they must be less focused on accountability and more on learning; and they must be more innovative in the evaluation methods they use.
37. IFAD should have facilitated more preparation and internal discussion on what the topic means for the organization. This might have helped clarify what it wanted out of the conference. An inter- departmental organizing group could have helped with the conceptualization of the issues and intended outcomes.

Appendix 4:

Audience comments and questions posted on interactive platform.

Session 1- Land – A primary inequality		
How to reduce rural inequality?	The Indonesian approach of decentralisation was really interesting. What were the inspiring examples/evidence based to redirect policy makers?	What about agrarian reform? Is this an option or out of fashion?
How can land rights be realized through partnership?	How do you manage land that is shared by the community?	How are the men in the communities reacting to the increased collective voice of women? Are you concerned about backlash or increased IPV [Intimate Partner Violence]?
If multinationals add up to power imbalances nationally, can land policy improve without balancing national power relations first?	What do you think is the biggest obstacle for women contributions to be recognized? How can this be improved?	How can we use rule of law to support women's rights in contexts where customary laws are still very strong?
What's the role of the cash transfer programme to reduce inequality?	Do we know if changes in the land legislation in Scotland led to change on the ground?	Is there any example from Oxfam in making global companies accountable? How did it work out?
Session 3 - Wealth creation and agriculture as a business – What is needed to reach those “left behind” and do they benefit?		
Can the poorest engage in value chains if they lack assets and resilience to market forces?	World Bank - how do you go beyond silos and integrate your interventions?	How do we de-risk smallholder farmers?
What incentives are there for green value chains and what are the prospects?	What is the appropriate role of government between small farmers and businesses?	Are there differences between regions - integration of small farmers in value chains?
For Cargills ceylon pic: what are the incentives (financial or not) for private sector to engage in pro poor investments?	How can you build trust between small farmers and big business?	What will happen to the value chain in light of a call to transform food system?
Inequality slowly creeping in... Indeed! That is what we are finding. Is this with increasing number of MICs?	Social consensus is coming up a lot - how do we build this around inequality?	
Plenary Address by Dr Karunakara - How can we reduce rural inequalities? What actions are needed?		
You make the distinction between humanitarian and development very clearly. But we are seeing the lines blurring.	What explains such unequal distribution of risks of death?	
Session 5 - Inequalities in rural resilience		
What is the link of social cohesion, inequality and poverty?		

Session 8 - Mitigating risk for the “last mile”

Insurance Institutions' success depends on an impeccable integrity record. What if they suffer slander attacks? Who insures the insurers?	Health, education and other sectors are looking at this. Can poor farmers realistically pay for all this when they can't afford the basics?	How to protect the smallholder farmers when they get inside of the insurance market?
How to convince a smallholder farmer with no experience in Micro-Insurance to buy such an abstract product? What are the steps to proceed?	As insurance companies have to make profits is this not also transferring scarce funds from poor farmers to wealthier share holders?	

Plenary Address by Professor Andrea Cornia – Can an historically-plausible reduction of inequality eradicate rural poverty by 2030?

Can sub-Saharan countries learn from the experience of Latin-American countries in reducing inequality dramatically? What are policy lessons?	What role do development agencies have in living structural changes that are needed to reduce rural inequality?	How can modelled reductions in inequality be sustained in the face of increasing vulnerabilities to climate change and resource losses?
There are interactions between growth and inequality. How do you propose to manage the trade-offs?	Declining terms of trade harm countries, but increasing terms of trade may lead to re-primarization. What of the two do you prefer?	

Session 9 - Poverty targeting, - approaches and findings

There is an on going discussion on universal sp programmes. Are there contexts where these are better than pro-poor targeting? Compatible?	Since economic empowerment can not be separated from political empowerment, how can FAO / IFAD support empowering the voices of the poor?	How to reconcile the costs and patience of targeting to help the most poor with our often impatient and results-demanding development politics?
Does it make sense the targeting to the marginalized groups within a broader group of poor?	What role do RBAs have in supporting CSOs that address and fight against structural inequalities? In politically difficult contexts?	Given the context of limited data on poverty at community levels, what is the most reliable and efficient way to get that info for projects?
WEAL is gaining traction as a measure of gender empowerment. How much does it cost to assess and how long does it take?	How do ensure that inequalities are not perpetuated within the cooperatives especially gender imbalance?	

Session 13 - Inequality and power relations within households

Should IFAD reintroduce malnutrition indicators in all project M&E?	You show separate results for women and children. Do you have results showing differences between girls and boys? Do inequalities compound?	What about using anthropometric measurements to assess impact of GALS [Gender Action Learning System]?
Do we need to stay and engage longer for sustainability? Or should we stop changing our approaches?	What about including youths in the HH mentoring?	

Session 15 - Measuring and evaluating policy impact

What would be the metrics for an evaluation criterion on inequality?	Beyond identifying the lack of data and quality of it, what efforts are you considering for country level capacity building in these areas?	Access to data at subnational for countries in crisis has diverging narrative, how do you approach such cases?
How accurate are quantitative data on social issues in remote and openly neglected areas? Are they reliable?		

Plenary by Choo, Maia, Aribam - Going beyond rights

Mars - even though your goals are good, this is in your business interest, not philanthropic. How much responsibility should private sector take?	How to balance the negative impact of monoculture with diversity, food security and sustainability?	How do we balance sustainable resource management and community livelihoods?
How do we raise the tide so all boats float? Ravallion, Karunakara and Choo also agree that this is necessary, so how do we do it?	How does Mars support to prevent communities land grabbing?	Yesterday, Karunakara mentioned that we have left the age of rights and entered the age of security. Does this promote violent movements?
Political polarisation and inequality is the elephant in the room. Is the UN system equipped to handle this?	Is Biswas-Tortajada from Nestle still here? What is Nestle's view on some of the questions for Mars?	

Closing Plenary Panel by Garcia, Igarashi and Fajnzylber - What are the implications for evaluation

In areas with high inequalities, there are usually no baselines and limited data., What is the best way to measure impacts?	Why don't we have baselines? Governing bodies should not approve a project that is not presented with a baseline of some sort.	The idea of introducing mid-course corrections is not new. Is it proven effective? Does it affect our ability to precisely evaluate?
What are the key rural inequality issues to look at when conducting evaluations in countries with protracted crisis?	Mid-course corrections have proven effective in a number of evaluations. Should evaluators evaluate project design at mid-term?	How do we concretely evaluate power relations?
Are evaluators really free to highlight reasons of inequalities within the rural context? How much independence is needed for that?	Shouldn't we start developing an agreed set of guiding principles for (design and) evaluation which can be adapted to context?	Addressing inequalities in evaluation starts by giving a voice to the poorest and most vulnerable population groups. How do we do that?
If you had one free wish, what is the one thing that you would want to change to make evaluations more effective?	In 2018, is still enough to talk about poverty reduction based on 1, 2 or 3 USD/day in a world that generate so much wealth?	Why not have a questionnaire to check if the project is achieving its goals without assuming that beneficiaries don't know what they want?
Looking at inequality means going beyond objective based evaluations - are we ready to do this?	FAO is not independent - are they involved in midterm evaluations?	Are any of the current evaluations undertaken by IFAD and/or FAO measuring inequality? What dimensions?

Appendix 5:

List of participants

First Name	Last Name	Title	Agency/Company
Gloria	Abagnale	Chief, Committee on Work and Social Security	Italian Government
Paulina	Abayage	Ambassador and Permanent Representative to International Fund for Agricultural Development	Ghana Embassy in Rome
Diane	Abi Khalil	Evaluation Analyst, Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE)	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
EdoeDjimitri	Agbodjan	Lecturer in Capacity Building, Project Management and Financial Inclusion	CESAG Business School
Salah	Al Tarawneh	Agricultural Attaché	Embassy of Jordan in Rome
Diana	Alarcon	Adjunct Academic Secretary	Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico
Rima	Alcadi	Grant Portfolio Adviser	IFAD
Esti	Andayani	Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Rome
J. Scott	Angle	President & Chief Executive Officer CEO	International Fertilizer Development Center
Pablo	Arnal	Resilience and Outcome Measurement Officer	World Food Programme (WFP)
Margarita	Astralaga	Director, Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division	IFAD
Joao Pedro	Azevedo	Lead Economist, Poverty and Equity Global Practice	World Bank
Carlo	Azzarri	Senior Research Fellow	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
Florent	Baarsch	Environment & Climate Economist, West and Central Africa Division	IFAD
Giulia	Barbanente	Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division	IFAD
Bidisha	Barooah	Evaluation Specialist	International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)
Rui	Benfica	Lead Economist at the Research and Impact Assessment Division, Strategy and Knowledge Department	IFAD
Hugo	Beteta	Director of the Subregional Headquarters of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Andrea	Biswas Tortajada	Sustainability Specialist	Nestlé S.A.

First Name	Last Name	Title	Agency/Company
Francesca Romana	Borgia	Consultant - Rural Youth – Programme Support, Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division	IFAD
Ilaria	Bottiglieri	Director of Research and Learning	International Development Law Organization
Robert	Bourguignon	Evaluation Research Analyst, IOE	IFAD
Fabrizio	Bresciani	Regional Economist, Asia and the Pacific Division	IFAD
Nigel	Brett	Lead Portfolio Advisor, Asia and the Pacific Division	IFAD
Adolfo	Brizzi	Special Adviser to the President on Smallholders and SME Investment Finance (SIF) Initiative, Office of the President and Vice President	IFAD
Marta	Bruno	Knowledge Management and Evaluation Officer	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Fidele	Byiringiro	Agricultural Economist, Economic Affairs Officer in the Food and Environment Policies Section	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa
Jorge	Carballo	Evaluation Research Analyst, Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE)	IFAD
Michael Dominique	Carbon	Senior Evaluation Officer, IOE	IFAD
Federica	Carfagna	Acting Director of the Research and Development Department of the African Risk Capacity.	WFP
Margareth	CelseLhoste	Evaluation Analyst	FAO
Antonio	Cesare	Evaluation Intern, IOE	IFAD
PacidaShuvai	Chivandire	Counsellor	Embassy of the Republic of Zimbabwe
Fay Fay	Choo	Asia Director for Cocoa Sustainable Sourcing for Mars Incorporated.	Mars Incorporated
Piero	Conforti	Deputy Director a.i, Statistics Division	FAO
Daniela	Coppola	Project Coordinator	Salvatorian Office for International Aid
Giovanni Andrea	Cornia	Professor of Development Economics	University of Florence
Olivier	Cossée	Senior Evaluation Officer, Office Office of Evaluation	FAO
Ivan	Cossio-Cortez	Chief, Quality Assurance Group	IFAD
Daniela	Coswig Kalikoski	Advisor of FAO's Strategic Programme on Rural Poverty Reduction	FAO

First Name	Last Name	Title	Agency/Company
Ivan	Cucco	Researcher	American University of Rome
Samantha	Custer	Director of Policy Analysis	AidData, College of William and Mary
Marco	d' Errico	Economist, Reducing Rural Poverty	FAO
Ivonald	Da Cruz	Consultant, Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division	IFAD
SaadiaEl-mubarak Ahmed	Daak	Agricultural Counsellor	Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan in Rome
Sri Meja	Darmi	Spouse to Mr Pak Menteri	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Rome
Benjamin	Davis	Leader of the Strategic Programme to Reduce Rural	FAO
Ana Paula	De la Ocampos	Programme Advisor for the Strategic Programme 3in FAO for Reducing Rural Poverty	FAO
Chitra	Deshpande	Senior Evaluation Officer, IOE	IFAD
Ramona	Desole	Research Analyst	WFP
Valentina	Di Marco	Evaluation Research Analyst, IOE	IFAD
Vidya	Diwakar	Senior Research Officer, Chronic Poverty and Research Centre	Overseas Development Institute
Alma	Dolot	Internal Auditor	International Atomic Energy Agency
Katia	Drager Maia	Sociologist and Executive Director	Oxfam Brazil
Maame-Tabuah	Duah	Evaluation Analyst, Office of Evaluation	FAO
Khaled	Ehsan	Monitoring & Evaluation Adviser	King Abdullah Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue
Federica	Lomiri	Evaluation Research Analyst, IOE	IFAD
Patrick	Empey	Senior Development Specialist	Irish Aid
Pablo	Fajnzylber	Manager, Economic Managementand Country Programs Unit	World Bank
Cathy	Farnworth	Independent consultant	Pandia Consulting
Martha Elena	Federica Bárcena Coqui	Embajadora, Representante Permanente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ante el FIDA	Embassy of the United States of Mexico in Rome
Johannes	Federkeil	Evaluation Intern, IOE	IFAD

First Name	Last Name	Title	Agency/Company
Osvaldo	Feinstein	Professor at the Evaluation Master	Complutense University of Madrid (UCM)
Fabrizio	Felloni	Deputy Director	IFAD
Daniela	Figueroa	Governance and Regional Support	International Land Coalition
Maria	Fonte	Professor	University of Naples Federico II
Vincenzo	Fucilli	Agronomist	University of Bari
Ricardo	Fuentes-Nieva	Executive Director	Oxfam Mexico
Andrew	Fyfe	Evaluation Head	United Nations Capital Development Fund
Raghav	Gaiha	Professor Professor Emeritus	Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNE), New Delhi
Eliana	Galarza	Project Monitoring & Evaluation	FAO
Manuela	Gallitto	Evaluation Assistant	IFAD
Alessandra	Garbero	Senior Econometrician, Research and Impact Assessment, Strategy and Knowledge Department	IFAD
Oscar	Garcia	Director, IOE	IFAD
Patrice	Gbaguidi	Directeur de l'évaluation rétrospective des projets	West African Development Bank
Ariane	Genthon	Child labour expert	FAO
Shahin	Ghorashi-zadeh	Attaché Alternate Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies in Rome	Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Agencies
Jérémie	Gilbert	Professor of Human Rights Law	University of Roehampton, United Kingdom
Massimo	Giovanola	Technical Specialist - Agriculture Risk Management, Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division	IFAD
Michael	Grimm	Professor	University of Passau
Marie	Guillet	Adviser – Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in Rome	Embassy of France
Maria Teresa	Gutiérrez	Technical Specialist for the Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP)	International Labour Organisation
Cintia	Valdivia	Programme Analyst, Latin America and the Caribbean Division	IFAD
Michael	Hamp	Lead Technical Specialist - Inclusive Rural Financial Services, Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division	IFAD

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Ronald Thomas	Hartman	Country Director - Indonesia	IFAD
Hur	Hassnain	Impact, Results and Learning Manager	Y CARE International
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Marion	Herens	Sr. Food and Nutrition Security Advisor, PhD	Wageningen University
Eva	Hershaw	Land Governance Monitoring & Data Support	International Land Coalition
Flavio	Ianniello	Photographer	
Masahiro	Igarashi	Director, Office of Evaluation	FAO
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Pradeep	Itty	Head of Quality Assurance and Aid effectiveness	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Mohammed	Jalaludeen-Issahaq	Senior Evaluation Specialist	Islamic Development Bank
Mustapha	Jammeh	Evaluation Specialist	Islamic Development Bank
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Theresia	Junidar	Head of Foreign Cooperation Division	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia
Unni	Karunakara	President of Médecins Sans Frontières Holland / Assistant Professor at Yale School of Public Health	Yale University
Hansdeep	Khaira	Evaluation Officer, IOE	IFAD
Rita	Kimani	Chief Executive Officer and Co-founder	FarmDrive, Republic of Kenya.
Janka	Kiss	Consultant at the International Plant Protection Secretariat	FAO
Prashanth	Kotturi	Evaluation Analyst	IFAD
Daniel	Kwagbenu	Chief Strategist	Green Economy Initiatives

First Name	Last Name	Title	Agency/Company
Abderraouf	Laajimi	Director General	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche, Tunisie
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Caroline	Ledant	Urban Food Consultant	Food and Agriculture Organisation
Cristoph	Legrand	Evaluation Officer	United Nations Capital Development Fund
Harold	Liversage	Lead Technical Specialist - Land Tenure, Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division	IFAD
Simone	Lombardini	Chief of impact evaluation work on poverty reduction interventions	Oxfam
Joaquin	Lozano	Director, Latin America and the Caribbean Division	IFAD
Nicoletta	Lumaldo	Evaluation Research Analyst, IOE	IFAD
Taufik	Madjid	Director General of Development and Empowerment of Village Communities	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia
Hazel	Malapit	Senior Research Coordinator	International Food Policy Research Institute
Wanessa	Marques Silva	East and Southern Africa Division	IFAD
Catherine	Marquette	Consultant	IFAD
Lisandro	Martin	Chief, Operational Programming and Effectiveness Unit (OPE)	IFAD
Shantanu	Mathur	Lead Adviser, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division	IFAD
Annalisa	Mauro	Network and Operations Coordinator	International Land Coalition
Deborah	McWhinney	Senior Evaluation Officer	WFP
Sid	Mehta	Executive Vice President	Emerging Ag Inc.
Erica	Melloni	President	Associazione di Valutazione Italiana
PakMeja	Menteri	Delegation to the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia	Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia
Martina	Metz	Minister, Alternate Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the International Organizations in Rome	Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic of Germany
Naonobu	Minato	President	Japan Evaluation Society

First Name	Last Name	Title	Agency/Company
Renata	Mirulla	Policy Officer	FAO
Maria José	Moreno Ruiz	Chief Gender Officer	African Development Bank
Indra	Muda	Special Staff to the Minister of Village	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia
Pontian	Muhwezi	Country Officer, East and Southern Africa Division	IFAD
Ashwani	Muthoo	Director, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division	International Fund for Agricultural Development
Akiko	Muto	First Secretary Alternate	Permanent Representation of Japan to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies in Rome
Inacio Tomas	Muzime	Counsellor	Embassy of Mozambique in Rome
Fumiko	Nakai	Senior Evaluation Officer, IOE	IFAD
Torben	Nilsson	Senior Global Engagement Specialist, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division	IFAD
Yaya	O. Olaniran	Minister	Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies in Rome
Marian	Odenigbo	Senior Technical Specialist, Nutrition, Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division	IFAD
Liliane	Ortega	Conseillère Représentante permanente adjointe de la Confédération suisse auprès de la Food and Agriculture Organisation, du FIDA et du PAM	Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic of Switzerland to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agencies in Rome
Joséphine	Ouedraogo-Guissou	Ambassador of Burkina Faso	Embassy of Burkina Faso Rome, Italy
Sabine	Pallas	Women's Land Rights, Gender Justice and Resource Mobilization	International Land Coalition
Dewi	Paramita	Secretary to the Minister of Village	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Indonesia
Michele	Pennella	Logframe Analyst, Latin America and the Caribbean Division	IFAD
Estrella	Penunia	Secretary General	Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development
Marielle	Pepin-Lehalleur	Anthropologist, Retired Researcher	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France
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“I hope this conference can contribute to bringing justice and equality to the most vulnerable people around the world. Evaluation should assess viable policy options with a redistributive lens.”

**Oscar A. Garcia,
Director of the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD**

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