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## **KEY=INTRAHOUSEHOLD - SIMONE ELLIANA**

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**Intrahousehold Resource Allocation in Developing Countries Models, Methods, and Policy** International Food Policy Research Insitute In this new volume from the International Food Policy Research Institute, economists, demographers, sociologists, and anthropologists collaborate in the study of how resources are allocated within households in developing countries and why it matters from a policy perspective. Surveying a broad body of theory and evidence, the contributors examine the many social and cultural factors that influence decisions at the family and household level about the allocation of time, income, assets, and other resources. Shedding new light on a process that is often hidden from view and difficult to measure, they show that a more complete understanding of

intra-household behavior can increase the likelihood that policies will reach the people they are intended to affect - leading to better policies in areas such as food production and consumption, nutrition, natural resource management, and fertility. **Intra-household Resource Allocation Issues and Methods for Development Policy and Planning** The United Nations University Press in Tokyo, Japan, presents the full text of "Intra-Household Resource Allocation: Issues and Methods for Development Policy and Planning" (ISBN 92-808-0733-1) edited by Beatrice Lorge Rogers and Nina P. Schlossman. The book focuses on the household as an important unit in planning and implementing economic development projects to improve the standard of living in developing countries. **Intra-household resource allocation and well-being The case of rural households in Senegal** Wageningen Academic Publishers In this last decade, poverty in developing countries remains the most important topic of debate at the international level. The main challenge is how to build policies and programs on a gender perspective approach taking into account gender differences in behavior between male and female at the level of the household. This study is undertaken in a context of two earner partners living in mixed farming systems in Senegal where earnings come primarily from crops and livestock. This book provides substantial research focused on household decision-making regarding resource allocation and consumption. Moreover, it attempts to show empirical findings on the analysis of welfare and well-being through an innovative combination of subjective and objective methods. The research shows how important socioeconomic and cultural factors are in determining earnings from agricultural activities. Important determinants of productivity are related to women's land access, non-labor income (transfers from migrants), and the wife's access to credit and health care. The research illustrates also that women's bargaining power may be strongly linked to their access to livestock resources, their mobility in purchasing food and medicine and their participation in the management of household finance. Analysis of decision-making regarding expenditures shows that women, more than men, value household goods (related to food, health and schooling expenditures) more than private goods. The results suggest that policies aimed at improving household livelihoods must understand gender differences, obligations and priorities. **The Intra-household Allocation of Resources in the Côte D'Ivoire Is There Evidence of Gender Bias?** **Intra-household Resource Allocation An Overview** Unitary models of household behavior are expedient for policymaking, but the costs of neglecting the collective nature of household decisionmaking and the process of intra-household allocation are often high. **Agriculture-nutrition linkages, cooking-time, intra-household equality among women and children: Evidence from Tajikistan** Intl Food Policy Res Inst **Household-level agriculture-nutrition linkage (ANL) tends to be strong in a rural subsistence setting with limited access to the food market. In such a context, markets for food processing services also may be imperfect, and consequently a household's time-investments in cooking may become**

important. Using the primary data in Tajikistan, we show that longer periods of time dedicated to cooking by women in the household often significantly enhance household-level ANL. Furthermore, an increase in the diversity, scale, and efficiency of household production, as well as longer cooking time, can also reduce intrahousehold inequality in nutritional outcomes among women and children. These effects are stronger in areas with lower nighttime light intensity and for households with lower values of cooking assets. In a context where household-level ANL is strong, ANL may also depend on households' self-production of complementary inputs, including cooking services. This dependence reveals both unique opportunities for and vulnerabilities of ANL for the rural poor.

**Intrahousehold resource allocation and well-being The case of rural households in Senegal** [Wageningen Academic Publishers](#) In this last decade, poverty in developing countries remains the most important topic of debate at the international level. The main challenge is how to build policies and programs on a gender perspective approach taking into account gender differences in behavior between male and female at the level of the household. This study is undertaken in a context of two earner partners living in mixed farming systems in Senegal where earnings come primarily from crops and livestock. This book provides substantial research focused on household decision-making regarding resource allocation and consumption. Moreover, it attempts to show empirical findings on the analysis of welfare and well-being through an innovative combination of subjective and objective methods. The research shows how important socioeconomic and cultural factors are in determining earnings from agricultural activities. Important determinants of productivity are related to women's land access, non-labor income (transfers from migrants), and the wife's access to credit and health care. The research illustrates also that women's bargaining power may be strongly linked to their access to livestock resources, their mobility in purchasing food and medicine and their participation in the management of household finance. Analysis of decision-making regarding expenditures shows that women, more than men, value household goods (related to food, health and schooling expenditures) more than private goods. The results suggest that policies aimed at improving household livelihoods must understand gender differences, obligations and priorities. **Unitary Versus Collective Models of the Household Time to Shift the Burden of Proof?** [World Bank Publications](#) **The Economics of Social Determinants of Health and Health Inequalities A Resource Book** [World Health Organization](#) "This resource book discusses the economic arguments that could (and could not) be put forth to support the case for investing in the social determinants of health on average and in the reduction in socially determined health inequalities. It provides an overview and introduction into how economists would approach the assessment of the economic motivation to invest in the social determinants of health and socially determined health inequities, including what the major challenges are in this assessment. It illustrates the extent to which

an economic argument can be made in favour of investment in 3 major social determinants of health areas: education, social protection, and urban development and infrastructure. It describes whether education policy, social protection, and urban development, housing and transport policy can act as health policy"-- Readings in Development Microeconomics MIT Press Volume II of this two-volume set focuses on empirical work. The Analysis of Household Surveys A Microeconometric Approach to Development Policy World Bank Publications Using data from several countries, including Cote d'Ivoire, India, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Thailand, this book analyzes household survey data from developing countries and illustrates how such data can be used to cast light on a range of short-term and long-term policy issues. Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries Oxford University Press Both livelihoods and diversity have become popular topics in development studies. The livelihood concept offers a more complete picture of the complexities of making a living in rural areas of low income countries than terms formerly considered adequate, such as subsistence, incomes, or employment. Diversity recognizes that people manage by doing many different things rather than just one or a few things. This book sets out the rural livelihoods approach within the larger context of past and current themes in rural development. It adopts diversity as its principal theme and explores the implications of diverse rural livelihoods for ideas about poverty, agriculture, environment, gender, and macroeconomic policy. It also considers appropriate methods for gaining quick and effective knowledge about the livelihoods of the rural poor for project and policy purposes. Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Less-favoured Areas CABI Less-favored areas with limited agricultural potential or difficult access conditions, support 40 percent of the world's rural population suffering from chronic poverty. While agricultural innovations and rural development programs have begun to be implemented within developing countries, they do not address the specific obstacles faced by this large population. Instead, a targeted approach is needed to identify different resource management strategies for particular types of households and communities as well as creating balanced investments aimed at sustainable intensification of rural livelihoods. Such efforts have been the focus of the research program on Regional Food Security Policies for Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Economies (RESPONSE). Through the study of less-favored areas in Africa, Latin America, and South and East Asia, development pathways allowing for the careful adjustment of resource use strategies at the field, farm-household and village level are explored. Towards Gender Equity in Development Oxford University Press As a result of widespread mistreatment and overt discrimination, women in the developing world often lack autonomy. This book explores key sources of female empowerment and discusses the current challenges and opportunities for the future. BRAC University Journal Gender, Time Use, and Models of the Household World Bank Publications Food Policy for the Poor Expanding the Research Frontiers

**: Highlights from 30 Years of IFPRI Research** Intl Food Policy Res Inst **The Elgar Companion to Feminist Economics** Edward Elgar Publishing **Comprehensive reference work introducing readers to the field of feminist economics. It addresses key concepts as well as feminist economic critiques and reconstructions of major economic theories and policy debates. Household Decisions, Gender, and Development A Synthesis of Recent Research** International Food Policy Research Inst **CD-Rom included. Women, Work and Welfare in the Middle East and North Africa The Role of Socio-demographics, Entrepreneurship and Public Policies** World Scientific ' **In the aftermath of the Arab Spring, and in light of socio-economic and geopolitical challenges facing governments old and new, women's rights and empowerment have gained new urgency and relevance. Groups in power, or groups contesting for power, are more conservative than expected, and there are serious threats to roll back some of the gains women had achieved over the past 20-30 years on economic and social fronts. The global gender debate has neglected the economic dimension of women's empowerment and a great deal of debate and interest among researchers is needed to push the topics further. This timely book brings together leading regional researchers to offer original research linking gender equality with economic policy, reinforcing the agenda from a broad-based perspective. Contents:Forewords (Gary Becker and Ismail Serageldin)Preface (Soukeina Bouraoui)Acknowledgments (Nadereh Chamlou)Committee Members of the Gender Economic Research and Policy Analysis InitiativeContributors' Biographical InformationWomen, Work, and Welfare in the Middle East and North Africa: Introduction and Overview (Massoud Karshenas, Valentine M Moghadam, and Nadereh Chamlou)Socio-Demographics:Returns to Education in Palestine and Turkey: A Comparative Study (Aysit Tansel and Yousef Daoud)Gender Effects of Education on Economic Development in Turkey (Aysit Tansel and Nil Demet Güngör)Intra-Household Resource Allocation in Egypt: Effect of Power Distribution within the Household on Child Work and Schooling (Rania Roushdy and Soiliou Daw Namoro)Gender, Resources across the Life Course, and Cognitive Functioning in Egypt (Kathryn M Yount)Socio-Demographic and Economic Characteristics and Problems of Jordanian Female-Headed Households (Hussein M Abu Farash)Women's Entrepreneurship — Obstacles, Progress, and Prospects:Women Entrepreneurs in Egypt: Obstacles, Potential, and Prospects (Alia El Mehdi)Women Entrepreneurs in Lebanon: Obstacles, Potential, and Prospects (Kamal Hamdan, Redha Hamdan, Lara Batlouni, and Nisrine Mansour)Women Entrepreneurs in Turkey: Obstacles, Potentials, and Prospects (Şemsa Özar)Self-Employed Persons and Wage-Earners in Algeria: Application of a Bivariate Probit Model (Soheil Chennouf and Taïeb Hafsi)Gender and Entrepreneurship in Iran (Roksana Bahramitash and Hadi Salehi Esfahani)Labor, Liberalization, and Gender Discrimination:The Determinants of Female Labor Force Participation in the Middle East and North Africa Region: The Role of Education and Social Norms in Amman,**

Cairo, and Sana'a (Nadereh Chamlou, Silvia Muzi, and Hanane Ahmed) Women and Work in Dubai City: Institutional Barriers and Potentials (Fatemeh Etemad Moghadam, Farroukh Guiahi, and Rabia Naguib) Private-Public Sector Employment Choice and Wage Differentials in Palestine: A Gender Perspective (Yousef Daoud and Ruba Shanti) Offshoring and the Availability of Female Labor in the MENA Region (Nadereh Chamlou & Désirée van Gorp) Gender and Public Policies: Did Trade Liberalization Benefit Female Workers? Evidence from Egypt on Wage and Employment Effects (Shireen AlAzzawi) Gender and Employment Impacts of Taxation Policy in the Middle East and North Africa: A Comparative Analysis of Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia (Ismael Fofana, Rim Chatti, Erwin Corong, Sami Bibi, and Omar Bouazouni) Family Planning and Female Empowerment in Iran (Djavad Salehi-Isfahani) The Impact of Labor Nationalization Policies on Female Participation Rates in the Arab Gulf (Emilie Rutledge and Fatima Al Shamsi) Readership: Policy makers, graduate students and researchers interested in the socio-economic issues that impact women in the Middle East and North Africa. Key Features: Incorporates a wide range of authoritative voices and counters criticism that the topic infringes on "cultural" issues Includes a foreword by the late Nobel Laureate Professor Gary Becker, the Chair of the Steering Committee and the Director of the renowned Library of Alexandria Dr Ismail Serageldin, and the Vice President for the Middle East and North Africa Mrs Inger Andersen More than 80 researchers were engaged in the writing of this book. They are intimately familiar with the circumstances of their societies, and what kind of reforms are needed Keywords: Middle East and North Africa; Women's Welfare; Gender Studies' Women, Work and Welfare in the Middle East and North Africa The Role of Socio-demographics, Entrepreneurship and Public Policies [World Scientific Handbook of Development Economics Elsevier Handbooks of development economics/ edit. Chenery.-v.1. Handbook of Development Economics Elsevier](#) The field of development economics has evolved since volume 3 of the Handbook of Development Economics was published more than a decade ago. Volume 4 takes stock of some of the newer trends and their implications for research in the field and our understanding of economic development. The handbook is divided into four sections which reflect these developments, of which the first deals with agricultural and rural development. Section two is concerned with developments in the theory and evidence regarding public goods and political economy. The third section is focused on the behavior of households and individuals regarding various aspects of human capital investments, in the face of the various constraints, particularly market incentives and public goods. The final section contains papers that describe the different methods now available, both experimental and non-experimental, to conduct program evaluations, as well as describing papers that implement these methods. The authors of the chapters are all experts in the fields they survey and extend, and this volume promises to be an invaluable addition to the Handbooks in

Economics series and a useful reference to graduate students, researchers and professionals in the field of development economics. \* Presents an accurate, self-contained survey of the current state of the field. \* Summarizes the most recent discussions in journals, and elucidates new developments. \* Although original material is also included, the main aim is the provision of comprehensive and accessible surveys. Interdisciplinary approaches to literacy and development [Routledge](#) The links between literacy and development have been the focus of research conducted by both economists and anthropologists. Yet researchers from these different disciplines have tended to work in isolation from each other. This book aims to create a space for new interdisciplinary debate in this area, through bringing together contributions on literacy and development from the fields of education, literacy studies, anthropology and economics. The book extends our theoretical understanding on the ways in which people's acquisition and uses of literacy influence changes in agency, identity, social practice and labour market and other outcomes. The chapters discuss data from diverse cultural contexts (South Africa, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Peru, and Mexico), and from contrasting research paradigms. The contributors examine the significance of culture and socio-economic contexts in shaping such processes. As such, they contribute to our understanding of the role of literacy in processes of poverty reduction, and its importance to people's capabilities and wellbeing. The themes covered include: the dynamics of literacy use in the production of agency, the enactment, negotiation and embodiment of new social identities - including gendered and religious identities; the impacts of literate identities and use on institutional relations and social participation; the dynamics of literacy 'sharing' and their externalities within and beyond households; formal analysis of the impacts of proximate illiteracy on labour market and health outcomes across men and women and social contexts. This book was published as a special issue of the Journal of Development Studies. Intra-household Resource Allocation Issues and Methods for Development Policy and Planning : Papers Prepared for the Workshop on Methods of Measuring Intra-household Resource Allocation, Gloucester, Massachusetts, USA, October 1983 [United Nations University Press](#) **Social Mobility in Developing Countries Concepts, Methods, and Determinants** [Oxford University Press](#) Combines research from different disciplines to assess social mobility in developing countries. **Overcoming Child Malnutrition in Developing Countries Past Achievements and Future Choices** [Intl Food Policy Res Inst](#) **The Impact of Population Growth on Well-being in Developing Countries** [Springer Science & Business Media](#) This book examines the nature and significance of the impact of population growth on the well-being of developing countries- in particular, the effects on economic growth, education, health, food supply, housing, poverty, and the environment. In addition, because family planning programmes often significantly affect population growth, the study examines the impacts of family planning on fertility and health, and the human rights implications of family planning programmes. In

considering the book's conclusions about the impact of population growth on development, four caveats should be noted. First, the effects of population growth vary from place to place and over time. Thus, blanket statements about overall effects often cannot be made. Where possible, the authors note the contexts in which population effects are strongest and weakest. Second, all of the outcomes examined in this book are influenced by factors other than population growth. Moreover, the impact of population growth may itself vary according to the presence or absence of other factors. This again makes blanket statements about the effects of population growth difficult. Throughout the chapters, the authors try to identify other relevant factors that influence the outcomes we discuss or that influence the impact of population growth on those outcomes.

**Smallholder Agriculture and Market Participation** Nigel Poole [Food & Agriculture Org.](#) **Smallholder Agriculture and Market Participation** discusses the evolution of policies for smallholder development, including the role of value chains, and the linkages that exist with the Sustainable Development Goals. New, innovative financial mechanisms and linked initiatives are outlined, and their potential to improve the availability of financial services and reduce market transaction costs. Risk management for agricultural smallholders is covered, together with the increasing role of insurance as a mechanism for risk management among smallholders. Empirical data are used to illustrate the more conceptual work. The last part of the book provides case studies of selected commodity value chain investments involving smallholders in Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) and South America (Peru), implemented by FAO. The lessons concern project design and targeting, product and market analysis, regulatory issues, sustainability and improved natural resources management. **Concerns of Food Security, Role of Gender and Intra-household Dynamics in Pakistan** [Income Growth and Gender Bias in Childhood Mortality in Developing Countries](#) [Intl Food Policy Res Inst](#) **Food Security in Practice Using Gender Research in Development** [Intl Food Policy Res Inst](#) **Data Needs for Food Policy in Developing Countries** [New Directions for Household Surveys](#) [Intl Food Policy Res Inst](#) **Food policy issues and new challenges for data. Strengths and weaknesses of different survey approaches for food policy design. Data quality and design of survey modules. Living with AIDS in Uganda** **Impacts on banana-farming households in two districts** [Wageningen Academic Publishers](#) **This book was originally written as a doctoral dissertation. The research in this book was carried out among banana-farming households in the districts of Masaka and Kabarole in Uganda. A gendered livelihood approach was used. The research focused on the identification of critical factors that need to be taken into consideration in the development of relevant policies for HIV/AIDS-affected agriculture-based households or those that are at risk. The book shows that HIV/AIDS causes significant negative effects on the lives of those affected. Their resources are affected due to HIV/AIDS-related labour loss and asset-eroding effects and disinvestment in production and child education. While**

in the overwhelming majority of the affected cases the effects of AIDS are negative and lead to increased impoverishment and vulnerability, for some households HIV/AIDS-related effects are manageable. It is concluded that a household's socio-economic status and demographic characteristics influence the magnitude of HIV/AIDS-related impacts experienced and capacity to cope. The book also highlights some historically specific social practices, policies, and ideologies that continue to maintain or reproduce distinct forms of inequality, with certain social groups being marginalized and others being privileged. Unless these are redressed, they will continue to aggravate people's vulnerability regardless of the type of shock that they are exposed to or experience. **Global Health A Challenge for Interdisciplinary Research** [Universitätsverlag Göttingen](#) **The Changing Transitions to Adulthood in Developing Countries Selected Studies** [National Academies Press](#) **Serving as a companion to Growing Up Global, this book from the National Research Council explores how the transition to adulthood is changing in developing countries in light of globalization and what the implications of these changes might be for those responsible for designing youth policies and programs. Presenting a detailed series of studies, this volume both complements its precursor and makes for a useful contribution in its own right. It should be of significant interest to scholars, leaders of civil society, and those charged with designing youth policies and programs.** **Beyond Inflation Targeting Assessing the Impacts and Policy Alternatives** [Edward Elgar Publishing](#) **Inflation targeting (IT) has become the sacred cow of central banking. But its suitability to developing nations remains contested. The contributors to this volume perform the valuable service of sketching out plausible, more development-friendly alternatives. They are to be commended in particular for avoiding a one-size-fits-all approach and paying close attention to the needs of specific countries. Their proposals range from relatively minor tinkering in IT to comprehensive overhaul. A common theme is the central role of the real exchange rate, which the central banks ignore at their economies peril. Dani Rodrik, Harvard University, US As the world economy is devastated by a virulent financial crisis and jobs are lost in scores, central bankers are increasingly questioned as to why they have failed to sustain stability and growth even though they told us all along that conquering inflation would be necessary and sufficient to do so while hoping to get a pat on the back for achieving a degree of price stability unprecedented in recent times. This book provides a lot of food for thought on why. It is a powerful critique of the orthodox obsession with inflation in neglect of the two deepseated problems of the unbridled market economy financial instability and unemployment. It is a must for all policy makers, notably in the developing world, and for the mainstream. Yilmaz Akyuz, formerly of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, Switzerland This collective volume makes a compelling case for balancing the developmental and stabilization functions of central banks. In particular, the authors emphasize that, as practiced in many successful**

developing countries, competitive real exchange rates can be good for growth and employment generation, and should thus be a specific focus of central bank actions. The book is a must read for those looking for a more balanced framework for central bank policies. José Antonio Ocampo, Columbia University, US and former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Economic and Social Affairs and Finance Minister of Colombia

This book, written by an international team of economists, develops concrete, country specific alternatives to inflation targeting, the dominant policy framework of central bank policy that focuses on keeping inflation in the low single digits to the virtual exclusion of other key goals such as employment creation, poverty reduction and sustainable development. The book includes thematic chapters, including analyses of class attitudes toward inflation and unemployment and the gender impacts of restrictive monetary policy. Other chapters propose improved monetary frameworks for Argentina, Brazil, India, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Turkey, and Vietnam. Policy frameworks that are explored include employment targeting, and targeting a stable and competitive real exchange rate. The authors also show that to reach a larger number of targets, including higher employment and stable inflation, central banks must use a larger number of instruments, including capital management techniques. This volume offers concrete, socially valuable alternatives that economists, policy makers, students and interested laypeople should consider before adopting one size fits all, often inadequate, policies that have become a virtual policy making fad.

Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 1995 [World Bank Publications](#) Annotation. The 1995 conference continued the tradition of holding a roundtable discussion related to the subject of the forthcoming annual World Development Report (\*), in this case, economies in transition. The conference addressed four themes: redistribution with growth; demographic change and development; aid and development; and fiscal decentralization. Among the articles included in the 1995 proceedings are: - Argentina's Miracle? From Hyperinflation to Sustained Growth. Domingo F. Cavallo and Guillermo Mondino - Inequality, Poverty, and Growth: Where Do We Stand? Albert Fishlow - Government Provision and Regulation of Economic Support in Old Age. Peter Diamond - Is Growth in Developing Countries Beneficial to Industrial Countries? Richard N. Cooper - Fiscal Federalism and Decentralization: A Review of Some Efficiency and Macroeconomic Aspects. Vito Tanzi. [Attacking Poverty World Bank Publications](#)

At the start of each decade the World Development Report focuses on poverty reduction. The World Development Report, now in its twenty-third edition, proposes an empowerment-security-opportunity framework of action to reduce poverty in the first decades of the twenty-first century. It views poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon arising out of complex interactions between assets, markets, and institutions. This Report shows how the experience of poverty reduction in the last fifteen years has been remarkably diverse and how this experience has provided useful lessons as well as warnings against simplistic universal policies and

**interventions. It shows how current global trends present extraordinary opportunities for poverty reduction but also cause extraordinary risks, including growing inequality, marginalization, and social explosions. The World Development Report 2000/2001 explores the challenge of managing these risks in order to make the most of the opportunities for poverty reduction. Writing the Women's Movement A Reader Zubaan Contributed articles presented earlier at several seminars on women's studies and feminism in India.**