INDEPENDENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT No. 36

An Assessment of IFPRI'S Work in Ethiopia 1995–2010: Ideology, Influence, and Idiosyncrasy

Mitch Renkow and Roger Slade

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
www.ifpri.org

2033 K Street, NW • Washington, DC 20006-1002 USA
T 1-202-862-5600 • F 1-202-467-4439 • E ifpri@cgiar.org • Skype: ifprihome office
Sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty

A member of the CGIAR Consortium

About IFPRI

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), established in 1975, provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition. The Institute conducts research, communicates results, optimizes partnerships, and builds capacity to ensure sustainable food production, promote healthy food systems, improve markets and trade, transform agriculture, build resilience, and strengthen institutions and governance. Gender is considered in all of the Institute's work. IFPRI collaborates with partners around the world, including development implementers, public institutions, the private sector, and farmers' organizations. IFPRI is a member of the CGIAR Consortium.

About IFPRI Independent Impact Assessment Reports

The Independent Impact Assessment Reports are the product of externally conducted impact assessment studies of IFPRI's research. These studies are organized and overseen by an external impact assessment coordinator appointed by IFPRI who arranges for external experts to conduct the studies and who oversees a peer review of the draft reports by at least one internal and one external reviewer. Any opinions expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the opinions of IFPRI.

Series Name Change Announcement

The Impact Assessment Discussion Paper (IADP) series has been renamed "Independent Impact Assessment Report" beginning with report #36, and the numbering for this series will continue from the IADP series.

An Assessment of IFPRI'S Work in Ethiopia 1995–2010: Ideology, Influence, and Idiosyncrasy

Mitch Renkow and Roger Slade

Independent Impact Assessment Report No. 36
June 2013

International Food Policy Research Institute
Washington, DC

AUTHORS

Mitch Renkow, North Carolina State University
Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics
Email: renkow@ncsu.edu

Roger Slade, Consultant in Economics
Email: r.slade202@btinternet.com

Published by
INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
2033 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006-1002 USA
Tel.: +1-202-862-5600
Fax: +1-202-467-4439
Email: ifpri@cgiar.org
Web: www.ifpri.org

CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAU	Addis Ababa University
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
ARD	agricultural and rural development
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agency
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
CEA	chief economic adviser
CGE	computable general equilibrium
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSAE	Centre for the Study of African Economies
CSSP	Country Strategy Support Program
EEA	Ethiopian Economic Association
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
ECX	Ethiopia Commodity Exchange
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
ERHS	Ethiopian Rural Household Survey
ESSP	Ethiopia Strategy Support Program
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IDS	Institute of Development Studies (University of Sussex)
IGC	International Growth Centre
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPG	International Public Good
ISNAR	International Service for National Agricultural Research
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MoARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NGO	nongovernmental organization
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RED&FS	Rural Economic Development and Food Security Sector Working Group
REKSS	Rural Economy Knowledge and Support System
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SAM	social accounting matrix
SLM	Sustainable Land Management

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study provides an assessment of the impact of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)'s work in Ethiopia during the period of 1995–2010. From 1995 to 2004, nearly all of IFPRI's Ethiopia work was undertaken by Washington-based research teams working on specific themes under various "global research programs" (GRPs). In each case, Ethiopia represented one of several case studies in a larger multicountry study. The international public goods (IPGs) generated in this way included peer-reviewed publications; collaborative research with both domestic and international researchers; and the building of national capacity for policy research.

IFPRI entered into a different kind of relationship with Ethiopia in 2004 with the establishment of the Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP). The ESSP was set up to provide direct support to the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in the design and implementation of its national agricultural development strategy and to provide well-researched advice on other agricultural and rural development (ARD) policy matters. A small team of IFPRI researchers was placed in Addis Ababa to work with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) and other national counterparts on policy analysis, capacity development, and communications. The ESSP team in Addis has always been backstopped by researchers based in Washington, DC—many of whom also participated in Ethiopian research projects that were components of multicountry GRPs.

Chapter 2 examines aspects of Ethiopia's political and ideological milieu that have influenced IFPRI's contribution to policymaking. Throughout the entire period reviewed the prevailing ideological position of the principal decisionmaking authorities in Ethiopia was inimical to unrestrained markets as a means of allocating resources, particularly in ARD. This has had three important effects on the composition and influence of IFPRI's research activity. First, it has posed an obstacle to the timely adoption of many of IFPRI's research-based policy messages. Second, it has caused ESSP to shy away from some controversial issues. Third, it has contributed to the ESSP's strong focus on institutional development—its most influential research activity. In this arena the most visible outcomes have been the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX) and the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA). Both are relatively new and represent potentially important sources of positive welfare changes, but it is simply too soon to identify and quantify their impact.

Nearly all (more than 95 percent) of IFPRI's research in Ethiopia is part of four main research themes: (1) Market Development; (2) Poverty and Food Security; (3) Public Investment; and (4) Sustainable Land Management (SLM). Chapter 3 provides an overview of the research activity in each of these thematic areas. Two conclusions emerge. First, IFPRI's research activity and research output increased steadily over the period of analysis. Second, the composition of the portfolio of research activities across thematic areas changed notably. Between 1995 and 2006, the largest share of published output was in the area of land management. Subsequently, the importance of land management declined and other subject areas became more prominent—for example, public investment and markets.

Chapter 4 describes the influence of IFPRI's non-ESSP work in Ethiopia. Between 1995 and 2010, this work produced 324 publications. Approximately one-fifth of these (62) were

peer-reviewed journal articles; and an additional 47 were externally reviewed research monographs, books, and book chapters. The distribution of published output across research themes was quite balanced and has grown steadily over time. Bibliometric analysis of citations reveals that IFPRI's research on land management, poverty, and food security was cited about twice as much as the other areas of research (public investment, markets, and trade).

The most important influences so far of IFPRI's non-ESSP research lie in establishment and operation of institutions. These include fundamental contributions to two important and highly visible organizations, the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and ATA, as well as to two "intellectual institutions," the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS) and the Ethiopian computable general equilibrium (CGE) model. As in many countries, institutional change represents a necessary pre-condition of improvement in many dimensions of Ethiopian agricultural policy. In Ethiopia, it may also be a way of bridging the ideological gap between the suppliers and consumers of policy research.

Chapter 5 focuses on the ESSP. IFPRI's ability to be part of the policy dialogue in Ethiopia—as well as its visibility as a "player" in policy debates—took a quantum leap forward with the institution of ESSP I, a leap sustained by ESSP II. However, IFPRI has not used formal priority-setting techniques in framing its research agenda. Rather, the process has been much more idiosyncratic in that topics have emerged largely in response to the particular interests of individual staff and the availability of particular analytical skills or constructs.

The ESSP's outputs include 55 working and discussion papers, 16 research notes, and a number of other papers, research reports, atlases, and books. More than 80 percent of ESSP's publications were not externally peer reviewed, and therefore there is little independent evidence of quality. In the absence of an effective results-focused research monitoring system there are few ways of tracking whether these outputs (publications), produced both outcomes (policy change) and impact (welfare change) or contributed in some less obvious way towards policy thinking about ARD in Ethiopia. Relatively few of the wide range of ESSP outputs appear to have produced tangible outcomes in Ethiopia. Moreover, analyses of some key issues, such as agricultural input markets and price transmission, have languished without inspiring action, reflecting the ideological barriers mentioned earlier.

Any organization like the ESSP faces the risk of being captured by the host government. Given its clear success in advocating some policy and institutional changes it is unlikely that ESSP was ever fully captured by the GoE. However, the failure to take a more determined stand on certain controversial areas of policy—for example, land issues; issues surrounding direct GoE involvement in the operation of the ECX; and input markets and agricultural supply side issues—suggests that the ESSP was heavily influenced by GoE bias against markets. Hence, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the ESSP has been at least partially captured. Nevertheless, the very close connections of key ESSP staff to the politically powerful in Addis Ababa has resulted in important institutional changes and, by some accounts, a gradually increasing willingness by GoE to listen carefully to evidence-based policy arguments on some topics that were initially met with unyielding resistance.

ESSP's efforts in capacity building have been appropriately concentrated at the applied end of the policy research spectrum. These have addressed a wide but predominantly junior audience—mainly graduate students in the nation's universities—and have included ad hoc training activities (for example, CGE modeling and spatial analysis), guidance to MSc and PhD economics students on their theses, funding for advanced degree training, and collaborative research. Assessments of these activities lack both qualitative and quantitative evidence; thus, performance assessment depends on anecdote. Apart from the many university students who have attended ESSP courses, the two principal institutions benefitting from ESSP's capacity-building work have been the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) and EDRI. For EDRI, collaborative research also has been an important aid in building capacity, alongside help from the ESSP in funding candidates for overseas MSc and, to a lesser extent, PhD training. The cumulative impact of these capacity-building initiatives can only be substantively assessed with time.

Evidence of positive impact from the ESSP's efforts, even if anecdotal, is scarce. Few if any welfare changes plausibly attributable to ESSP's research are yet discernible. This is almost certainly explained, at least in part, by the GoE's ideological stance that has curtailed policy actions on agricultural input and output markets (the ECX notwithstanding). But other forces—in particular, the way in which the research agenda is set and research priorities are established—have also contributed.

In conclusion, Chapter 6 draws together what can be discerned about the outcomes and impact of IFPRI's policy-focused research in Ethiopia. The principal elements in the stream of benefits are summarized below.

Knowledge creation and spillovers. IFPRI's activities in Ethiopia have generated a steady stream of high-quality research output across a number of thematic areas. Significant benefits flow from the knowledge generated. It has produced evidence-based policy recommendations. It has contributed through other research projects inside and outside of Ethiopia to the generation of IPGs. It has played a key role in underpinning the formation and operation of a number of important Ethiopian organizations—most notably the PSNP, the ECX, and the ATA. In addition, IFPRI has been instrumental in producing "intellectual institutions"—for example the ERHS, the geographic information system (GIS)-based *Atlases of the Ethiopian Economy*, and the Ethiopian CGE model—that have enabled further research.

Capacity building. IFPRI's contributions to capacity building, although less than anticipated, are likely to produce a flow of additional benefits over the long run. These benefits emanate from improvements in the ability of Ethiopian partners to create, process, and analyze information and, ultimately, to deliver more effective policy advice. Specific examples include training activities (both formal and informal) in data collection and survey techniques, social accounting frameworks, semi-input-output analysis and ways to build and use CGE models.

Influence on development thinking in the GoE. The nature of the influence in this part of the benefits stream is subtle and difficult to pin down. Several informants asserted with certitude that IFPRI had raised the level of debate about ARD policy and strategy by creating an environment of evidence-based discussion. An increase in openness and transparency in framing policy is a valuable, if unquantifiable, benefit.

Influence on donor thinking. There is widespread acknowledgement within the donor community in Ethiopia that IFPRI's research has contributed substantially both to the establishment of donor priorities and to donor efforts to support GoE policies consistent with those priorities. The substantial influence IFPRI's work has had on the design and implementation of the PSNP is a particularly clear example. Other benefits—for example, the contribution of IFPRI's research work to the donor-funded Agricultural Growth Program (AGP)—provide examples of the positive externalities envisaged when the ESSP was established.

Institutional change. IFPRI has contributed strongly to institutional change. Most notably, IFPRI was the primary, persistent, and persuasive advocate of the ECX. IFPRI also undertook (or supervised) key studies contributing to the formation and early operations of the ATA and now has a continuing analytical role. These two important and highly visible organizations constitute potentially important milestones along the road of rural policy change. However, as both organizations are in their infancy, substantial uncertainty surrounds the size and nature of any future benefits.

Welfare gains. The primary welfare benefits attributable to IFPRI that have been identified by this study are those accruing to participants in the PSNP. These benefits, in the form of increases in reported household food security and asset holdings among Ethiopia's poorest citizens, are huge. A very rough quantification suggests that IFPRI's contribution to the program produced benefits in excess of $37.8 million—an amount that is 29 times greater than the $1.3 million spent on IFPRI's monitoring of the PSNP. Indeed, these net benefits are nearly double the $20.2 million spent by IFPRI on *all* its research in Ethiopia during 1995–2010.

Finally, Chapter 6 also points to areas in which IFPRI's research could be more effective in promoting positive policy change:

- There is a disconnect between high-quality research and the advocacy required to translate research results into policy actions.
- A rigorous and systematic process is needed to identify policy gaps and to determine which gaps, if resolved, are likely to have the biggest payoffs within the prevailing political economy.
- To a striking extent, the ESSP has depended on some of its staff's idiosyncratic skills, relationships, and institutional connections to Ethiopia's policy milieu. This has, by and large, worked to the advantage of the ESSP so far. This idiosyncrasy has also played a significant role in the choosing of research questions pursued by the ESSP. Moreover, it has also created organizational vulnerability insofar as the leadership of both the ESSP and the GoE changes over time.
- ESSP's commitment to a demand-led research agenda, combined with the highly political environment within which its research is conducted, has meant that the ESSP is vulnerable to institutional capture. By and large, IFPRI has managed to maintain its integrity and independence under these circumstances. However, it also appears that IFPRI has only obliquely addressed certain important but sensitive topics; and certain choices made in the run-up to the founding of the ECX suggest that the objectivity of IFPRI's research mandate has sometimes been compromised. Ultimately, this is an issue of balance. The threat of capture and the delicate efforts required to avoid it

are probably an unavoidable "price of doing business" for the ESSP. Nevertheless, because intellectual independence—as well as the *perception* of intellectual independence—is vital to IFPRI's effectiveness over the long run, this is a management issue that merits careful attention.

- Capacity building is an explicit objective of the ESSP, especially ESSP II. It seems clear that—with some notable exceptions—this is the area in which IFPRI has been least effective. This is not due to a lack of effort on the part of IFPRI staff; rather, it has more to do with the unsystematic way this function has been structured. Capacity building tends to consist of ad hoc training activities conducted in a few specific areas.
- There is a dearth of ongoing efforts to monitor and evaluate research in Ethiopia as it occurs. Without concurrent and ex-post actions to assemble data on the effects of research, much valuable information relevant to the conduct and influence of research is lost.

1. CONTEXT, PURPOSE, AND METHODS

> *"…rarely will policy-makers be able to cite the findings of a specific study that influenced their decisions, but they have a sense that research has given them a backdrop of ideas and orientation…"* C. Weiss, 1979, p. 430.

Background

Ethiopia is one of the poorest, most populous, and largest countries in Africa. It is geo-politically important. It has also been the site of some of the most devastating famines of the 20th century, most notably the famine precipitated by the 1984 drought, in which more than one million people perished. For these reasons, Ethiopia's economic development and its development policies have long been the focus of attention by researchers, development policy analysts, and donors.

IFPRI's research activities in Ethiopia started in the 1980s with influential work on famine and food insecurity (Webb and von Braun 1994) that has long been a reference in the continuing debate on the causes of and appropriate policy responses to drought-related food-production shortfalls. However, given the significant political instability that plagued Ethiopia during and after its 1974–1991 civil war (and the profound constraints on meaningful research during that that era), it was deemed appropriate to focus this review on activities beginning roughly when the government of Meles Zenawi consolidated its position in 1995.

For nearly ten years, from 1995 to 2004, nearly all of IFPRI's work in Ethiopia was undertaken by Washington-based research teams working on specific themes under various "global research programs." In each case, Ethiopia represented just one of several case studies in a larger multicountry study. This was in line with IFPRI's prevailing *modus operandi* of pursuing rigorous empirical research capable of contributing to a broader understanding of economic development processes. The international public goods (IPGs) generated in this way included peer-reviewed published outputs (books, monographs, journal articles, and discussion papers); collaborative research with both domestic and international researchers; and the building of national capacity for policy research through workshops, formal training programs, and knowledge networks. From 1999 to 2006, Ethiopia was also part of an East African regional policy network operated by IFPRI's 2020 Vision team. IFPRI placed its Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office in Addis Ababa in 2010.

IFPRI entered into a different kind of relationship with Ethiopia in 2004 with the establishment of the Ethiopia Strategy Support Programme (ESSP). The ESSP was set up to provide direct support to the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in the design and implementation of its national agricultural development strategy and to provide well-researched advice on other ARD policy matters. A small team of IFPRI researchers was placed in Addis to work with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) and other national counterparts on policy analysis, capacity development, and communications. The Addis-based ESSP team has always been backstopped by researchers based in Washington DC.

The ESSP program was designed with the explicit intent of increasing the influence and impact of IFPRI's policy research, without sacrificing the analytical rigor and intellectual

independence of the investigators.[1] The research agenda was to be collaboratively determined. The main distinguishing feature of the ESSP model compared with IFPRI's prior mode of operation (in Ethiopia and elsewhere) was the posting of a core group of researchers in Addis Ababa who were to work very closely with the local policy establishment—government officials, academics, and quasi-independent researchers—on the design and conduct of the research. It was foreseen that the resulting "demand-led" research produced by the ESSP model would enhance the relevance and impact of findings and outputs, increase domestic research capacity, and lead to greater policy relevance and impact. Assessing how well the ESSP model achieved these goals forms a major part of this assessment.

Theory of Change

Government development strategies are predicated on choosing a set of policies and development instruments that will efficiently deliver defined development goals—for example, a specific time-bound reduction in poverty or a specified rate of economic growth—within the constraints imposed by the prevailing political economy. Such goals may be laid down nationally or by sector or both. In the agricultural sector, IFPRI has sought to support the GoE in identifying, understanding, and adopting policies that are technically and economically efficient, socially equitable, and environmentally benign. Topics selected for policy research are said to be jointly determined by IFPRI and its Ethiopian national partners with the parallel aims of defining practical first-best policies while also expanding the country's capacity to do such research on its own.

Changing or introducing a new policy usually requires that at least bureaucratic inertia and at most a deep-rooted resistance be overcome. To do so requires a carefully prioritized program of technically sound and relevant policy research; clear policy and operational recommendations; and an active program of communications, knowledge sharing, and advocacy to persuade policymakers of the need for, and efficacy of, the proposed policy change(s).[2] Thereafter, laws and institutions—as well as the behavior of both civil servants and private citizens—may require changes so as to give effect to the new or modified policy. Implementation may require the training of public servants and the provision of advisory services for private actors. In addition, policy advice may often be relevant beyond the country where it was first developed. Such features are deliberately sought by IFPRI in its

[1] The ESSP sought to follow the precepts that IFPRI had derived from its work elsewhere (for example, Ryan and Garrett 2003): These precepts were:

(i) the need to conduct high-quality, independent research,
(ii) the need for policy advice to be relevant and timely,
(iii) the value of a permanent country presence,
(iv) the need for a conducive policy environment,
(v) the need to collect and disseminate reliable empirical data,
(vi) the need to build national capacity for policy research in the medium term,
(vii) the value of identifying and cultivating national champions for policy change,
(viii) the need to choose effective local partners,
(ix) the value of building consensus among stakeholders, and
(x) the value of preserving links to other researchers outside Ethiopia.

As this review explains, not all of these precepts could be observed in Ethiopia—most notably item (iv).

[2] It is sometimes possible for policy research to change the policy agenda by introducing new lines of policy thinking. The authors are grateful to an anonymous reviewer for this point. However, IFPRI did not set out with this objective.

quest to generate IPGs. Last, successful policy implementation often gives rise to unintended spillover effects that may be either positive or negative. This causal chain is long and may not always lead directly to a satisfactory outcome. False starts or other breakdowns are common. At the outset, positive results are always uncertain.

Within this broad nexus of policy formation and policy influence, the pathway whereby a research institution such as IFPRI can produce positive impacts is often characterized as follows (Gardner 2008): a policy problem or issue justifies the outlay of money and manpower on a set of research activities. This leads to ***outputs*** (research papers, etc.) that are ingredients in an interactive (and iterative) process involving many stakeholders that in turn produces ***outcomes*** in the form of a consensus for change and the legal steps, institutional steps, or both necessary to give effect to the new or changed policy. Last, those outcomes deliver ***impact*** in the form of welfare gains—both to a defined population of beneficiaries and to non-targeted groups (in the form of knowledge or welfare spillovers).

The immediacy in this simple model is not always found in practice. In particular, the process whereby policy-research outputs contribute to policy outcomes may depend on a host of variables affecting the formation of "advocacy coalitions" around a particular policy issue and these coalitions' activities (Weible, Sabatier, and McQueen 2009). But such coalitions, especially those involving civil society organizations, are at best only weakly present in Ethiopia even now. By far the strongest agent of policy change is the Prime Minister's office.[3]

Thus, in Ethiopia, decisionmaking is highly concentrated and, if IFPRI's research is persuasive, consequent policy change may be directly attributable to its work. However, such influence is not likely to be openly acknowledged in Ethiopia (see Chapter 2). Moreover, deficits in local capacity for both policy interpretation and implementation may require substantial efforts to first be directed at augmenting human capital then enhancing (or creating) the local institutions within which that human capital is employed. For this reason and others, there may well be long time gaps in the final stages of delivering policy change and achieving welfare gains. This complicates the investigative process but does not detract from the underlying logic of the pathway connecting policy-oriented research to its ultimate impact.

In practical terms, an assessment of the policy impact of research must confront several challenges that are likely to complicate this fairly simple model of investigation. These challenges include (a) the long time it often takes for policy impact to emerge and hence the need to take more of an ex-ante view of outcomes when looking at recent research output; (b) the need to understand why some research output is ignored; (c) the largely self-evident fact that policy research can have complex and diffuse effects, some of which may not have been foreseen, thus making it difficult to discern the impact pathway; (d) the difficulty in determining how much the failure of a policy-research output to influence policy is due to the quality of the research and how much is due to an unfavorable environment for policy change; (e) the potential difficulties associated with attributing policy impacts to specific agents such as IFPRI; and (f) the fact that rarely is there an obvious or easily

[3] In Ethiopia, decisionmaking authority is concentrated within the executive branch of the government, overwhelmingly in the Prime Minister's office. Inputs from the Parliament and other Ministries (with the partial exception of the Ministry of Finance) are modest at best and institutions for collective action at the local, regional, and national levels are largely absent under the current political system.

constructed counterfactual that permits impact to be attributed and quantified.[4] As will become clear, all of these factors come into play in assessing IFPRI's work in Ethiopia. Two warrant further mention.

First, the prevailing ideological position of the principal decisionmaking authorities in the GoE is often inimical to unrestrained markets as a means of allocating resources, particularly in the realm of agricultural and rural development (ARD). This poses a profound obstacle to many of IFPRI's research-based policy messages being accepted and acted upon in a timely manner (or at all). This is not to say that those messages were entirely Hayekian or that they ignored state intervention in response to market failure. Nor is it true to say that they were all ignored. On the contrary, and as will be seen, IFPRI's has been an important and influential voice in policy conversations across a broad range of ARD issues in Ethiopia.

Second, much of IFPRI's influence has been recent and for the most part has taken the form of contributions to the establishment and operation of key institutions within Ethiopia. The most visible of these—the ECX and the ATA—are relatively new, and while they represent potentially important sources of positive welfare changes, it is simply too soon to identify and quantify the impacts of those changes.

Aims and Methods

The overall aim of this study is to provide an assessment of the impact of IFPRI's work in Ethiopia over the past decade and a half. The study also seeks to assess the wider impact of IFPRI's work in Ethiopia through its contribution to the identification of IPGs and other spillovers. The theory of change laid out above provides the broad framework within which this study was conducted.[5] For each of six key policy themes (discussed below), this study seeks to evaluate IFPRI's contribution to the following stages that together span the transition from policy question to policy implementation:

- **Choice of research issues**, including the context and relevance of the policy research;
- **Policy research outputs**, emphasizing the content of papers and related products relative to the objectives of the research and to the government's appetite for policy change;
- **Capacity and institution building**, including examination of instruments and sustainability;
- **Communications and advocacy**, emphasizing instruments and their efficacy;

[4] Some commentators argue that the amount of usable research that is ignored is large and the cost to society even larger (for example, Krugman 2004).

[5] A considerable volume of studies evaluates the outcomes and impact of individual pieces of policy-oriented research of the type undertaken by IFPRI. There is also a sizeable literature seeking to distill the lessons of these evaluative experiences (for example, Masset, Mulmi, and Sumner 2011), some of it specific to the CGIAR system itself (Ryan and Garrett 2003; CGIAR Science Council 2008; Walker, Ryan, and Kelley 2010). But few, if any, studies examine the impact of multicomponent research programs such as IFPRI's body of work in Ethiopia.

- **Policy outcomes**, focusing on policy adoption that can be linked to research outputs, as well as policy recommendations that were ignored; and
- **Policy impacts**, focusing on institutional change and qualitative and, where possible, quantitative assessments of welfare improvements attributable to policy research outputs.

The main methods used in this study were review of written outputs of the research; bibliometric analysis of IFPRI publications over time and across research themes and subsequent citations; interviews with IFPRI staff at both IFPRI headquarters in Washington, DC, and the Addis Ababa office; and extensive email exchanges, telephone conversations, and face-to-face meetings with individuals having knowledge of IFPRI's research activities in Ethiopia. Correspondence and field interviews concentrated on the perceptions of individuals directly or indirectly involved with the planning, implementation, and follow-up of the research. These included IFPRI staff, current and former government officials, academics, the international donor community, and a few members of civil society groups. A complete list of individuals consulted is provided in Annex 1.[6]

Interviews were free form, but were generally oriented around the following five standard questions:

1. How were policy research topics identified and chosen?
2. Did IFPRI's policy research have any measurable influence on the content of Ethiopian agricultural policy (and, if so, how)?
3. What factors enhanced or detracted from IFPRI's ability to support or influence policy?
4. What was IFPRI's contribution to building national capacity in agricultural policy research?
5. Has any of IFPRI's Ethiopian research had identifiable spillover effects or helped to generate IPGs?

The 15-year span of this review provided some challenges. On the one hand, results from early IFPRI contributions have, in principle, had time to work through the long chain from cause to effect and thus to produce discernible welfare effects. However, researchers and policymakers with first-hand knowledge of what was done more than a decade ago proved difficult to find, and many of those that were found had fading memories of events.

On the other hand, results and outcomes from more recent research have not yet had enough time, in most cases, to deliver measurable welfare gains (or at least such gains have, in general, not yet been measured). In these cases, the emphasis is on the chronicling of policy-research outputs and their influences on policy formation (including institutional responses). But the more recent work offers much-improved opportunities for capturing informed opinion from a wide range of researchers, policymakers, donors, and public officials with first-hand knowledge of IFPRI's activities and their influence.

[6] The list of interlocutors was arrived at by a careful process of identifying and then tracing individuals who were directly involved with IFPRI research as consumers, partners, and observers. A few individuals (less than 5 percent) proved untraceable, but the majority were identified and proved to be helpful. In the opinion of key players, casting the net even wider to include individuals less directly involved with IFPRI research would have yielded little because "outsiders" had, and continue to have, very little accurate knowledge of the issues involved or the work undertaken by IFPRI.

Last, given the short time and limited resources available for this study (the study took place between April and October 2012 and occupied a total of about 100 man days by the two authors), the quantification of impact was judged infeasible; as such, this study is best characterized as a narrative evaluation (McClintock 2004).[7]

Scope of the Study

The assessment covers the years 1995–2010. During that time, IFPRI spent US$20.2 million (excluding the attributable share of program core expenditure) on its work on Ethiopia. IFPRI's research is divided into themes, six of which constitute the focus of this study:

1. Market Development (US$ 2.1 million)
2. Poverty (US$ 0.7 million)
3. Public Investment (US$ 1.5 million)
4. ESSP (US$ 10.7 million)
5. SLM (US$ 2.1 million)
6. Food Security (US$ 2.2 million)

These six themes together account for US$ 19.3 million or nearly 96 percent of IFPRI's total outlays on Ethiopia. Taking this sum to be a proxy for level of effort, it is clear that IFPRI has given Ethiopia substantial attention, most of it since 2004, when the ESSP was launched.

Each theme listed above comprises a number of separate projects, some of which are parts of larger multicountry studies. Each project has an originating document that states the objectives to be pursued, and all save one generated one or more papers, reports, or both (outputs). This extensive documentary base provides the foundation of this evaluation. In addition to providing a context for the totality of IFPRI's activities, the study also examines IFPRI research activities that have supported or contributed to the formation of new development institutions in Ethiopia.

Organization of the Report

This report is organized as follows. Chapter 2 further discusses the context in which IFPRI works in Ethiopia, concentrating on the ideological divide between the GoE and the international research community operating within Ethiopia. Chapter 3 provides a brief historical narrative of IFPRI's work in Ethiopia. Chapter 4 assesses how IFPRI's research outputs have influenced key outcomes, concentrating on influences not directly linked to the ESSP. It examines all work done up to 2004, as well as subsequent work that was led by Washington-based IFPRI staff. Chapter 5 assesses the full range of outputs, outcomes, and impacts broadly attributable to the ESSP, IFPRI's largest single research program in Ethiopia during the years 2005 to 2010. Chapter 6 draws the evidence on outcomes and impact together to provide a summary assessment of costs and benefits of IFPRI's activities in Ethiopia during the 15 years of the review, and also offers some concluding lessons learned.

[7] As it turned out there was also a serious absence of relevant data with which to attempt a quantified analysis.

2. AN IDEOLOGICAL DIVIDE

There is an ideological divide between GoE and key donors that has an important bearing on the kinds of research that the ESSP is able to undertake if it wants to have influence.

While some key donors, such as the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank, take a strong Washington-consensus view of the role of markets and the state, the GoE has a distinctive and contrary ideological position. This in part reflects its antecedents in the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), a movement that had Marxist foundations and drew heavily on Leninist and Stalinist thinking.[8] But in the decades since the TPLF came to power, its political and economic ideology has taken a more purely African form, the roots of which can be traced to the 1967 Arusha Declaration. That declaration argued that to ensure economic justice the State must have effective control over the principal means of production and that it is the responsibility of the State to intervene actively in the economic life of the nation to prevent the exploitation of one person by another or one group by another (Nyerere 1968, p. 391). Thinking of this kind is widely said to have informed the policy positions of the late Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, who, throughout the period covered by this study, was the driver of government policy in all spheres, especially the economic one. In the last few years, the GoE has been influenced by the way in which China and Vietnam have successfully used markets as a tool in allocating resources while continuing to maintain a strong state role in guiding and managing the economy, including maintaining ownership of key assets.

In the agriculture sector, GoE thinking, according to several informed commentators, finds its clearest expression in a deep suspicion of private land ownership and unfettered markets as both exploitative and corrupt. This viewpoint has led to a policy bias in favor of state-sanctioned or state-owned marketing bodies, of which cooperatives are the current favorites and the ECX the most visible. It has also led to the neglect of policy reform in domestic input and output markets. For many years, the GoE, in its dialogue with donors, has proven to be very sensitive to changes that promote private-sector commercial expansion—despite the idea of "agricultural development-led industrialization" having been the GoE's stated objective for two or more decades. Competition is moderated if not resisted at every opportunity.[9] For example, the World Bank wanted to introduce a competitive grants program for rural services in its ongoing AGP project, but GoE did not accept this proposal. Further, explicit and conventional proposals to liberalize agricultural input markets were made by IFPRI (and the World Bank) in 2005 and again in 2011, but no action has been taken.

These comments should not however be taken to imply that that Meles Zenawi's government was unsuccessful. From the beginning, the government and the prime minister

[8] Meles Zenawi identified the origins of his thinking as that of the Albanian Marxist Enver Hoxha. The authors are indebted to David Spielman for this insight.

[9] GoE's current five-year development plan—known as the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)—contains several pages of prescriptions and intentions for a variety of agricultural subsectors, but provides only the following four lines for input and output marketing: "Expansion of the use of technology and of its supply and distribution systems is crucial in increased crop production and productivity. For this reason, during the GTP period, improved technologies will be applied to ensure the supply of the required quantity of fertilizer, improved seeds and small farm machineries." (GoE 2010, p. 50)

advocated "pro-poor" domestic policies and have emphasized social inclusion and equity. According to the World Bank, the Ethiopian government ranks number one in Africa on spending going to pro-poor sectors as a share of GDP. The administration has also sought to decentralize and to devolve power, creating self-governing regional development organizations. Even though Zenawi's administration inherited one of the worst performing economies in the world, Ethiopia's economy grew steadily after he took office. Over much of the past decade, Ethiopia's GDP is said to have grown at about 9 percent a year, reflecting broadly successful "structural policies" and improving public sector management and institutions.[10]

Nevertheless, the ideological leanings of the GoE during the years spanned by this study may be fairly characterized as being highly suspicious of—even hostile to—letting markets work as a means of allocating resources. This ethos is diametrically opposed to the core idea of neoclassical economics that reliance on sensibly regulated but essentially free markets is the best means of promoting allocative efficiency and maximizing material well-being among the largest number of people. Also, there seem to be clear limits to GoE's acceptance of policy messages (and the research that underpins them) oriented toward "first-best," free-market solutions.[11] This view may have been modified a little in recent years as Ethiopia has moved closer to the "hybrid" model adopted by China and Vietnam. The upshot of all this is that a significant share of IFPRI's research in Ethiopia may be fairly characterized as seeking (second-best) solutions to numerous market failures, while another large share has addressed the creation and operation of institutions.[12]

Perhaps as a consequence of this ideological mismatch, Ethiopian policymakers seem to display a resistance to "outside advice" from the donor community that is greater than in most other places. Over the course of the review, this view was expressed by a broad range of informants. These informants cogently argued that this resistance has had several very important effects on the influence of IFPRI's research (and economic research in Ethiopia more generally) and on the assessment of how that research influences policy. First, the resistance greatly lengthens the gestation period during which research-based policy ideas are transformed into specific policy changes. Some see these lags as being the result of key policymakers buying time to consider what is being offered—time during which the origins of the advice may become obscured. Thus, outright rejection of clear and convincing policy advice is rare, and in some cases, change does (eventually) come. Second, and paradoxically, the GoE has an additional tendency to become "overly exuberant" about some policy changes. Third, it renders more difficult than usual the attribution of specific policy changes to specific research outputs.

The net result is a policy arena in which both the determination of research issues and the acceptance of research findings are matters requiring unusual delicacy on the part of IFPRI

[10] Note, however, that the capacity to implement effective rural and agricultural reforms remains low. This, at times, leaves a large performance gap between rhetoric and reality. For example, fast growth has been accompanied in recent years by high inflation, driven in large part by loose monetary policy and high food prices.

[11] This is not to imply that the state has no role. There are market failures in Ethiopia as in other countries that provide a powerful case for public action.

[12] As noted by a reviewer, this amounts to IFPRI research having focused on altering "secondary policy beliefs" (for example, the design and operation of safety-net programs) rather than on "core policy beliefs" (the role of the state vis-à-vis the market).

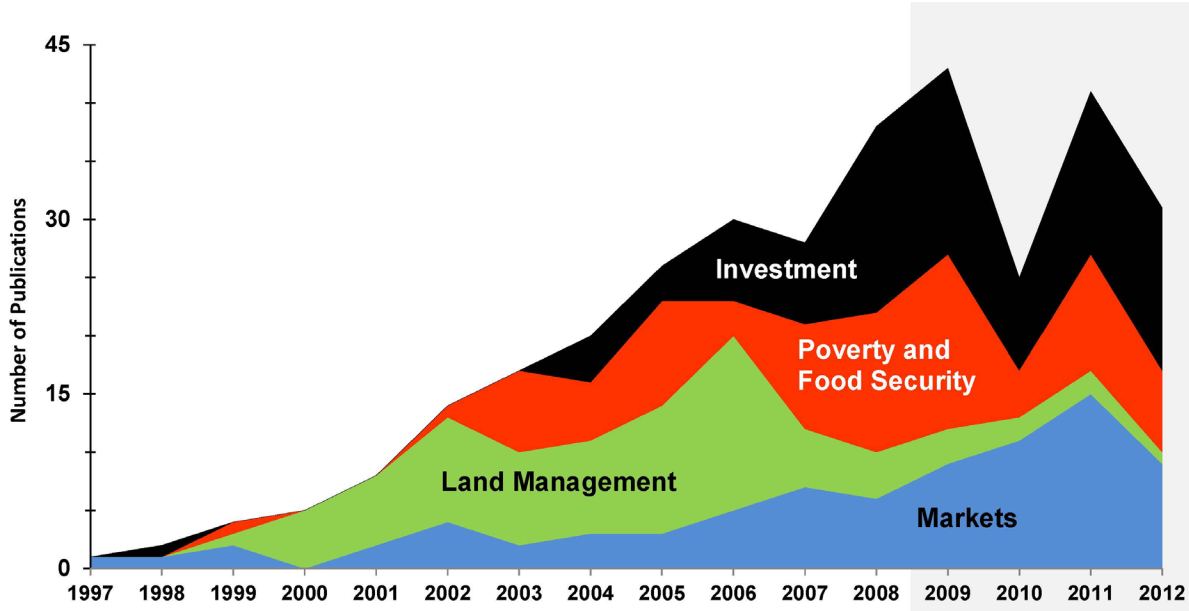
researchers. To be effective in Ethiopia, IFPRI has chosen to steer a middle course based on eclectic, evidence-based ways of addressing policy issues, but without taking ideological positions of its own. But, in doing so, it remains mindful of GoE's philosophical approaches to development. Note that there is no reason to question the appropriateness of this strategy on the part of researchers; nevertheless, it is relevant insofar as attentiveness to the politics of policymaking can directly influence both research design and the presentation of research results.

3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a brief overview of the research activity in each of four thematic areas: (i) Markets, (ii) Land Management, (iii) Poverty and Food Security, and (iv) Public Investment.[13] Analysis of the research's outcomes and impact are presented in the following chapters.

Figure 1 shows the number of publications produced by IFPRI research in Ethiopia over the period of this study (there were no reported publications prior to 1997).[14] No allowance is made for "quality"—an unpublished working paper is counted the same as a peer-reviewed journal article. Nor is allowance made for multiple outputs resulting from the same research effort (for example, a working paper that evolves into a journal article): all are included. Nevertheless, these data provide a rough indication of the overall research effort, the quantity of output, and changes in the overall portfolio of IFPRI's research in Ethiopia with the passage of time.

Figure 1. Number of publications annually by subject area, 1997–2012



*For each year, these are the total number of publications (broken down by subject area) reported in Google Scholar as of September 2012.

[13] Note that while this chapter discusses poverty research and food security separately, throughout the rest of this report (and in Figure 1) they are treated as a single research theme. In Ethiopia, issues of agricultural development and food security are "inextricably linked" with issues of social protection and poverty alleviation (Devereaux and Guenthe 2009). Corresponding to this assessment, there is significant overlap in the research questions addressed in these two strands of IFPRI's research

[14] These data were compiled based on Google Scholar searches for specific IFPRI staff who did research in Ethiopia, using Harzing's Publish or Perish software. The database also includes works published in 2011 and early 2012 as the research for these was done within the study's timeframe. These figures do not include work on famine and food aid conducted by Patrick Webb and Joachim von Braun, as that research mostly preceded the period of this review.

Two trends stand out in Figure 1. First, the annual output of publications has grown steadily with time, peaking in 2009 when 43 papers were released. Second, the composition of the research has changed substantially since 1997. Between 1997 and 2006, the largest share of published output was in the area of land management. Subsequently, the importance of land management declined and other subject areas became more prominent—for example, public investment and markets.

Land Management

IFPRI's SLM research in Ethiopia began in 1996, when IFPRI began collaborating with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and other regional partners in planning and implementing research on this topic in the East African highlands. In early 1997, a regional workshop was held at ILRI in Addis Ababa, cosponsored by ILRI, IFPRI, the African Highlands initiative, and the Soil, Water and Nutrient Management Program of the CGIAR. The workshop discussed the problems of less-favored areas, particularly land degradation, and developed an agenda for policy research on issues deemed of high priority.

The workshop judged the key land management problems to be soil erosion, soil fertility depletion, overgrazing, and deforestation. It also identified areas for policy research, including land policies, market policies, infrastructure, research, extension, conservation measures, and decentralization/governance. Based on that workshop and several subsequent planning workshops at national and sub-national levels in Ethiopia and Uganda, IFPRI and ILRI jointly initiated a program of policy research on SLM. This work was undertaken in partnership with universities, national agricultural research institutes, and ministries and bureaus of agriculture, finance, and planning in those countries; university partners from Europe and the United States; and other collaborators.

The resulting SLM research in Ethiopia began in 1997. Initial work was concentrated in Tigray province with collaborators from Mekelle University; additional research was undertaken in Amhara and Oromiya starting in 1998. A key hypothesis underlying much of the research was that the prospects for SLM in any particular location depended upon the development pathways that might be pursued there and that these development pathways depended in turn upon a range of factors that included agricultural potential; access to markets; population density; and household endowments of human, physical, financial, and social capital. The research was geared toward assessing the ways in which government policies and programs at the local level—for example, technical assistance programs, credit programs, food aid and anti-poverty programs, land redistribution or other land policies, and local institutions affecting natural resource management—affected these development pathways.

Drawing upon the findings of this work (as well as related activities in Uganda and Kenya), a major regional conference was held in 2002 to review the initial results. Three general lessons were drawn. First, the research indicated that the key to redressing issues of population pressure and poverty in the Ethiopian highlands lay in well-functioning and accessible markets for land, labor, animal power, and other productive inputs. Second, the research highlighted the importance of farmers having access to reliable information about profitable economic opportunities and technologies suited to their circumstances. Finally, access to credit was found to help promote more sustainable development and land management if it was used to promote profitable livelihood opportunities and technologies. However, credit was also shown to be risky for farmers when used to increase the use of fertilizer or other inputs in drought-prone environments (thereby worsening

agronomic outcomes in poor rainfall years) or in places where local markets are thin and production above subsistence needs floods local markets, leading to lower prices and credit default.

Building on the finding regarding the centrality of factor markets in addressing the problem of resource degradation under the pressure of a growing population, subsequent land management research in Ethiopia included a focus on the operation of the labor and product markets. This research project was initiated in 2001 and financed by the Dutch government, IFPRI, and Wageningen University and Research Center.

The findings of this phase of the work were discussed at a second region-wide workshop in Addis Ababa in 2004 and culminated in a high-profile edited volume (Pender, Place, and Ehui 2006). The principal findings were that (a) land degradation and limited market development constrain agricultural productivity, food security, and poverty reduction in the Ethiopian Highlands; (b) earlier policies promoting improved agricultural production did not always produce positive impacts, especially in drought-prone areas or areas where thin local markets caused output prices to collapse following bumper harvests; and (c) vulnerability to famine continued to be widespread. Generally speaking, these findings anticipated parts of the research agenda addressed by IFPRI researchers in the following years.

Markets and Trade

Events in 2001 precipitated IFPRI's research on markets and trade in Ethiopia. At that time, two consecutive bumper harvests gave rise to widespread declines in cereal prices. This in turn caused the GoE to ask IFPRI to help it ascertain the root causes of the collapse in prices.

The ensuing research attributed the collapse to the fragmented nature of grain markets in Ethiopia (Gabre-Madhin, Barrett, and Dorosh 2002). This research drew substantially on work conducted by Eleni Gabre-Mahdin as part of her 1998 PhD dissertation and subsequent work as an IFPRI post-doctoral fellow (Gabre-Madhin 1998, 2001). That work found that government-imposed limitations on the ability of grain brokers to act as middlemen, coupled with deficits in communications and transportation infrastructure, severely limited the spatial integration of Ethiopia's grain markets. This restricted the flows of grain from surplus production areas, which in turn led to the observed declines in (local) grain prices.

These findings were presented at a conference on food prices in early 2002.[15] A follow-up conference to present these results to government officials was scheduled for later that year. However, by the time that the conference was due to take place, the prevailing problem had evolved from one of too much grain at too low prices to one in which there was not enough grain in the country—a result of an unfortunate combination of drought during 2002 and widespread substitution of cereals (ironically, due to the earlier grain price declines).

These extreme fluctuations in grain markets, coupled with widespread appreciation of the quality of IFPRI's research on the subject, helped to increase the GoE's interest in exploring ways to

[15] Several interlocutors pointed to this conference as a watershed event insofar as it put key GoE policy advisors (most notably Ato Newai, the Chief Economic Advisor to the prime minister) in touch with IFPRI staff who would later assume key roles in the ESSP.

improve the operational efficiency of its grain marketing system. In the next several years—up to the institution of the ECX in September 2007—additional research focused on the factors constraining the performance of agricultural markets and on the means of relaxing those constraints.

Research on the conduct and performance of agricultural output and input markets continued throughout the 2000s. Much of this work was conducted by the ESSP's Addis-based IFPRI staff, although a substantial amount of work was conducted by staff based at IFPRI headquarters as well. Both Addis- and Washington-based researchers worked extensively with Ethiopian research partners, other CGIAR researchers, and World Bank staff. Key topics of investigation included efficiency of input systems, spatial analysis of agricultural production, rural cooperatives and other rural producer organizations, food prices, and in-depth studies of agricultural supply chains.

Public Investment

Much of IFPRI's work on public investment issues in Ethiopia was conducted under the aegis of the Global Research Program on Pro-Poor Public Investment (or "GRP–3" in IFPRI's administrative jargon). The primary aim of GRP–3 was to develop information on relative returns to, and the poverty alleviation effects of, alternative allocations of public expenditure. In Ethiopia, these issues were addressed through ex-post and ex-ante analyses of returns to public investments. The ex-post analyses employed an econometric approach developed by Fan and Hazell in India and China (Fan, Hazell, and Thorat 1999; Fan, Zhang, and Zhang 2002). This work found that GoE investments in roads and education had substantial positive impact on economic growth and poverty alleviation but that investments in agricultural research produced no significant impact (Mogues 2011).

Ex-ante analyses supporting research on priority setting were (and continue to be) aided by the development of regionally disaggregated, simulation-based models of the Ethiopian economy. Initially, a multimarket model centered on the agricultural sector was developed (Diao et al. 2005). In short order, this effort was greatly expanded to incorporate 256 sectors in a recursive dynamic CGE model. That model was calibrated to a regionally disaggregated 2005 social accounting matrix (SAM) that was created in close collaboration with EDRI staff during 2006.[16] The CGE model has been used in a variety of research contexts. These include

(a) quantifying the implications for economic growth (at the annual rate set by CAADP goals) and poverty alleviation of alternative public investment allocations (for example, Dorosh and Thurlow 2009);

(b) exploring the causes and the ramifications of alternative strategies for reducing food price inflation;

(c) assessing the growth and distributional effects of GoE foreign exchange rationing (Dorosh, Robinson, and Ahmed 2009). According to some interlocutors, this research was instrumental in debates leading up to the devaluation of the Birr that occurred in 2010;

(d) examining the potential impacts of global climate change on Ethiopia (for example, Robinson, Willenbockel, and Strzepek 2012); and

[16] EDRI staff explained that there existed a precursor to the 2005 SAM, also built with help from IFPRI, that included far fewer sectors. The SAM is currently being updated based on 2010 data.

(e) analyzing the economic implications of accelerated urbanization (Dorosh and Thurlow 2011).[17]

Finally, IFPRI's other important line of research in the area of public investment in Ethiopia relates to governance and institutional performance issues.[18] A highly visible study of agricultural extension (Davis, Swanson, and Amudavi 2009) was complemented by work on agricultural education (Davis et al. 2007); rural innovation systems (Spielman et al. 2008); and local governance issues related to extension, water provision, and gender (Mogues et al. 2009).

Poverty

Perennially one of the poorest countries in the world, Ethiopia has served as a laboratory for research on poverty and its reduction. IFPRI has made significant contributions to that work.

The centerpiece of IFPRI's research on poverty in Ethiopia is the ERHS. This longitudinal survey has been collected in seven rounds, with varying intervals between rounds, beginning in 1989. The 1989 round included six farming villages in central and southern Ethiopia. In the second round (in 1994), the survey was expanded to include 15 villages. Subsequent rounds of data collection in the same 15 villages took place in 1995, 1997, 1999, 2004, and 2009. Design, collection, and management of the ERHS has been jointly supervised by IFPRI, the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE) at Oxford University, and the Economics Department of Addis Ababa University (AAU) (Dercon and Hoddinott 2004).

As the longest-duration panel dataset of its kind in Africa south of the Sahara, the ERHS is an impressive output in its own right. It has been the basis of a large number of studies that analyze poverty: Google Scholar lists 303 publications that have employed the dataset. IFPRI researchers—often in collaboration with CSAE researchers, particularly Stefan Dercon—have used the data in studies tracking household-level poverty dynamics (for example, Dercon et al. 2008). Other work has examined links between poverty and income and other factors, including investments in extension and roads (Dercon et al. 2009), schooling (Mani, Hoddinott, and Strauss 2010), and informal support networks (Dercon, Hoddinott, and Krishnan 2009).

Finally, other work by IFPRI researchers tracking the dynamics and determinants of poverty has employed data other than that associated with the ERHS. Notable examples include research on drought and poverty in South Wollo district (for example, Little et al. 2006) that was funded by USAID's Basic Collaborative Research and Support Program; and research on the interaction of poverty, health outcomes, and weather shocks (Dercon and Hoddinott 2005).

---

[17] The joint work between ESSP and EDRI staff on strategies for reducing food-price inflation is both ongoing and quite sensitive politically and hence has yet to result in published output. Research on GoE foreign exchange rationing was instrumental, according to some interlocutors, in debates leading up to the devaluation of the birr that occurred in 2010. The research on accelerated urbanization modified the CGE model to explicitly capture internal migration and agglomeration effects.

[18] Much of this work appears to represent an outgrowth of the incorporation of International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) into IFPRI in 2003, given that some key researchers in this area had been ISNAR staff when the two institutions merged.

Food Security

IFPRI's work related to food security issues in Ethiopia dates back to the research conducted in the 1980s by von Braun and Webb on famines and food aid. During the years spanned by this study, IFPRI's most visible activities in this area centered on monitoring and evaluating key elements of Ethiopia's Food Security Program: the public works and direct support components of the PSNP and the Household Asset Building Program (HABP).[19] Begun in 2005, these programs were designed with the goal of replacing the ad hoc international food assistance on which Ethiopia has been almost chronically reliant with a more systematic set of continuing interventions—employment on public works projects, agricultural innovation packages, and unconditional transfers—that could improve livelihood outcomes in *woredas* with perennial food deficits. The program currently serves about 15 million people, thus making it the second-largest social safety-net program in Africa (second only to that in South Africa).

IFPRI did not design these programs; their main features were designed by the World Bank with significant contributions from others. Rather, IFPRI's role has been to monitor and evaluate their effectiveness in addressing Ethiopia's formidable food security challenges. Initially, this involved undertaking a baseline analysis of target populations using the ERHS. This was followed by biannual analyses of program outcomes using an expanded dataset collected in all PSNP-served areas by the Central Statistical Agency (with guidance from IFPRI). By all accounts, IFPRI's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) work on the PSNP has been extremely useful (see Chapter 4) and has produced a number of widely cited publications on the impact of the PSNP (for example, Gilligan, Taffesse, and Hoddinott, and 2009).

Other IFPRI research concerning food security—some of which used the ERHS—falls into three areas:

(a) Analysis that tested and largely contradicted the widely held view that food aid has strong disincentive effects on household labor supply and agricultural production activities (for example, Abdulai, Barrett, and Hoddinott 2005).

(b) Research on rethinking the basic thrust of Ethiopia's long-term strategic commitment to agricultural development-led industrialization (Dercon and Hill 2009). (This work argued that the GoE's longtime commitment to boosting cereal production continues to be a sound strategy, but that achievement of long-term economic growth goals will require (i) substantial modification of policies affecting input markets; (ii) lowering transactions costs in both input and output markets—notably by promoting meaningful privatization and competition within those markets; and (iii) stimulating urban demand for domestic agricultural products.)

(c) Very recent work on weather-based insurance instruments as an alternative to food-aid-based approaches to reducing risk and food insecurity among poor populations (for example, Hill and Robles 2011).

The remaining IFPRI program mentioned in Chapter 1 is the ESSP, IFPRI's single largest commitment to Ethiopia. Its successes and shortcomings are taken up in Chapter 5.

[19] The HABP was set up in 2009 to expand upon services previously supplied under the so-called Other Food Security Program.

4. IFPRI Research in Ethiopia: Influence and Outcomes

This chapter describes the influence—on knowledge, on policy formation, and on the development and operation of key institutions—of the research that IFPRI has undertaken in Ethiopia. As was noted in Chapter 2, the significant delays in making policy changes in Ethiopia has meant that the most important influences of IFPRI's research so far lie in the establishment and operation of new institutions. This represents an intermediate step along the path from policy advice through adoption to implementation. As in many other countries, institutional change represents a necessary precondition in Ethiopia for improving in many dimensions of agricultural policy. In Ethiopia, it may also be a way of bridging the ideological gap between the suppliers and consumers of policy research. Accordingly, in this chapter particular attention is paid to IFPRI's contributions to two important and highly visible organizations, the Productive Safety Net Program and the ATA, as well as to two "intellectual institutions": the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS) and the Ethiopian CGE model.

The chapter begins with a bibliometric analysis of the published outputs for the research themes described in Chapter 3: poverty and food security, land management, markets and trade, and public investment. This analysis provides insight into the degree to which specific IFPRI outputs have influenced other research, an indication of the extent to which IFPRI's work on Ethiopia has generated IPGs. This is followed by a discussion of the outcomes from IFPRI's research activities that are not directly linked to the ESSP (Chapter 5 focuses on the ESSP-related outcomes).

Publications and Citations

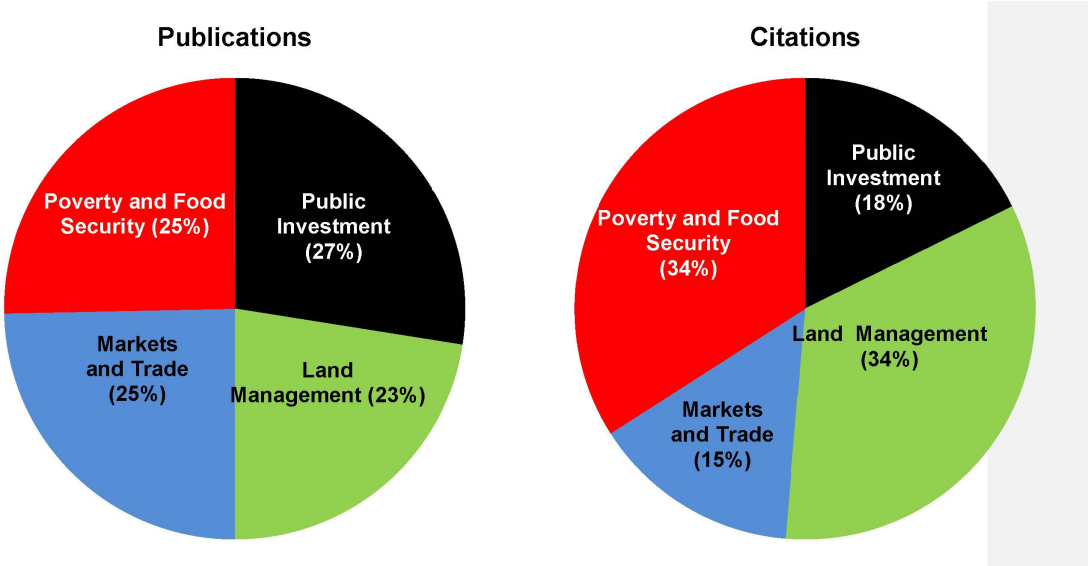
Table 1 presents an overview of IFPRI publications and citation counts broken down by publication type and by research theme (a complete listing of publications and citations is provided in Annex 2). Cumulatively, IFPRI's research since 1995 has produced 324 publications. Approximately one-fifth of these (62) were peer-reviewed journal articles; and an additional 47 were externally reviewed books, book chapters, and research monographs. Overall, the distribution of published outputs across research themes is quite balanced (Figure 2). The output's composition has changed over time, however, in step with changes in the level of effort devoted to each area of research. Land management topics dominated IFPRI's Ethiopian research portfolio until about 2006, after which research in this field declined substantially. In contrast, after that date, the quantity of research on each of the other three themes steadily increased.

Table 1. Publications and citations by publication type and research theme

	Publications		Citations	
Publication type	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Journal article	62	19	2,131	46
Book	4	1	45	1
Book chapter	29	9	302	7
Research monograph	14	4	532	12
Commissioned research	29	9	336	7
Discussion papers/working papers[a]	105	32	794	17
Conference paper	39	12	129	3
Proceedings volume	2	1	7	0
Unpublished paper	19	6	160	4
Research note/policy brief	21	7	140	3
Total	**324**		**4,576**	
Research Theme				
Food security and poverty	81	25	1,535	34
Public investment	88	27	798	18
Land management	72	23	1,517	34
Markets and trade	80	25	679	15
Total[b]	**321**		**4,529**	

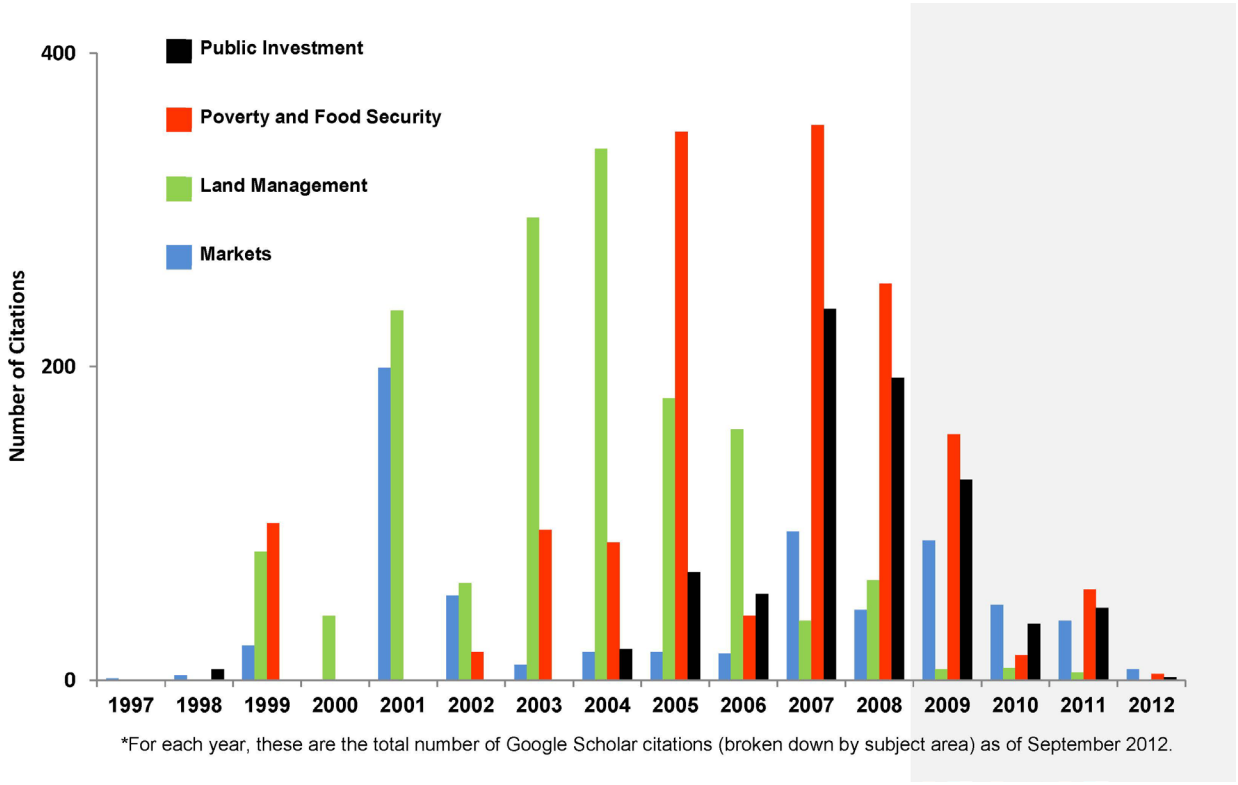
Source: Google Scholar
Note: Because of rounding, not all percentages equal 100.
[a] Institutional papers that are either internally peer-reviewed or not peer-reviewed at all.
[b] Does not include three "other" publications, one of which (a statistics manual) had 47 citations.

Figure 2. Total publications and citations by research theme



Note: Because of rounding, not all percentages equal 100.

Figure 3. Citations by subject area and year



Publication counts provide insight into the overall level of research effort. Citation counts provide an indication of the influence of that effort on research elsewhere. As indicated in Table 1 and Figure 2, IFPRI's research on food security and poverty and land management was cited about twice as much as the other areas of research (public investment and markets and trade). In part, this reflects a "vintage" effect whereby the citation count grows with time (Figure 3). For example, 16 of the 23 IFPRI publications with 50 or more citations were released in 2005 or earlier. This would appear to partially explain the relatively large share of total citations associated with land management research. Fourteen of the most-widely cited publications under this research theme (and 17 of the top 20) were published in 2005 or earlier.

However, a number of the most-widely cited papers on poverty and food security were only published within the last few years and hence do not show a vintage effect to the same degree. In this case, the explanation is that a substantial amount of IFPRI's work in this area has been published in top-tier field journals (for example, *American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Journal of Development Studies, Food Policy, World Development,* and *Economic Development and Cultural Change*). The relative popularity of these journals helps to explain why papers published in them are cited more often and more quickly. But it also seems that with time the novelty or topicality of each subject tends to decline: thus, for citations in each subject area, there is a peak followed by a gradual decline spread over several years.

Part of the explanation for the smaller number of citations associated with public investment and markets research lies in the relatively greater share of publications that fall under these two research themes and were "intermediate products": discussion papers, meetings papers, and

unpublished papers. These are not subject to nearly the same degree of scrutiny as peer-reviewed journal articles, research monographs, and the like.

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the different types of publications for five research themes, where Poverty and Food Security are combined. Discussion papers, conference papers, and unpublished documents—that is, output that undergoes only internal peer review—account for a substantially greater share of the overall published output for public investment (53 percent) and markets and trade (63 percent) than for land management research (44 percent) and food security and poverty (41 percent). Correspondingly, more rigorously peer-reviewed outputs—journal articles, books, book chapters, research reports, and commissioned research—are smaller for the public investment (40 percent) and especially markets and trade (32 percent) themes than for land management (51 percent) and food security/poverty (48 percent). This difference in production of externally reviewed publications across research themes can, in some measure, be linked to the ESSP's greater emphasis on markets and investment research (see Chapter 5). In part this probably reflects the more recent publication dates for ESSP works compared to non-ESSP publications. It is also the case that, by virtue of its mandate, ESSP research has often been conducted, and its outputs released, relatively quickly.

Table 2. Publication type by research area

Publication Type	Food Security and Poverty	Investment	Land Management	Markets
Journal articles	12	19	22	10
Books	0	0	2	2
Book chapters	8	5	11	4
Commissioned research	17	5	1	6
Discussion/working paper[a]	18	36	19	30
Conference paper	7	7	10	15
Proceedings volume	0	0	1	1
Research report	2	6	1	4
Unpublished paper	8	3	3	5
Research note/policy brief	9	7	2	3
Total[b]	**81**	**88**	**72**	**80**

[a] Institutional papers that are either internally peer-reviewed or not peer-reviewed at all.
[b] Does not include three "other" publications, one of which (a statistics manual) had 47 citations.

Influence of IFPRI's Research

This section considers the influences of specific programs (land management research and the M&E program for the PSNP); specific outputs (the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey and the Ethiopian CGE model); and the creation of one prominent institution, the Agricultural Transformation Agency. All are strongly linked to IFPRI research and IFPRI researchers. Discussion of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange, the other modern Ethiopian institution whose founding is intimately connected to IFPRI, is to be found in Chapter 5, as is consideration of IFPRI's work on spatial modeling.

Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS)

IFPRI has been associated with the collection and analysis of the ERHS data since the first round of the survey took place in 1989. Joining IFPRI in this effort has been a wide range of personnel from CSAE (most notably Stefan Dercon and his students), as well as faculty and students at Addis Ababa University (AAU). It has been a most productive association, generating significant IPGs—although this is a misnomer in this case, since the public good was consumed primarily within Ethiopia. Regardless of nomenclature, the knowledge spillovers created by widespread use of the ERHS dataset have been very substantial—rivaling the much-heralded village-level surveys dataset of the International Crops Research Institute of the Semi-Arid Tropics in terms of the scope of its use among researchers and across research topics.

Table 3. Publications using the ERHS and associated citations counts

	Publications		Citations	
Publication type	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Journal articles	77	25	2,891	58
Books	4	1	176	4
Book chapters	26	9	283	6
Commissioned research	16	5	71	1
Discussion papers/working papers[a]	75	25	1,311	26
Meetings papers	31	10	64	1
Unpublished working papers[a]	44	15	165	4
PhD Dissertations	10	3	5	-
Master's Theses	20	7	3	-
Total	**303**		**4,969**	

Source: Google Scholar

[a] Institutional papers that are either internally peer-reviewed or not peer-reviewed at all.

Table 3 provides publication and citation counts for research outputs in which the term "Ethiopian Rural Household Survey" appears (Annex 3 provides a complete listing).[20] This includes studies that use the ERHS data as an integral part of the empirical analysis, as well as research that refers to findings from those studies. Inspection of the entire of body of work suggests that well over half of the publications—and very nearly all the most widely cited publications—are of the first type.

The full list of 303 publications includes 77 journal articles, 4 books, 26 book chapters, and about 200 other papers. Journal articles account for over half of the citations, at a rate of nearly 40 citations per article. Much of the research in this body of work is focused on issues of poverty and food security—a reflection of the interests of the key IFPRI and CSAE researchers whose connections to the ERHS go back to its beginning. Indeed, the 13 most widely cited publications (and 21 of the top 25) were co-authored by staff of one or both institutions.

[20] These data were compiled from Google Scholar using Harzing's Publish or Perish software. Some care was exercised in culling duplicate versions and "dead-end" citations generated by the same paper from the list of Google Scholar citations. These numbered 94 (approximately one-quarter of the original list of Google search results).

Beyond that work, the range of subjects in which the ERHS data has been used is striking:

- Gender relations (including marriage institutions and intrahousehold allocation issues)
- Production economics (including technology adoption, supply response, and technical efficiency)
- Health and nutrition (including impacts on productivity, as well as access and service delivery issues)
- Land tenure and property rights
- Social relations (including solidarity networks, indigenous credit, risk, and insurance institutions)
- Education (returns to education and issues associated with child labor supply)
- Labor supply and mobility issues

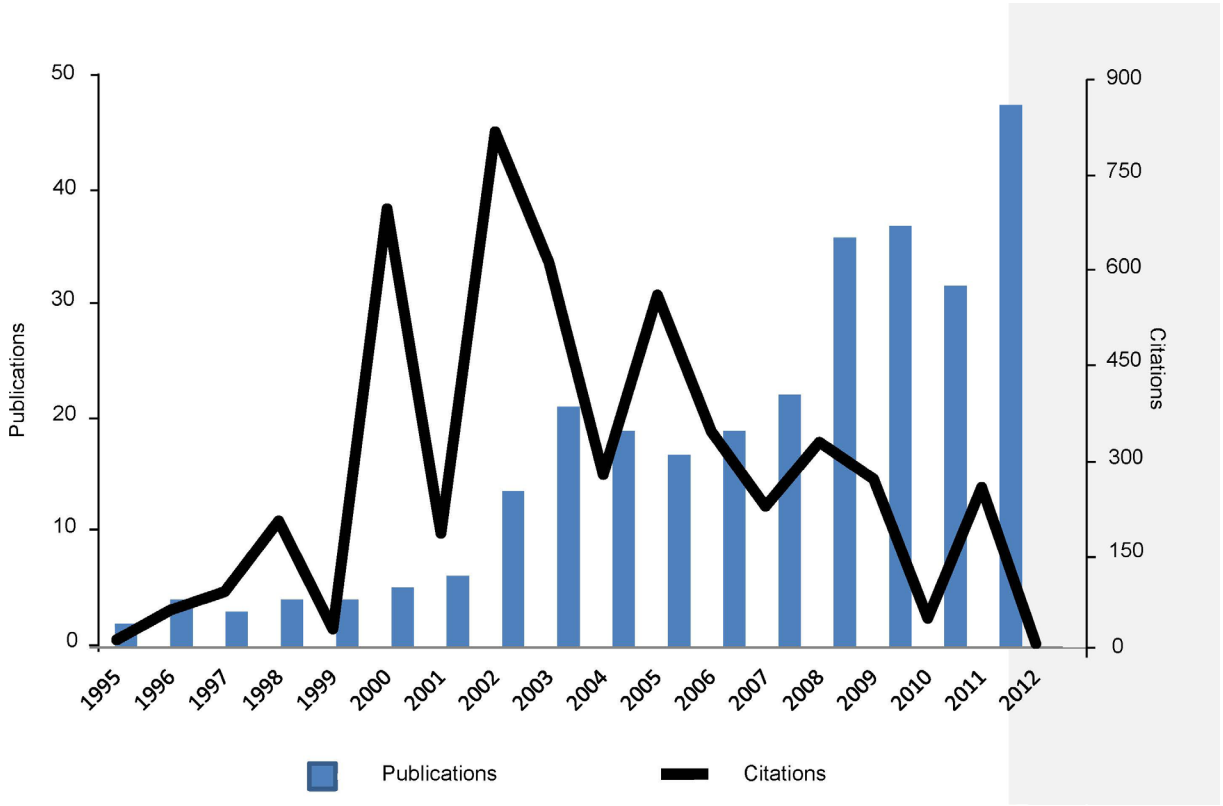
The use of the ERHS has increased with time, as indicated by the upward trend in annual publications (Figure 4). This has been greatly helped by the ready access to the dataset provided by a portal on the IFPRI website.[21] Consistent with the "vintage" effect mentioned earlier, the most influential of these publications came out early in the 2000s. These influential publications analyzed data from the first few panels.

Finally, through its connection to AAU, IFPRI's involvement with the ERHS has contributed to capacity building and human capital formation in two ways. First, throughout the 23 years since the ERHS began, faculty and students of AAU have been instrumental in both its design and (especially) its data collection aspects. This is evident in their coauthorship of many of the publications listed in Annex 3. Less visibly, the long-standing involvement of student enumerators in collection activities has produced significant, if hard to quantify, improvements in domestic economic analytical capacity. For example, when IFPRI began training CSA staff to undertake PSNP data collection, a number of AAU staff with substantial experience as enumerators were brought in to help.

Second, the ERHS has been well used by AAU graduate students. Of particular note are the 20 Master's theses and 10 PhD dissertations traceable online that used the ERHS. This is no doubt an underestimate, as some theses and dissertations may not have been made available electronically, while others may not have been cited (and hence remain under the radar). Indeed, one knowledgeable AAU faculty member estimated "more than 100" theses and dissertations, by both AAU and foreign students, have used the ERHS. Another (an IFPRI research fellow) estimated 60 Master's theses and 15 PhD dissertations. In any event, nine of the 20 Master's theses traceable via Google Scholar were written by AAU students (none of the PhD dissertations were from Ethiopian universities).

[21] See http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/IFPRI. That link indicates 493 downloads of the ERHS data set as of September 2012.

Figure 4. ERHS publications and citations (by publication year), 1995–2012



Notes: Bars depict the annual number of publications either using the ERHS data or referring to analyses that used the ERHS data. The solid line depicts the total number of Google Scholar citations (as of September 2012) by the year in which the work cited was published.

The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)

IFPRI has played the principal role in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the PSNP in addressing the formidable food security challenges faced by Ethiopia's poorest citizens.[22] By all accounts, IFPRI's work in this regard has been extremely useful in

- developing the Project Implementation Manual, which effectively established the operational parameters of the program that have been followed by both donors and the relevant Ethiopian agencies;
- identifying and resolving operational problems as they occur;
- measuring program outcomes and impacts (this has kept both domestic and donor stakeholders well informed about the programs' operations);
- providing multiple donors, with disparate views and interests, with a common source of information about target populations and how they have been affected by the PSNP (this in turn has served to harmonize donor views regarding what was or was not working and

[22] For simplicity, the term "PSNP" includes the multiple programs covered by IFPRI's evaluative work, including the Direct Support, Public Works, and HABPs.

helped them pursue a common approach—"one agenda, not twenty" was how one knowledgeable observer termed it); and

- contributing to in-depth donor coordination (managed by the World Bank) and helping to foster an unusually open and harmonious environment among donors.

Many interlocutors pointed to two related outcomes stemming from IFPRI's contributions to the PSNP. First, IFPRI's M&E has contributed strongly to improvements in the performance of the PSNP's multiple sub-programs. These improvements have clearly conferred welfare gains on a large number of impoverished people by reducing food insecurity and increasing their accumulation of productive assets. IFPRI can justifiably claim a share of the credit for these results (see Box A). Second, these successes have helped to secure continuing donor support for the PSNP, including the recent re-authorization of the program to which donors have committed a further US$ 2.3 billion for the years 2012–17.

Land Management Research

IFPRI's research on SLM issues in Ethiopia was reviewed in 2007 as part of a broader evaluation of IFPRI's global research program on less-favored areas. With regard to outcomes relevant to Ethiopia, the salient findings of that review were as follows:

> IFPRI researchers were uniformly praised for the care with which data collection efforts were undertaken and the rigor with which those data were analyzed. The training aspect of the research was generally acknowledged by those involved in the programs. This included both the formal graduate training and interaction with students and faculty staff at local academic institutions. Finally, there was widespread sentiment that the research had succeeded in drawing attention to, and contributing to policy debates surrounding, poverty issues in less favored areas. IFPRI's research is widely held to have established important baseline information for use in monitoring changes that may occur if and when policy initiatives are undertaken in the future." (English and Renkow 2007, p. 6)

That review also concluded that, in the early years of IFPRI activity, SLM research findings "informed" state-level policies and programs in Tigray. This was attributed to the cultivation of close relationships among the IFPRI research team, faculty at Mekelle University, and the Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development. These relationships weakened with time, however, and waned almost completely once the research work was completed.

Box A. The impact of IFPRI's contributions to the PSNP

IFPRI has conducted three evaluations of the PSNP—in 2006, 2008, and 2010—using household and community surveys. The salient findings of the 2006 analysis were that (1) some participating households with access to multiple aspects of the program (agricultural support and employment in public works) were more likely to be food secure and engage in productive activities such as the use of agricultural technologies and participation in nonfarm economic activities; but (2) on average, the program had little impact on participants, owing to deficiencies in targeting and weaknesses in other aspects of program management (Gilligan, Hoddinott, and Taffesse 2009).

These findings led to a number of operational changes in targeting and in other operational aspects of the program. IFPRI's analysis of the 2008 survey found that (1) these changes had led to substantial improvements in targeting (although some problems remained) and, on average, household well-being; but (2) considerable food insecurity remained throughout the areas in which the PSNP operated, especially where the household-asset-building parts of the food security program were less significant. This latter finding led to an increased emphasis on the asset-building component of the overall program—specifically the redesign of the Household Asset Building Program (HABP) to more effectively connect PSNP recipients to extension and other programs intended to enhance households' livelihood opportunities.

Analysis of the 2010 survey by Berhane et al. (2011) indicates the following cumulative effects:

- Over the five-year life of the program , households receiving benefits from the public works portion of the program experienced, on average, 1.05 more months per year of "food security" (defined as months a household reported having no problems satisfying household food needs) compared with non-participating control households. There was also a statistically significant increase in the number of children's meals consumed during the lean season.
- For households participating in both public works activities *and* the HABP, the comparative improvement in reported household food security was more than 1.5 months.
- There were also increases in asset ownership—particularly livestock holdings and some agricultural investments. Statistically weaker evidence indicated that agricultural production was also higher among households who had received benefits from both public works employment and the HABP.

Given the size and scope of the overall program--more than 7 million people in 320 of Ethiopia's 720 *woredas*—these average treatment effects translate into huge aggregate gains in household food security and asset accumulation among the country's most impoverished people. IFPRI's substantial contribution to these aggregate benefits comes from the operational changes introduced as a result of its M&E activities. Specifically, given that average treatment effects were estimated via difference-in-differences methods, they were effectively measuring the impacts of operational changes made between each survey. Importantly, these are changes for which IFPRI can claim primary responsibility, as it identified them and then convinced program management (as well as donors) to modify operational procedures accordingly.

Finally, it is reasonable to consider the counterfactual of whether or not some institution other than IFPRI could have carried out the M&E functions and, if so, whether they would have been as effective. This question was posed to a variety of interlocutors with knowledge of the PSNP. The general tenor of their responses was that there certainly are other research institutions (for example, CSAE or the Institute of Development Studies) that could have undertaken high-quality M&E. However, these same respondents were almost always quick to add that IFPRI possesses additional attributes—in particular, a long-time commitment to conducting high-quality, survey-based research in Ethiopia and good links to senior government policymakers—that set it apart from other potential substitutes. Moreover, the fact that IFPRI has recently been contracted to continue its M&E role in the PSNP clearly reveals stakeholder preferences.

The current review found little to add to these assessments. Very few interlocutors had strong memories of the SLM program of research.[23] A few individuals who had had direct connections to that work recalled it as having contributed to the policy debate on land management and sustainability over the years; but in no case was a specific new policy or policy modification attributed to that research.[24] This betokens a program of research that, for all its successes in producing a large number of well-cited publications, seems to have run counter to GoE ideology and to have failed to produce traceable policy change.[25]

The Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA)

Over the past decade, much of IFPRI's research on agricultural markets has been directed at understanding constraints imposed on agricultural input markets and supply chains by government policies and the institutions charged with carrying out those policies. A parallel stream of IFPRI research has focused on the transmission of knowledge via extension and agricultural education. An indication of these two areas of inquiry's influence lies in IFPRI's early—and growing—involvement in the ATA.

The ATA is an institution funded by the BMGF that has been set up to refine and guide policy changes to address systemic bottlenecks within the agricultural economy. IFPRI's research has played an instrumental role in the establishment of the ATA (see Box B). IFPRI's initial involvement began in 2009 with a major BMGF-commissioned study of agricultural extension in Ethiopia (Davis, Swanson, and Amudavi 2009). That work was managed by IFPRI's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office which, like the ESSP, is housed on ILRI's Addis Ababa campus. The study chronicled important deficiencies associated with a top-down organizational structure, under-resourcing, and inadequacies in the training of Ethiopia's 40,000 extension agents (Davis et al. 2010).

The positive reception that the extension review received—in particular, by the prime minister—translated into funding by BMGF for an additional seven diagnostic studies on fertilizer markets, seed markets, irrigation, livestock, rural finance, maize value chains, and pulses value chains. IFPRI's Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division was commissioned to oversee the conduct of these diagnostic studies, and IFPRI personnel were coauthors of three resulting reports.[26] Very recently, IFPRI has been contracted to provide research-backstopping services for the fledgling ATA.

[23] Perhaps most striking, two senior staff at the Tigray Agricultural Research Institute were unfamiliar with IFPRI's SLM work and claimed to have never heard of IFPRI.

[24] In addition, one knowledgeable informant indicated that IFPRI's SLM research influenced USAID's policy recommendations and research on land tenure issues and title certification

[25] A reviewer points out that an alternative possibility is that the few informants who were knowledgeable about the research had limited knowledge of the policy environment in which it was received.

[26] Further, all the diagnostic studies drew extensively on prior IFPRI research. However, numerous informants stated that the effectiveness of those research messages lay less in their repetition and more in the cordial personal relationship between the prime minister and the principals at BMGF.

Box B. IFPRI and the ATA

In 2009, Prime Minister Meles asked the BMGF to fund a diagnostic study of Ethiopia's extension service (Davis, Swanson, and Amudavi 2009). The study was undertaken by IFPRI, in conjunction with McKinsey. The Prime Minister was impressed by the findings and requested seven additional diagnostics, on soils; seeds; agricultural finance; irrigation; and the maize, pulses, and livestock value chains. The McKinsey model was used for all of them and IFPRI was contracted to coordinate the process. IFPRI staff also coauthored three of these additional studies (on soil fertility, oilseed value chains, and maize value chains).

The studies collectively pinpointed two key challenges to a successful transformation of Ethiopia's agriculture:

1. The narrow, disconnected, and undifferentiated quality of existing interventions that neither address the root causes of low agricultural productivity nor achieve the institutional cohesion and integration required for success at scale.
2. A lack of MoARD staff with the necessary "mindsets," as well as an overall dearth of staff with strong project management and implementation skills.

As a result, BMGF was asked to help develop an institution separate from the MoARD and the regional agricultural Bureaus to overcome these challenges and oversee the implementation of the many policy and institutional recommendations from the diagnostic studies. The ATA (based on Korean and Taiwanese models) was the result. Set up in 2010, the ATA is governed by a council composed of the ministers of agriculture and rural development, finance, and water and the heads of the four regional agricultural bureaus. It is chaired by the prime minister.

The ATA seeks to identify solutions to systemic bottlenecks in the key areas and value chains of priority cropping systems. The solutions are intended to introduce or expand the most appropriate technologies and to minimize unintended consequences. In each of its program areas, the ATA expects to develop solutions that have applicability throughout the country. However, because the ATA is a new organization with limited capacity, the initial focus of implementation is the high-potential production areas covered by the Agricultural Growth Program—a recent, multi-donor-funded intervention. The ATA is an organization in a hurry and has already captured widespread support among donors.

The ATA is tackling very large problems—for example, reforming the seed and fertilizer sectors; developing soil maps for the entire country using state-of-the-art satellite-imaging technology; and pursuing a plan to rapidly and dramatically scale up dissemination of teff production technologies that rely on hitherto untested planting techniques. Each of these may yield remarkable breakthroughs but also potentially spectacular (and highly visible) failures.

ATA's organizational culture is akin to that of a management consulting firm such as McKinsey (whose personnel played a central role in the diagnostic studies, whence the core of its leadership team was drawn). This approach is in some ways inimical to the more scholarly pursuit of knowledge that is at the heart of IFPRI's work and reputation. The clash of these two cultures (of which there is evidence in the experience of those who conducted the diagnostic studies) could potentially lead to negative consequences.

With a grant from the BMGF, IFPRI has very recently been contracted to provide the ATA with policy analyses and diagnostics. Initially, this task was mainly undertaken by IFPRI's Washington, DC headquarters. However, IFPRI has now established (separate from the ESSP) an ATA support unit in Addis Ababa. The promise of the ATA overall and its relationship with IFPRI is substantial, but there are risks for IFPRI:

- There is a risk of capture (mitigated perhaps by the new ATA support unit) if IFPRI researchers find themselves providing short-turnaround analyses on demand (that is, with limited input into topic selection and presentation of results).
- There is risk of reputational damage for IFPRI if it fails to deliver as expected or if ATA fails in matters with which IFPRI is closely associated.

Nevertheless, if these risks can be successfully managed the link to the ATA gives IFPRI an unrivalled opportunity to influence both agricultural policy change and its implementation in Ethiopia.

The ATA is pursuing its mandate very aggressively and at great speed. By virtue of its growing connections to the ATA, enormous potential exists for IFPRI to exert influence on the recommended policy interventions that will be developed and promoted by the agency over the coming years. As these recommendations are under development, it is too early to tell what form those changes will take and what their impacts will be.

The Ethiopian CGE Model

As noted in Chapter 3, IFPRI can credibly claim substantial "ownership" of the Ethiopian CGE model and the impressive SAM that supports it.[27] The CGE model has proved to be a very useful tool for addressing several varied research topics. These include the distributional impacts of alternative public-investment allocations, the long-run impacts of looming external events (notably global climate change), and alternative approaches to addressing relatively short-run macro-policy issues (related to foreign exchange policies and strategies for combating price inflation). While the development of the SAM and the CGE model were not closely linked to the ESSP, the latter has made full use of them.

All of the foregoing activities have sought to contribute to ex-ante policy priority setting through policy simulations and experiments. However, the murkiness of the process whereby GoE priorities are established—or in some cases the vagueness of the priorities themselves—prohibits connecting specific public investments to specific CGE simulations such as the effects of different investments on agriculture or rural-urban migration. Similarly, it is premature to try to connect recent (and ongoing) research into the impact of alternative climate change scenarios to government investment decisions.

The most important uses of the CGE model concern macro-policy formation. By and large, these analyses contribute "behind closed doors" to sometimes contentious internal government debates over economic policy choices. An important example is work on exchange rate devaluation in 2010.[28] IFPRI research had indicated quite clearly that devaluation of the birr was the best way to deal with excess demand for foreign exchange. Ultimately, and against significant resistance, that point of view carried the day and the birr was allowed to depreciate significantly. Such work is sometimes published after the debate.

Finally, there were important interactions between IFPRI, IDS, and Ethiopian researchers in the process of developing the CGE model and the SAM. In addition, EDRI staff, students, and faculty at AAU benefitted from these interactions through ESSP-provided training (see Chapter 5). Training activities (sponsored by the ESSP) are widely held to have made a distinct contribution to human capital formation and the building of research capacity in Ethiopia—a subject that is treated more fully in the following chapter.

[27] Other "co-owners" include EDRI and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex.

[28] The principal IFPRI investigator involved was adamant, however, that his was simply "one voice among many" in support of devaluation.

5. THE ESSP: IDIOSYNCRASY AND ITS DIVIDEND

> *"The country strategy support program … is expected to strengthen the design and implementation of Ethiopia's rural development strategy by providing relevant and timely policy analysis on key issues and by building a dynamic knowledge support system (including an M&E system) and associated human capacity within the country that can continue to inform policies related to rural development and food security in the future."* (ESSP I Proposal, p.21)

This chapter briefly reviews the origins and evolution of the ESSP. Subsequently, issues surrounding the choice of research topics are examined. Thereafter the main outputs of the ESSP are explored, followed by a discussion of communications and advocacy. Next, capacity building is addressed and then the main outcomes of the ESSP. A word on impact concludes the chapter.

Independent external reviews of IFPRI throughout the two decades leading up to the launch of the ESSP in late 2004 consistently lauded the breadth and quality of IFPRI's research output.[29] Its work during the late 1980s and 1990s specifically on Ethiopia, was typically part of larger multicountry studies intended to generate IPGs. This research was generally well regarded (by GoE, donors, and nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]) and was publicized via workshops, reports, and collaborative work with Ethiopians in government and in academia. Yet, as we have seen in Chapter 4, its influence on policymakers was modest.

IFPRI's Approach to Country Development Strategy

IFPRI's presence in Ethiopia dates back to 1988, when it opened an office on the ILRI campus. In the following eight years or so, staff posted to Ethiopia worked primarily with the Ministry of Central Planning on issues related to famine relief and food aid mechanisms. After the fall of the Derg in the early 1990s, IFPRI's influence on policy dialogue appears to have been fairly limited for some period of time, due to the difficulties associated with the formation of a new government. An exception was a large food policy conference sponsored by IFPRI in 1991 that, by some accounts, had some influence on the design of the GoE's agricultural development-led industrialization strategy (Joachim von Braun, personal communication).[30]

In 1998, an East African 2020 Vision Network was established. This network was designed to promote regional cooperation and policy research on food security, agricultural production, nutrition, and natural resource management policies and strategies by crafting "vision" documents and by organizing regional research workshops—for example, the 2002 and 2004 regional workshops mentioned in the discussion of land management research in Chapter 3. In the words of one informant, the fundamental idea was to "create a space for policymakers and researchers to come together."

[29] See the independent external reviews of IFPRI dated 1985 (the first), 1990 (the second), and 1998 (the third). The latest review was in 2006 (the fourth).

[30] Joachim von Braun served as IFPRI's director general from 2002 to 2009.

In 1999, Ethiopia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with IFPRI's 2020 Vision Initiative.[31] That agreement provided, inter alia, for Ethiopia's membership in the six-nation Network for East Africa (initially as an observer) and for research work to be undertaken in Ethiopia. Each member country of the Network had a coordinating committee. In Ethiopia, this committee became operational in 2002, and was chaired by the Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) to the Prime Minister.

The 2020 Vision Network for East Africa was designed as a regional institution; by the early 2000s, however, several East African heads of state, including that of Ethiopia, had approached IFPRI for help in writing vision documents for their countries. This action was seminal insofar as it created in Ethiopia an embryonic interest in obtaining external help with organizing and conducting policy-oriented research, despite the country's longstanding ideological resistance to external policy advice on agricultural and rural development issues. At about the same time, there was also growing donor dissatisfaction with the ad hoc, crisis-to-crisis nature of GoE requests for assistance, most notably in the area of food aid. Donors explained to this study team that they wanted more coherence and continuity in government policies and actions.

In sum, the 2020 Vision Network may be seen as the start of a broader, long-term decentralization policy initially based mainly on regional networks. However, IFPRI had also been moving staff into countries where they undertook research that contributed directly to policy formulation, such as Bangladesh in the early 1990s. Indeed, according to Paarlberg (2005), the most effective parts of IFPRI's decentralization strategy in Africa, until the advent of individual country development strategies, had been the placing of individuals in key government departments, ministries, and other institutions. This, it will be seen, foreshadowed the key role of idiosyncrasy in IFPRI's work in Ethiopia.[32] It was in this light that the Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP) was launched in late 2004.[33]

---

[31] IFPRI's 2020 Vision Network for East Africa (1999–2003) was probably the most successful of IFPRI's networks and can be seen as the conceptual forerunner of the ESSP. It eventually included six countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Uganda. Each country had access to the Network through a "country team" consisting of 8–11 nationals representing a variety of institutions and professions linked to food and agricultural policy. In each Network country, IFPRI asked a leading researcher to manage the job of assembling a country team, thus relinquishing control over team membership. Each team had a chair, typically a senior government official, and a coordinator, who was usually an experienced researcher. The direction-setting body of the Network was the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC), consisting of the chairs of the six country teams, or their representatives, and a local chairman from the region. The RAC met formally once a year. Finally, a coordinator of the entire Network was based in Kampala and reported to the head of the 2020 Vision initiative at IFPRI headquarters. The principal activity of the 2020 Vision Network for East Africa was sponsorship of local policy research through a competitive research-grants program.

[32] "Idiosyncrasy" refers to the dependency on skills and relationships embodied in a few individuals. To cultivate institutional connections that are essential to policy influence requires a very specific set of political and diplomatic skills, not to mention previously created social capital, on the part of key IFPRI staff (that is, the head of ESSP). These skills are in many respects far removed from the skills needed to do high-quality academic research, and are not readily learned or taught. Without such "idiosyncratic" elements the country support model in Ethiopia would have been largely unworkable.

[33] Earlier that year, the CGIAR authorized the transfer of the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)—hitherto an independent center—to IFPRI, which moved it to Addis Ababa. The move to Ethiopia was designed to bring the ISNAR program into closer contact with Africa south of the Sahara, its main target region, although the program retained its global mandate. This move effectively increased IFPRI's presence in Ethiopia, especially when, in 2004, ISNAR was more completely absorbed into IFPRI as a new

Under IFPRI's previous strategy,[34] country strategy support fell under IFPRI's research theme 9: Crosscutting Research on Country and Regional Food, Nutrition, and Agricultural Strategies. This theme had the following objectives:

- Develop conceptual approaches to understand the factors that lead to different development pathways among developing countries.
- Develop and test practical tools and information systems to determine the strategic options for specific countries to achieve their objective goals.
- Provide the analytical knowledge needed for the successful design and implementation of development strategies.
- Improve a country's capacity to formulate and implement its strategies related to agriculture, food, rural development, and poverty reduction through carefully selected country strategy support programs (CSSPs).

Among other things, CSSPs were meant to create "… an integrated and multi-dimensional framework that consists of Washington and country-based policy research and capacity-building activities that aim to improve and inform development strategies. More specifically, the CSSPs not only undertake research and capacity-building in individual countries but they also act as an institutional platform on which IFPRI's research teams can seek lessons on agricultural and rural issues that may help countries in similar settings." (IFPRI 2005)

Since late 2004, the two phases of ESSP have together accounted for US$ 10.7 million—53 percent of IFPRI's total outlays of US$ 20.2 million on Ethiopia since 1995. These expenditures have funded research on more than 20 different areas of investigation.

The Ethiopia Strategy Support Programme (ESSP)

The program was initiated at the request of the GoE in January 2003 and the proposal and program design were developed in close collaboration with three state ministers (Ethiopia Strategy Support Program 2004). Of course, the statement "at the request of …" is simply pro forma. In truth, the program was established after considerable investigation by IFPRI and discussions with key interlocutors in the government, especially the CEA to the prime minister. The ESSP explicitly recognized that IFPRI's greatest institutional challenge was to bridge the research-to-policy gap and held the well-founded belief was that the probability of successfully bridging the gap goes up when IFPRI staff are outposted and close to national policymakers.

---

division. Substantial synergies existed between ESSP and (former) ISNAR research and researchers. Nevertheless, the ESSP has remained a distinct and operationally separate unit from ISNAR.

[34] IFPRI adopted a new strategy for 2013–2018 in February 2013. The new strategy is available at http://www.ifpri.org/publication/ifpri-strategy-2013-2018.

ESSP I

The ESSP I was established

(a) to generate **policy research** results that would fill key knowledge gaps on a needs basis and help strengthen the design and implementation of Ethiopia's rural development strategy;

(b) to build a stronger and more integrated **knowledge support system** within the country to underpin future food policy analysis and to help inform key rural development strategy decisions at all levels;

(c) to **strengthen the capacity of Ethiopian policy research institutions** through active collaboration in applied rural development policy research, through targeted training programs, and through involvement in the knowledge system; and

(d) to contribute to the **design and implementation of a national M&E system** for the rural sector to track progress against goals and to provide feedback on how the strategy and its implementation could be improved over time.

The knowledge system in (b) was to be an Ethiopian Rural Economy Knowledge and Support System (REKSS) modeled closely on, and linked to, IFPRI's work on the pan-African Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS).[35] Some of the ESSP's activities—the most notable of which is the *Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy* (Tadesse et al. 2006) and the training activities associated with its production—have contributed in a significant way to raising the policy value of spatially disaggregated analysis.[36] However, throughout the inquiries for this report, the investigators failed to uncover any evidence that a viable knowledge dissemination system has actually been constructed. While there are links to "REKSS Nodes" and "REKSS Overview" on EDRI's website, these links remain "under construction." Furthermore, the M&E system in (d) was not mentioned by any interlocutor during the 60 in-depth interviews conducted for this study.

To provide an Ethiopian anchor and to provide an agency through which IFPRI could contribute to capacity and knowledge building in Ethiopia, the ESSP sought formal ties with the EDRI. This built on preexisting links with EDRI established by the 2020 Vision Initiative. EDRI also had a singular advantage—its titular head was simultaneously the CEA. This provided EDRI with a powerful entrée into Ethiopia's policymaking circle. The formal agreement between IFPRI and the GoE provided for the ESSP having close links to EDRI, including the exchange of staff and formal joint workshops and other common meetings, as well as a means to fund actual and potential EDRI staff

[35] According to IFPRI's website, REKSS was set up as "a centralized system for managing and streamlining knowledge on the rural economy that identifies important information gaps that need to be filled and facilitates location-specific analysis of rural development and food security strategies." It was envisioned that this "spatial data infrastructure" would provide a ready entry point for interested policymakers and analysts to access and share diverse, geographically disaggregated data. See http://www.ifpri.org/book-757/node/4933.

[36] These geographic information system (GIS)-related research actions also produced a number of publication series: for example, Chamberlin, Pender, and Yu (2006) and You et al. (2007).

in earning PhDs by attending both domestic and foreign universities. These links were never as strong as originally envisaged.[37]

The ESSP was also expected to be a three-way partnership among IFPRI, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED). This never happened. The program was also expected to work closely with other key policy research stakeholders, such as researchers at AAU, the Central Statistical Authority, the Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research, the Ethiopian Economics Association, and regional agricultural universities and research institutes, as well as civil society organizations.[38] These links also were honored only partially, with the ESSP making few effective contacts except for those with the AAU and the CSA.

Organizationally and functionally, the ESSP was and remains a small group of IFPRI researchers comprising both international and national staff under the guidance of a senior researcher known as the Program Coordinator. Its research program and strategy was, and continues to be, guided by a National Advisory Committee (NAC).[39] Initially, the NAC consisted of

- the executive director of the EDRI and CEA to the prime minister;
- the state minister for agriculture, MoARD;
- the state minister for economic development, MoFED;
- the director general of the Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization;
- the director general of the Central Statistical Authority;
- the dean of the Faculty of Business and Economics, AAU; and
- the president of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce.

Within IFPRI, the leadership needed to set up the ESSP came from the newly appointed director of the Development Strategy and Governance Division in Washington, DC, who argued that country-level research ought to take a holistic approach to research so that it would lead not just to research reports, but to policy documents and policy implementation—in effect, to make practical the theory of change underpinning this study.[40] This argument suited the tenor of the times.[41] The new director general was searching for an instrument that simultaneously satisfied three conditions,

[37] An anonymous reviewer points out that this might reflect the fact that EDRI was not independent of the GoE.

[38] ESSP's links to the EEA—a well-established center of economic thinking—were very informal and tentative for several years, perhaps because of EEA's links to what was then the political opposition. Since 2006, IFPRI's main link to EEA has been to help to the association with organizing its annual conferences and by contributing papers to special sessions at the conferences. IFPRI's relationship with the EEA has strengthened in recent years. A senior staff member of ESSP became president of the EEA in October 2010.

[39] The composition of the NAC varied little since 2004, although it came to include at least one other member from the private sector.

[40] This view reflected a dissatisfaction with the then-established model of research in IFPRI, namely the search for IPGs through the conduct of multicountry studies on a given topic in the hope this would lead to common findings that could be widely marketed and implemented.

[41] However, the idea of a country-focused development strategy also had deep roots in IFPRI and can be traced back to the 1985 external review of IFPRI (TAC Secretariat 1985) that argued for IFPRI to go beyond what the review called its "narrow" focus.

namely that it would (i) provide a vehicle for integrating funding from diverse resources, (ii) be attractive to donors, and (iii) help IFPRI decentralize.

The formal establishment of the ESSP followed successful fundraising, starting with a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency in 2005 followed by several others, from groups that included USAID, the UK Department for International Development [DfID], the Royal Netherlands Embassy, and Irish Aid, who all agreed to pool their funds (CIDA 2011). As already mentioned, the main donors in Ethiopia were increasingly frustrated by the stonewalling and resistance of the GoE to their blandishments; they saw the ESSP, at least initially, as a more subtle and potentially more effective way of influencing the government.

With hindsight, it is also clear that the establishment of ESSP depended on a modicum of openness in the government. That openness came from the leadership provided by the CEA who had been impressed—he used the phrase "a real eye opener"—by the work of Hazell and others on growth linkages and the role of the rural nonfarm economy (for example, Haggblade, Hazell, and Brown 1989), as well as the earlier work of Johnston and Mellor (1961). The CEA also seemingly found IFPRI to be a more suitable companion than the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), at the University of Oxford. CSAE has a lengthy history in Ethiopia dating back to the 1980s and researchers from CSAE have continued to undertake influential work in Ethiopia even though it does not have a permanent country presence.[42]

In addition to seeing IFPRI as a useful source of advice the GoE also saw the ESSP as a way of buffering the growing pressure from donors (Chapter 2). The CEA was quite explicit in saying that by establishing the ESSP as the primary interlocutor on matters of policy between the GoE and the donor community, the ESSP allowed the government to credibly "claim not to be under the influence of any one donor." In sum, it is clear that IFPRI's ability to be part of the policy "dialogue" in Ethiopia—as well as its visibility as a "player" in policy debates took a quantum leap with the institution of ESSP I, a leap sustained by ESSP II.

ESSP II

In 2007, ESSP I was very favorably reviewed by Mellor and Colman (2007). However, the objectivity of this assessment is uncertain. The report strongly recommended that there be a second phase, and the two authors were commissioned to draft a proposal for ESSP II in the months immediately following their evaluation of ESSP I.[43]

The main findings of their review of ESSP I were summarized by Mellor and Colman (2007, p.4) as follows:

- ESSP has delivered timely and demand-driven analysis in a period of post-crisis growth and strategic policy re-direction.

[42] The CSAE is, however, a partner in the International Growth Centre (IGC), based at the London School of Economics. The IGC does have a base in Ethiopia and undertakes work with the GoE mostly on economic policy for industry.

[43] The authors had some difficulty in establishing the exact sequence of the two reports. Some drafts of the Phase II proposal seem to have pre-dated the final version of the evaluation of Phase I.

- ESSP has engaged with and strengthened the capacity of five core national institutions: EDRI, MoARD, MoFED, CSA, and the Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research.
- ESSP has engaged broadly as an independent entity with nongovernment actors: private sector, Ethiopian Economics Association, academics, and civil society.
- ESSP has bridged national focus with international knowledge.
- ESSP is broadly respected and has convening power.

These findings, not all of which are congruent with the findings of this review (see subsequent sections in this chapter) led to a number of adjustments to the ESSP program in its second phase. These were

(a) giving more emphasis and committing more resources to institutional capacity building at EDRI;

(b) establishing a Pro-Poor Growth Research Consortium, managed through EDRI, to link regional and federal research and academic institutions;

(c) establishing a Research Competitive Grants scheme, managed through EDRI, to support the development of a Strategic Policy Analysis unit in the MoARD;

(d) giving more emphasis and committing more resources to building analytical capacity and partnerships at the regional, rather than only the federal, level; and

(e) giving more emphasis and committing more resources to policy impact through increased and targeted policy communications, including a direct contribution to the Joint Task Force on Rural Development recently established between donors and the GoE.

As the rest of this chapter reveals, this investigation failed to uncover evidence of significant achievement in adjustment (b), establishing a Pro-Poor Growth Research Consortium, or adjustment (d), the building of regional partnerships. Neither of these topics was raised by any respondent in nearly 60 probing interviews held with key informants inside and outside of Ethiopia.[44] However, adjustment (c), a competitive grants scheme, was introduced in 2010 and has led to 25 grants, involving an outlay of about $100,000. This assessment was too early to evaluate the scope and quality of the resulting research, however. Extensive reading of ESSP outputs and examination of ESSP activities did not reveal anything more than patchy and superficial evidence of achievement under topics (b) and (d) above, though.

Henceforth, this chapter treats ESSP I and ESSP II as a single program, because that is how it has been implemented. Tactical changes and adjustments were made along the way, but the main objectives set down for ESSP I remained largely unchanged, apart from the increased emphasis on capacity building in Phase II.

[44] Some reviewers argue that a failure to mention these topics by study interlocutors is not a measure of whether work on these topics was done, but a measure of the interlocutors' relative ignorance on the topic itself. The authors demur.

Choice and Relevance of Research Questions and "Capture"

In the beginning, it was intended that the ESSP research agenda be set collegially during meetings of the NAC that occur twice every year. These meetings were chaired by the CEA until very recently, when the minister of economic development took over the chairmanship. The way the research agenda is set is an important indicator of IFPRI's freedom of inquiry and also speaks to the fundamental question of "capture." Capture is a shorthand term referring to the extent to which IFPRI was constrained in its ability to identify researchable topics that it judged to be relevant, collect or obtain necessary data, pursue appropriate analysis, or disseminate technical results and policy findings. By this definition, full capture is rarely encountered, but partial capture can materially distort policy-research priorities.

At its meetings, the NAC is offered a list of research questions and topics that IFPRI judges to be relevant and researchable.[45] The NAC is free to withhold its agreement to any or all of these topics. In practice, it nearly always selects topics from the prepared list.

This process naturally gives rise to a number of questions:

- How did IFPRI determine the relevance of research questions?
- Was any pre-screening of research topics undertaken to establish whether they were researchable, topical, and sharply policy focused?
- Did IFPRI self-censor—that is did it deliver a list of topics to the NAC knowing that none were controversial or politically sensitive?
- Was IFPRI in any way captured and, if so, was it an inevitable consequence of this model of influencing policy?

The available evidence that addresses these questions from those who participated in this process or otherwise observed it closely is mixed.

The topics addressed by ESSP researchers span a wide array of ARD issues.[46] However, this investigation failed to uncover any evidence that IFPRI applied formal priority-setting techniques in its agenda setting; that is, there is nothing to suggest any prior analysis of research options.[47] Rather, the process was much more idiosyncratic. Topics emerged largely in response to the

[45] These topics are usually presented as "Concept Notes." These are of widely varying quality, according to the mid-term review of ESSP II (CIDA 2011). "Relevance" is taken to mean pertinence to the principal issues confronting ARD in Ethiopia during the first decade of the 21st century. Broadly, these include low yields for foodgrains and other key crops, inefficient input and output markets, land access and land tenure, weak and ineffective agricultural extension, pressures on pastoralism and livestock production, the degradation of natural resources, and the incidence and depth of rural poverty.

[46] The complete list of topics includes rural and micro credit, land issues, food prices, rural infrastructure, output markets, livestock (but not pastoralism), urbanization (especially rural-urban links), rural services, technology adoption, agricultural and economic growth, input markets, extension, insurance, targeting, nutrition, spatial analysis, and consumption.

[47] Policy gap analysis was envisaged in the ESSP I proposal, but was never implemented. Such analysis involves systematically reviewing sectoral and sub-sectoral policies, identifying policy gaps and constraints, and then identifying the research and other work needed to arrive at initial policy positions or policy improvements.

particular interests of individual staff and the availability of particular analytical skills or constructs (for example, a CGE model), although a few topics were suggested by GoE. While this approach is a partial guarantor of the level of effort and even the degree of analytical ingenuity, it does not guarantee policy relevance.[48] Nor does it automatically ensure that topics of the greatest relevance to national development are examined. More broadly, the ESSP seems to lack an objectively determined program of policy priorities.[49] The midterm review of the ESSP also cited this shortcoming (CIDA 2011). Hence, much of its work, while broadly policy relevant, may not have addressed the most important questions.

Moreover, analyses of some key issues, such as the work on agricultural input markets (for example, Byerlee et al. 2007) and work on price transmission (for example, Rashid 2010) have languished without action (and perhaps unloved), reflecting the ideological barriers mentioned earlier. The advent of the ATA (see section below) may, at last, change all that.

Similarly, this study did not uncover evidence that IFPRI systematically screened research topics for overall feasibility or likelihood of producing sound policy conclusions. Several informed observers argued that this omission led to substantial amounts of research funds and manpower being used on questions that had only marginal policy relevance. Such perceptions matter whether they are completely correct or not. No evidence was made available to this study team about the range and depth of discussion in the NAC. Hence, conclusions about how well the NAC identified priority questions for research are unclear. It is noteworthy, however, that the NAC does not appear to have steered IFPRI's research towards some key issues, such as dysfunctional agricultural input markets, land tenure and resettlement policies, and rates of growth in the agricultural sector.

The lack of formal research-priority setting left the policy agenda open and subject to self-censorship (see also later in this section). Instead of tackling key (and inevitably sensitive) issues head on, IFPRI seemingly adopted a strategy of gradually edging closer to the core of these issues. For example, the development impact of land ownership, land titling, and trading land titles are all topics of acute political sensitivity, but IFPRI has not addressed them centrally, preferring instead to look at the links between sustainable land management and land tenure and aspects of tenure and land use such as the fragmentation of holdings that could also be mapped.[50] Some well-placed interlocutors think this approach may well yield an opportunity to examine the core issues in due course.[51] Last, to such proximate determinants of the research agenda several other contributing factors must be added.

First, most informed respondents argue that IFPRI researchers—including those in the ESSP—are driven by a "publish or perish" ethos that rewards IFPRI staff to a far greater degree for published outputs than for maximizing policy content and policy-influencing activities such as

[48] As one anonymous reviewer noted, it might also be interpreted as capture by IFPRI researchers.

[49] For example, this investigation found no reasoned explanation as to why the forestry, horticulture, and livestock sub-sectors—important contributors to ARD and also major providers of rural employment—hardly figure in ESSP's research. Of course, they may have been proposed to the NAC but not taken up.

[50] This well-regarded work has also contributed strongly to USAID's more reformist work on land policy.

[51] And, it is quite possible that taking a more aggressive line in opposition to official doctrine might be far more counter-productive in terms of long-term positive impact.

meetings with ministers, outreach activities, capacity building, etc.[52] This, so it is said by some, inclines the ESSP to take on research topics more on the basis of the likelihood that research will be publishable in the best journals than on the probability that the research will lead to definitive policy recommendations. That good, policy-relevant applied analysis is also publishable is often overlooked.

Second, the ESSP is a unit substantially independent of control by IFPRI headquarters in Washington, DC. Thus, the program leader is in a position to strongly influence the work program and the research agenda. This idiosyncratic dimension has played a significant part in the choice of research questions by allowing the personal interests of the two program directors who held the post from 2005–2011 to be very influential. Thus, work on agricultural markets, and especially aspects of marketing linked to the value and role of a commodity exchange for grains, were high on the agenda during the years 2005–2008 and sectorwide and more macroeconomic issues were high on the agenda during 2009–2011.[53] This is not to argue that only topics that suited the leaders' personal interests were pursued, but it does indicate that these interests received more attention than they might otherwise have done under more disinterested leadership and an objective approach to priority setting. This noticeably idiosyncratic approach not only influenced the research agenda but also the conduct and achievements of all of the ESSP's work in Ethiopia.

Third, the GoE's sensitivity to research and policy advice worked to constrain discussion in the NAC. It is likely that controversial issues deemed politically unacceptable were largely kept off the table. In addition, the close links between the first leader of ESSP and the highest levels of government may have made it easier for GoE to steer the ESSP away from sensitive policy and research issues.

Fourth, it is a commonplace among policy analysts that many policy issues are not well suited to quantitative economic research or cannot be rigorously modeled. In such cases, different skills are required—ones that are analogous to the economic and sector work skills more commonly found in the World Bank and elsewhere. These skills are centered on the ability to examine existing relevant evidence on a given issue or issues from multiple perspectives and through an interdisciplinary lens. Then, through detailed scrutiny and analysis, a plausible and defensible policy position is reached that may or may not require further study. According to several long-time observers of, and contributors to, agricultural policy formulation in Ethiopia, this approach needs less applied quantitative analysis and more of "a good nose for policy," together with strong non-technical writing and advocacy skills. In general, these skills are not foremost in the IFPRI toolkit and hence are largely absent from the ESSP.

[52] Embedded in this approach is a search for IPGs that, to some extent, is a way of validating the academic research orientation insofar as (a) it sustains a conviction that only multiple country case studies can produce a "unified theory" of optimal agricultural policy; and (b) research conducted in one location that fails to influence policy in that location might nevertheless have something to offer the policy formation process in some other country.

[53] Seven of 14 research starts in the 2005–2008 period were related to markets and four of them specifically to the commodity exchange Six of 10 research starts during the 2009–2011 period had a mainly macroeconomic or sectorwide focus.

Returning to the questions posed above, the issue of capture is the most troublesome one. Any organization such as the ESSP faces the risk of being captured by the host government; indeed, it is for this reason that many international agencies pursue strict rotation policies to ensure that staff do not lose perspective and succumb to a parochial and uncritical government-led point of view. From the outset this was a risk faced by the ESSP but not explicitly recognized in any of the initiating documents. The designers of ESSP appear to have been unaware of this risk or to have chosen to ignore it. Indeed, anecdotal evidence suggests that in the beginning IFPRI was more concerned about capture by donors than by the GoE.

In this light, the initial and deliberate choice of an Ethiopian national to lead ESSP I was risky.[54] In practice, the incumbent, in addition to substantial demonstrated research skills, brought impressive personal social capital, strong interpersonal skills, and a deep fund of ambition to the assignment. These characteristics, combined with good relations with the highest powers in the land, gave the ESSP unprecedented and unforeseen access to Ethiopia's key policymakers. However, this undoubted strength may also have been something of a weakness insofar as it made taking a contrarian view or even a skeptical view of received policy more difficult.

A strongly idiosyncratic approach also characterized the first few years of ESSP II. As luck would have it, the new ESSP leader also quickly established valuable contacts in Ethiopian policymaking circles. This too conferred an exceptional level of access that could not have been fully foreseen.

It is not possible to determine conclusively whether ESSP has avoided capture or not. It was intended, from the outset, that the research agenda should be set collegially and it is a fine line that separates collegiality from capture. In sum, given its clear success in advocating some policy and institutional changes (see section below) it is unlikely that ESSP was ever fully captured by the GoE, although the more skeptical interlocutors suggested that in these cases IFPRI was pushing against an open door. Moreover, the failure to take a more determined stand on some of the most controversial areas of policy—for example, land issues; issues surrounding direct GoE involvement in the operation of the ECX; and the findings of Byerlee et al. (2007) on input markets and agricultural supply-side issues—also suggests that the ESSP was heavily influenced by GoE biases against markets. In short, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the ESSP has been at least partially captured.

It is also difficult to determine the balance of costs and benefits in this outcome. On the one hand, the very close connections of key ESSP staff to the politically powerful in Addis Ababa should not be underestimated. This access has resulted in important policy and institutional changes and, by some accounts, a gradually increasing willingness by GoE to listen carefully to evidence-based policy arguments on some topics that were initially met with unyielding resistance. It also seems possible that the ESSP modus operandi may have contributed to the GoE's willingness to engage with the International Growth Centre (IGC) on policy issues related to its industrial strategy.[55]

---

[54] Nominally, IFPRI chose and appointed the leader of ESSP, but in practice this was done in close consultation with the GoE. Hence, it cannot be ruled out that the choice was influenced by the CEA and other important policymakers. Indeed, in a somewhat parallel fashion, the prime minister is said to have purposely chosen a member of the Ethiopian diaspora to head the influential ATA.

[55] The International Growth Centre (IGC) aims to promote sustainable growth in developing countries by providing demand-led policy advice based on frontier research. Based at LSE and in partnership with Oxford University, the IGC has 13 active country programs, including the Ethiopian one. See www.theigc.org/about-igc.

On the other hand must be placed the unknown benefits of what might have been. For example, a rigorous process of priority setting and a more vigorous pursuit of policy reform in agricultural input and output markets might have put Ethiopian agricultural production on an earlier and higher trajectory. Likewise, a richer and more multi-disciplinary study of trader behavior in the grain markets and a more transparent private-sector approach to the ECX may have led to a less tumultuous entry.

Nevertheless, and despite the multiple constraints adduced above, the ESSP has steadily expanded the range of topics on which it has engaged GoE. It has most recently expanded this range by addressing issues of macroeconomic policy related to agriculture, often using the CGE model for Ethiopia that was developed with EDRI and IDS. These and other achievements are explored in greater detail in the next section.

Policy Research Outputs

Since it was established in late 2004, the ESSP has produced a substantial body of work. Its outputs are mainly, but not exclusively, to be found on its website.[56] They include 55 working and discussion papers; 16 research notes; and a number of other papers, research reports, atlases, and books.[57]

Quality

More than 80 percent of the ESSP publications in Table 4 were not externally peer reviewed. Therefore, there is little independent evidence of quality. Only six are recorded as peer-reviewed journal articles. However, a sample of 41 of the 82 ESSP publications were read for content, methods, and argument. Almost all were found satisfactory and many were judged very good or excellent in terms of data and analytical methods. Many papers, however, were less satisfactory in terms of the clarity, strength, and value of their policy messages, a finding echoed by numerous interviewees. Moreover, the light scattering of citations across the ESSP body of work suggests only a modest level of interest beyond Ethiopia. However, citations by international researchers are likely to be a poor measure of policy relevance within Ethiopia. Moreover, the number of such citations may also be reduced because many publications are of recent vintage.

Scope

ESSP's outputs span a large part of the ARD spectrum (Table 4). A total of 19 topics or groups of topics reflect the breadth of ESSP's research agenda. Taken at face value, however, this evidence is a bit misleading. Some key topics are omitted or only tangentially treated, while others reflecting key government interests, such as cooperatives and rural producer organizations, may be overrepresented. Indeed, the wide range of topics may reflect a reluctance to probe deeply into particular issues through repeated study, thus reducing the depth of evidence and argument and, contrary to intentions, lightening the policy impact.

[56] See http://www.ifpri.org/publication/ethiopia-strategy-support-program-ii-website.

[57] As this paper was being finalized a book was published jointly by IFPRI and the University of Pennsylvania Press that summarizes much of the work undertaken under the auspices of the ESSP (Dorosh and Rashid 2012).

Table 4. ESSP policy research publications and citations

ARD research area	ESSP publications				IFPRI and other publications aided by ESSP[c]		All publications	All citations
	Discussion and working papers[a]	Other publications[b]	Total publications	Citations	Publications	Citations		
Cooperatives	4	2	6	109	4	64	10	173
Output markets (for example, ECX)	7	1	8	62	6	23	14	85
Spatial analysis	5	2	7	28	1	19	8	47
Agricultural growth	4	2	8	27	3	59	11	86
Infrastructure	3		3	24			3	24
Land rights, land management, forestry, and common property	6	4	8	12	13	210	21	222
Macroeconomic issues, trade, and public expenditure	2	1	3	11	6	23	9	34
Urbanization	5		5	10			5	10
SAMs and other methods	2		2	10			2	10
Crop production	5	1	6	8	8	65	14	73
Insurance and climate change	2	1	3	7			3	7
Poverty, household incomes, and consumption	3		3	6	3	6	6	12
Input markets and microcredit	3		3	6	1	6	4	12
Hunger and nutrition	2		2	5			2	5
Technology adoption	1		1	3	5	46	6	49
Livestock	4		4	1			4	1
Extension, rural services, and gender	5		5	2	4	8	9	10
Targeting and safety nets	2	1	3	1			3	1
Food prices	1	1	2	0	3	8	5	8
Total	**66**	**16**	**82**	**332**	**57**	**537**	**139**	**869**

Notes: ECX = Ethiopia Commodity Exchange; SAM = social accounting matrix.

[a] Papers informally reviewed within IFPRI but not anonymously peer reviewed.

[b] Published or unpublished works that were not released as working or discussion papers. Six are peer-reviewed journal articles.

[c] Papers produced collaboratively by IFPRI staff in Washington and in Addis Ababa

ESSP contribution to other IFPRI research publications

These observations do not change greatly, when additional publications to which ESSP contributed are included.[58] However, although the publication count at 57 is lower than ESSPs own publications (82) their total citation score is much higher: 537 versus 332, a difference of over 60 percent (Table 4). This difference, however, is largely attributable to work on land management coauthored by a single distinguished analyst. Leaving this research theme aside, the overall pattern of publications produced by the ESSP and the rest of IFPRI's Ethiopian research portfolio is broadly unchanged and underscores the point that most topics are not subject to sustained research and inquiry.

In the absence of an effective results-focused research monitoring system there are few ways of tracking whether these outputs (publications), following the theory of change described in Chapter 1, produced both outcomes (policy change) and impact (welfare change) or contributed in some less obvious way towards policy thinking about ARD in Ethiopia. Key interlocutors from government, including the CEA, attested to the positive role that IFPRI and the ESSP have played on Ethiopian thinking about ARD policy, although they were generally unable to pinpoint any particular note or paper that had directly and unequivocally influenced the government's policy framework. There were, however, two significant exceptions: papers on the ECX and papers providing strategic input to the ATA. Observers outside of the government were similarly unable to provide specifics, but they were able to point to two ESSP outputs that had helped their own work or influenced their own thinking: the Atlas of the Rural Economy and the Ethiopian CGE model.

These observations give a clear impression that relatively few of the wide range of ESSP outputs have produced tangible outcomes within and without the GoE. The determinants of this state of affairs are not entirely clear, but the following factors have contributed: (i) research that fails to engage policymakers and high-level politicians for ideological and other reasons; (ii) research that lacks adequate explanation of the policy implications; (iii) lack of advocacy and interaction with key members of the policy audience; and (iv) inadequate or insufficient instruments to get key messages across.

With regard to ways of persuading policymakers, ESSP II has produced only 16 Research Notes: two-page documents that are intended to clearly explain the purpose, findings, and policy implications of specific pieces of research. These are intended to capture in short summaries the key policy messages arising from selected pieces of research. Close study of these research notes, however, shows that, although useful in a general way and of value to other students of ARD, they do little to stimulate policy thinking by busy, poorly trained officials below the highest echelons of the government. The policy conclusions are always tucked away at the end of each note instead of being boldly explained and highlighted at the outset; in almost all cases the prose is turgid and technical instead of being clear in its meaning and easily read and understood; and the policy conclusions themselves are often obscurely stated or commonplace. It is noteworthy that no government official interviewed for this study, although aware of these Notes (some were to be seen on office

[58] Although ESSP has its own budget and agenda, it still contributes to the work of colleagues elsewhere in IFPRI through personal contacts, shared professional interests, data availability, etc.

coffee tables), mentioned being persuaded by an IFPRI Research Note, and a few said explicitly that they were not helpful.

Overall, policy impact is unlikely to be maximized unless there is greater selectivity among topics researched and, when a study is completed, a more detailed exploration of the policy implications. Additionally, much improved editing of Research Notes and other documents aimed at policymakers is needed—as well as the use of multiple instruments of advocacy.

Communications and Advocacy

Naturally, advocacy and communications are in the rearguard while policy research is being done, but they must become the vanguard once that research is complete. If policy is to change in response to well-researched evidence, then a systematic and efficient set of mechanisms designed to influence and persuade decisionmakers of all stripes must be set in process. And if an audience beyond the immediate target group of public officials is to be addressed, those mechanisms must also have reach.

It is generally understood in the knowledge management community that these mechanisms must include strong writing and editorial skills aimed at a "lay" market. Such writing and editorial skills are quite different from those needed to craft a good journal article or research report. Instead of concentrating on explaining method, they pay detailed attention to how best to deliver the key policy message. There must also be well-honed skills in advocacy, argument, and persuasion so that both programed face-to-face meetings and ad hoc engagements are focused, substantive, and telling. To these skills must be added an open and transparent process of information and knowledge dissemination that includes conference presentations, regular workshops and seminars, and intelligent use of the media. Last, an effective and well-constructed website is indispensable.

The need for most of these activities was loosely envisaged in the proposal for ESSP I, and a special unit devoted to this work was envisaged in the ESSP II proposal, which emphasized the importance and value of such work. However, realization of this mandate has been patchy, with uncertain consequences for the effectiveness and influence of ESSP policy research. Detailed evidence on accomplishments under ESSP I is scarce, but more is known about outputs under ESSP II thanks to a much more systematic recording of activities relative to ESSP I. What is known is numerically summarized in Table 5.

The data in Table 5 tell a very creditable tale. The quantity of outputs across all means of dissemination is impressive. But some cautionary remarks are in order. First, some well-placed informants said that most of the workshops and seminars seem to have been focused on discussions with university students and other academic researchers. Participation by busy officials, especially those at the top of the government, is rare. In part, this is attributable to many past workshops being held at EDRI's headquarters, which is inconveniently located for many government officials. The default venue was changed in 2012 to AAU, but nothing is yet known about consequent changes in the level and composition of participation. Second, little evidence of strong advocacy skills in ESSP has emerged, nor did there appear to be any special effort made to engage and persuade policymakers, except in one or two special cases such as the drive to get the commodity

exchange accepted and the later work on foreign exchange rationing that (together with studies by others) contributed to the GoE decision to devalue the birr. Third, as already noted, the dissemination and advocacy value of ESSP's Research Notes is at best modest. Additionally, little can be made of the website statistics because of the late advent of the ESSP website and the prior dependence on IFPRI's main website.

But the main problem is that the figures in Table 5 are all measures of outputs (participation rates may be seen as a first-stage outcome). We know little about who actually attends workshops and seminars, and nothing of their roles in policymaking circles. While invitations were sent to a wide range of officials and policymakers, all participants were self-selected. As a result, it is difficult to ascertain the likely level of impact of these dissemination activities. Their volume suggests that potential policy impact is large.[59] Little more can be said, however, in the absence of a results-focused monitoring system that measures participation in more detail and uses tools such as tracer studies to seek data on the long(er)-term effects of exposure to these activities.[60]

The ESSP (and IFPRI more generally) also has the opportunity to disseminate its policy findings with another important audience: the donor community. The Development Assistance Group for Ethiopia consists of all donors and has a number of working groups focused on different sectors. The Rural Economic Development and Food Security Sector Working Group (RED&FS) is the government-donor coordination platform for agriculture, natural resource management, and food security. Its objective is to jointly review sector- and project-level implementation status and coordinate and harmonize the efforts of the various development partners supporting thematic areas under RED&FS. The chair is the Minister of Agriculture.[61] ESSP staff are reported to attend some of these meetings and therefore have a direct way of influencing donor thinking.

Table 5. Summary statistics on ESSP dissemination and outreach activities

Dissemination action	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[a]	Total
Policy seminars and workshops	11	8	11	6	9	9	15	12	81
ESSP policy conferences[b]	2[c]	1	5	n.a.	4	6	5	1	24
External events and conferences at which ESSP staff presented papers[c]	-	1	24	11	20	11	19	13	99
Research notes	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	6	14
Mentions and quotes in local newspapers	2	13	4	-	-	1	-	-	20

[59] One workshop on crop insurance (attended by the authors) held in May 2012 at AAU was attended by over 40 participants, mainly MSc students and a few academic staff.

[60] The midterm review of ESSP II also bemoaned the absence of self-M&E (CIDA 2011).

[61] This group was not formally established until April 2008 and is composed of an executive committee and three technical committees: agricultural growth, sustainable land management, and disaster risk management and food security.

Dissemination action	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[a]	Total
Newsletters	-	2	-	-	2	6	6	3	19
Website Usage 4/2011 to 5/2012[d]									
Total visitors[e]							1399	1884	3283
New visitors share (percent)							57	62	60
Repeat visitors share (percent)							43	38	40

Notes: Data for 2005 and 2006 are from Mellor and Colman (2007). Data for 2007 and 2008 are from ESSP monitoring records, but are incomplete. Data for 2009–12 are from ESSP monitoring records.
[a] To June 30, 2012.
[b] Typically ESSP and IFPRI headquarters staff present 8–10 papers at each conference.
[c] One of these conferences was held in 2004.
[d] The ESSP website was not established until early 2011. Prior to that, IFPRI's main website was used (and ESSP specific statistics are not available).
[e] Users come from some 50 countries, but so far Ethiopia (56 percent), USA (10 percent), and the UK (5 percent) account for 71 percent of all downloads.

In addition, IFPRI has regular meetings with those donors supporting programs with which it is involved (for example, the PSNP). As has been noted, IFPRI's contributions to the PSNP have been widely praised by donors and helped to produce a remarkably well coordinated, technically substantive, and unusually open environment among the program's many contributors. This success has led directly to strong donor support for IFPRI to design and execute sophisticated M&E systems for other major donor-funded programs, such as the Agricultural Growth Programme (AGP), which is funded by the World Bank and USAID, among others. As noted in Chapter 4, it is clear that these interactions have allowed IFPRI to influence the design and implementation of large donor-funded programs in ways that could not have been achieved by strict and more narrowly framed policy research. And in so doing, they have led to significant improvements in operational efficiency and, ultimately, the impact of multi-billion dollar programs.

Capacity and Institution Building

Capacity building through the ESSP is understood to be training and other educational actions provided to public officials, students, and representatives of civil society so as to expand their ability to understand and to undertake policy research and policy analysis. The institution-building component of these actions is achieved, in part, by concentrating that training on selected institutions and tailoring it to their specific needs. The many "communications" outputs discussed in the last section also help, in a way that is similar to osmosis, to build national capacity to understand and undertake policy analysis. But, to a large degree, these latter benefits are almost impossible to discern, let alone measure. Therefore, this section concentrates on those ESSP actions that are designed to train specific individuals in specific institutions in defined aspects of policy research and analysis. This task was given to ESSP from the outset in 2004 and heavily underlined when phase II was approved in 2008. However, no plan to identify capacity gaps and appropriately calibrated ways to address them was laid down.

Capacity building is expected to improve the ability of people and organizations to do specific things, in this case design and undertake policy-focused ARD research. These

improvements in ability are expected to lead to more and better policy analysis that, in turn, is expected to improve the process of policy design and implementation.

To this end, ESSP uses the following instruments:

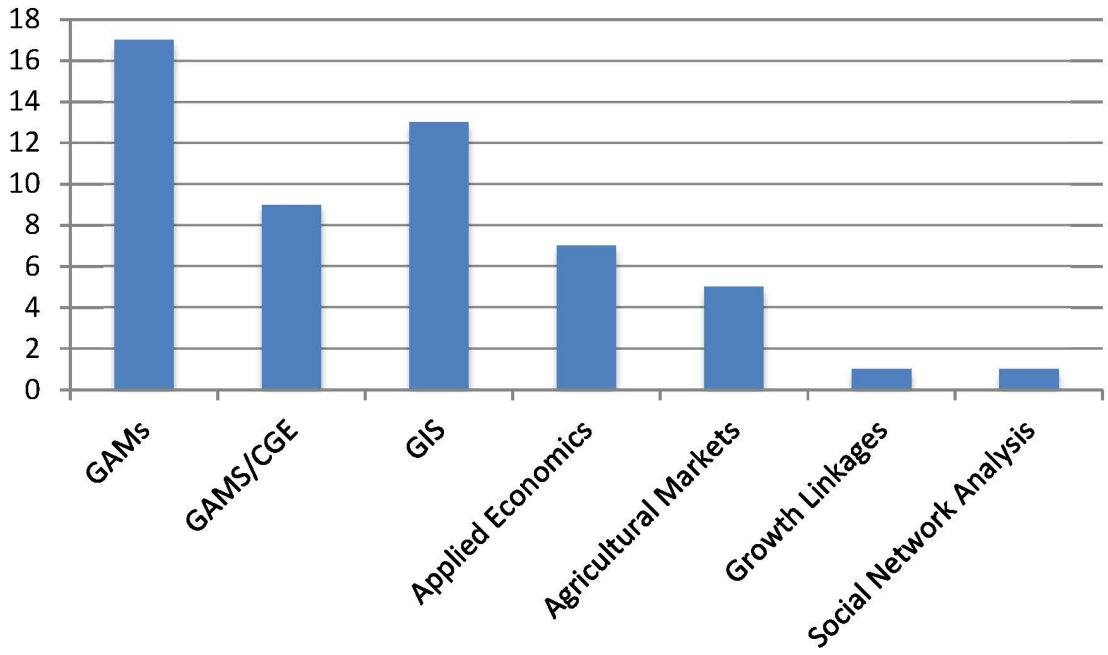
- Short and long training courses—mainly for students in Addis Ababa and regional capitals;
- Advanced degree training: MScs and PhDs;
- Institutional support to CSA and EDRI;
- Collaborative research, mainly with EDRI but also with Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) and the Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA); and
- Enumerator and Survey training for CSA staff.[62]

ESSP's training courses have been appropriately concentrated at the applied end of the policy research spectrum, stressing means rather than ends (Figure 5).[63] These have addressed a wide but predominantly junior audience: mainly graduate students in the nation's universities. The heavy concentration on the building and use of economic models is designed to create facility with and a willingness to use experimental methods—presumably to test alternative policy hypotheses. Spatial analysis too has received substantial attention and builds on the success of *Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy*, but goes well beyond simple mapping to explore more complex features of the geographic landscape and their relation to agricultural production and productivity; see, for example, Alemu and Spielman (2006) on the geography of food grains production or Schmidt and Kedir (2011) on urbanization and spatial connectivity.

[62] This is specialized training, mainly within the CSA, and is typically geared to survey work in which IFPRI/ESSP had a direct interest. As such, it is not discussed further here, although it almost certainly, but selectively, improved capacity in the CSA.

[63] Note, however, that the donor-commissioned midterm review of the ESSP argued that the range of skills being imparted was too narrow, given the needs identified by ESSP's Ethiopian partners (CIDA 2011).

Figure 5. ESSP provided training courses, 2005–11



Notes: CGE = computable general equilibrium; GAMS = the General Algebraic Modeling System—a high-level modeling system for mathematical programming and optimization. GIS = geographic information system. These courses have provided training to more than 800 participants. There were no courses in 2008 and only one in 2007.

Since 2009, ESSP has maintained detailed records on its training courses, including total trainee days, staff time, non-staff costs, etc.[64] ESSP reports these details as results. Unfortunately, they are not. Hard evidence on results, in the form of records of the perceived value of training, the numbers of participants subsequently engaged in policy research, findings from tracer studies, and so forth, are not available. Thus, this study was unable to establish the nature of any benefits arising from these training courses or to gain insights into their long-run impact, actual or potential.

Sitting somewhere between training courses and full-degree training is a program whereby ESSP assists and guides MSc economics students, mainly at the AAU, with their theses. This training is provided by ESSP research assistants and provides the students with an opportunity to work with a CGE model and a means whereby the research assistants can also deepen their understanding. During the academic year 2011–2012, 20 students were helped in this way.

Assessments of ESSP's activities in supporting institutions by funding advanced degree training and collaborative research also lack both qualitative and quantitative evidence; thus, performance assessment depends on anecdote. Apart from the many university students who have attended ESSP courses, the two principal institutions

[64] There is a less detailed record of what was done in earlier years.

benefitting from ESSP's capacity-building work have been the CSA and EDRI. The ESSP has worked closely with the CSA on the use of the geographic information system (GIS) and in refining data collection methods.

For EDRI, collaborative research also has been an important aid in building capacity, as has recruiting candidates for overseas MSc and, to a more limited degree, PhD training.[65] An annual average of about three MSc graduates a year has been maintained; most of these return to EDRI after graduation. However, the identification and placement of five candidates for PhD training has proved more elusive, owing to selection problems and a concern about EDRI's ability to retain such staff when they finish their education. In addition, the ESSP has helped EDRI build a functioning website and to strengthen other aspects of the institute.

The cumulative impact of these capacity-building initiatives can only be substantively assessed with time and the use of more sophisticated techniques of inquiry. For now, there is a strong likelihood that this work will pay significant dividends in the long run, if it is sustained. To reap this reward, some of those who have been trained must first gather further experience and then themselves become teachers and trainers; researchers who have collaborated with ESSP must themselves become research leaders; the EDRI must constantly refresh and maintain its improved status; and the CSA must continue to improve the quality of its work and its vital contribution to supporting future policy analyses.

Policy Outcomes and Impact

The ESSP is a substantive program of research into issues in Ethiopia's ARD policy arena. The foregoing sections of this chapter have outlined how ESSP operates and signaled areas of achievement and some shortcomings. But what does all this amount to?

The theory of change spelled out in Chapter 1 suggested that outputs in the form of policy research papers must be translated first into outcomes (the adoption and implementation of policy recommendations) and then impact (changes in the welfare of the millions who live and work on Ethiopia's farms and in other parts of the rural economy). We have already seen that this simple linear model tends to be attenuated in Ethiopia and sometimes blocked by ideology and other impediments. Nevertheless, IFPRI has delivered a significant volume of outputs, a few of which have also delivered discernible outcomes.

Outcomes

Among the numerous outputs of ESSP's research over the past eight years, several can be singled out as being of greater value than the rest, but few of the policy messages they contain have been adopted and implemented by GoE. By way of recapitulation, most of these outputs and associated outcomes are described below.

The economic geography of agricultural production. This work culminated in the publication of national and regional atlases of the Ethiopian rural economy (for example,

[65] EDRI interlocutors emphasized that the institute is not dependent on ESSP, noting that they have a mandate to conduct policy research on any or all aspects of the Ethiopian economy and that they have funds from both domestic and foreign sources.

Tadesse et al. 2006). These atlases were initially jointly produced by the ESSP and the CSA. However, the CSA has gradually assumed sole responsibility for producing subsequent editions, as well as regional atlases. The attendant expansion of CSA's range and capacity represents an important institutional gain arising from this work. More broadly, many observers noted that the spatially disaggregated information on the biophysical environment, access to services, demographic characteristics of the population, and crop and livestock production have considerably enhanced understanding among government officials and academics of Ethiopia's rural economy and its links to the urban economy.[66]

Cooperatives and other rural producer organizations. This work (for example, Bernard et al. 2010) suggested that (a) Ethiopian grain cooperatives do increase members' profits from crop sales, but that the beneficiaries do not tend to be the poorest smallholders; and (b) the effectiveness of cooperatives can be compromised if their membership becomes too large or too diverse or if they expand to include large numbers of nonmarketing services.[67] It is possible that the first of these findings inadvertently reinforced the GoE's preference for using rural cooperatives rather than private agents as its chosen instrument in agricultural input and output markets. If true, this may well represent a counter-productive effect of the research.

Factors constraining the efficient distribution of inputs. The relevant papers focused extensively on fertilizer, credit, and seed-supply issues (for example, Byerlee et al. 2007). This work clearly established that cereal production had been seriously constrained by input-market inefficiencies and that almost all the observed growth had come from expansion in the area cropped. Crop yields were being held back by a lack of improved seeds (a serious supply-side problem because of state ownership of and interference in the seeds industry) and slow growth in fertilizer consumption despite government efforts (through the extension service) to increase use. The policy implications of this crucial work seemed to be largely ignored, until perhaps the advent of the ATA in 2011. Two informants—one from IFPRI and another from the World Bank—both asserted that the document was "not pushed as hard as it might have been" by the ESSP Director; and both speculated that this was due to the controversial nature of the policy recommendations. The research was published as an IFPRI Discussion Paper and may therefore have had a lower profile, and hence less influence, in Ethiopia. Perhaps in recognition of this point the paper was reissued in 2011 as an ESSP Discussion Paper.

Sources of food price inflation. An EU-funded investigation (Rashid et al. 2008) debunked the main official explanations for the run-up in food prices in 2007 and 2008

[66] In addition, one knowledgeable informant indicated that the insights into the overlay of infrastructure, population, and agricultural production that were generated by IFPRI's spatial analytical work provided an important input into the development of the 2007 World Bank Country Economic Memorandum. Another indicated that IFPRI's GIS work generated information on fragmentation of landholdings that was instrumental in the formulation of USAID's work on land policy.

[67] The veracity of this finding has been questioned, however, by some informed observers who argue that (a) cooperatives often pay above market prices in order to capture business and thereby validate their role as the state's preferred instrument for agricultural marketing and (b) such overpaying has fatally compromised the financial viability of some cooperatives. By this line of reasoning, cooperatives are thus inefficient market agents.

(hoarding by traders, cross-border leakages). Instead, the authors found that inflationary macroeconomic policies and increased (largely urban) domestic demand were the main culprits. In addition, it found evidence that government production statistics were overstated by at least 30 percent. These were controversial findings that were not "accepted" by the GoE, but did gain considerable traction within the donor community. This work and some earlier unpublished work by the World Bank (2006) raised questions about the causes of the overstatement of production. This issue remains highly relevant but still not fully explored by either the ESSP or other analysts.

Foreign exchange issues. Research by Dorosh, Robinson, and Ahmed (2009) into foreign exchange rationing and by Dorosh and Ahmed (2009) on the relations between foreign exchange restrictions and wheat prices led to the devaluation in September 2010 of the birr and the removal of foreign exchange rationing.[68] These policy actions lowered wheat prices and enabled traders to access foreign exchange when needed. This, in turn, facilitated more timely imports of wheat and other grains, with a consequential steadying effect on food prices. According to several informed sources, IFPRI's work contributed to these events insofar as studies by others also reached similar conclusions. On the other hand, Dorosh and Ahmed had an unusually high degree of access to policymakers at the highest level.

Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX). From its beginning in 2004, research in the ESSP has addressed agricultural output markets in Ethiopia. This reflected the long-standing interest in this issue of the first head of the ESSP (Gabre-Madhin 1998; Gabre-Madhin 2001). These early papers, along with other ESSP research, argued strongly for Ethiopia to set up a commodity exchange for grains (for example, Gabre-Madhin 2005; Gabre-Madhin and Goggin 2005). This argument was predicated on observations that the existing market structure was highly fragmented, that transport-adjusted prices were variable across the country, that there were numerous informal impediments to interregional grain trade, that the law of contracts was ignored or only weakly implemented (so that contractual defaults were frequent), and that non-local price information was hard for traders to obtain. The culminating outcome of this research was the acceptance by the GoE that an ECX should be established.

The ECX was set up as a wholly state-owned undertaking and not a private sector company as originally proposed. The exchange was designed to "build the needed institutions from the ground up for grading and certifying quality, issuing warehouse receipts, trading, relaying market information to all actors, enforcing contracts, and ensuring payment and delivery" (Gabre-Madhin 2012). But while the ECX was designed to provide transparency in price discovery, price transmission, and contract enforcement, the exchange (and the research that underpinned its development) appears to have taken as given the profound limitations imposed by the GoE on private actors in the system.

The ECX is the most visible outcome of IFPRI's policy research in Ethiopia. Eleni Gabre-Madhin, the first head of the ESSP (who had access to the most important arbiters of policy in Ethiopia) was the prime mover in the establishment of the ECX and subsequently became its founding director. Bringing the institution into existence was a remarkable achievement in itself, one that required prodigious powers of persuasion and political skill.

[68] Ethiopia has operated a managed floating exchange rate regime since 1992.

But it also required that the ESSP marshal a solid research-based case for the value of a commodity exchange, a case that many throughout Ethiopia's nexus of government officials, donors, and policy researchers argue was not as well made as it might have been.

For better or worse, the broad recognition of IFPRI's role in the ECX's establishment means that IFPRI has a stake in the exchange's successes and failures. Its first year of operation was tumultuous, marked by early failure of the trade in cereals and a resultant government mandate requiring that most coffee—by far Ethiopia's most important traded commodity—be traded through the ECX (see Box C). The high emotions that accompanied these events have now abated somewhat. The substantial and growing volume of coffee (and more recently sesame) generates income that appears to have allowed the ECX to draw breath and take a more cautious approach to reinstituting trade in cereals. The ECX may yet be effective.

These observations are tentative, however, because no independent evaluation of the ECX has yet been undertaken.[69] Nor is it clear that adequate baseline data exist with which to evaluate the farm-level impacts of trading through the exchange on price discovery, price transmission, and transactions costs.[70] In short, meaningful assessment of the ECX's impact on Ethiopian producers and consumers remains an important but unaddressed question.

Impact

It follows from the foregoing that evidence of positive impact from the ESSP's efforts, even if anecdotal, is scarce. Few, if any, welfare changes plausibly attributable to ESSP's research are yet discernible. This is almost certainly explained, at least in part, by the GoE's ideological stance that has curtailed policy actions on agricultural input and output markets (the ECX notwithstanding). But other forces have also been at work. These relate to the way in which the research agenda is set and research priorities are established. Additionally, the broad spectrum of research topics pursued under the aegis of ESSP has meant that research topics are seldom treated more than once or from different perspectives.

It may also be due to the lengthy way in which ideas enter the policy arena in Ethiopia. The long-elapsed periods that seem to exist between when a policy change is first mooted and when policy changes and implementation actually ensue may allow attributable impact to be observed in the years ahead. The advent of the ATA, which has certainly taken up a number of policy items (many arising from ESSP and IFPRI work) for implementation, may be the catalyst for change that so far has been missing.

[69] There are serious but as-yet-unanswered calls by the donors who have funded the ECX for such an evaluation.

[70] Two knowledgeable informants reported that an initial plan in 2007 to collect the requisite baseline farm-level and market data for pursuing such an evaluation was scrapped for unknown reasons when the ECX was established.

Box C. Impacts of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange

The Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX) was officially registered in March 2008, with the first trades occurring the following month. It represented the culmination of years of IFPRI research on the topic conducted by Eleni Gabre-Madhin, the first head of the ESSP, and her coauthors on aspects of, and impediments to, the efficient working of Ethiopia's grain markets; and it followed a two-year period of feverish institutional design (Gabre-Madhin 2012).

The early days of the ECX's existence were quite turbulent. There was very little grain actually traded on the exchange during its first few months. Advocates of the ECX tend to blame this shortcoming on the food price run-up that occurred in 2008 (Gabre-Madhin 2012) or on the reticence of traders to participate due to fears of having to pay taxes on grain transactions (Gabre-Madhin, personal communication). Other interlocutors, on the other hand, ascribe it to an inadequate understanding of the atomized nature of Ethiopia's grain markets or to the fact that while the exchange was envisaged as a purely private entity, it was in fact set up as a wholly state-owned enterprise.

Regardless of the reason, the failure of the ECX to gain traction in grain trading was resolved by passage of a law (in July 2008) requiring that all coffee not directly exported by farmers be traded through the ECX. This government-ordered bailout was highly controversial, as a well-established—albeit somewhat corrupt—auction system for coffee trading had been in place for some time. The overnight dismantling of this system resulted in tension and even violent conflict between traders and ECX officials that was slow to be resolved and has left a lingering resentment among many coffee traders. Nevertheless, over the last two or three years the volume of trade passing through the exchange has grown substantially (as have the revenues accruing to the exchange). Also, since 2010, trading in sesame has been actively encouraged together with pulses but to a much lesser extent. Moreover, since 2010, the World Food Programme's procurement of maize for food-assistance purposes has been transacted through the ECX. But trade in cereals by private grain traders remains extremely small.

This review revealed a remarkably wide array of opinions about the ECX's impacts on traders and farmers—some sanguine, others not. With regard to everyday performance, positive outcomes reported by various interlocutors included improvements in warehousing (due to the institution of a warehouse receipt system); substantially better enforcement of contracts; more transparency in price information provided to smallholders (for selected crops); and efficiency gains attributable to fewer links in the value chain for traded commodities (coffee, sesame, and pulses). On the other hand, negative outcomes mentioned by these same interlocutors include higher costs for some marketing functions and improper and more complicated grading that, according to some, has caused the overall efficiency of the coffee-marketing system to decline, has upset some large international buyers, and has created new opportunities for corruption. However, because the ECX has not been subject to a comprehensive external review, judgment about these competing claims—not to mention evaluation of the overall impact of the ECX on traders and farmers—is currently impossible. Such a review is sorely needed. A meaningful review should, inter alia, address the following fundamental issues:

(1) The extent to which the exchange can achieve its goal of improving the efficiency of the grains market while it is a government-owned entity;
(2) The degree to which the benefits from increased market efficiency are captured by farmers (for example, via changes in marketing margins and more rapid and widespread price transmission); and
(3) The wisdom and value of "rescuing" the exchange by giving it a government-mandated monopoly in coffee, particularly recalling that coffee had an effective (but imperfect) marketing system before it was "nationalized."

6. A SUMMATION

> *"He knew that the tale he had to tell could not be one of final victory. It could be only the record of what had to be done, and what assuredly would have to be done again ...."* Albert Camus, *The Plague*

As is typical of many evaluations of policy-oriented research, there is insufficient empirical evidence about outcomes and impact to permit a properly quantified cost-benefit analysis of IFPRI's contribution to ARD policy formation in Ethiopia. Nevertheless, the concept of costs versus benefits represents a useful way of thinking about the effects of IFPRI's policy research in Ethiopia. Cost-benefit analysis is typically deployed as a decisionmaking tool in the ex-ante appraisal of public investments. As a result, cost-benefit analysis is useful in situations such as that considered in this study, in which benefits in the form of welfare gains resulting from past policy research have not yet emerged but may reasonably be expected to do so in the future.

Accordingly, this concluding chapter draws together in a descriptive cost-benefit framework what can be discerned about the outcomes and impact of IFPRI's policy-focused research in Ethiopia. The chapter is organized as follows. First, the principal elements constituting the stream of benefits are outlined. Second, these benefits are compared with the costs associated with IFPRI's research activities. Third, a somewhat speculative treatment of a no-IFPRI counterfactual is offered. The final section offers some lessons learned about the conduct and management of long-term country-specific research efforts.

Gross Benefits

The preceding chapters have discussed a wide range of outputs and outcomes of IFPRI's research effort in Ethiopia since 1995. The associated benefits are summarized below.

Knowledge creation and spillovers. As this study has made amply clear, IFPRI's activities in Ethiopia have generated a steady stream of high-quality research output across a number of thematic areas. IFPRI's reputation for conducting high-quality, scholarly research is well known: lauded in many quarters, disparaged (as "too academic" for effective policy advice) in some. Be that as it may, by the standards of academia the totality of IFPRI's research output in Ethiopia is quite impressive.

Substantial benefits flow from the knowledge so generated. It has produced evidence-based policy recommendations. It has contributed, via the generation of IPGs, to other research endeavors, both within and outside of Ethiopia. It has played a key role in underpinning the formation and operation of a number of important Ethiopian organizations, most notably the PSNP, the ECX, and the ATA. In addition, IFPRI has been instrumental in producing a number of "intellectual institutions," such as the ERHS, the GIS-based atlases, and the Ethiopian CGE model, that facilitate further generation of knowledge.

Capacity building. IFPRI's contributions to capacity building in the CSA, EDRI, and some universities are likely to produce a flow of additional benefits over the long run. These benefits emanate from human capital formation generally—in particular, improvements in

the ability of Ethiopian partners to create, process, and analyze information and ultimately to deliver more effective policy advice. Specific examples that have been mentioned in this review include training activities (both formal and informal) in data collection and survey techniques, social accounting frameworks, semi-input-output analysis, and ways to build and use CGE models.

Influence on development thinking in the GoE. Here the evidence is thinner. Mellor and Colman (2007) argued strongly—but without citing evidence—that even in its early years the ESSP had influenced GoE thinking about ARD and the policy content of Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) (GoE 2006), the government's then-current five-year plan. Similarly, one or two interlocutors suggested that GoE's development of the current Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) (GoE 2010) benefited from IFPRI's policy analysis, but these assertions are hard to verify.

The nature of the influence in this part of the benefits stream is subtle and difficult to pin down definitively. The CEA to the prime minister, an influential and knowledgeable donor, and the past heads of the ESSP asserted with certitude that IFPRI had raised the level of debate about ARD policy and strategy by creating an environment of evidence-based discussion.[71] Such an increase in openness and transparency in framing policy is a valuable, if unquantifiable, benefit.

Influence on donor thinking. There is widespread acknowledgement within the donor community in Ethiopia that IFPRI's research has contributed substantially both to the establishment of donor priorities and to donor efforts to support GoE policies consistent with those priorities. The substantial influence IFPRI's work has had on the design and implementation of the PSNP is a particularly clear example. The contribution of IFPRI's research work to the donor-funded Agricultural Growth Program and its agreement to monitor and evaluate this program is another. Additionally, some of IFPRI's work on land management issues was acknowledged to have influenced USAID's approach to its pilot project addressing land tenure issues and title certification. DfID too has openly requested briefs from IFPRI on matters of rural policy. These latter benefits are notable examples of the positive externalities envisaged when the ESSP was established.

Institutional change. As noted in earlier chapters, IFPRI has contributed strongly to institutional change. Most notably, IFPRI was the primary and persistent advocate of the ECX, and IFPRI has undertaken (or overseen) key studies contributing to the formation and early operations of the ATA. These two important and highly visible organizations constitute important milestones along the road of rural policy change. They are to be seen as key steps in the implementation of new policy. However, as has also been noted, both organizations are in their infancy. So, despite considerable promise, substantial uncertainty surrounds the size and nature of any future benefits.

IFPRI has also played a central role in the development of important intellectual institutions within Ethiopia. Specific examples noted in this study include ERHS, GIS capability within the CSA, and the Ethiopian CGE model. These are intermediate products whose use

[71] An example of this is a high-profile 2010 debate sponsored by IFPRI in which the relative merits of agriculture-led versus industrial-focused approaches to development in Ethiopia were debated by John Mellor and Stefan Dercon.

enables or facilitates knowledge creation. Their widespread use has generated substantial benefits that, while difficult to quantify, are widely acknowledged.

Welfare gains. The primary welfare benefits that have been identified in this study are those accruing to participants in the PSNP, who are many of Ethiopia's poorest citizens. These benefits, in the form of increases in reported household food security and assets, are huge, although they remain largely unquantified in monetary terms.

Benefits versus Costs

IFPRI spent some $20.2 million on its policy research and related activities in Ethiopia over the years 1995–2010. To this should be added some modest outlays by Ethiopian institutions (to account for collaborative activity), but that amount is unknown. Against this must be weighed the largely unquantifiable gross benefits stemming from those policy research outcomes adduced above.

The one element of IFPRI's portfolio of research activities that lends itself to (very) rough quantification is the benefit stream associated with PSNP M&E. Table 6 provides such an exercise solely for the estimated food security benefits for households that received payments from working on public works for five years.[72] A couple of assumptions are embedded in these computations: (a) the fraction of sampled households receiving five years of benefits accurately reflects the coverage of the program; and (b) the value of a day's worth of food security is set at 40 percent of the international standard of extreme poverty.[73]

The results suggest that IFPRI's contributions to the effectiveness of this one element of the PSNP has produced benefits in excess of $37.8 million—an amount that is 29 times greater than the $1.3 million spent on IFPRI's monitoring of the PSNP. Indeed, these net benefits exceed (by more than 85 percent) the entire amount of money spent by IFPRI on *all* research activities between 1995 and 2010.

[72] The use of five-year participants reflects the identification strategy used by Guush et al. (2011) to delineate treated versus control households. As discussed in Box A, the average treatment effects estimated in the analysis effectively measure the cumulative impact of operational changes that resulted from IFPRI's M&E activities. Note further that this excludes a number of other statistically significant benefits associated with the PSNP. These other benefits include food security improvements associated with HABP participation, changes in livestock holdings, and modest annual increases in household grain production.

[73] This may be regarded as a very conservative assumption, given that the average propensity to consume food by extremely poor households can reach levels of 80 percent or more.

Table 6. A rough quantification of the household food security improvement from public works (PW) payments for five years

	Variable	Amount
(a)	Number of people served by the program	7 million
(b)	Fraction of households receiving PW payments for five years[a]	34.9 percent
(c)	**Number of people receiving PW payments for five years (a × b)**	**2.44 million**
(d)	Increased number of food-secure days per year due to receipt of five years of PW payments (1.05 months[b] x 30 days/month)	31 days/year
(e)	Value of one day's worth of food (assumed to be 40 percent of the $1.25/day international definition of extreme poverty)	$0.50/day
(f)	**Value per person per year of additional food security (d × e)**	**$15.50**
(g)	**Total value (c × f)**	**$37.8 million**

[a] Assumes that fraction of sampled individuals receiving benefits for five years is identical to the fraction for all PSNP recipients.
[b] This is the average treatment effect estimated by Guush et al. (2011).

Alternatively, it is instructive to consider the gross amounts invested by the donor community in the PSNP. To date, the overall expenditure on the PSNP has been about $3.0 billion. Donors have recently committed an additional $2.3 billion to be spent over the next five years to raise total outlays to over $5.3 billion. If IFPRI's contributions to the PSNP led to an incremental increase in net benefits for the PSNP that amounted to *only 0.01 percent* of PSNP total costs those benefits would amount to some $53 million—again, well above the entire cost of IFPRI's outlays on research over the period 1995–2010. In other words, even if a ridiculously low rate of return on IFPRI's PSNP activities is assumed, it is safe to conclude that, on the basis of this one program alone, the value of IFPRI's research in Ethiopia has far exceeded its costs.

The Counterfactual

Evaluating the net benefits of IFPRI's Ethiopia research requires the counterfactual—what would have happened if IFPRI had not undertaken any ARD policy research in Ethiopia—to be examined. This is a difficult task, insofar as less is known about alternative research institutions and their relations with the GoE. Still, some speculation is worthwhile.

Possible alternatives to IFPRI and the ESSP. Given the history of other research institutions in Ethiopia—the CSAE at Oxford University, Tufts University, Michigan State University, and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at Sussex University—it is likely that at least some of the benefits adduced above would have been delivered by other institutions. However, with the exception of the CSAE, none of these institutions has such a long history as IFPRI in Ethiopia, nor the political and cultural sensitivity required to operate as effectively as IFPRI has within Ethiopia's unique policy arena. Hence, they would have some cultural ground to make up as well as contacts to cultivate. Moreover, none of them has the depth of global rural research experience possessed by IFPRI. Therefore, it is likely

that alternative institutions would have been significantly less productive than IFPRI. But most of all, IFPRI had the advantage of what this study has called "idiosyncrasy"—that is, the close relationships with, and trust of, key high-level bureaucrats and even the prime minister. These unique advantages, although not without some downsides, make it very unlikely that some of the more important outcomes (for example, the ECX) could or would have been delivered by others.

Would Ethiopia's ARD trajectory have been different? This is an important question, but one for which the answer is largely imponderable. In large part this is because the benefits from IFPRI's research have mostly not yet materialized. Thus, there is no benchmark against which alternative growth paths can be assessed. On balance though, and taking account of the impediments posed by the GoE's ideological stance, it seems highly unlikely that a faster growth trajectory would have prevailed absent IFPRI. All in all, it seems likely that there would have been a lower trajectory under the counterfactual.

Lessons Learned

This study has brought to light a number of aspects of IFPRI's long-term involvement in policy research in Ethiopia that have implications for the management of long-term country-specific research efforts, both in Ethiopia and elsewhere. This final section provides a brief recounting of lessons learned in this regard. Many of these are particularly germane to the ESSP, as that unit seems likely to remain the focal point for IFPRI's efforts in Ethiopia into the foreseeable future.

Policy Advocacy and Research

IFPRI's reputation for doing rigorous economic research is unassailable. However, translating high-quality research into effective advocacy for policy change is by no means inevitable. As has been made abundantly clear in this study, a mismatch between the prevailing ideology of the GoE and the neo-classical spirit underpinning IFPRI research poses a fundamental obstacle to the effectiveness of IFPRI (and other external actors) in influencing policy in Ethiopia.[74]

Nevertheless, it is also the case that as a general rule (and with some notable exceptions) the research abilities of IFPRI staff exceed the abilities of those same individuals to use research findings to advocate changes in policy. Simply put, effective advocacy involves a somewhat different skill set than that required for excellent research—a skill set in which the ability to communicate effectively with "lay" audiences trumps methodological niceties. This study has in several instances noted areas in which policy advocacy could be improved. These include

- crafting policy briefs in which key policy insights and recommendations are the main focus, rather than the procedures used to arrive at those insights and recommendations;
- cultivating the capability—or at least partially refocusing the efforts— of in-country staff to examine existing relevant evidence on a given issue or issues from multiple

[74] The death of Meles Zenawi in August 2012 may invalidate this observation.

perspectives and through an interdisciplinary lens in a manner akin to the approach taken in World Bank sector studies; and

- getting more from communications and advocacy by, inter alia, committing more effort and resources to editorial and presentational skills and developing a cutting-edge website.

Priority Setting

There is a case to be made for establishing a formal process to identify policy gaps and to determine which gaps, if closed, are likely to have the biggest payoffs within the prevailing political economy. This study uncovered no evidence that such activities take place within ESSP; rather, the strong impression gained is that a substantial portion of the research that is conducted emanates in the first instance from the interests and specific skills of the researchers involved. While this is an excellent model for generating publishable research, it is somewhat less promising in terms of generating effective, demand-led policy advice—and subsequently influencing policy.

The Perils of Idiosyncrasy

Dependency on skills and relationships embodied in a few individuals to cultivate institutional connections within Ethiopia's policy milieu—what has been termed here "idiosyncrasy"—is a very striking feature of the ESSP. This has, by and large, worked to the advantage of the ESSP so far. The key individuals—in particular, the two program heads during the time period considered in this study—were able to draw upon very impressive personal contacts as well as their political and diplomatic skills to successfully navigate Ethiopia's complex policy arena. Moreover, the efforts of these individuals would appear to have created significant social capital that the ESSP can draw on in the future.

However, two somewhat troublesome issues related to this idiosyncrasy have been identified in this study. First, there is some evidence that it has played a significant role in the choosing of research questions pursued by the ESSP. It seems more than a coincidence that the particular research interests of the ESSP program heads have received more research emphasis than might have otherwise been the case.

Second, idiosyncrasy is not a learned or taught skill; neither is it a replicable commodity. As such, it confers a certain amount of organizational vulnerability insofar as leadership (of both the ESSP and the GoE) changes over time. It is difficult to envisage just how the ESSP model could be altered (other than through more rigorous priority setting) to reduce this source of vulnerability, at least in the short run. Ultimately, the centrality of idiosyncrasy is likely to diminish only after improvements in domestic capacity to conduct policy research and to promote its findings.

Avoiding Institutional Capture

Fundamental to the ESSP's mission is the idea that its research agenda should be demand-led. This, in combination with the highly political environment within which its research is conducted, has meant that the ESSP is vulnerable to institutional capture. By and large, IFPRI has managed to maintain its integrity and independence under these circumstances. However, it also appears that IFPRI has only obliquely addressed certain sensitive topics—most notably, those related to land tenure and land rights—despite their undeniable

importance. And certain choices made in the run-up to the founding of the ECX—for example, the decision not to collect baseline data on price discovery and price transmission—suggest that the objectivity of IFPRI's research mandate has sometimes been compromised.

Ultimately, this is an issue of balance. The threat of capture and the delicate efforts required to avoid it are probably an essential "price of doing business" for the ESSP, in much the same way that idiosyncrasy is likely to play a central part in ESSP's model of policy research. Nevertheless, because intellectual independence—as well as the *perception* of intellectual independence—is vital to IFPRI's effectiveness over the long run, this is a management issue that merits careful attention.

Improving Capacity Building

Capacity building is an explicit objective of the ESSP, especially ESSP II. It seems clear that this is the area in which IFPRI has been least effective. This is not due to a lack of effort on the part of IFPRI staff; rather, it has more to do with the way this function has been structured—that is, around ad hoc training activities in a few specific areas.

Some investments of time and effort by IFPRI staff in training activities *have* paid off handsomely—most notably the GIS training that established substantial spatial analytical capacity within the CSA. That particular example is instructive, however, in that the training was also combined with very direct and hands-on collaborative interactions between IFPRI and CSA staff after the training occurred.

More generally, it is also highly desirable to pursue innovative means of promoting substantially more overseas graduate training of current and future Ethiopian researchers as a means of entrenching independent and critical thinking within Ethiopia's policy arena.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Finally, the process of conducting this study has made very clear to the study team the dearth of ongoing efforts to monitor and evaluate research in Ethiopia as it occurs. Much valuable information relevant to the conduct and influence of research is lost as memories fade or individuals with knowledge of specific research activities relocate. Some of this lost information represents a foregone opportunity to identify salient current research needs (or, perhaps, to avoid retracing false steps).

This too is a management issue, one that probably applies in greater force to IFPRI headquarters in Washington. Quality M&E may be expected to pay high dividends on a number of fronts: by sustaining long-run government and donor support, by providing learning and feedback loops, and by providing solid empirical data on outputs and, with time, outcomes. As such, adequate staffing and funding of an effective M&E unit would greatly support IFPRI's commitment to being an effective and central player in Ethiopia's policy arena.

References

Abdulai, A., C.B. Barrett, and J. Hoddinott. 2005. "Does Food Aid Really Have Disincentive Effects? New Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa." *World Development* 33 (10): 1689–1704.

Alemu, D., and D. Spielman. 2006. "Geography of Small-Holders' Commercialization: The Case of Food Grains in Ethiopia." Paper presented at the 2006 ESSP Policy Conference. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Berhane, G., J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar, and A.S. Taffesse. 2011. *The Impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Nets and Household Asset Building Programme: 2006–2010*. Evaluation Report. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Bernard, T., D.J. Spielman, A.S. Taffesse, and E.Z. Gabre-Madhin. 2010. *Cooperatives for Staple Crop Marketing: Evidence from Ethiopia*. Research Monograph 164. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Byerlee, D., D. Alemu, D.J. Spielman, and M. Gautam. 2007. *Policies to Promote Cereal Intensification in Ethiopia: A Review of Evidence and Experience*. IFPRI Discussion Paper 00707. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

CGIAR Science Council. 2008. *Impact Assessment of Policy-Oriented Research in the CGIAR: Evidence and Insights from Case Studies.* A study commissioned by the Science Council Standing Panel on Impact Assessment. Unpublished, CGIAR Science Council Secretariat, Rome, Italy.

Chamberlin, J., J. Pender, and B. Yu. 2006. *Development Domains for Ethiopia: Capturing the Geographical Context of Smallholder Development Options*. DSDG Discussion Paper 43. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency). 2011. *Ethiopia Country Program Evaluation 2003–2004 to 2008–2009: Synthesis Report*. Gatineau, Quebec, Canada.

Davis, K., J. Ekboir, W. Mekasha, C. Ochieng, D. J. Spielman, and E. Zerfu. 2007. *Strengthening Agricultural Education and Training in Sub-Saharan Africa from an Innovation Systems Perspective.* IFPRI Discussion Paper 00736. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Davis, K., B. Swanson, and D. Amudavi. 2009. *Review and Recommendations for Strengthening the Agricultural Extension System in Ethiopia*. Report to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Davis, K., B. Swanson, D. Amudavi, D. A. Mekonnen, A. Flohrs, J. Riese et al. 2010. *In-depth assessment of the public agricultural extension system of Ethiopia and recommendations for improvement*. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01041. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Dercon, S., D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, and T. Woldehanna. 2008. *Growth, Poverty and Chronic Poverty in Rural Ethiopia: Evidence from 15 Communities, 1994–2004*. Background paper for the Chronic Poverty Report. Manchester, UK: Chronic Poverty Research Centre.

Dercon, S., D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, and T. Woldehanna. 2009. "The Impact of Agricultural Extension and Roads on Poverty and Consumption Growth in Fifteen Ethiopian Villages." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 91(4): 1007–1021.

Dercon, S. and R.V. Hill. 2009. "Growth from Agriculture in Ethiopia: Identifying Key Constraints." Paper prepared as part of a UK Department for International Development (DfID) study on Agriculture and Growth in Ethiopia. Unpublished, DfID, London.

Dercon, S. and J. Hoddinott. 2004. "The Ethiopian Rural Household Surveys: Introduction." Unpublished working paper, Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Dercon, S. and J. Hoddinott. 2005. "Health, Shocks, and Poverty Persistence." In *Insurance Against Poverty*, edited by S. Dercon, pp. 124–136. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Dercon, S., J. Hoddinott, and P. Krishnan. 2009. "Networks and Informal Mutual Support in 15 Ethiopian Villages." In *Institutional Economics Perspectives on African Agricultural Development*, edited by J.F. Kirsten, A.R. Dorward, C. Poulton, and N. Vink, pp. 273–286. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Devereaux, S. and B. Guenthe. 2009. "Agriculture and Social Protection in Ethiopia." Future Agricultures Working Paper 008. London: UK Department for International Development.

Diao, X., and A.N. Pratt with M. Gautam, J. Keough, J. Chamberlin, L. You, D. Puetz, D. Resnick, and B. Yu. 2005. "Growth Options and Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia: A Spatial Economywide Model Analysis for 2004–2015." DSGD Discussion Paper 20. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Dorosh, P. and H. Ahmed. 2009. "Foreign Exchange Rationing, Wheat Markets and Food Security in Ethiopia." ESSP II Discussion Paper 4. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Dorosh, P., S. Robinson, and H. Ahmed. 2009. "Economic Implications of Foreign Exchange Rationing in Ethiopia." ESSP II Discussion Paper 9. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Dorosh, P. and J. Thurlow. 2009. "Implications of Accelerated Agricultural Growth on Household Incomes and Poverty in Ethiopia: A General Equilibrium Analysis." ESSP II Discussion Paper 2. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Dorosh, P. and J. Thurlow. 2011. Urbanization and Economic Transformation: A CGE Analysis for Ethiopia. ESSP II Working Paper 14. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Dorosh, P. and S. Rashid. 2012. *Food and Agriculture in Ethiopia: Progress and Policy Changes*. Philadelphia: International Food Policy Research Institute and the University of Pennsylvania Press.

English, J. and M. Renkow. 2007. "The Impacts of IFPRI's Global Research Program on the Sustainable Development of Less Favored Areas." Impact Assessment Discussion Paper 26. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Government of Ethiopia (GoE), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. 2006. *Building on Progress: A Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), 2006–2010*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Government of Ethiopia (GoE), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. 2010. *Growth and Transformation Plan, 2010–11 to 2014–15: Volume 1*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Ethiopia Strategy Support Program. 2004. Program Description: A Collaborative Program of International Food Policy Research Institute, Ethiopian Development Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. Unpublished, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.

Fan, S., P.B.R. Hazell, and S.K. Thorat. 1999. "Linkages between Government Spending, Growth, and Poverty in Rural India." IFPRI Research Report 110. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Fan, S., L. Zhang, and X. Zhang. 2002. *Growth, Inequality, and Poverty in Rural China: The Role of Public Investments.* Research Report 125. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Gabre-Madhin, E. 1998. *Transaction Costs, Institutions, and Contractual Choices in the Ethiopian Grain Market*. PhD dissertation, Stanford University, CA, USA.

Gabre-Madhin, E. 2001. "The Role of Intermediaries in Enhancing Market Efficiency in the Ethiopian Grain Market." *Agricultural Economics* 25 (2–3): 311–320.

Gabre-Madhin, E.Z. 2005. "Getting Markets Right." Paper presented at the workshop "Managing Food Price Instability in Low-Income Countries." Washington, DC, February 28–March 1.

Gabre-Madhin, E. 2012. "A Market for Abdu: Creating a Commodity Exchange in Ethiopia." IFPRI Occasional Essay 3. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Gabre-Madhin, E., C.B. Barrett, and P.A. Dorosh. 2002. "Technological Change and Price Effects in Agriculture: Conceptual and Comparative Perspectives." MTID Discussion Paper 62. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Gabre-Madhin, E.Z. and I. Goggin. 2005. "Does Ethiopia Need a Commodity Exchange? An Integrated Approach to Market Development." EDRI-ESSP Policy Working Paper 4. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Gardner, B.L. 2008. "Methods of Assessing Policy-Oriented Research: A Review." In *Impact Assessment of Policy-Oriented Research in the CGIAR: Evidence and Insights from Case Studies,* edited by CGIAR Science Council. Study commissioned by the Science Council Standing Panel on Impact Assessment. Rome, Italy: CGIAR Science Council Secretariat.

Gilligan, D., J. Hoddinott, and A. Taffesse. 2009. "The Impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme and Its Linkages." *Journal of Development Studies* 45(10): 1684–1706.

Guush, B., J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar, A.S. Taffesse, M.T. Diressie, Y. Yohannes, R. Sabates-Wheeler, M. Handino, J. Lind, M. Tefera, and F. Sima. 2011. "Evaluation of Ethiopia's Food Security Program: Documenting Progress in the Implementation of the Productive Safety Nets Programme and the Household Asset Building Programme." Project evaluation document. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Haggblade, S.J., P.B.R. Hazell, and J. Brown. 1989. "Farm-Nonfarm Linkages in Rural Sub-Saharan Africa. *World Development* 17(8): 1173–1201.

Hill, Ruth Vargas and M. Robles. 2011. *Flexible Insurance for Heterogeneous Farmers Results from a Small-Scale Pilot in Ethiopia*. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01092. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

International Food Policy Research Institute. 2005. "IFPRI's Strategy: Toward Food and Nutrition Security: Food Policy Research, Capacity Strengthening, and Policy Communications. Washington, DC.

Johnston, B. and J. Mellor. 1961. "The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development." *American Economic Review* 51: 566–593.

Krugman, P. 2004. *Assessing the Benefits of Economics Research: What Are the Problems?* In *What's Economics Worth?*, edited by P.G. Pardey and H.H. Smith. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Little, P.D., M.P. Stone, T. Mogues, A.P. Castro, and W. Negatu. 2006. "'Moving in Place': Drought and Poverty Dynamics in South Wollo, Ethiopia." *Journal of Development Studies* 42(2): 200–225.

Mani, S., J. Hoddinott, and J. Strauss. 2010. *Long-Term Impact of Investments in Early Schooling: Evidence from Ethiopia*. IFPRI Discussion Paper 00981. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Masset, E., R. Mulmi, and A. Sumner. 2011. *Does Research Reduce Poverty? Assessing the Welfare Impacts of Policy-Oriented Research in Agriculture*. IDS Working Paper 360. Unpublished, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, UK.

McClintock, C. 2004. "Using Narrative Methods to Link Program Evaluation and Organization Development." *The Evaluation Exchange* 9(4): 14–15.

Mellor, J., and D. Colman. 2007. "Review of the Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP)." Draft report submitted to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), processed. Unpublished, IFPRI, Washington, DC.

Mellor, J. and D. Colman. 2008. "ESSP Phase II, 2008–2012: A Proposal for Capacity Strengthening, Sustainable Impact, and a Graceful Exit." Proposal submitted to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Unpublished, IFPRI, Washington, DC.

Mogues, T. 2011. "The Bang for the Birr: Public Expenditures and Rural Welfare in Ethiopia." *Journal of Development Studies* 47(5): 735–752.

Mogues, T., M.J. Cohen, R. Birner, M. Lemma, J. Randriamamonjy, F. Tadesse, and Z. Paulos. 2009. "The Governance of Service Delivery for the Poor and Women: A Study of Rural Water Supply in Ethiopia." ESSP II Discussion Paper 2. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Nyerere, J.K. 1968. *Freedom and Socialism*. Dar es Salaam: Oxford University Press.

Paarlberg, R. 2005. "Regional Policy Networks: IFPRI's Experience with Decentralization." Impact Assessment Discussion Paper 24. Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Pender, J., F. Place, and S. Ehui, eds. 2006. *Sustainable Land Management: Lessons from the East African Highlands*. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Rashid, S. 2010. "Intercommodity Price Transmission and Food Price Policies: An Analysis of Ethiopian Cereal Markets." IFPRI Discussion Paper 1079. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Rashid, S., N. Minot, R.V. Hill, G. Ayele, D. Alemu, et al. 2008. "The Cereal Availability in Ethiopia, 2007/2008: A Study in Support of the Mars-Food Action of the European Union." Final Technical Report of the Project Contract Notice No. 2007/S157–195175 in the O.J.C.E of 17/08/2007. Unpublished.

Robinson, S., D. Willenbockel, and K. Strzepek. 2012. "A Dynamic General Equilibrium Analysis of Adaptation to Climate Change in Ethiopia." *Review of Development Economics* 16(3): 489–502.

Ryan, J.G. and J.L. Garrett. 2003. *The Impact of Economic Policy Research: Lessons on Attribution and Evaluation from IFPRI.* Impact Assessment Discussion Paper 20. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Schmidt, E. and K. Kedir. 2011. "Urbanization and Spatial Connectivity in Ethiopia: Urban Growth Analysis Using GIS." ESSP II Discussion Paper 3. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Spielman, D.J., J. Ekboir, K. Davis, and C.M.O. Ochieng. 2008. "An Innovation Systems Perspective on Strengthening Agricultural Education and Training in Sub-Saharan Africa." *Agricultural Systems* 98(1): 1–9.

TAC Secretariat. 1985. Report of then External Program Review of the International Food Policy Research Institute, processed. Unpublished, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Tadesse, M., B. Alemu, G. Bekele, T. Tebikew, J. Chamberlin, and T. Benson. 2006. *Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopian Development Research Institute, and International Food Policy Research Institute.

Walker, T., J. Ryan, and T. Kelley. 2010. "Impact Assessment of Policy-Oriented International Agricultural Research: Evidence and Insights from Case Studies." *World Development* 38(10): 1453–1461.

Webb, P., and J. von Braun. 1994. *Famine and Food Security in Ethiopia: Lessons for Africa*. Chichester, UK: John Wiley and Sons.

Weible, Christopher, M., P. Sabatier, and K. McQueen. 2009. "Themes and Variations: Taking Stock of the Advocacy Coalition Framework." *Policy Studies Journal* 37(1): 121-140.

Weiss, C. 1979. "The Many Meanings of Research Utilization." *Public Administration Review* 39: 326–431.

World Bank. 2006. "Ethiopia: Policies for Pro-Poor Agricultural Growth." Unpublished report, Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Africa Region Unit. Washington, DC.

World Bank. 2007. "Ethiopia Accelerating Equitable Growth: Country Economic Memorandum." Report No. 38662–ET. Unpublished, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Washington, DC.

You, U., S. Wood, U. Wood-Sichra, and J. Chamberlin. 2007. "Generating Plausible Crop Distribution Maps for Sub-Saharan Africa Using a Spatial Allocation Model." *Information Development* 23(2–3): 151–159.

ANNEX 1: Individuals Interviewed

I. Contacts in Ethiopia

Stephen Sandiford, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Etenesh Bekele, CIDA

Paul Dorosh, IFPRI

Dr. Abebe Hailegebriel, African Union

Laketch Micheal, World Bank

Matt Hobson, World Bank (PSNP Donor Consortium coordinator)

Berhanu Gebremehdin, ILRI

Achim Fock, World Bank

Berhanu Lakew, UK Department for International Development (DfID)

John Graham, US Agency for International Development (USAID) (senior policy and strategic analysis adviser)

Cullen Hughes, USAID

Abu Yadetta, Eshetu Mulatu, European Union

Geerit Noordham, Netherlands Embassy (economic attaché)

Techane Adugna, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Bart Minten, IFPRI (Ethiopia Strategy Support Program [ESSP] Leader, Development Strategy and Governance Division [DSGD])

Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, IFPRI (ESSP, DSGD)

Geerte Westenbring, Netherlands Embassy (Agricultural Attaché)

Wout Soer, World Bank (Head of PSNP Implementation)

Dawit Alemu, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (Head of Social Science Research)

H. E. Ato Tefera Derebew, Minister of Agriculture

Ato Getachew Yoseph, Head of EDRI

H. E Ato Newai Gebre-Ab, Chief Economic Advisor to the PM

Wondirad Mandefero, State Minister of Agriculture (Crops, Livestock, and Extension)

Hashim Ahmed, EDRI (Deputy to Ato Newai)

Teklu Tesfaye, World Bank (Senior Agricultural Specialist)

Alemu Mekonnen, AAU and EEEPF

Samaria Zekaria, CSA (Director General)

Bulbulla Tulle, Private Businessman and ESSP TAC Member

Dr. Abraham Tekeste, MoFED (State Minister for Macro Policy)

Khalid Bomba, ATA (Director General)

Dr. Tekie Alemu, AAU and EEEPF

Asfaw Negassa, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

Ato Berhanu, Food Security Coordination Directorate (Head of PSNP)

Dr. Tassew Woldehanna, AAU (Dean of Economics)

Dr. Assefa Admassie, EEA (Exective Director)

Bart Minten (ESSP) and Emily Schmidt (IFPRI-DC, DSDG)

Kwadwo Asenso-Okyere, IFPRI Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (Director)

John Graham, USAID (Senior Policy and Strategic Analysis Adviser)

George Gray, USAID (independent consultant)

Fiseha Bezabih, Tigray Regional PSNP (Head for Extension)

Dr. Eyasu Abraham, Tigray Agricultural Research Institute (Director General)

Niguse Hagazi, Tigray Agricultural Research Institute (NRM Research Director)

Ato Hagos, Tigray Regional office, CSA (Vice Director)

Ato Teklemehdin, Tigray Regional office, CSA (Head for Planning)

Mandefro Nigussie, Oxfam America (Deputy Regional Director)

Dominic Graham, MercyCorps (Country Director)

Tate Munro, MercyCorps (Chief of Party, RAIN project)

II. Contacts outside of Ethiopia

Ephraim Nkonya, IFPRI (Environment and Production Technology Division)

Shahidur Rashid, IFPRI (Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division)

John Hoddinott, IFPRI (Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division)

Paul Dorosh, IFPRI (DSGD Director)

Maximo Torrero, IFPRI (MTID Director)

Emily Schmidt, IFPRI (DSGD)

Robert Tripp, Independent Consultant

Peter Hazell, IFPRI (DSGD)

Madhur Gautam, World Bank (Impact Evaluation Group)

Jeff Hill, USAID (Director of Policy, Bureau of Food Security)

Christopher Delgado, World Bank (Agriculture and Rural Development)

Rajul Pandya-Lorch, IFPRI (2020 Vision Initiative Head)

Xinshen Diao, IFPRI (DSGD)

Eleni Gabre-Madhin, Ethiopia Commodity Exchange

Paul Dorosh, IFPRI (DSGD Director)

Greg Traxler, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Agricultural Program Officer)

Derek Byerlee, independent consultant

David Spielman, IFPRI (EPTD)

Tanguy Bernard, IFPRI (MTID-Dakar)

Stefan Dercon, DfID and Oxford University

Kristin Davis, IFPRI (DSGD-Zurich)

Daniel Gilligan, IFPRI (PHND)

Marcel Fafchamps, Oxford University

Burton Swanson, University of Illinois

Ruth Vargas Hill, IFPRI (MTID)

Joachim von Braun, Center for Development Research, University of Bonn (Director)

ANNEX 2. Full List of Publications and Citations

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
141	2008	**F**	J. Hoddinott, A. Quisumbing	Methods for microeconometric risk and vulnerability assessments	World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper (DP) 324
105	2005	**F**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott …	Shocks and consumption in 15 Ethiopian villages, 1999–2004	*Journal of African Economies*
95	2005	**F**	A. Abdulai, C.B. Barrett, J. Hoddinott	Does food aid really have disincentive effects? New evidence from sub-Saharan Africa	*World Development*
70	2007	**F**	D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott	Is there persistence in the impact of emergency food aid? Evidence on consumption, food security, and assets in rural Ethiopia	*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*
52	2009	**F**	D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, A.S. Taffesse	The impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme and its linkages	*Journal of Development Studies*
40	2007	**F**	C. Del Ninno, P.A. Dorosh, K. Subbarao	Food aid, domestic policy and food security: Contrasting experiences from South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa	*Food Policy*
27	2008	**F**	S. Adelman, D. Gilligan, K. Lehrer	How effective are food for education programs? A critical assessment of the evidence from developing countries	IFPRI Food Policy Review 9
27	2004	**F**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott	The Ethiopian rural household surveys: Introduction	Unpublished IFPRI WP
22	2003	**F**	J. Dayton-Johnson, J. Hoddinott	Aid, policies, and growth, redux	Unpublished: Dalhousie University
20	2005	**F**	C. Del Ninno, P.A. Dorosh, K. Subbarao	Food aid and food security in the short and long run: Country experience from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa	WB Working Paper (WP)
20	2004	**F**	D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott	Using community targeting to provide drought relief: Evidence from Ethiopia	Unpublished IFPRI WP

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
19	2005	**F**	E. Lentz, C. Barrett, J. Hoddinott	Food aid and dependency: Implications for emergency food security assessments	WFP SENAC Working Paper
19	2008	**F**	M. Adato, J. Hoddinott	Social Protection: Opportunities for Africa	IFPRI Policy Brief No. 5
16	2009	**F**	S. Dercon, R.V. Hill	Growth from agriculture in Ethiopia: Identifying key constraints	Paper prepared as part of a DfID study on Agriculture and Growth in Ethiopia
16	2003	**F**	J. Hoddinott	Examining the incentive effects of food aid on household behaviour in rural Ethiopia	IFPRI/WFP Brief
15	2007	**F**	D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, A.S. Taffesse, S. Dejene …	Ethiopia Food Security Program: Report on 2006 Baseline Survey	Ethiopian Food Security Program Report
14	2008	**F**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott, P. Krishnan, T. Woldehanna	Collective action and vulnerability: Burial societies in rural Ethiopia	CAPRi WP 83
14	2007	**F**	H. Alderman, J. Hoddinott …	Growth-promoting social safety nets	2020 Focus Brief
12	2008	**F**	J. Hoddinott	Social safety nets and productivity-enhancing investments in agriculture	Conference paper
9	2003	**F**	J. von Braun, P. Hazell, J. Hoddinott, S. Babu	Achieving long-term food security in Southern Africa: International perspectives, investment strategies and lessons	Conference paper
8	2011	**F**	R.V. Hill, M. Robles	Flexible insurance for heterogeneous farmers: Results from a small scale pilot in Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 01092
7	2009	**F**	J. Hoddinott, D. Gilligan, A. Taffesse	The impact of Ethiopia's productive safety net program on schooling and child labor	Chapter in *Social Protection for Africa's Children*, eds. Honda, Devereaux, and Webb.
7	2010	**F**	R.V. Hill, A. Viceisza	An experiment on the impact of weather shocks and insurance on risky investment	IFPRI DP 00974

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
6	2009	**F**	D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar …	Ethiopia food security program: Report on 2008 survey	Ethiopian Food Security Program Report
6	2003	**F**	J. Hoddinott, M.J. Cohen, M.S. Bos	Food aid in the 21st century: Current issues and food aid as insurance	Workshop paper
6	2008	**F**	D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, A.S. Taffesse	An analysis of Ethiopia's productive safety net program and its linkages	Unpublished IFPRI WP
5	2009	**F**	S. Dercon, R.V. Hill, A. Zeitin	In search of a strategy: Rethinking agriculture-led growth in Ethiopia	Synthesis paper prepared as part of a DfID study on Agriculture and Growth in Ethiopia
4	2011	**F**	R.V. Hill, A. Viceisza	A field experiment on the impact of weather shocks and insurance on risky investment	*Experimental Economics*
3	2009	**F**	D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar …	An impact evaluation of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Nets Program	Ethiopian Food Security Program Report
3	2009	**F**	D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar …	Can social protection work in Africa? Evidence on the impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme on food security, assets and incentives	Report to DfID
3	2011	**F**	G. Berhane, J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar, A.S. Taffesse …	Evaluation of Ethiopia's Food Security Program: Documenting progress in the implementation of the Productive Safety Nets Programme and the Household …	Ethiopian Food Security Program Report
2	2004	**F**	E. Diaz-Bonilla, M. Thomas, S. Robinson …	Food security and the World Trade Organization: A typology of countries	Chapter in *Agricultural Trade Liberalization: Policies and Agreements in the Western*
2	2012	**F**	D.J. Clarke, R.V. Hill	Cost-benefit analysis of the African Risk Capacity Facility	Commissioned paper for AU study of African Risk Capacity
2	2011	**F**	R. Hill, J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar	Adoption of weather-index insurance: Learning from willingness to pay among a panel of households in rural Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 1088
2	2012	**F**	A. Margolies, J. Hoddinott	Mapping the impacts of food aid: Current knowledge and future directions	WIDER Seminar paper

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
2	2009	**F**	D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, N.R. Kumar, A. Seyoum	Do public works crowd out private transactions? Evidence on labour market participation and credit in Ethiopia	Unpublished Working Paper
2	2005	**F**	D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, A.R. Quisumbing, M. Sharma	Assessing the longer-term impact of emergency food aid in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Malawi	IFPRI/WFP Brief
1	2011	**F**	G. Berhane, J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar, A.S. Taffesse	The impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Nets and Household Asset Building Programme: 2006–2010	Ethiopian Food Security Program Report
1	2011	**F**	A. Stefano Caria, Seneshaw Tamru and Gera Bizuneh	Food security without food transfers? A CGE analysis for Ethiopia of the different food security impacts of fertilizer subsidies and locally sourced food transfers	ESSP WP 29
1	2007	**F**	D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott	*American Journal of Agricultural Economics* appendix: Is there persistence in the impact of emergency food aid? Evidence on consumption, food security and assets in rural Ethiopia	*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*
1	2009	**F**	D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, N.R. Kumar, A.S. Taffesse	Impact of social protection on food security and coping mechanisms: Evidence from Ethiopia's Productive Safety Nets Program	Unpublished Working Paper
1	2010	**F**	D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar, A. Taffesse	Targeting food security interventions when 'everyone is poor': The case of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme	Unpublished Working Paper
0	2012	**F**	S. Devereux, W.B. Eide, J. Hoddinott, N. Lustig …	Social protection for food security	HLPE Project Paper
0	2012	**F**	R. Sabates-Wheeler, J. Lind, J. Hoddinott	Implementing social protection in pastoralist areas: How local distribution structures moderate PSNP outcomes in Ethiopia	Report to World Bank

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2007	**F**	J. Hoddinott, C.B. Barrett	Counting commitments in the food aid convention	Conference paper
0	2009	**F**	J. Hoddinott	Innovations in insuring the poor	2020 Focus Brief 17/2
157	2007	**I**	X. Diao	The role of agriculture in development: Implications for Sub-Saharan Africa	IFPRI Research Report (RR) 153
57	2009	**I**	R. Birner, K. Davis, J. Pender, E. Nkonya …	From best practice to best fit: A framework for designing and analyzing pluralistic agricultural advisory services worldwide	The *Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension*
44	2008	**I**	K. Davis	Extension in Sub-Saharan Africa: Overview and assessment of past and current models and future prospects	*Journal of International Agricultural and Extension …*
38	2006	**I**	M.W. Rosegrant, C. Ringler, T. Benson, X. Diao …	Agriculture and achieving the millennium development goals	World Bank ARD Report No. 32729–GLB
37	2005	**I**	P. Hazell, X. Diao	The role of agriculture and small farms in economic development	Chapter in *The Future of Small Farms: Proceedings of a Research Workshop*
37	2007	**I**	X. Diao, A.N. Pratt	Growth options and poverty reduction in Ethiopia—An economy-wide model analysis	*Food Policy*
35	2008	**I**	D.J. Spielman, J. Ekboir, K. Davis, C.M.O. Ochieng	An innovation systems perspective on strengthening agricultural education and training in Sub-Saharan Africa	*Agricultural Systems*
32	2008	**I**	X. Diao, D. Headey, M. Johnson	Toward a green revolution in Africa: What would it achieve, and what would it require?	*Agricultural Economics*
27	2009	**I**	D.J. Spielman, R. Pandya-Lorch	Millions Fed: Proven successes in agricultural development	2020 Vision Report
24	2008	**I**	C. Breisinger, X. Diao	Economic transformation in theory and practice: What are the messages for Africa?	ReSAKSS WP 10
23	2005	**I**	X. Diao, A.N. Pratt, M. Ghautam, J. Keough …	Growth options and poverty reduction in Ethiopia	DSGD DP 20

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
23	2011	I	T. Mogues	The bang for the birr: Public expenditures and rural welfare in Ethiopia	*Journal of Development Studies*
19	2010	I	X. Diao, P. Hazell, J. Thurlow	The role of agriculture in African development	*World Development*
18	2008	I	D.J. Spielman, R. Birner	How innovative is your agriculture? Using innovation indicators and benchmarks to strengthen national agricultural innovation systems	WB-ARD DP 41
17	2007	I	X. Diao, B. Fekadu, S. Haggblade …	Agricultural growth linkages in Ethiopia: Estimates using fixed and flexible price models	IFPRI DP 00695
16	2007	I	…, J. Ekboir, W. Mekasha, C.M.O. Ochieng, D.J. Spielman …	Strengthening agricultural education and training in Sub-Saharan Africa from an innovation systems perspective: Case studies of Ethiopia and Mozambique	IFPRI DP 00736
16	2004	I	T. Bonger, G. Ayele, T. Kuma	Agricultural extension, adoption and diffusion in Ethiopia	EDRI RR 1
16	2009	I	S. Fan, T. Mogues, S. Benin	Setting priorities for public spending for agricultural and rural development in Africa	IFPRI Policy Brief 12
12	2008	I	…, K. Strzepek, M.W. Rosegrant, X. Diao	Impacts of considering climate variability on investment decisions in Ethiopia	*Agricultural Economics*
12	2011	I	D.J. Spielman, K. Davis, M. Negash, and G. Ayele	Rural innovation systems and networks: Findings from a study of Ethiopian smallholders	*Agriculture and Human Values*
10	2008	I	X. Diao	Accelerating Africa's food production in response to rising food prices: Impacts and requisite actions	IFPRI DP 00825

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
10	2007	I	X. Diao, P.A. Dorosh, S.M. Rahman …	Market opportunities for African agriculture: A general equilibrium examination of demand-side constraints on agricultural growth in East and Southern Africa	IFPRI RR 154
9	2005	I	A. Abdulai, X. Diao, M. Johnson	Achieving regional growth dynamics in African agriculture	DSGD DP 17
7	1998	I	E. Díaz-Bonilla, S. Robinson	Globalization, trade reform and the developing countries	IFPRI Essay
6	2009	I	P. Dorosh, J. Thurlow	Implications of accelerated agricultural growth on household incomes and poverty in Ethiopia: A general equilibrium analysis	ESSP II DP 2
6	2006	I	A. Abdulai, M. Johnson, X. Diao	Leveraging regional growth dynamics in African agriculture	*African Journal of Ag and Resource Economics*
5	2008	I	S. Devarajan, D.S. Go, J. Page, S. Robinson, K. Thierfelder	Aid, growth, and real exchange rate dynamics	World Bank Policy Research WP 4480
5	2009	I	K. Davis, B. Swanson, D. Amudavi	Review and recommendations for strengthening the agricultural extension system in Ethiopia	ATA Diagnostic Study
5	2009	I	…, B. Teferra, E. Tsehaye, P. Dorosh, S. Robinson …	A regionalized social accounting matrix for Ethiopia, 2005/06: Data sources and compilation process	EDRI working paper
5	2009	I	P. Dorosh, S. Robinson, H. Ahmed	Economic implications of foreign exchange rationing in Ethiopia	ESSP II DP 9
5	2009	I	C. Arndt, H. Ahmed, S. Robinson …	Climate change and Ethiopia	*Earth and Environmental Science 6*
5	2008	I	D.J. Spielman, M.J. Cohen …	… Rural institutions for sustainable livelihoods and equitable development: A case study of local governance and smallholder cooperatives in Ethiopia	Country case study for World Bank project on Mobilizing Rural Institutions
5	2007	I	P.A. Dorosh, L. Subran	Food markets and food price inflation in Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
5	2008	I	D.J. Spielman	Encouraging economic growth in Ethiopia: Perspectives on agricultural input markets, agricultural extension and advisory services, and agricultural education …	DfID Brief
4	2010	I	S. Robinson, D. Willenbockel, H. Ahmed, P. Dorosh	Implications of food production and price shocks for household welfare in Ethiopia: A general equilibrium analysis	WFP Report
4	2010	I	H.T. Jensen, S. Robinson, F. Tarp	Measuring agricultural policy bias: General equilibrium analysis of fifteen developing countries	*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*
4	2010	I	D.J. Spielman, M.J. Cohen, T. Mogues	Local governance systems and smallholder cooperatives in Ethiopia	*International Journal of Agricultural Resources, Governance, and Ecology*
3	2004	I	A.S. Taffesse, T. Ferede	The structure of the Ethiopian economy-A SAM-based characterisation	Background paper for the World Bank Ethiopia Country Economic Memorandum
3	2011	I	J.W. Mellor, P. Dorosh	Agriculture and the economic transformation of Ethiopia	ESSP DP 2
3	2011	I	C. Arndt, S. Robinson, D. Willenbockel	Ethiopia's growth prospects in a changing climate: A stochastic general equilibrium approach	*Global Environmental Change*
3	2008	I	H. Ahmed, C. Arndt, S. Robinson, D. Willenbockel	A country study on the economic impact of climate change: The case of Ethiopia	The World Bank, draft
2	2010	I	K. Davis, B. Swanson, D. Amudavi, D.A. Mekonnen …	In-depth assessment of the public agricultural extension system of Ethiopia and recommendations for improvement	IFPRI DP 01041
2	2010	I	G. Ayele, E. Birol, X. Diao, D. Asare-Marfo …	Investigating economywide and household-level impacts of sector-specific shocks in a poor country: The case of avian flu in Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 1034
2	2011	I	T. Mogues, M.J. Cohen, M. Lemma, J. Randriamamonjy …	Agricultural extension in Ethiopia through a gender and governance lens	ESSP II DP 7

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
2	2011	I	T. Bernard, M. Torero	Randomizing the "last mile": A methodological note on using a voucher-based approach to assess the impact of infrastructure projects	IFPRI DP 1078
1	2009	I	P. Dorosh, H. Ahmed	Foreign exchange rationing, wheat markets and food security in Ethiopia	ESSP II DP 4
1	2010	I	D. Abebaw, F. Tadesse, T. Mogues	Access to improved water source and satisfaction with services: Evidence from rural Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 01044
1	2011	I	S. Robinson, D. Willenbockel	A dynamic general equilibrium analysis of adaptation to climate change in Ethiopia	UNU-WIDER Working Paper No. 2011/89
1	2004	I	N. Kishtany, A.S. Taffesse	Achieving the MDGs—A note	*Ethiopian Journal of Economics*
1	2012	I	C. Arndt, P. Chinowsky, S. Robinson, K. Strzepek, F. Tarp, J. Thurlow	Economic development under climate change	*Review of Development Economics*
1	2012	I	S. Robinson, D. Willenbockel …	A dynamic general equilibrium analysis of adaptation to climate change in Ethiopia	*Review of Development Economics*
1	2006	I	K.E. Davis, D.J. Spielman, M. Negash …	Smallholder innovation in Ethiopia: Concepts, tools, and empirical findings	Meeting paper
1	2009	I	M. Thomas, X. Diao, D. Roy	Impact of a potential avian flu outbreak in Ethiopia: A multimarket model analysis	HPAI Research Brief No. 13
0	2008	I	S. Robinson, K. Thierfelder, Shantayanan Devarajan, Delfin S. Go, John Page	The macroeconomic dynamics of scaling up foreign aid	Chapter 5 in *Africa at a Turning Point?: Growth, Aid, and External Shocks*
0	2012	I	J. Brzeska, X. Diao, S. Fan, J. Thurlow	African agriculture and development	Chapter in *Strategies and priorities for African agriculture*, eds. Diao et al.
0	2012	I	X. Diao, J. Thurlow	Lessons learned and remaining challenges	Chapter in *Strategies and priorities for African agriculture*, eds. Diao et al.
0	2012	I	X. Diao, J. Thurlow, S. Benin, S. Fan	Ethiopia	Chapter in *Strategies and priorities for African agriculture*, eds. Diao et al.

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2007	I	T. Mogues, G. Ayele, Z. Paulos	The bang for the birr: Public expenditures and rural welfare in Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 702
0	2008	I	D.J. Spielman, K. Davis, M. Negash, G Ayele	Rural innovation systems and networks: Findings from a study of Ethiopian smallholders	IFPRI DP 759
0	2008	**I**	…, A.N. Pratt, S. Fan, C. Breisinger, T. Mogues, J. Thurlow …	Growth and poverty reduction impacts of public investments in agriculture and rural areas	ReSAKSS WP 7
0	2009	**I**	T. Mogues, M.J. Cohen, R. Birner, M. Lemma …	The governance of service delivery for the poor and women: A study of rural water supply in Ethiopia	ESSP II DP 8
0	2011	**I**	Cohen, Marc, and Mamusha Lemma	Agricultural extension Services and gender equality: An institutional analysis of four districts in Ethiopia	ESSP WP 28
0	2011	**I**	P. Dorosh, J. Thurlow	Urbanization and economic transformation: A CGE analysis for Ethiopia	ESSP II DP 14
0	2011	**I**	T. Mogues, C. Petracco, J. Randriamamonjy	The wealth and gender distribution of rural services in Ethiopia: A public expenditure benefit incidence analysis	ESSP II DP 33
0	2011	**I**	E. Engida, S. Tamru, E. Tsehaye, D. Debowicz, P. Dorosh, S. Robinson	Ethiopia's growth and transformation plan: A computable general equilibrium analysis of alternative financing options	ESSP II WP 30
0	2011	**I**	T. Mogues, C. Petracco, J. Randriamamonjy	The wealth and gender distribution of rural services in Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 01057
0	2011	**I**	…, W. Heemskerk, N. Sellamna, K. Davis…	Dynamic networks of interactive learning and agricultural research for development	ASTI Conference working paper
0	2012	**I**	F.N. Bachewe	Growth in total factor productivity in the Ethiopian agriculture sector: Growth accounting and econometric assessments of sources of growth	ESSP WP 37

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2012	I	A.S. Caria, J. Karugia	Integrating livestock in the CAADP framework: Policy analysis using a dynamic computable general equilibrium model for Ethiopia	ESSP WP 34
0	2012	I	D. Abebaw, F. Tadesse, T. Mogues	Access to improved water source and satisfaction with services: Evidence from rural Ethiopia"	ESSP WP 32
0	2012	I	D. Stifel, B. Minten, B. Koro	Economic benefits and returns to rural feeder roads: Evidence from a quasi-experimental setting in Ethiopia	ESSP WP 40
0	2012	I	D. Headey, F.B. Nisrane, I. Worku, M. Dereje, A.S. Taffesse	Urban wage behavior and food price inflation: The case of Ethiopia	ESSP II WP 041
0	2012	I	D. Headey, A. Seyoum Taffesse, L. You	Enhancing resilience in the Horn of Africa: An exploration into alternative investment options	IFPRI DP 01176
0	2012	I	P. Dorosh, J. Thurlow	Can cities or towns drive African development? Economy-wide analysis for Ethiopia and Uganda	WIDER WP No. 2012/50
0	2004	I	A.S. Taffesse, D. Shinn	Economic governance and Ethiopia's development	*Economic Focus (EEA)*
0	2010	I	K.E. Davis	Keynote paper: The what, who, and how of shaping change in African communities through extension	*Extension Farming Systems Journal*
0	2006	I	T. Mogues, G. Ayele, Z. Paulos, S. Fan	How effective is public spending? Public investment composition and rural welfare in Ethiopia	AAEA Selected paper
0	2006	I	T. Mogues, G. Ayele, Z. Paulos, S. Fan	Public investment composition and rural welfare in Ethiopia	CSAE Conference paper
0	2006	I	G. Ayele, Z. Paulos, T. Mogues	Trends in public investment in Ethiopia	ESSP Conference paper
0	2007	I	D.J. Spielman, K.E. Davis, M. Negash, G. Ayele	Enabling smallholder innovation: Findings from Ethiopia	Workshop paper

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2008	**I**	D.J. Spielman, K.E. Davis, M. Negash …	Organic rural innovation systems and networks: Findings from a study of Ethiopian smallholders	AAEA meetings paper
0	2008	**I**	T. Mogues, G. Ayele, Z. Paulos	The bang for the birr	IFPRI RR 160
0	2012	**I**	T. Bonger, G. Ayele, D. Aredo	Performance indicators of Investment and Business Environment (ICBE) improvement in Private Higher Education (PHE) and private health service provision …	ICBE-RF Research Report No. 16/12
0	2012	**I**	T. Bernard, M. Torero	Bandwagon effects in poor communities: Experimental evidence from a rural electrification program in Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper
0	2009	**I**	T. Mogues, M.J. Cohen, R. Birner, M. Lemma …	Access to and governance of rural services: Agricultural extension and drinking water supply in Ethiopia	ESSP II Research Note (RN) 1
0	2009	**I**	P. Dorosh, J. Thurlow	Implications of accelerated agricultural growth in Ethiopia	ESSP II RN 2
0	2011	**I**	T. Mogues, C. Petracco, J. Randriamamonjy	Making rural services work for the poor and women in Ethiopia	ESSP II RN 7
120	2003	**L**	P. Jagger, J. Pender	The role of trees for sustainable management of less-favored lands: The case of eucalyptus in Ethiopia	*Forest Policy and Economics*
97	2003	**L**	B. Gebremedhin, J. Pender …	Community natural resource management: The case of woodlots in northern Ethiopia	*Environment and Development Economics*
86	2004	**L**	S Holden, B Shiferaw, J Pender	Non-farm income, household welfare, and sustainable land management in a less-favoured area in the Ethiopian highlands	*Food Policy*
83	2001	**L**	S. Holden, B. Shiferaw, J. Pender	Market imperfections and land productivity in the Ethiopian highlands	*Journal of Agricultural Economics*

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
82	2002	**L**	F. Hagos, J. Pender, N. Gebreselassie	Land degradation and strategies for sustainable land management in the Ethiopian highlands: Tigray region	ILRI WP 25
82	2004	**L**	B. Gebremedhin, J. Pender, G. Tesfay	Collective action for grazing land management in crop-livestock mixed systems in the highlands of northern Ethiopia	*Agricultural Systems*
71	2004	**L**	R. Ruben, J. Pender	Rural diversity and heterogeneity in less-favoured areas: The quest for policy targeting	*Food Policy*
69	2001	**L**	J. Pender, B. Gebremedhin…	Strategies for sustainable agricultural development in the Ethiopian highlands	*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*
55	2004	**L**	J. Pender	Development pathways for hillsides and highlands: Some lessons from Central America and East Africa	*Food Policy*
51	2005	**L**	S. Ehui, J. Pender	Resource degradation, low agricultural productivity, and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: Pathways out of the spiral	*Agricultural Economics*
41	2001	**L**	J. Pender, M. Fafchamps …	Land lease markets and agricultural efficiency: Theory and evidence from Ethiopia	EPTD DP 81
41	2005	**L**	S.T. Holden, S. Bekele, J. Pender	Policy analysis for sustainable land management and food security in Ethiopia: A bioeconomic model with market imperfections	IFPRI RR 140
39	2005	**L**	P. Jagger, J. Pender, B. Gebremedhin	Trading off environmental sustainability for empowerment and income: Woodlot devolution in northern Ethiopia	*World Development*
37	2001	**L**	S. Benin, J. Pender	Impacts of land redistribution on land management and productivity in the Ethiopian highlands	*Land Degradation and Development*

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
34	2008	**L**	J. Pender, B. Gebremedhin	Determinants of agricultural and land management practices and impacts on crop production and household income in the highlands of Tigray, Ethiopia	*Journal of African Economies*
33	2004	**L**	J. Pender, B. Gebremedhin	Impacts of policies and technologies in dryland agriculture: Evidence from northern Ethiopia	Chapter in *Challenges and Strategies of Dryland*
33	2006	**L**	J. Pender, B. Gebremedhin	Land management, crop production, and household income in the highlands of Tigray, northern Ethiopia: An econometric analysis	Chapter in *Strategies for sustainable land management in the East African highlands*
32	2006	**L**	J. Pender, M. Fafchamps	Land lease markets and agricultural efficiency in Ethiopia	*Journal of African Economies*
30	2002	**L**	M.M. Ahmed, B. Gebremedhin, S. Benin, S. Ehui	Measurement and sources of technical efficiency of land tenure contracts in Ethiopia	*Environment and Development Economics*
29	2003	**L**	B. Gebremedhin, J. Pender …	Land tenure and land management in the highlands of northern Ethiopia	Unpublished ILRI working paper
28	2006	**L**	S. Benin	Policies and programs affecting land management practices, input use, and productivity in the highlands of Amhara Region, Ethiopia	Chapter in *Strategies for sustainable land management in the East African highlands*
27	2008	**L**	M. Kassie, J. Pender, M. Yesuf, G. Kohlin …	Estimating returns to soil conservation adoption in the northern Ethiopian highlands	*Agricultural Economics*
26	2000	**L**	J. Pender, P. Hazell …	Promoting sustainable development in less-favored areas	2020 Vision Focus Brief
21	2005	**L**	S. Benin, M. Ahmed, J. Pender, S. Ehui	Development of land rental markets and agricultural productivity growth: The case of northern Ethiopia	*Journal of African Economies*
19	2006	**L**	J. Chamberlin, J. Pender, B. Yu	Development domains for Ethiopia: Capturing the geographical context of smallholder development options	EPTD DP 159

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
18	2003	**L**	S. Benin, S. Ehui, J. Pender	Policies for livestock development in the Ethiopian highlands	*Environment, Development and Sustainability*
17	2003	**L**	S. Holden, S. Benin, B. Shiferaw, J. Pender	Tree planting for poverty reduction in less-favoured areas of the Ethiopian highlands	*Small-Scale Forestry*
16	2002	**L**	S. Benin, S. Ehui, J. Pender	Policies for livestock development in the Ethiopian highlands	ILRI Socio-economics and Policy Research WP 41
14	2005	**L**	J. Kerr, J. Pender	Farmers' perceptions of soil erosion and its consequences in India's semiarid tropics	*Land Degradation and Development*
13	2006	**L**	J. Pender, F. Place, S. Ehui	Strategies for sustainable land management in the East African highlands	Book (edited volume)
13	2007	**L**	A. Nin, S. Ehui, S. Benin	Livestock productivity in developing countries: An assessment	*Handbook of Agricultural Economics*
12	2007	**L**	R. Ruben, J. Pender, A. Kuyvenhoven	*Sustainable poverty reduction in less-favoured areas*	Book
12	2004	**L**	S. Benin, S. Ehui, J. Pender	Policies affecting changes in ownership of livestock and use of feed resources in the highlands of northern Ethiopia	*Journal of African Economies*
12	2006	**L**	S. Benin, J. Pender	Collective action in community management of grazing lands: The case of the highlands of northern Ethiopia	*Environment and Development Economics*
12	2005	**L**	M. Yesuf, A. Mekonnen, M. Kassie, J. Pender	Cost of land degradation in Ethiopia: A critical review of past studies	Unpublished EEPFE working paper
10	2006	**L**	S. Benin, M. Smale, J. Pender	Explaining the diversity of cereal crops and varieties grown on household farms in the highlands of northern Ethiopia	Chapter in *Valuing Crop Biodiversity: On-Farm Genetic Resources and Economic Change*, ed. Smale
10	2007	**L**	J. Pender, D. Alemu	Determinants of smallholder commercialization of food crops: Theory and evidence from Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 0745

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
9	2006	**L**	J. Pender, O. Mertz, N. Halberg, H.F. Alre …	Soil fertility depletion in Sub-Saharan Africa: What is the role of organic agriculture?	Chapter in *Global Development of Organic Agriculture: Challenges and Promises*, eds. Halberg et al.
8	2000	**L**	S. Ehui, S. Benin, N. Gebreselassie	Factors affecting urban demand for live sheep: The case of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	ILRI Socio-economics and Policy Research WP 31
8	2003	**L**	P. Jagger, J. Pender, B. Gebremedhin	Woodlot devolution in northern Ethiopia: Opportunities for empowerment, smallholder income diversification, and sustainable land management	EPTD DP 0107
8	2010	**L**	M. Kassie, P. Zikhali, J. Pender …	The economics of sustainable land management practices in the Ethiopian Highlands	*The Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension*
7	2002	**L**	S. Benin, J. Pender, S. Ehui	Policies for sustainable land management in the East African highlands	Conference Proceedings
6	2001	**L**	J. Pender, M. Fafchamps	Land lease markets and agricultural efficiency in Ethiopia	EPTD DP 81
5	2002	**L**	B Gebremedhin, J Pender, G Tesfay	Nature and determinants of collective action for woodlot management in northern Ethiopia	ILRI Socio-economics and Policy Research WP 40
4	2000	**L**	B. Gebremedhin, J. Pender …	Community resource management: The case of grazing lands in Tigray, northern Ethiopia	Report to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
4	2009	**L**	M. Kassie, P. Zikhali, J. Pender …	Sustainable agricultural practices and agricultural productivity in Ethiopia: Does agroecology matter?	University of Gothenburg WP 406
3	2006	**L**	B Gebremedhin, J Pender, G Tesfay	Community natural resource management in the highlands of Ethiopia	Chapter in *Strategies for sustainable land management in the East African highlands*
3	2000	**L**	P. Jagger, J. Pender	The role of trees in sustainable development of less favored lands: The case of eucalyptus in Ethiopia	EPTD WP 65

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
3	2007	**L**	M. Kassie, J. Pender, M. Yesuf, G. Kohlin, R. Bluffstone …	Impact of soil conservation on crop production in the northern Ethiopian highlands	IFPRI DP 733
3	2011	**L**	A. de Brauw, V. Muller	Do limitations in land rights transferability influence mobility rates in Ethiopia?"	ESSP WP 18
3	2003	**L**	B. Gebremedhin, J.L. Pender, S.K. Ehui, M. Haile	Policies for sustainable land management in the highlands of Tigray, northern Ethiopia	EPTD Workshop Summary Paper No. 14
3	2003	**L**	S. Benin, J. Pender, S. Ehui	Policies for sustainable development in the highlands of Amhara Region: Overview of research findings	Paper presented at the Natural Resource Management Conference, Bahir Dar (Ethiopia)
2	2005	**L**	G. Tesfay, R. Ruben, J .Pender, A. Kuyvenhoven	Resource use efficiency on own and sharecropped plots in northern Ethiopia: Determinants and implications for sustainability	Chapter in *Sustainable poverty reduction in less-favored areas*, eds. Ruben, Pender, and Kuyvenhoven
2	2011	**L**	E. Nkonya, J. Pender, M. Mwanjololo …	Climate risk management through sustainable land management in Sub-Saharan Africa	IFPRI DP 01126
2	2002	**L**	B. Gebremedhin, J. Pender …	Community resource management: The case of grazing lands in crop-livestock mixed systems in the highlands of Northern Ethiopia	Conference paper
2	2002	**L**	S. Benin, J. Pender	Community management of grazing lands and impact on environmental degradation in the Ethiopian highlands	IASCP conference paper
2	2009	**L**	S. Ehui, S. Benin, Z. Paulos	Policy options for improving market participation and sales of smallholder livestock producers: A case study of Ethiopia	IAAE Contributed Paper

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
2	2008	**L**	M. Kassie, J. Pender, M. Yesuf …	Sustainable land management practices improve agricultural productivity: Evidence on using reduced tillage, stone bunds, and chemical fertilizer in the Ethiopian highlands	Environment for Development Policy Research Brief
1	2006	**L**	S. Holden, B. Shiferaw, J. Pender	Policies for poverty reduction, sustainable land management, and food security: A bioeconomic model with market imperfections	Chapter in *Strategies for sustainable land in the East African highlands*
1	2008	**L**	M. Kassie, P. Zikhali, J. Pender …	Organic farming technologies and agricultural productivity: The case of semi-arid Ethiopia	University of Gothenburg WP 334
1	2009	**L**	M. Kassie, J. Pender, M. Yesuf, G. Köhlin …	The role of soil conservation on mean crop yield and variance of yield-evidence from the Ethiopian highlands	University of Gothenberg Working Paper
0	2006	**L**	J. Pender	Key issues for the sustainable development of smallholder agriculture in the East African highlands	Chapter in *Strategies for sustainable land management in the East African highlands*
0	2006	**L**	J. Pender, B. Gebremedhin	Land management, crop production, and household income in the highlands of Tigray, Northern Ethiopia: An econometric analysis	Chapter in *Strategies for sustainable land management in the East African highlands*
0	2002	**L**	M. Fafchamps, J. Pender …	Land lease markets and agricultural efficiency: Theory and evidence from Ethiopia	CSAE Working paper WPS/2002–19
0	2005	**L**	T. Bonger	A comparative study of forest management in Eza district, Gurage zone, southern Ethiopia	Forum for Social Studies DP 13
0	2010	**L**	Getnet Alemu Zewdu and Mehrab Melak	Implications of land policies for rural-urban linkages and rural transformation in Ethiopia	ESSP WP 15

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2012	**L**	E. Schmidt, F. Tadesse	Household and plot level impact of Sustainable Land and Watershed Management (SLWM) practices in the Blue Nile	ESSP II DP 42
0	2001	**L**	J. Pender, S. Benin	Impacts of land redistribution on land management and productivity in the Ethiopian highlands	2001 AAEA Meeting paper
0	2002	**L**	B. Gebremedhin, J.L. Pender, S.K. Ehui, M. Haile	Policies for sustainable land management in the highlands of Tigray, Northern Ethiopia	EPTD Workshop Summary Paper No. 14
0	2004	**L**	B. Gebremedhin, J. Pender	Strategies to improve land management, crop production, and household income in the highlands of Tigray, Northern Ethiopia	2004 AAEA meetings paper
0	2005	**L**	J. Pender	Policies for improved land management and agricultural market development in the Ethiopian highlands	EPTD Workshop Summary Paper No. 17
0	2006	**L**	S. Benin, E.M. Nkonya, J.L. Pender	Land markets and agricultural land use efficiency and sustainability: Evidence from East Africa	2006 AAEA Meeting paper
173	2001	**M**	E.Z. Gabre-Madhin	Market institutions, transaction costs, and social capital in the Ethiopian grain market	IFPRI RR 124
51	2002	**M**	E. Gabre-Madhin, C. Barrett, P. Dorosh	Technological change and price effects in agriculture: Conceptual and comparative perspectives	Conference paper
48	2009	**M**	T. Bernard, D.J. Spielman	Reaching the rural poor through rural producer organizations? A study of agricultural marketing cooperatives in Ethiopia	*Food Policy*
35	2007	**M**	D.R. Byerlee, D.J. Spielman, D. Alemu, M. Gautam	Policies to promote cereal intensification in Ethiopia: A review of evidence and experience	IFPRI DP 0707

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
26	2001	**M**	E.Z. Gabre-Madhin	The role of intermediaries in enhancing market efficiency in the Ethiopian grain market	*Agricultural Economics*
25	2008	**M**	T. Bernard, A.S. Taffesse …	Impact of cooperatives on smallholders' commercialization behavior: Evidence from Ethiopia	*Agricultural Economics*
23	2007	**M**	T. Bernard, E.Z. Gabre-Madhin, A.S. Taffesse	Smallholders' commercialization through cooperatives: A diagnostic for Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 0722
22	2010	**M**	D.R. Byerlee, D.J. Spielman, D. Alemu, D. Kelemework	Policies to promote cereal intensification in Ethiopia: The search for appropriate public and private roles	*Food Policy*
20	2009	**M**	S. Rashid, M. Assefa, G. Ayele	Distortions to agricultural incentives in Ethiopia	World Bank Agricultural Distortions WP 43
20	2007	**M**	…, S. Wood, U. Wood-Sichra, J. Chamberlin	Generating plausible crop distribution maps for Sub-Saharan Africa using a spatial allocation model	*Information Development*
17	2010	**M**	P.A. Dorosh, H.G. Wang, L. You, E. Schmidt	Crop production and road connectivity in Sub-Saharan Africa: A spatial analysis	ADB book
14	1999	**M**	E.Z. Gabre-Madhin	Transaction costs and market institutions: Grain brokers in Ethiopia	MSSD DP 31
14	2005	**M**	E.Z. Gabre-Madhin, I. Goggin	Does Ethiopia need a commodity exchange? An integrated approach to market development	EDRI–ESSP Policy WP 4
12	2004	**M**	A. Negassa, R. Myers, E.Z. Gabre-Madhin	Grain marketing policy changes and spatial efficiency of maize and wheat markets in Ethiopia	MTID DP 66
12	2008	**M**	…, M. Nigussie, D.J. Spielman	The maize seed system in Ethiopia: Challenges and opportunities in drought prone areas	*African Journal of Agricultural Research*
11	2009	**M**	G.N. Francesconi	Cooperation for competition: Linking Ethiopian farmers to markets	International Chains and Networks Series Vol. 5, Wageningen Academic Publishers

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
11	2010	**M**	S. Rashid, N. Minot	Are staple food markets in Africa efficient? Spatial price analyses and beyond	COMESA Policy Seminar Paper
10	2003	**M**	E.Z. Gabre-Madhin, W. Amha, E .Tafara, J. Schluter …	Getting markets right in Ethiopia: An institutional and legal analysis of grain and coffee marketing	Unpublished working paper
8	1999	**M**	E.Z. Gabre-Madhin	Of markets and middlemen: The role of brokers in Ethiopia	MSSD DP 39
8	2011	**M**	E. Schmidt, K. Kedir	Urbanization and spatial connectivity in Ethiopia: Urban growth analysis using GIS	ESSP II DP 3
8	2006	**M**	D. Alemu, E. Gabre-Madhin, S. Dejene	From farmer to market and market to farmer: Characterizing smallholder commercialization in Ethiopia	Unpublished IFPRI working paper
7	2007	**M**	X. Zhang, M. Rockmore, J. Chamberlin	A typology for vulnerability and agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa	IFPRI DP 00734
7	2009	**M**	G. Ayele, J. Chamberlin, L. Moorman, K. Wamisho …	Infrastructure and cluster development: A case study of handloom weavers in Ethiopia	ESSP II DP 001
7	2010	**M**	T. Bernard, D.J. Spielman, A. Seyoum Taffesse …	Cooperatives for staple crop marketing: Evidence from Ethiopia	IFPRI RR 164
6	2007	**M**	D. Alemu, W. Mwangi, M. Nigussie, D.J. Spielman	An analysis of maize seed production and distribution systems in Ethiopia's Rift Valley	EIAR RR 72
5	2010	**M**	S. Rashid, A. Winter-Nelson …	Purpose and potential for commodity exchanges in African economies	IFPRI DP 01035
4	2008	**M**	A.S. Taffesse	Decomposition of growth in cereal production in Ethiopia	DfID Project report
4	2011	**M**	G. Berhane, Z. Paulos, K. Tafere, S. Tamru	Foodgrain consumption and calorie intake patterns in Ethiopia	ESSP WP 23
4	2011	**M**	A.S. Taffesse, P. Dorosh, S. Asrat	Crop production in Ethiopia: Regional patterns and trends	ESSP II DP 16

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
4	2012	**M**	T. Bernard, A.S. Taffesse	Returns to scope? Smallholders' Commercialisation through multipurpose cooperatives in Ethiopia	*Journal of African Economies*
4	2005	**M**	E. Gabre-Madhin	Getting markets right	World Bank Conference on Managing Food Price Risk and …
4	2006	**M**	D. Alemu, D.J. Spielman	The Ethiopian seed system: Regulations, institutions and stakeholders	Paper presented at the 2006 ESSP Policy Conference
4	2006	**M**	…, B. Alemu, G. Bekele, T. Tebikew, J. Chamberlin …	*Atlas of the Ethiopian rural economy*	CSA-EDRI-IFPRI publication
3	1998	**M**	E.Z. Gabre-Madhin	Transaction costs, institutions, and contractual choices in the Ethiopian grain market	Dissertation
3	2009	**M**	E. Schmidt, P. Dorosh	A sub-national hunger index for Ethiopia: Assessing progress in region-level outcomes	ESSP II DP 5
3	2011	**M**	B. Yu, A. Nin-Pratt, J. Funes, and S. Asrat	Cereal production and technology adoption in Ethiopia	ESSP WP 30
3	2011	**M**	…, S. Asrat, G. Getachew, A.S. Taffesse, J. Hoddinott	Sources of inefficiency and growth in agricultural output in subsistence agriculture: A stochastic frontier analysis	ESSP II WP 19
3	2011	**M**	S. Rashid, A. Negassa	Policies and performance of Ethiopian cereal markets	ESSP II WP 21
3	2011	**M**	S. Rashid, S. Lemma	Strategic grain reserves in Ethiopia: Institutional design and operational performance	IFPRI DP 01054
3	2011	**M**	S. Rashid	Intercommodity price transmission and food price policies: An analysis of Ethiopian cereal markets	IFPRI DP 01079
3	2007	**M**	J. Chamberlin, M. Tadesse, T. Benson …	An Atlas of the Ethiopian rural economy: Expanding the range of available information for development planning	*Information Development*

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
3	2012	**M**	P. Dorosh, H.G. Wang, L. You …	Road connectivity, population, and crop production in Sub-Saharan Africa	*Agricultural Economics*
3	2010	**M**	D. Alemu, S. Rashid, R. Tripp	Seed system potential in Ethiopia: Constraints and opportunities for enhancing the seed sector	Unpublished IFPRI working paper
3	2002	**M**	T. Bonger, E. Gabre-Madhin, S. Babu	Agriculture technology diffusion and price policy	2020 Vision Policy Brief No. 1
2	2008	**M**	D. Spielman, T. Bernard	Mobilizing rural institutions for sustainable livelihoods and equitable development: A case study of Farmer cooperatives in Ethiopia: An overview	Country case study for World Bank project on Mobilizing Rural Institutions
2	2010	**M**	R.V. Hill, M. Vigneri	Mainstreaming gender sensitivity in cash crop market supply chains	Background Report for SOFA 2010
2	2010	**M**	P. Dorosh, E. Schmidt	The rural-urban transformation in Ethiopia	ESSP II DP 13
2	2011	**M**	David Spielman, Dawit Kelemework, and Dawit Alemu	Seed, fertilizer and agricultural extension in Ethiopia	ESSP WP 20
2	2011	**M**	K. Tafere, A. Seyoum Taffesse, S. Tamiru, N. Tefera …	Food demand elasticities in Ethiopia: Estimates using household income consumption expenditure (HICE) survey data	ESSP II WP 011
2	2008	**M**	S. Rashid, N. Minot, R.V. Hill, G. Ayele, D. Alemu…	The Ethiopia cereal availability study 2008: The descriptive report	Unpublished IFPRI working paper
1	2011	**M**	J. Chamberlin, E. Schmidt	Ethiopian agriculture: A dynamic geographic perspective	ESSP II DP 17
1	2011	**M**	A. Negassa, S. Rashid, B. Gebremedhin	Livestock production and marketing	ESSP II WP 26
1	2006	**M**	T. Bernard, E.Z. Gabre-Madhin, A.S. Taffesse	Is there really strength in number? The impact of cooperatives on smallholders' commercialization in Ethiopia	Paper presented at the African Association of Agricultural Economists
1	2007	**M**	K. Wamisho, B. Yu	Estimates of consumer demand parameters for Ethiopia	Proceedings of the 5th Ethiopian Economic Association Conference

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
1	2010	**M**	T.S. Jayne, S. Rashid	The value of accurate crop production forecasts	Conference paper (Fourth COMESA African Agricultural Markets Program policy symposium)
1	1997	**M**	A.S. Taffesse	Government policy and dynamic supply response: A study of the compulsory grain delivery system	Unpublished working paper
0	2004	**M**	E. Gabre-Madhin, N. Nagaralan	Markets work for the poor	Book chapter
0	2009	**M**	S. Rashid, M. Assefa, G. Ayele, K. Anderson …	Ethiopia	Chapter in *Distortions to agricultural incentives in Africa*
0	2008	**M**	T. Bernard, D.J. Spielman	Mobilizing rural institutions for sustainable livelihoods and equitable development: A case study of Agricultural marketing and smallholder cooperatives in Ethiopia	Country case study for World Bank project on Mobilizing Rural Institutions
0	2008	**M**	D.J. Spielman, D. Kelemework	Mobilizing rural institutions for Sustainable livelihoods and equitable development: A case study of irrigation, water management and smallholder cooperatives in Ethiopia	Country case study for World Bank project on Mobilizing Rural Institutions
0	2012	**M**	S. Rashid, S. Lemma	Strategic grain reserves in Ethiopia	Paper in IATP, *Grain Reserves and the Food Price Crisis*
0	2010	**M**	S. Rashid, K. Getnet, S. Lemma	Maize value chain potential in Ethiopia: Constraints and opportunities for enhancing the system	ATA diagnostic study
0	2011	**M**	B. Daviron, N.N. Dembele, S. Murphy, S. Rashid	Report on price volatility: A zero draft consultation paper, 11 May 2011	HLPE Report
0	2005	**M**	E.Z. Gabre-Madhin, I. Goggin	Does Ethiopia need a commodity exchange?	EDRI–ESSP Policy WP 4
0	2010	**M**	G. Ayele, J. Chamberlin, L. Moorman, K. Wamisho …	Poultry value chains and HPAI in Ethiopia	IFPRI HPAI WP 25

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2011	**M**	P. Dorosh, G. Alemu, A. de Brauw, M. Malek, V. Mueller …	The rural-urban transformation in Ethiopia	ESSP II –EDRI Report
0	2012	**M**	M. Quattri, A. Ozanne, S. Tamru	The brokerage institution and the development of agricultural markets: New evidence from Ethiopia	ESSP WP 36
0	2012	**M**	K. Tafere, I. Worku	Consumption patterns of livestock products in Ethiopia: Elasticity estimates using HICES (2004/05) data	ESSP WP 38
0	2012	**M**	B. Minten, D. Stifel, S. Tamru	Structural transformation in Ethiopia: Evidence from cereal markets	ESSP WP 39
0	2012	**M**	…, B. Alemu, G. Bekele, T. Tebikew, J. Chamberlin …	Urbanization and fertility rates in Ethiopia	ESSP WP35
0	2011	**M**	P. Dorosh, H.G. Wang, L. You, E. Schmidt	Road connectivity and its impact on crop production	GIS-IT Research Note
0	2002	**M**	E. Gabre-Madhin	The way forward	Contributed paper in Policy Forum
0	2003	**M**	S. Benin, M. Smale, B. Gebremedhin, J. Pender, S.K. Ehui	The determinants of cereal crop diversity on farms in the Ethiopian highlands	IAAE Meetings paper
0	2006	**M**	B. Alemu, D.J. Spielman	Geography of small-holders' commercialization: The case of food grains in Ethiopia	ESSP Conference paper
0	2008	**M**	R. Shahidur, A. Meron	Cereal price instability in Ethiopia: An examination of sources and policy options	Presented paper, African Association of Agricultural Economists meeting
0	2009	**M**	S. Rashid	Food price stabilization policies in a globalizing world (6–8)	Chapter in *Case Studies in Food Policy for Developing Countries: …*
0	2009	**M**	S. Rashid, A.S. Taffesse	Grain markets and large social transfers: An analysis of Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia	Contributed paper, IAAE meeting

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2010	**M**	S. Rashid, A. Winter-Nelson, P. Garcia	Purpose and potential for commodity exchanges In African economies	Conference paper (Fourth COMESA African Agricultural Markets Program policy symposium)
0	2012	**M**	M. Demeke, S. Rashid	Welfare impacts of rising food prices in rural Ethiopia: A quadratic almost ideal demand system approach	Contributed paper, IAAE meeting
0	2002	**M**	T. Bonger, E. Gabre-Madhin, S. Babu	Agriculture technology diffusion and price policy: Proceedings of a policy forum in Addis Ababa	Policy Forum Proceedings
0	2009	**M**	E. Schmidt, M. Kedir	Urbanization and spatial connectivity in Ethiopia	ESSP II RN 5
0	2012	**M**	A.S. Taffesse, P. Dorosh, S. Asrat	Crop production in Ethiopia: Regional patterns and trends: Summary of ESSP working paper 16	ESSP RN 11
47	1999	**O**	Y. Yohannes, J. Hoddinott	Classification and regression trees: An introduction	IFPRI Technical Guide 3
0	1998	**O**	A.S. Taffesse	An economic model of the Ethiopian farm household! WPS/99.26	Dissertation chapter
0	2011	**O**	A. de Brauw, V. Mueller, T. Woldehanna	Insurance motives to remit: Evidence from a matched sample of Ethiopian internal migrants	ESSP WP 25
121	2007	**P**	M.R. Carter, P.D. Little, T. Mogues, W. Negatu	Poverty traps and natural disasters in Ethiopia and Honduras	*World Development*
100	1999	**P**	S. Appleton, J. Hoddinott, P. Krishnan	The gender wage gap in three African countries	*Economic Development and Cultural Change*
93	2007	**P**	A.U. Ahmed, R.V. Hill, L.C. Smith, T. Frankenberger …	The world's most deprived: Characteristics and causes of extreme poverty and hunger	2020 DP 43
67	2005	**P**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott	Health, shocks, and poverty persistence	Chapter in *Insurance Against Poverty*, ed. Dercon
40	2003	**P**	J. Hoddinott, M.A.R. Quisumbing	Data sources for microeconometric risk and vulnerability assessments	World Bank Social Protection DP 323

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
37	2004	**P**	M.R. Carter, P.D. Little, T. Mogues, W. Negatu	Shocks, sensitivity and resilience: Tracking the economic impacts of environmental disaster on assets in Ethiopia and Honduras	BASIS Research report
36	2005	**P**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott	Livelihoods, growth, and links to market towns in 15 Ethiopian villages	FCND DP 194
34	2009	**P**	S. Dercon, D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott …	The impact of agricultural extension and roads on poverty and consumption growth in fifteen Ethiopian villages	*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*
32	2006	**P**	P.D. Little, M.P. Stone, T. Mogues, A.P. Castro …	'Moving in place': Drought and poverty dynamics in South Wollo, Ethiopia	*Journal of Development Studies*
31	2011	**P**	T. Mogues	Shocks, livestock asset dynamics and social capital in Ethiopia	DSGD DP 38
21	2009	**P**	J. Hoddinott, S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Networks and informal mutual support in 15 Ethiopian villages	Chapter in *Institutional Economics Perspectives on African Agricultural Development*
21	2008	**P**	S. Dercon, D. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, T. Woldehanna	The impact of agricultural extension and roads on poverty and consumption growth in fifteen Ethiopian villages	IFPRI DP 840
18	2002	**P**	J. Pender	Empowering the poorest?: The World Bank and "The Voices of the Poor"	Book: *Rethinking human rights: Critical approaches to international politics*
9	2006	**P**	S. Dercon, D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott, T. Woldehanna	The impact of roads and agricultural extension on crop income, consumption and poverty in fifteen Ethiopian villages	Seminar paper
7	2011	**P**	T. Bernard, S. Dercon, A.S. Taffesse	Beyond fatalism: An empirical exploration of self-efficacy and aspirations failure in Ethiopia	CSAE WP 2011–03
6	2008	**P**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott …	Growth, poverty and chronic poverty in rural Ethiopia: Evidence from 15 communities 1994–2004	Background paper for the Chronic Poverty Report 2008/2009

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
6	2005	**P**	M.R. Carter, P.D. Little, T. Mogues, W. Negatu	The long-term impacts of short-term shocks: Poverty traps and environmental disasters in Ethiopia and Honduras	Basis Brief No. 28
5	2009	**P**	J. von Braun, R.V. Hill …	The poorest and the hungry: A synthesis of analyses and actions	Chapter in *The Poorest and the Hungry* (IFPRI 2020 book)
3	2008	**P**	T. Woldehanna, J. Hoddinott, S. Dercon	Poverty and inequality in Ethiopia 1995/96–2004/05	Report to Ethiopia Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
3	2011	**P**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott, T. Woldehanna	Growth and poverty in rural Ethiopia: Evidence from 15 communities 1994–2004	Background paper for the Chronic Poverty Report 2008/2009
3	2011	**P**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott, T. Woldehanna	Growth and chronic poverty: Evidence from rural communities in Ethiopia.	CSAE Working Paper WPS/2011–18
3	2011	**P**	T. Mogues	Shocks and asset dynamics in Ethiopia	*Economic Development and Cultural Change*
2	2009	**P**	A.U. Ahmed, R.V. Hill, L.C. Smith …	The poorest and hungry: Characteristics and causes	Chapter in *The Poorest and the Hungry* (IFPRI 2020 book)
2	2008	**P**	T. Woldehanna, J. Hoddinott, F. Ellis, S. Dercon	Dynamics of growth and poverty reduction in Ethiopia (1995/96–2004/05)	Report to Ethiopia Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
2	2003	**P**	M. Carter, P. Little, T. Mogues, W. Negatu	Tracking the economic impacts of environmental shocks: Asset cycles and poverty traps in Ethiopia and Honduras	DSGD DP 32
2	2008	**P**	T. Bernard, A.S. Taffesse, S. Dercon	Aspirations failure and well-being outcomes in Ethiopia towards an empirical exploration	Unpublished Working paper
2	2004	**P**	P.D. Little, M.P. Stone, T. Mogues, A.P. Castro …	"Churning" on the margins: How the poor respond to drought in South Wollo, Ethiopia	Basis Brief No. 21
1	2003	**P**	J. Hoddinott, A. Quisumbing, A. de Janvry …	Pathways from poverty: Evaluating long-term strategies to reduce poverty.	Basis Brief

CITES	YEAR	THEME[a]	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2012	**P**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott …	Burial societies in rural Ethiopia	Chapter in *Collective Action and Property Rights for Poverty Reduction: Insights from Africa and Asia*
0	2009	**P**	S. Mani, J. Hoddinott, J. Strauss	Determinants of schooling outcomes: Empirical evidence from rural Ethiopia	Fordham University Discussion Paper
0	2010	**P**	S. Mani, J. Hoddinott, J. Strauss	Long-term impact of investments in early schooling: Evidence from Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 00981
0	2012	**P**	G. Berhane, C. Gardebroek	Assessing the long-term impact of microcredit on rural poverty: Does the timing and length of participation matter?	ESSP WP 43
0	2012	**P**	T. Bernard, A.S. Taffesse	Measuring aspirations: Discussion and example from Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 01190
0	2007	**P**	T. Bonger	Rural human resources and relative Poverty: Comparative study from rural Uganda and Ethiopia	EEA Conference Paper
0	2005	**P**	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott	Livelihoods, growth, and links to market towns in 15 Ethiopian villages	FCND Discussion Paper Brief

[a] F = Food security; I = Public investment; L = Land Management; M = Markets and Trade; O = Other; P = Poverty

Annex 3. Publications Citing the ERHS

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
534	2002	S. Dercon	Income risk, coping strategies, and safety nets	*The World Bank Research Observer*
335	2000	S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Vulnerability, seasonality and poverty in Ethiopia	*The Journal of Development Studies*
268	2000	A.R. Quisumbing, J.A. Maluccio	Intrahousehold allocation and gender relations: New empirical evidence from four developing countries	IFPRI FCND DP 84
207	2003	A.R. Quisumbing, J.A. Maluccio	Resources at marriage and intrahousehold allocation: Evidence from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and South Africa	*Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*
141	2008	J. Hoddinott, A. Quisumbing	Methods for microeconometric risk and vulnerability assessments	World Bank Social Protection DP 324
132	2011	S. Dercon, L. Christiaensen	Consumption risk, technology adoption and poverty traps: Evidence from Ethiopia	*Journal of Development Economics*
130	1998	S. Dercon, P. Krishnan …	Changes in poverty in rural Ethiopia 1989–1995: Measurement, robustness tests and decomposition	University of Leuven Center for Economic Studies DP 98–19
127	2006	S. Dercon	Vulnerability: A micro perspective	Chapter in *Securing Development in an Unstable World*
105	2005	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott …	Shocks and consumption in 15 Ethiopian villages, 1999–2004	*Journal of African Economies*
95	2005	A. Abdulai, C.B. Barrett, J. Hoddinott	Does food aid really have disincentive effects? New evidence from sub-Saharan Africa	*World Development*
93	2003	A.R. Quisumbing	Food aid and child nutrition in rural Ethiopia	*World Development*
89	2005	E. Skoufias, A.R. Quisumbing	Consumption insurance and vulnerability to poverty: A synthesis of the evidence from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali, Mexico and Russia	*The European Journal of Development Research*
87	2001	S. Dercon	Assessing vulnerability	CSAE Working Paper
86	2001	R. Holzmann	Risk and vulnerability: The forward looking role of social protection in a globalizing world	World Bank Social Protection WP 0109

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
86	2003	A. Croppenstedt, M. Demeke …	Technology adoption in the presence of constraints: The case of fertilizer demand in Ethiopia	*Review of Development Economics*
86	2007	L.J. Christiaensen, L. Demery	Down to earth: Agriculture and poverty reduction in Africa	Book
78	2000	A. Croppenstedt, C. Muller	The impact of farmers' health and nutritional status on their productivity and efficiency: Evidence from Ethiopia	*Economic Development and Cultural Change*
75	2002	S. Dercon	The impact of economic reforms on rural households in Ethiopia: A study from 1989 to 1995	Book
73	2004	A. Asfaw, A. Admassie	The role of education on the adoption of chemical fertiliser under different socioeconomic environments in Ethiopia	*Agricultural Economics*
72	2002	M. Fafchamps, A.R. Quisumbing	Control and ownership of assets within rural Ethiopian households	*Journal of Development Studies*
71	2006	S. Dercon	Economic reform, growth and the poor: Evidence from rural Ethiopia	*Journal of Development Economics*
71	2006	S. Dercon, J. De Weerdt, T. Bold, A. Pankhurst	Group-based funeral insurance in Ethiopia and Tanzania	*World Development*
64	2009	S. Dercon, D.O. Gilligan, J. Hoddinott …	The impact of agricultural extension and roads on poverty and consumption growth in fifteen Ethiopian villages	*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*
61	2003	S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Risk sharing and public transfers	*The Economic Journal*
53	2005	D.A. Ali, S. Dercon, M. Gautam	Property rights in a very poor country: Tenure insecurity and investment in Ethiopia	Global Policy Research Group Working Paper WPS–021
52	2005	M. Fafchamps, A. Quisumbing	Assets at marriage in rural Ethiopia	*Journal of Development Economics*
51	2003	A. Admassie	Child labour and schooling in the context of a subsistence rural economy: Can they be compatible?	*International Journal of Educational Development*
49	2005	S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Food aid and informal insurance	Chapter in *Insurance against poverty*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
47	2002	P. Collier, S. Dercon, J Mackinnon	Density versus quality in health care provision: Using household data to make budgetary choices in Ethiopia	*World Bank Economic Review*
47	2007	C. Calvo, S. Dercon	Chronic poverty and all that: The measurement of poverty over time.	CSAE Working Paper WPS/2007–04
45	1997	P. Bevan, S.F. Joireman	The perils of measuring poverty: Identifying the 'poor' in rural Ethiopia	*Oxford Development Studies*
43	1998	P. Krishan, S. Dercon, T.G. Selassie	The urban labour market during structural adjustment: Ethiopia, 1990–1997	CSAE Working Paper WPS/98–9
42	2011	A.R. Quisumbing, B. Baulch	Poverty transitions, shocks and consumption in rural Bangladesh, 1996–97 to 2006–07	Chapter in *Why Poverty Persists*
40	2003	J. Hoddinott, M.A.R. Quisumbing	Data sources for microeconometric risk and vulnerability assessments	World Bank Social Protection WP 0323
39	2002	B. Kebede	Land tenure and common pool resources in rural Ethiopia: A study based on fifteen sites	*African Development Review*
39	2009	P. Krishnan, E. Sciubba	Links and architecture in village networks	*The Economic Journal*
36	2005	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott	Livelihoods, growth, and links to market towns in 15 Ethiopian villages	IFPRI FCND DP 194
35	2004	A. Asfaw, J. von Braun	Is consumption insured against illness? Evidence on vulnerability of households to health shocks in rural Ethiopia	*Economic Development and Cultural Change*
30	2005	M. Fafchamps, A.R. Quisumbing	Marriage, bequest, and assortative matching in rural Ethiopia	*Economic Development and Cultural Change*
29	2008	B. Baulch, P. Davis	Poverty dynamics and life trajectories in rural Bangladesh	*International Journal of Multiple Research Approaches*
28	1996	P. Bevan, A. Pankhurst	Ethiopian village studies	Working paper
27	2002	J.M. Cockburn …	Income contributions of child work in rural Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper
27	2004	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott	The Ethiopian rural household surveys: Introduction	Unpublished IFPRI Working paper
27	2006	P.A. Chiappori, O. Donni	Les modeles non unitaires de comportement du ménage: un survol de la littérature	*L'Actualité économique*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
26	1997	A. Croppenstedt, M. Demeke	An empirical study of cereal crop production and technical efficiency of private farmers in Ethiopia: A mixed fixed-random coefficients approach	*Applied Economics*
25	2004	J. Hoogeveen, E. Tesliuc …	A guide to the analysis of risk, vulnerability and vulnerable groups	Unpublished World Bank Working Paper
25	2008	S. Dercon	Fate and fear: Risk and its consequences in Africa	*Journal of African Economies*
24	2003	K. Belay	Agricultural extension in Ethiopia: The case of participatory demonstration and training extension system	*Journal of social development in Africa*
22	2009	P.A. Chiappori, O. Donni	Non-unitary models of household behavior: A survey of the literature	IZA DP 4603
21	2004	S. Abrar, O. Morrissey, T. Rayner	Crop-level supply response by agro-climatic region in Ethiopia	*Journal of Agricultural Economics*
21	2009	J. Hoddinott, S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Networks and informal mutual support in 15 Ethiopian villages	Chapter in *Institutional Economics Perspectives on African Agricultural Development*
19	1996	A. Croppenstedt, M. Demeke	Determinants of adoption and levels of demand for fertiliser for cereal growing farmers in Ethiopia	CSAE Working Paper WPS/96–03
19	2009	B.A. Olken, M. Singhal	Informal taxation	NBER WP 15221
18	2004	S. Abrar, O. Morrissey, T. Rayner	Aggregate agricultural supply response in Ethiopia: a farm-level analysis	*Journal of International Development*
17	1997	S. Dercon, M. Taddesse	A comparison of poverty in rural and urban Ethiopia	Unpublished CSAE Working Paper
17	1998	S. Dercon, D. Ayalew	Where have all the soldiers gone: Demobilization and reintegration in Ethiopia	*World Development*
17	2004	B. Abegaz	Escaping Ethiopia's poverty trap: The case for a second agrarian reform	*Journal of Modern African Studies*
17	2007	H.F. Silver	The process of social exclusion: The dynamics of an evolving concept	Brown University Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC) WP 95

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
17	2009	M. Fafchamps, B. Kebede…	Intrahousehold welfare in rural Ethiopia	*Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*
16	2006	B. Capéau, S. Dercon	Prices, unit values and local measurement units in rural surveys: An econometric approach with an application to poverty measurement in Ethiopia	*Journal of African Economies*
16	2009	S. Dercon, R.V. Hill	Growth from agriculture in Ethiopia: Identifying key constraints	Research paper commissioned by DfID
16	2011	S.P. Jenkins, T. Siedler	Using household panel data to understand the intergenerational transmission of poverty	Chronic Poverty Research Centre WP 74
15	2003	D. Ayalew	Risk-sharing networks among households in rural Ethiopia	University of Leuven Center for Economic Studies DP 03–05
15	2007	C. Calvo, S. Dercon	Vulnerability to poverty	CSAE Working Paper WPS/2007–03
15	2009	F. Yamauchi, Y. Yohannes, A. Quisumbing	Natural disasters, self-insurance and human capital investment: Evidence from Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Malawi	World Bank Policy Research WP 4910
14	2004	A.R. Quisumbing, Y. Yohannes	How fair is workfare? Gender, public works, and employment in rural Ethiopia	World Bank Policy Research WP 3492
14	2005	F. Naschold	Identifying asset poverty thresholds—New methods with an application to Pakistan and Ethiopia	Selected Paper, 2005 AAEA meetings
14	2005	A. Aassve, H. Engelhardt, F. Francavilla, A.M. Kedir, J. Kim …	Poverty and fertility in less developed countries: A comparative analysis	University of Leicester Economics DP 05/28
14	2007	S. Dercon, D. Ayalew	Land rights, power and trees in rural Ethiopia	CSAE Working Paper WPS/2007–07
14	2008	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott, P. Krishnan, T. Woldehanna	Collective action and vulnerability: Burial societies in rural Ethiopia	CAPRi WP 83
14	2008	E. Gebissa	Scourge of life or an economic lifeline? Public discourses on khat (Catha edulis) in Ethiopia	*Substance Use & Misuse*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
13	2007	S.S. Lim, A. Winter-Nelson, M. Arends-Kuenning	Household bargaining power and agricultural supply response: Evidence from Ethiopian coffee growers	*World Development*
13	2009	M.A. Hanjra, T. Ferede, D.G. Gutta	Pathways to breaking the poverty trap in Ethiopia: Investments in agricultural water, education, and markets	*Agricultural Water Management*
12	2003	A. Admassie, A.S. Bedi	Attending school: Two 'Rs' and child work in rural Ethiopia	ISS Working Paper Series/General Series
12	2006	S. Dercon	Risk, growth and poverty: What do we know, what do we need to know	QEH Working Paper Series—QEHWPS148
12	2008	J. Hoddinott	Social safety nets and productivity-enhancing investments in agriculture	Paper prepared for the international conference on "Convergence between social services provision (SSP) and productivity enhancing investments in development strategies"
11	1999	S. Dercon	Ethiopia: Poverty assessment study	Report to IFAD
11	2000	S. Dercon	Growth and poverty in Ethiopia in the 1990s: An economic perspective	Unpublished CSAE Working Paper
11	2008	A.D. Beyene	Determinants of off-farm participation decision of farm households in Ethiopia	*Agrekon*
10	1995	B. Kebede, A. Croppenstedt	The nature of sharecropping in Ethiopia: Some preliminary observations	Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference on the …
10	1996	A. Croppenstedt, A. Mammo	An analysis of the extent and causes of technical efficiency of farmers growing cereals in Ethiopia: Evidence from three regions	*Ethiopian Journal of Economics*
10	1998	B. Capéau, S. Dercon	Prices, local measurement units and subsistence consumption in rural surveys: An econometric approach with an application to Ethiopia	CSAE Working Paper WPS/98–10
10	1999	P. Verwimp	Measuring the quality of education at two levels: A case study of primary schools in rural Ethiopia	*International review of education*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
10	2002	A. Geda, B. Degefe	Explaining African growth performance: The case of Ethiopia	Chapter in *The Political Economy of Economic Growth in Africa, 1960–2000: Country Case Studies*
10	2007	A. Geda, N. Berhanu	The political economy of growth in Ethiopia	Chapter in *The Political Economy of Economic Growth in Africa, 1960–2000: Country Case Studies*
9	2005	P. Bevan	Studying multi-dimensional poverty in Ethiopia: towards a Q-integrated approach	Q-Squared WP 15
9	2008	C. Porter, N.N. Quinn	Intertemporal poverty measurement: Tradeoffs and policy options	CSAE Working Paper WPS/2008–21
9	2009	F. Yamauchi, Y. Yohannes, A. Quisumbing	Risks, ex-ante actions and public assistance: Impacts of natural disasters on child schooling in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Malawi	World Bank Policy Research WP 4909
9	2011	M.F. Bellemare, C.B. Barrett, D.R. Just	The welfare impacts of commodity price volatility: Evidence from rural Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper, Cornell University
8	1999	J. Cockburn	The determinant of child labour supply in rural Ethiopia	Unpublished CSAE Working paper
8	2002	S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Informal insurance, public transfers and consumption smoothing	Unpublished CSAE Working paper
8	2004	S. Devereux, B. Baulch, K. Hussein, J. Shoham …	Improving the analysis of food insecurity	FIVIMS Working Paper
8	2007	H. Seebens, J. Sauer	Bargaining power and efficiency—Rural households in Ethiopia	*Journal of International Development*
8	2008	M. Edelstein, E. Pitchforth, G. Asres …	Awareness of health effects of cooking smoke among women in the Gondar Region of Ethiopia: A pilot survey	*International Health and Human Rights*
8	2011	B. Baulch	Why poverty persists: Poverty dynamics in Asia and Africa	Book
7	2008	B. Kebede	Land reform, distribution of land and institutions in rural Ethiopia: Analysis of inequality with dirty data	*Journal of African Economies*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
7	2008	T. Woldehanna, A. Mekonnen, T. Alemu	Young lives: Ethiopia round 2 survey report	Young Lives Country Report
7	2009	J. Kirsten. A. Dorward, C. Poulton, N. Vink	Institutional economics perspectives on African agricultural development	Book
7	2010	N. Kumar, A.R. Quisumbing	Policy reform towards gender equality in Ethiopia: Little by little the egg begins to walk	Commissioned study for Swiss Development Corporation
7	2010	L.S.O. Liverpool, A. Winter-Nelson	Poverty status and the impact of formal credit on technology use and wellbeing among Ethiopian smallholders	*World Development*
6	2001	S. Abrar.…	Duality, choice of functional form and peasant supply response in Ethiopia	CREDIT Research Paper No. 01/20
6	2004	P. Bevan, A. Pankhurst	Human needs and human harms: Some evidence from rural Ethiopia'	Conference paper
6	2004	B. Kebede	Administrative allocation, lease markets and inequality in land in rural Ethiopia: 1995–97	ESRC Research Group WeD WP 07
6	2004	S. Dercon, T. Bold, J.D. Weerdt, A. Pankhurst	Extending insurance? Funeral associations in Ethiopia and Tanzania	OECD Development Centre WP 240
6	2007	M. Fafchamps, B. Kebede	Subjective well-being, disability and adaptation: A case study from rural Ethiopia	Global Poverty Research Group …
6	2008	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott …	Growth, poverty and chronic poverty in rural Ethiopia: Evidence from 15 communities 1994–2004	Background paper for the …
6	2008	P. Mosley	Assessing the success of microinsurance programmes in meeting the insurance needs of the poor	Background Paper prepared for WESS
6	2011	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott, T. Woldehanna	Growth and chronic poverty: Evidence from rural communities in Ethiopia	Chapter in *Adaptation, Poverty and Development: The Dynamics of Subjective Well-Being*
6	2011	C. Gray, V. Mueller	Drought and population mobility in rural Ethiopia	*World Development*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
5	2003	S. Abrar	Estimating supply response in the presence of technical inefficiency using the profit function: An application to Ethiopian agriculture	University of Leicester Discussion Papers in Economics 03/4
5	2004	P.A. Chiappori, O. Donni	Les modèles collectifs de comportement du ménage: un survol de la littérature	Unpublished working paper
5	2006	H. Seebens	Bargaining over fertility in rural Ethiopia	Proceedings of the 2006 German Development Economics Conference
5	2009	J. Ulimwengu	Farmers' health and agricultural productivity in rural Ethiopia	*African Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*
5	2009	P. Mozumder, A.K. Bohara …	Private transfers to cope with a natural disaster: Evidence from Bangladesh	*Environment and Development Economics*
5	2010	S. Dercon, C. Porter	Live aid revisited: Long-term impacts of the 1984 Ethiopian famine on children	CSAE Working Paper WPS/2010–39
4	2003	D. Narayan	Moving out of poverty: Growth and freedom from the bottom-up	Global Development Network Governing Body Research proposal
4	2003	J.J. Kühl	Household poverty and vulnerability: A bootstrap approach	Northeast Universities Development Consortium Conference paper
4	2004	A. Suleiman	Smallholder supply response and gender in Ethiopia: A profit function analysis	Sheffield Economic Research Paper No. 2004007
4	2004	J. Dayton-Johnson, J. Hoddinott	Examining the incentive effects of food aid on household behavior in rural Ethiopia	Unpublished IFPRI working paper
4	2005	S. Dercon, T.G. Selassie, P. Krishnan	The urban labour market during structural adjustment in Ethiopia 1990–1997	Chapter in *Poverty, Income Distribution And Labour Markets In Ethiopia*
4	2005	C. Swanepoel	Poverty and poverty dynamics in rural Ethiopia	Stellenbosch Economic WP 3/2005
4	2006	S. Abrar, O. Morrissey	Supply response in Ethiopia: Accounting for technical inefficiency	*Agricultural economics*
4	2008	B. Caeyers, S. Dercon	Political connections and social networks in targeted transfer programmes: Evidence from rural Ethiopia.	CSAE Working Paper WPS/2008–33

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
4	2008	M. Dekker	Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data: Evidence from rural Ethiopia	*Ethiopian Journal of Economics*
4	2008	A.S. Taffesse	Decomposition of growth in cereal production in Ethiopia	Paper prepared for the DfID funded study
4	2008	C. Porter	Examining the impact of idiosyncratic and covariate shocks on Ethiopian households' consumption and income sources	Unpublished Oxford University working paper
4	2008	F. Koohi-Kamali	Intrahousehold inequality and child gender bias in Ethiopia	World Bank Policy Research WP 3755
4	2009	J.G. Kydd	A new institutional economic analysis of the state and agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa	Chapter in *Institutional Economics Perspectives on African Agricultural Development*
4	2010	F. Nega, E. Mathijs, J. Deckers, M. Haile …	Rural poverty dynamics and impact of intervention programs upon chronic and transitory poverty in Northern Ethiopia	*African Development Review*
4	2010	A. Dillon, E. Quiñones	Gender differentiated asset dynamics in northern Nigeria	Background paper prepared for *The State of Food and Agriculture 2010*
4	2011	L.S.O. Liverpool-Tasie …	Asset versus consumption poverty and poverty dynamics in rural Ethiopia	*Agricultural Economics*
4	2011	S. Dercon, C. Porter	A poor life? Chronic poverty and downward mobility in rural Ethiopia, 1994 to 2004	Chapter in *Why Poverty Persists: Poverty Dynamics in Asia and Africa*
4	2011	A.B. Demeke, A. Keil, M. Zeller	Using panel data to estimate the effect of rainfall shocks on smallholders food security and vulnerability in rural Ethiopia	*Climatic Change*
4	2011	D. Clarke, G. Kalani	Microinsurance decisions: Evidence from Ethiopia	Conference paper
3	2004	M. Demeke, B. Hunde	Population pressure and intensification of agricultural production in Ethiopia: The will and cost of overcoming Malthusian trap	Unpublished AAU Working paper
3	2008	M. Vigh	Risk coping in rural Ethiopia: The liquidity and productivity of livestock	Master's thesis

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
3	2008	D. Zerfu	Property rights institutions and investment in Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper, Gothenburg University
3	2009	F. Bachewe	The state of subsistence agriculture in Ethiopia: Sources of output growth and agricultural inefficiency	PhD Dissertation
3	2010	N. Kumar, A.R. Quisumbing	Inheritance, legal reform, and gender differences in poverty and well-being in rural Ethiopia	Paper presented at the CRPC/ODI Roundtable on "Inheritance and the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty"
3	2010	D. Clarke	A theory of rational hedging	Unpublished working paper
3	2010	K. Heissler, C. Porter, Y. Lives	Know your place: Ethiopian children's contribution to the household economy	Young Lives WP 61
3	2011	B. Smith, K. Moore	Intergenerational transmission of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa—A select annotated bibliography with special reference to Irreversibilities Associated with Poor …	Chronic Poverty Research Centre WP 59
3	2011	F. Nisrane, G. Berhane, S. Asrat, G. Getachew …	Sources of inefficiency and growth in agricultural output in subsistence agriculture: A stochastic frontier analysis	ESSP II WP 19
3	2012	N.H. Broussard	Food aid and adult nutrition in rural Ethiopia	*Agricultural Economics*
2	1995	B. Capéau	Measurement error and functional form: A proposal to estimate prices and conversion rates from the ERHS1994	Research proposal, University of Leuven
2	1996	B. Kebede, M. Tadesse	The Ethiopian economy: Poverty and poverty alleviation: Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Conference on the Ethiopian Economy	Conference Paper, AAU
2	2002	E.L. Howe	Risk coping among indigenous smallholders in sub-tropical Bolivia	*Review of Economics and Statistics*
2	2003	C. Dom	Macro level policies, programmes and models entering rural communities: 2003–09	Commissioned research
2	2003	B. Kebede	Decomposition of household expenditure and child welfare in rural Ethiopia	CSAE WPS/2003–09

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
2	2006	P. Mosley, A. Suleiman, B. Chiripanhura	Escape routes from the rural poverty trap: Evidence from three African countries	Background paper for *2007/8 Chronic Poverty Report*
2	2006	C. Porter	Household welfare and shocks: Further evidence from ten years of Ethiopian data	Unpublished CSAE working paper
2	2006	S. Dercon	Globalization and marginalization in Africa: Poverty, risk, and vulnerability in rural Ethiopia	UNU-WIDER Research Paper No. 2007/73
2	2007	P. Bevan, A. Pankhurst	Power structures and agency in rural Ethiopia	Paper Prepared for the Empowerment Team in the World Bank Poverty Reduction Group
2	2007	T. Bold	Risk-sharing in insurance groups in rural Ethiopia	Unpublished Oxford University working paper
2	2008	A. Admassie, A.S. Bedi	Attending school, reading, writing and child work in rural Ethiopia	Chapter in *Economic Reform In Developing Countries: Reach, Range, Reason*
2	2008	M. Dekker	Intra-household differences in coping with illness in rural Ethiopia	Chapter in *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa*, eds. Rutten, Lelieveld, and Foeken
2	2008	B. Kebede	Intra-household allocations in rural Ethiopia: A demand systems approach	*Review of Income and Wealth*
2	2008	C. Porter	The long run impact of severe shocks in childhood: Evidence from the Ethiopian famine of 1984	Unpublished CSAE working paper
2	2009	S. Dercon	Agriculture, growth and rural poverty reduction in Africa: Fallacies, contexts and priorities for research	A framework Paper for the AERC
2	2009	T. Bold, S. Dercon	Contract design in insurance groups	CSAE Working Paper WPS/2009–04
2	2009	J.M. Ulimwengu	Farmers' health status, agricultural efficiency, and poverty in rural Ethiopia: A stochastic production frontier approach	IFPRI DP 00868
2	2010	P. Dorosh, E. Schmidt	The rural-urban transformation in Ethiopia	ESSPII WP 13
2	2010	M. Vicarelli	Exogenous income shocks and consumption smoothing: Strategies among rural households in Mexico	Unpublished working paper

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
2	2011	A. Shepherd, M. Prowse	Agricultural growth, poverty dynamics and markets	Background Paper for the Chronic Poverty Report 2008–09
2	2011	D.J. Spielman, D. Kelemwork, D. Alemu	Seed, fertilizer, and agricultural extension in Ethiopia	ESSP II WP 20
2	2011	K. Tafere, A. Seyoum Taffesse, S. Tamiru, N. Tefera …	Food demand elasticities in Ethiopia: Estimates using Household Income Consumption Expenditure (HICE) survey data	ESSP II DP 11
2	2011	S. Kadiyala, B. Rogers, A. Quisumbing, P. Webb	The effect of prime age adult mortality on household composition and consumption in rural Ethiopia	*Food Policy*
2	2011	R. Hill, J. Hoddinott, N. Kumar	Adoption of weather-index insurance: Learning from willingness to pay among a panel of households in rural Ethiopia	IFPRI DP 1088
2	2012	N. Broussard, S. Dercon, R. Somanathan	Aid and agency in Africa: Explaining Food disbursements across Ethiopian households, 1994–2004	CEPR DP 8861
1	2001	R. Disney, A.M. Kedir, A. McKay	Local measures, quality effects and the estimation of demand elasticities in urban Ethiopia	University of Nottingham unpublished working paper
1	2003	S. Dercon	Globalisation and the poor: Waiting for Nike in Ethiopia	*Tijdschrift voor Economie en Management*
1	2004	T. Woldehanna	The experiences of measuring and monitoring poverty in Ethiopia	Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative conference paper
1	2005	M. Gonzalez-Brenes	Contracting on fertility: A model of marriage in Africa	Unpublished, University of California, Berkeley working paper
1	2005	T. Bold	Mutual savings and ex-ante payments: Group formation in informal insurance arrangements	Unpublished, University of Oxford working paper
1	2006	S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Land rights in a very poor country: Evidence from panel data in rural Ethiopia 1997–2004	BREAD conference paper
1	2006	M. Demeke, F. Guta, T. Ferede …	Towards a more employment-intensive and pro-poor economic growth in Ethiopia: Issues and policies	ILO Issues in Employment and Poverty DP 22

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
1	2007	M. Dekker	Marriage and support networks, intra-household differences in coping with illness in rural Ethiopia	Conference paper
1	2007	S. Kadiyala	Prime age adult mortality in rural Ethiopia: Determinants and impacts on households and children	PhD Dissertation
1	2007	J. De Weerdt, S. Dercon, T. Bold …	Membership based indigenous insurance associations in Ethiopia and Tanzania	QEH WP 126
1	2008	A. Pankhurst	Destitution and life quality: Objective, subjective and dynamic measures and interpretation based on household cases from Dinki, Amhara Region	Conference paper
1	2009	P. LeMay-Boucher	Beninese and Ethiopian informal insurance groups: A comparative analysis	*Development Policy Review*
1	2010	S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Land rights revisited	Chapter in *The Microeconomics of Institutions*
1	2010	N. Jones, Y. Tafere, T. Woldehanna	Gendered risks, poverty and vulnerability in Ethiopia: To what extent is the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) making a difference?	Commissioned ODI research paper
1	2010	C. McIntosh, V.T. di Caracalla	Interlinking weather index insurance with credit to alleviate market failures and improve agricultural productivity in rural Ethiopia	Grant proposal
1	2010	Z.Y. Debebe	Child labor, agricultural shocks and labor sharing in rural Ethiopia	International Institute of Social Studies WP 491
1	2010	C. Porter	Safety nets or investment in the future: Does food aid have any long-term impact on children's growth?	*Journal of International Development*
1	2010	D. Zerfu	Essays on institutions and economic outcomes	PhD Dissertation
1	2011	A.S. Caria, S. Tamru, G. Bizuneh	Food security without food transfers? A CGE analysis for Ethiopia of the different food security impacts of fertilizer subsidies and locally sourced food transfers	IFPRI DP 01106
1	2011	G.J. Casimir, H. Tobi	Defining and using the concept of household: A systematic review	*International Journal of Consumer Studies*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
1	2012	K. Orkin	Are work and schooling complementary or competitive for children in rural Ethiopia? A mixed-methods study1	Chapter in *Childhood Poverty: Multidisciplinary Approaches*
0	1999	A. Adugna	Three essays in international trade and peasant agriculture	PhD dissertation
0	2000	M. Maertens	Activity portfolios in rural Ethiopia: Choices and constraints	Selected paper, 2000 AAEA meeting
0	2001	A. Region	Focusing public expenditures on poverty reduction	ODI WP 210
0	2001	S. Dercon	Poverty orderings when welfare comparisons are uncertain	Unpublished CSAE working paper
0	2002	E. Wale, D. Virchow	The opportunity cost of growing local landraces: Challenges and implications for the design of incentives for in situ conservation of wheat genetic resources in …	Conference paper
0	2002	S. Abrar, O. Morrissey, T. Rayner	Supply response of peasant farmers in Ethiopia: A farm-level profit function analysis	CREDIT Research Paper No. 02/16
0	2002	A. Damte	Farm households labor supply to off farm activities in Ethiopia	Master's thesis (AAU)
0	2002	D. Ayalew, D. Ayalew	Risk sharing networks among households in rural	Unpublished University of Leuven working paper
0	2003	R. Holzmann	Risk and vulnerability	Chapter in *Poverty and Exclusion in North and South*
0	2003	A.R. Quisumbing, K. Hallman	Marriage in transition: Evidence on age, education and assets from six developing countries	Chapter in *The Changing Transitions to Adulthood in Developing Countries: Selected Studies*
0	2003	B. Astatike	Child domestic work in Ethiopia: An empirical investigation	Master's thesis (AAU)
0	2003	D. Damite	The determinants and impacts of income diversification in rural Ethiopia: The case Of communities in southern nations …	Master's thesis (AAU)

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2003	T.K. Osborne	Health and "poverty traps" in rural developing economies	Unpublished working paper
0	2004	B. Hundie, K. Belay, M. Demeke	Factors influencing repayment of agricultural input loans in Ethiopia: The case of two regions	*African Review of Money Finance and Banking*
0	2005	P. Bevan, A. Pankhurst, J. Holland	Power and poverty in Ethiopia: Four rural case studies	Paper Prepared for the World Bank Poverty Reduction Group
0	2006	P. Krishnan	Links and architecture in village networks	Birkbeck Working Paper in Economics and Finance No. 0614
0	2006	P. Howard, E. Smith	Leaving two-thirds out of development	FAO-LSP WP 40
0	2006	E. Israel	Analysis of economic growth, income distribution and poverty in Ethiopia using computable general equilibrium model	Master's Thesis
0	2006	M. Collin	Lining up to eat: Birth order and nutritional status in rural Ethiopia	Master's Thesis (Oxford)
0	2006	I. Dasgupta, R. Disney, A.M. Kedir	Why do households use banks and ROSCAs simultaneously? Theory and evidence for urban Ethiopia	Unpublished CSAE Working Paper
0	2007	A. Pankhurst	Destitution in Dinki, Amhara Region, Ethiopia: Conceptions, characterisations, comparisons and shocks	Conference paper
0	2007	A. Delelegn	Informal risk sharing strategies and poverty dynamics in rural Ethiopia: Longitudinal analysis	Conference paper
0	2007	N. Tefera	Seasonality In income, expenditure and food deficiency: The case Of four rural villages in Ethiopia	Conference paper
0	2007	A. Guda	Challenges Of healthcare financing: Economic and welfare effects of user fees in urban Ethiopia	Master's Thesis (AAU)
0	2007	F. Yimer	Price response of rural households in Ethiopia: Case of Bako, Yetmen, Tiyo/Eteya	Master's thesis (AAU)
0	2007	S. Abrar	Gender differentials in supply response of farm households in Ethiopia: A profit function analysis	Unpublished working paper

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2007	D. Zerfu	Governance and productivity: Microeconomic evidence from Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper
0	2008	P. Bevan, A. Pankhurst	A sociological perspective on the causes of economic poverty and inequality in Ethiopia	Conference paper
0	2008	S. Dercon, J. Hoddinott, T. Woldehanna	Consumption, vulnerability and shocks in rural Ethiopia, 1999–2004	*Ethiopian Journal of Economics*
0	2008	T.F. Agaje	Growth linkages and policy effects in a village economy in Ethiopia: An analysis of interactions using a social accounting matrix (SAM) framework	Master's thesis (University of Antwerp)
0	2008	N.H. Broussard	Essays in labor and development economics	PhD Dissertation (Oxford)
0	2008	S. Mani	Essays on human capital accumulation-health and education	PhD Dissertation (University of Southern California)
0	2008	S.O. Liverpool, A. Winter-Nelson, S. Rashid	Understanding the differential impact of institutions and institutional interventions on smallholder behavior and livelihoods in rural Ethiopia	Unpublished Cornell University working paper
0	2008	M.F. Bellemare, C.B. Barrett, Z.S. Brown, D.R. Just	Household attitudes to price risk with multiple commodities: Evidence from rural Ethiopia	Unpublished Cornell University working paper
0	2008	A. Pankhurst	Poverty and life quality: Objective, subjective and dynamic measures and interpretation based on household cases from Dinki, Amhara Region	Unpublished working paper
0	2008	I. Outes-Leon	Nutrition and growth in rural Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper
0	2009	C. Poulton	Investment in agricultural research in Africa: A puzzle?	Chapter in *Institutional Economics Perspectives on African Agricultural Development*
0	2009	J. Hoddinott, S. Dercon, P. Krishnan	Many factors inhibit the development of the agricultural sector in much of Sub-Saharan Africa: Poor infrastructure, limited dissemination of new technologies …	Chapter in *Institutional Economics Perspectives on African Agricultural Development*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2009	M. Woolcock	Toward an economic sociology of chronic poverty	Chapter in *Poverty Dynamics: Interdisciplinary Perspectives*
0	2009	A. Kellner	The mythical reflexivity of the Burji: Presentation of an ethnological-linguistic methodology for interpreting oral literature	Conference paper
0	2009	M.F. Bellemare, C.B. Barrett, F.S. Brown, D.R. Just	Household welfare and Multi-commodity price risk: Evidence from rural Ethiopia	Conference paper
0	2009	F. Gelaw	The relationship between poverty, inequality, and growth in the rural Ethiopia: Micro evidence	Contributed paper, 2009 IAAE meeting
0	2009	A. Ababa	Synopsis of the conference on accelerating agricultural development, economic growth and poverty reduction in Ethiopia	ESSP II Conference Report 1
0	2009	A. Delelegn	Intra-household gender-bias in child educational spending in rural Ethiopia: Panel evidence	*Ethiopian Journal of Economics*
0	2009	F. Yamauchi, Y. Yohannes …	Natural disasters, self-insurance, and human capital investment	IFPRI DP 00881
0	2009	Y.A. Momtaz, N.B. Yahaya	Determination of psychological well-being status among older persons in northern peninsular Malaysia	*Indian Journal of Gerontology*
0	2009	S. Mani, J. Hoddinott, J. Strauss	Long-term impact of investments in early schooling: Empirical evidence from rural Ethiopia	*Journal of Development Economics*
0	2009	T. Lavers	Competing visions of social policy in Ethiopia	Master's thesis (Department of Social and Policy Sciences, University of Bath)
0	2009	M. Sepahvand	The analysis of rural poverty in Ethiopia: Regarding the three measurements of poverty	Master's thesis (Uppsala University)
0	2009	L.S. Liverpool	Using asset poverty measures to understand poverty dynamics, poverty traps and farmer behavior in sub-Saharan Africa: A focus on rural Ethiopia	PhD Dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
0	2009	S. Asfaw, M. Amare, G. Calfat	Food aid and rural poverty in Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2009	B. Kramer, J.W. Gunning, C. Elbers	Shocks and livestock investments in rural Ethiopia: A matter of the past?	Unpublished working paper
0	2010	D. Homeier	Evaluation of forest cover change between 2005 and 2009 in four regional states of Ethiopia	Chapter in *Environmental Policy Review 2011*
0	2010	A.D. Beyene	Property rights and choice of fuel wood sources in rural Ethiopia	Conference paper
0	2010	B. Bilisuma	Intra household labour supply, agricultural shocks and women's bargaining power	Conference paper
0	2010	S. Mani, J. Hoddinott, J. Strauss	Long-term impact of investments in early schooling	IFPRI DP 00981
0	2010	F. Gelaw	The dynamic relationship among poverty, inequality, and growth in rural Ethiopia: A micro evidence	*Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics*
0	2010	L. Camfield, C. Knowles	Supporting children and young people in a changing world	*Journal of International Development*
0	2010	W.A. Sisay	Participation into off-farm activities in rural Ethiopia: Who earns more?	Master's thesis, International Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)
0	2010	S.T. Tesfu	Essays on the effects of early childhood malnutrition, family preferences and personal choices on child health and schooling	PhD Dissertation (Georgia State University)
0	2010	C. Harper, N. Jones, A. McKay	Including children in policy responses to economic crises	UNICEF/ODI 2009 Conference Paper
0	2010	T. Brück, S.W. Kebede	Does rainfall shock perpetuate poverty? Comparing consumption and multidimensional poverty indices in rural Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper
0	2010	A. Aassve, A. Kedir	Fertility and the MDG: Does fertility decline lead to lower poverty rates?	Unpublished working paper
0	2010	M. Dekker	Individual or shared responsibility: The financing of medical treatment in rural Ethiopian households	Unpublished working paper
0	2010	A. Smith, D. Chamberlain	Opportunities and challenges for microinsurance in Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2010	S.T. Tesfu	The effect of early childhood malnutrition on child labor and schooling: Theory and evidence	Unpublished working paper
0	2011	E. Wale	Costing on-farm conservation of crop diversity: The case of sorghum and wheat in Ethiopia and implications for policy	*African Journal of Agricultural Research*
0	2011	D. Homeier	Evaluation of forest cover change between 2005 and 2009 in four regional states of Ethiopia	Chapter in *Environmental Policy Review 2011*
0	2011	K. Graichen	Environmental Policy Review 2011: Lake water management in three Ethiopian Rift Valley watersheds	Chapter in *Environmental Policy Review 2011*
0	2011	M. Cheever	Environmental Policy Review 2011: Waste management in Ethiopia	Chapter in *Environmental Policy Review 2011*
0	2011	K. Graichen	Lake water management in three Ethiopian Rift Valley watersheds	Chapter in *Environmental Policy Review 2011*
0	2011	B. Baulch	Chronic poverty: What is to be done?	Chapter in *Why Poverty Persists: Poverty Dynamics in Asia and Africa*
0	2011	T. Brown, A. Teshome	Implementing policies for chronic poverty reduction in Ethiopia	Chronic Poverty Research Centre WP 2008–09
0	2011	B. Kebede, D.J. Zizzo	Envy and agricultural innovation: An experimental case study from Ethiopia	CSAE WPS/2011–06
0	2011	G. Haile, B. Haile	Child labour and child schooling in rural Ethiopia: Nature and trade-off	*Education Economics*
0	2011	T. Mogues, C. Petracco, J. Randriamamonjy	The wealth and gender distribution of rural services in Ethiopia: A public expenditure benefit incidence analysis	IFPRI DP 01057
0	2011	A. de Brauw, V. Mueller, T. Woldehanna	Insurance motives to remit: Evidence from a matched sample of Ethiopian internal migrants	IFPRI DP 01090
0	2011	A.R. Quisumbing	Gendered impacts of the 2007–08 food price crisis	IFPRI DP 01093

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2011	M. Godswill, R. Namara, F. Hagos, S.B. Awulachew …	A comparative analysis of the technical efficiency of rain-fed and smallholder irrigation in Ethiopia	IWMI WP WOR143
0	2011	T. Garba	Shocks, coping strategies and subjective poverty: Evidence from Nigeria's national core welfare indicators questionnaire …	*Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*
0	2011	T. Wubale	Determinants of child labour and schooling in rural households of Ethiopia	Master's thesis (AAU)
0	2011	Y.M. Marilign	The impact of education on farm and off-farm income in rural households of Ethiopia	Master's Thesis (AAU)
0	2011	H.A. Beshir	Impacts of productive safety net program on household welfare and labour supply in rural Ethiopia: A panel data approach	Master's Thesis (AAU)
0	2011	D.T.T. Hoai	Poverty in Vietnam: The effects of shocks and sectoral growth patterns	Master's thesis (University of Glasgow)
0	2011	A. Oterová	Child welfare in rural Ethiopia: The role of transfers, old age support and child ability	Master's thesis (University of Leicester)
0	2011	B.B. Dito	Essays on women's bargaining power and intra-household resource in rural Ethiopia	PhD Dissertation (Erasmus University)
0	2011	C. Barrett, S. Bezu	Employment dynamics in the rural nonfarm Sector in Ethiopia: Do the poor have time on their side?	Unpublished working paper
0	2011	J.A. Matz	Productivity, rank and returns in polygamy	Unpublished working paper
0	2011	M. Vigh	Shocks or measurement error? Evidence from asset accumulation in Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper
0	2011	N. Kumar, A. Quisumbing	Beyond 'death do us part': The long-term implications of divorce perception on women's well-being and child schooling in rural Ethiopia	*World Development*
0	2011	S. Bezu, C. Barrett, S. Holden	Does nonfarm economy offer pathways for upward mobility? Evidence from a panel data study in Ethiopia	*World Development*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2012	A.L.J.J. Ricker-Gilbert, R. Florax, J. Chamberlain, D. Heady	How does population density affect agricultural productivity? Evidence from Ethiopia	2012 AAEA selected paper
0	2012	M.F. Rodrigo	Do cooperatives benefit the poor? Evidence from Ethiopia	2012 AAEA selected paper
0	2012	T.H.L. Ngo, P. Santos	Geography and economic growth in Vietnam	AAEA 2012 Annual Meeting paper
0	2012	A.S. Tsehay, S. Bauer	Poverty dynamics and vulnerability: Empirical evidence from smallholders in northern highlands of Ethiopia	AAEA 2012 Selected paper
0	2012	N.H. Broussard, S. Dercon, R. Somanathan	Aid and agency in Africa: Explaining food disbursements across Ethiopian households, 1994–2004	CEPR DP 8861
0	2012	D.D. Guta	Application of an almost ideal demand system (AIDS) to Ethiopian rural residential energy use: Panel data evidence	*Energy Policy*
0	2012	F.N. Bachewe	Growth in total factor productivity in the Ethiopian agriculture sector: Growth accounting and econometric assessments of sources of growth	ESSP II WP 37
0	2012	D. Stifel, B. Minten, B. Koro	Economic benefits and returns to rural feeder roads: Evidence from a quasi-experimental setting in Ethiopia	ESSP II WP 40
0	2012	C. Béné, S. Devereux, R. Sabates-Wheeler	Shocks and social protection in the Horn of Africa: analysis from the Productive Safety Net Programme in Ethiopia	IDS WP 395
0	2012	P. Krishnan, M. Patnam, P. Quartey, C. Udry, S. Al-Hassan …	Neighbours and extension agents in Ethiopia: Who matters more for technology diffusion?	IGC WP 012/159
0	2012	D. Clarke, G. Kalani	Microinsurance Decisions: Evidence from Ethiopia	ILO Research Paper 19
0	2012	M. Amare, S. Asfaw	Poverty reduction impact of food aid in rural Ethiopia	*Journal of Development Effectiveness*
0	2012	C. Porter	Shocks, consumption and income diversification in rural Ethiopia	*Journal of Development Studies*

CITES	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	SOURCE
0	2012	W.E. Hidalgo	Analyzing the effectiveness of the Productive Safety Net Programme in the food security of female-headed households in Ethiopia in 2009	Master's thesis (Georgetown University)
0	2012	S. Mussa	How does food aid impact agricultural production and household supply to agriculture in Ethiopia?	Master's thesis (Georgetown University)
0	2012	J. Sebu	Off-farm labour participation and farm household income in Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese district of the Central region of Ghana	Master's Thesis (University of Cape Coast, Ghana)
0	2012	L. Andersson	Essays on remittances, discrimination and interpersonal comparisons	PhD dissertation (Goteborg University)
0	2012	T.J. Lybbert, J.D. Foltz	How much drought is 'just right'? Spatial differences in 'optimal drought severity' for drought tolerant maize	Selected paper, 2012 AAEA meeting
0	2012	L. Camfield	Resilience and well-being among urban Ethiopian children: What role do social resources and competencies play?	*Social Indicators Research*
0	2012	D. Zerfu	Poverty traps and institutions in Ethiopia	Unpublished African Development Bank Working paper
0	2012	F. de Nicola, R.V. Hill, M. Robles	Interplay among credit, insurance and savings for farmers in developing countries	Unpublished IFPRI working paper
0	2012	Y. Alem, N.H. Broussard	Do safety nets promote technology adoption? Panel data evidence from rural Ethiopia	Unpublished working paper

INDEPENDENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTS

36. **An Assessment of IFPRI's Work in Ethiopia 1995–2010: Ideology, Influence, and Idiosyncrasy**, *by Mitch Renkow and Roger Slade* (June 2013)

35. **An Ex-Post Impact Assessment of the IFPRI's GRP22 Program, Water Resource Allocation: Productivity and Environmental Impacts**, *by Jeffrey W. Bennett* (March 2013)

34. **Impact Assessment: IFPRI 2020 Conference on "Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health," Delhi, India, February 10–12, 2011**, *by Robert Paarlberg* (December 2012)

33. **Ex-Post Impact Assessment Review of the Regional Network on AIDS, Livelihoods, and Food Security (RENEWAL)**, *by Tim Frankenberger and Suzanne Nelson* (December 2011)

32. **Impact Assessment of the IFPRI Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) Project**, *by Geroge W. Norton* (December 2010)

31. **Impacts of IFPRI's "Priorities for Pro-Poor Public Investment" Global Research Program**, *by Mitch Renkow* (October 2010)

30. **Case Study on the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) and Non-Conditional Cash Transfer (NCCT) Programs**, *by Jere Behrman and Maria Cecilia Calderon* (December 2009)

29. **The Food Crisis of 2008: Impact Assessment of IFPRI's communications Strategy**, by Ingeborg Hovland *(December 2009)*

28. **Impact Evaluation of Research by the International Food Policy Research Institute on Agricultural Liberalization, Developing Countries, and the WTO's Doha Negotiations,** *by Joanna Hewitt (September 2008)*

27. **The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Mexican PROGRESA Anti-Poverty and Human Resource Investment Conditional Cash Transfer Program,** *by Jere R. Behrman (December 2007)*

Series Name Change Announcement

The Impact Assessment Discussion Paper (IADP) series has been renamed "Independent Impact Assessment Report" beginning with report #36, and the numbering for this series will continue from the IADP series.

INDEPENDENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTS

26. **The Impacts of IFPRI's Global Research Program on the Sustainable Development of Less-Favored Areas**, *by John English and Mitch Renkow (September 2007)*

25. **Impact Assessment of Food Policy Research: A Stocktaking Workshop — Synthesis Report,** *by Jock Anderson, Maria Soledad Bos, and Marc J. Cohen (December 2005)*

24. **Regional Policy Networks: IFPRI's Experience with Decentralization**, *by Robert Paarlberg (April 2005)*

23. **Strengthening Food Policy Through Gender and Intrahousehold Analysis: Impact Assessment of IFPRI Multicountry Research**, *by Cecile Jackson (April 2005)*

22. **The Impact of the Food-for-Education Program in Bangladesh on Schooling Outcomes and Earnings and the Contribution of IFPRI Research**, *by James G. Ryan and Xin Meng (November 2004)*

21. **Impact Assessment of IFPRI's Research and Related Activities Based on Economywide Modeling,** *by Kym Anderson (December 2003)*

20. **The Impact of Economic Policy Research: Lessons on Attribution and Evaluation from IFPRI,** *by James G. Ryan and James L. Garrett (October 2003)*

19. **Impacts of IFPRI/ICARDA Policy and Property Rights Research on the Mashreq and Maghreb Project,** *by John H. Sanders and Hassan Serghini (October 2003)*

18. **Institutional Learning and Change in the CGIAR: Summary Record of the Workshop Held at IFPRI, Washington, DC, February 4-6, 2003,** *by Ronald Mackay and Douglas Horton (October 2003)*

17. **Evaluating the Impact of Agricultural Projection Modeling Using the IMPACT Framework**, *by James G. Ryan (February 2003)*

16. **The Impact of the International Food Policy Research Institute's Research Program on Rural Finance Policies for Food Security for the Poor**, *by Jeffrey Alwang and V. Puhazhendhi (December 2002)*

INDEPENDENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTS

15. **Synthesis Report of Workshop on Assessing the Impact of Policy-oriented Social Science Research in Scheveningen, The Netherlands November 12–13, 2001**, *by James G. Ryan (March 2002)*

14. **The Production and Diffusion of Policy Knowledge: A Bibliometric Evaluation of the International Food Policy Research Institute**, *by Philip G. Pardey and Jason E. Christian (January 2002)*

13. **Impact of IFPRI's Policy Research on Resource Allocation and Food Security in Bangladesh**, *by Suresh Babu (February 2000)*

12. **A Review of Food Subsidy Research at IFPRI**, *by Curtis Farrar (January 2000)*

11. **Assessing the Impact of Policy Research and Capacity Building by IFPRI in Malawi**, *by James G. Ryan (December 1999)*

10. **External Impact Assessment of IFPRI's 2020 Vision for Food, Agriculture, and the Environment Initiative**, *by Robert Paarlberg (June 1999)*

9. **Returns to Policy-Related Social Science Research in Agriculture**, *by Bruce L. Gardner (May 1999)*

8. **Assessing the Impact of Rice Policy Changes in Viet Nam and the Contribution of Policy Research**, *by James G. Ryan (January 1999)*

7. **The Value of Economic Research**, *by David Zilberman and Amir Heiman (January 1999)*

6. **Policy for Plenty: Measuring the Benefits of Policy-Oriented Social Science Research**, *by George W. Norton and Jeffrey Alwang (December 1998)*

5. **Some Useful Methods for Measuring the Benefits of Social Science Research**, *by Henry E. Kilpatrick, Jr. (October 1998)*

4. **Adding Value through Policy-Oriented Research: Reflections of a Scholar-Practitioner**, *by C. Peter Timmer (October 1998)*

3. **A Proposal for Measuring the Benefits of Policy-Oriented Social Science Research**, *by Donghyun Park (August 1998)*

INDEPENDENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTS

2. **Measuring the Benefits of Social Science Research**, *by Vincent H. Smith (July 1998)*

1. **IFPRI and the Abolition of the Wheat Flour Ration Shops in Pakistan: A Case-Study on Policymaking and the Use and Impact of Research**, *by Yassir Islam and James L. Garrett (December 1997)*