

THE ETHIOPIA STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAM (ESSP): EXAMPLE OF AN IMPACT-FOCUSED APPROACH

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Overview of ESSP and Its Objectives

The Ethiopia Strategy Support Program, the first major IFPRI country strategy support program managed by the Development Strategy and Governance Division (DSGD), has been undertaken in close collaboration with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI). The program was formally initiated in September 2004 and runs through December 2007. It receives funding support from a consortium of donors: the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the UK Department for International Development (DfID), and Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI). DSGD has set up similar programs in China, Ghana, Nigeria, and Uganda and in the Central American region.

The program arose because many complex issues concerning the design, implementation, and monitoring of a pro-poor rural development strategy in Ethiopia remain to be resolved, despite the commitment of government and donors and their articulation of a strategy. Important knowledge gaps relate to prioritizing and sequencing activities; targeting investments among regions; determining types of investment and household types to best achieve growth, food security, and poverty reduction; making the rural development strategy actionable; designing feasible instruments for implementation; and monitoring and evaluating the implementation and impact of the rural development strategy.

The core objectives of the ESSP are

- to generate policy research results to fill key knowledge gaps on a needs basis that would help strengthen the design and implementation of Ethiopia's rural development strategy;
- to build a stronger and more integrated knowledge support system within the country to underpin future food policy analysis and help inform key rural development strategy decisions at all levels; this system is called the Rural Economy Knowledge Support System (REKSS);
- 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 REKSS; and
- to contribute to the design and implementation of a national monitoring and evaluation system for the rural sector to track progress against goals and to provide feedback on how the strategy and its implementation can be improved over time.

In addition, by focusing research on the rural development strategy, it was envisaged that the program would generate momentum within the research community and enhance communication between researchers and policymakers. A further benefit was expected to be improved coordination among donors vis-à-vis the rural development strategy.

The program was designed to achieve these objectives based on the following principles of engagement:

- Activities were to build on existing work and capacities in the country wherever possible by forming partnerships and networks.
- Activities were to be undertaken in close collaboration with national partners to improve the quality and relevance of the work and to help strengthen national capacity. IFPRI and its national partners work closely with policymakers at the national and regional levels in setting priorities and disseminating results from the program's activities.
- Activities are undertaken within Ethiopia to the greatest extent possible, and IFPRI bases its key team members in Addis Ababa for this purpose.

The three major pillars of the program include

- a **Rural Economy Knowledge Support System (REKSS)** to integrate knowledge, to conduct analyses on the rural economy, and to track the impact of rural investments and activities;
- **actionable applied research** to improve or fill gaps in knowledge on rural development; and
- policy analysis **capacity strengthening** through targeted training and related activities.

The ESSP has some special and unique features:

1. It is unique from an Ethiopian development aid perspective in that five donors agreed to support IFPRI and pool their funding.
2. It is also unique insofar as the donors agreed to place control over the ESSP agenda and priority setting in the hands of Ethiopian government representatives in a specially formed high-level National Advisory Committee (NAC).
3. The director of the host organization, EDRI, has strong links to the higher echelons of government, since he is chief economic adviser to the prime minister. This link allows for more direct transmission of the policy implications of ESSP's work to policymakers.
4. EDRI itself, as a semi-autonomous institution, has more capacity to make decisions than most Ethiopian government-related institutes.

The program leader, Eleni Gabre-Madhin, has played a crucial role. Her professional judgment as an agricultural economist has been readily accepted. As an Ethiopian national, she has been able to establish links to the top of the rural development policymaking hierarchy, in a way which would be difficult for any other possible incumbent to match.

Administrative and Research Structure

ESSP has strong leadership. The program leader has considerable authority to run the program on a day-to-day basis and to provide leadership. She has used that scope effectively to give strong leadership and direction to the effort and deserves much of the credit for the success of the program. Behind that de facto authority is a complex set of advisory and overview bodies to which the program leader has given importance and deference, further strengthening support for the program.

Three foci of oversight exist:

1. a National Advisory Committee with high-level membership from the government including the director of EDRI, the principal government agency receiving capacity-building support from ESSP;
2. a Donor Interest Group, formed in November 2004 to coordinate reporting and feedback from the funding agencies that support the program; to this end, the program signed a memorandum of understanding with its five supporting partners that states that reporting will be done on a semiannual basis to all donors; and
3. the IFPRI home office director general and division directors, who make frequent visits to the field site.

A key feature of the program design is its flexible structure. Thus, the action research topics are determined and updated through the direct participation of the National Advisory Committee. The research program is thus demand driven by key officials in the Government of Ethiopia acting through the National Advisory Committee. The donors weigh in with their views through the Donor Interest Group, and liaison with the IFPRI home office allows for drawing on the broader expertise there. Although complex, the structure works well, in part because the program leader takes an active role in liaising with all these groups in formal and informal contexts. In addition she interacts with a broader Ethiopian research community, including the university community, along with members of her staff.

The National Advisory Committee (NAC) reviews and sets the work program, ensuring its consistency with government objectives and thereby providing a ready market for the output. The NAC has been critical to the credibility of the research for impact on policy.

The composition of the NAC is well thought out and appropriate to the objectives of ESSP. The NAC is composed of

- the executive director of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute;
- the state minister for agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- the state minister for economic development, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development;
- the director-general of the Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization;
- the director-general of the Central Statistical Agency;
- the dean of the Faculty of Business and Economics, Addis Ababa University; and
- the president of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce.

The core of the ESSP effort, influencing all of the objectives, is the analytical work carried out by the staff. A list of staff and associates is appended in Annex 3. A decision was made to get first-rate young researchers, and the results have been excellent. The program also established intense interaction with Ethiopian researchers, in large part by bringing them into the IFPRI office complex for close interaction in their research. The program leader and the IFPRI home office staff have regular intense interactions with the young in-house researchers. The home office input includes senior persons on short-term assignment who actively participate in the analytical work.

The result of this structure has been a steady flow of analytic results in the form of high-quality publications.

Achievements and Outputs of ESSP

The core of the ESSP output and impact consists of a large body of published research. That research, and the processes by which it is generated, also have a wide impact on other objectives.

Research Outputs

Since it is only just over two years since ESSP's inception, it is not surprising that research activity has dominated the agenda.

1. First there was a need for research to provide focused input into the policy formation process.
2. Research was also needed to fill knowledge gaps in background information required for further research and policy dialogue.
3. The research program trained local researchers in a wide range of new skills under the tutelage of top-class international researchers on IFPRI's Washington based-staff, as well as with other leading researchers associated with the ESSP.

The ESSP has been able to design and organize large surveys and has maintained a continuous research output stream. The collaborative mode of research has produced a number of important papers that have enhanced the policymaking process in Ethiopia, and it has been the main driver of phase one. Highlights among these papers include the following:

1. "Policies to Promote Cereal Intensification in Ethiopia: Help or Hindrance?" and "Ethiopian Seed Systems: Regulations, Institutions, and Stakeholders," by Derek Byerlee, David Spielman, Dawit Alemu, and Madhur Gautam. These two papers establish clearly that the growth of cereal output has been low for nearly two decades, and that the growth that has occurred is due to area expansion. Yields have declined or just held their own despite government efforts to increase the use of artificial fertilizers and improved seeds. The conclusion drawn is that Ethiopia needs new policies for cereal intensification, which will be a key engine for growth and poverty reduction.
2. "Growth Options and Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia: A Spatial, Economy-wide Model Analysis for 2004–15," by Xinshen Diao, Alejandro Nin Pratt, and many others. This paper has been produced as an IFPRI discussion paper (DSDG Discussion Paper No. 20) and appeared in the refereed journal *Food Policy* 32 (2007): 205–228. There are a number of associated outputs. This research develops a social accounting matrix to simulate the effects of alternative growth strategies and identifies agricultural growth-led strategies (that is, based on cereals) as the ones that would have the largest impact in reducing poverty. This finding is no surprise, given that 85 percent of the population is still largely dependent upon agriculture and the rural areas contain deep wells of poverty, but it underlines the fact that cereal yield stagnation is a critical obstacle to development.
3. Several papers highlight the significant returns to investments in road building. The poverty-reducing impact of roads is complementary to agricultural growth, and successful investment in agricultural growth would assure a positive outcome from infrastructure investment. The relevant papers are listed under "Pro-poor public investment" in Annex 1.
4. "Does Ethiopia Need a Commodity Exchange?" by Eleni Gabe-Madhin and Ian Goggin. The response to this work has been very positive, with plans for implementing a commodity exchange already in place and adoption also possible in other African countries. The rapid acceptance of this proposal reflects policymakers' view that market transparency and efficiency need to be improved and that the commodity exchange, with electronic transmission of daily price changes in an open-

outcry exchange in Addis Ababa, will help promote this. It is also hoped that the commodity exchange will help minimize commodity price instability, which has been seen as an increasing problem recently. The commodity exchange is a tangible, impact-oriented result of the ESSP.

Two other tools/outputs have been handed over to Ethiopian institutions:

1. *The Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy*
2. *The Agricultural Growth Linkage Models*

The Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy, with its supporting geographic information system (GIS) software, is a major research resource that has been assembled for use by any public or private institution in Ethiopia. It has gathered a wealth of agronomic, climatic, economic, and socio-demographic data on a geographical basis and made it available in hard copy and CD form. It is also being developed for general website access. Responsibility for maintaining, distributing, and developing this product has been transferred to the local host organization EDRI, which has installed a GIS suite. This is a clear example of capacity building, especially since EDRI is the key institution to develop into a top-class policy research organization. The creation of the atlas also demonstrates the ESSP's willingness to engage in vigorous institution building. It bodes well for future institution-building efforts as sister institutions such as EDRI develop capacity to absorb the ESSP input. Annex 5 provides a note on the GIS capacity-building effort.

The atlas is linked to the concept of "development domains" expressed in the paper "Development Domains for Ethiopia: Capturing the Geographical Context of Smallholder Development Options," by Jordan Chamberlin, John Pender, and Bingxin Yu (IFPRI DSGD Discussion Paper No. 43). A one-size-fits-all strategy of agricultural development is not appropriate given the extreme diversity of agroecological conditions throughout Ethiopia, so the research identifies 28 different domains and suggests where existing strategies are most appropriate and what might be appropriate in others. Although further work may modify the prescriptions, this tool is likely to provide important input into future policy development.

The ESSP has also transferred *The Agricultural Growth Linkage Models* to the Central Statistical Office. As valuable policy planning aids, they will require regular updating and re-parameterizing, and it is encouraging that CSA has been prepared to take on their management and development at an early stage. Again, this experience shows the effectiveness of ESSP in capacity building where even a small base exists.

The program has produced other research outputs besides those described here. Annex 1 provides a comprehensive list.

Dissemination and Policy Impact

Dissemination of research results has been substantial and effective. Three elements of the approach explain this favorable result.

First, the processes have oriented the research in directions that are most relevant and most in demand for policy development and change. This is perhaps the most important aspect of dissemination success.

Second, the research has been turned into published documents in an unusually short time. A list of publications is appended. In general the publications point to the policy issues and are

in reasonable form to contribute to the policy dialogue. Young researchers have pushed as far as can be expected toward policy positions.

Third, the program leader has played a critical role in bringing results into the policy arena in discussions with the NAC, with donors, and with broader audiences and in helping extrapolate those results into the form needed for policy decisions. The structure of advisory bodies has greatly assisted in that process.

Capacity Strengthening

The ESSP has generated various strands of capacity strengthening. One important strand is the funding for higher-degree training abroad, which is running at three person-years per year. The director of EDRI sees the flow of returning U.S.-trained M.A. students as greatly strengthening EDRI's research capacity in the immediate future. By 2011 this flow of highly trained locals will be strengthened by a number of Ph.D. holders (possibly six). The EDRI director admits there may be problems retaining these staff but is already considering how best to do so.

In the meantime EDRI staff members have been working alongside Washington- and Addis Ababa-based staff in a variety of projects. Betre Alemu has led research on the geographical determinants of water harvesting in Ethiopia, which has just been completed, and he produced the June 2006 report "The Geography of Smallholder Commercialization: Food Grains in Ethiopia." Gezahegn Ayele of EDRI co-wrote three reports (listed in Annex 1) produced in the work program on pro-poor public investment and two reports on innovation systems and rural livelihoods in Ethiopia. This sort of joint work with experienced foreign researchers is a key capacity-strengthening activity.

The creation of the GIS suite at the EDRI offices to provide research access to the *Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy* is a key piece of capacity building. There is widespread interest in using the information contained in this electronic tool, and EDRI will gain enhanced visibility from managing access to it and developing the website version of it. The Central Statistical Office has decided to do further work with the *Agricultural Growth Linkage Models*. The CSA may need further capacity building to develop and apply these models.

As can be seen from Annex 1, the program has offered a number of training courses over the past two years that have helped embed the key products of ESSP research into Ethiopian institutions.

Overall, the ESSP has achieved a fair amount of capacity building, but the main effects will be felt when all those being trained abroad have returned. Then attention will need to be given to how to retain them in a reasonably tight network researching rural development policy.

Views of the Donor Group

The ESSP has been financed by the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), USAID, the UK Department for International Development, and Irish Aid, which have taken the unusual (even unique) step of pooling their finances and agreed that spending on the research and training program should be demand-led by local interests. In reality, that has meant ceding control of the program to the National Advisory Committee (NAC) and the program leader.

Despite a few reservations from donors who would have liked more attention paid to certain items on their specific policy agenda, there was overwhelming support for ESSP. It was generally perceived to have some special strengths, among which were:

1. IFPRI was invited by Ethiopia to develop the ESSP, which has not been foisted upon Ethiopia in any way.
2. As an Ethiopian national and respected international agricultural economist, program leader Eleni Gabre-Madhin has been able to establish direct links to the highest levels of government in a way that is difficult for individual donors or other projects to achieve.
3. IFPRI has assembled a high-quality team and is able to call on senior IFPRI researchers based in Washington, DC, with a wide experience of applying the necessary research tools in other countries.
4. For donors, working through IFPRI in a collective way greatly reduces the transaction costs of obtaining approval for field research.

Conclusions

With only modest resources, the ESSP team has generated a large, steady flow of high-quality research results that are relevant to policy decisions and implementation. It has also delivered a stronger and more integrated knowledge support system. Through its program leader, it reaches into both national and donor policy decision areas.

ESSP has also played a major role in developing Ethiopian capacity in policy-oriented research, through three approaches. First, it has created a role model for such development in the way it has operated as an integrated, policy-driven institution. Second, through the NAC and its interactions with EDRI, it has begun to contribute to EDRI's development as a national institution, and it has included EDRI staff as an integral part of its research efforts. EDRI is still at an early stage of development, but the ESSP effort in providing training at the M.Sc. and Ph.D. levels is an important effort that will show results over the next several years. Third, ESSP has worked closely with the Central Statistical Agency to transfer the atlas modeling operation to CSA. It has also engaged in informal interaction with the university research community. Thus there has been broad capacity building beyond EDRI.

The ESSP has been highly effective, within the constraints of current levels of institutional development in Ethiopia, and it is on track to make a much larger contribution as the Ethiopian capacity to utilize that work develops further.

Annexes

Annex 1—ESSP Research and Capacity-Building Activities, by Year

Annex 2—ESSP Outreach Activities

Annex 3—ESSP Staff and Associates

Annex 4—Institutions and Individuals Met by the Review Team

Annex 5—GIS and REKSS Activities

Annex 1—ESSP Research and Capacity-Strengthening Activities, by Year

Category/Year	Activities	Timeframe	Output	Date Completed
REKSS 2005	Establish GIS lab and set up data system	12 months	Data inventory; dissemination mechanism	August 2005
	Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy	8 months–extended	3,900 copies of atlas distributed nationwide	February 2007
	Development domains analysis	3 months–extended	Domain indicators; final report <i>Development Domains for Ethiopia: Capturing the Geographical Context of Smallholder Development Options</i> (IFPRI discussion paper), by Jordan Chamberlin, John Pender, and Bingxin Yu	June 2006
	Agricultural markets analysis	3 months–extended	Final report <i>Does Ethiopia Need a Commodity Exchange?</i> , by Eleni Gabre-Madhin and Ian Goggin	Nov 2005
	Water-harvesting analysis	3 months–extended	Final report <i>Geographical Determinants of Water Harvesting in Ethiopia</i> , by Betre Alemu and Gezahegn Ayele	February 2007
2006	<i>A Landscape of Knowledge Systems in Ethiopia</i>	6 months	Final report <i>A Landscape of Knowledge Systems in Ethiopia</i> , by Mulugeta Tadesse	June 2006
	<i>Geography of Smallholder Commercialization: Food Grains in Ethiopia</i>	6 months	Final report <i>Geography of Smallholder Commercialization: Food Grains in Ethiopia</i> , by Betre Alemu	June 2006
Action Research 2005	Agricultural-industrial growth linkages	12 months	Social accounting matrix (SAM) 8 final reports by Alemayehou Seyoum, Xinshen Diao, Kassu Wamisho, Bingxin Yu, and Belay Fekadu: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Growth Options and Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia: A Spatial, Economy-wide Model Analysis for 2004–15</i> (IFPRI discussion paper) 2. <i>Growth Options and Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia: An Economy-wide Model Analysis</i> (published in <i>Food Policy</i> 32 [2007]: 205–228) 3. <i>A Profile of the Ethiopian Economy (circa 2001/02)</i> 4. <i>Agricultural Growth Linkages in Ethiopia: Estimates Using a Semi-Input-Output Model and an Economy-wide Multi-Market (EMM) Model</i> (submitted for IFPRI discussion paper) 5. <i>An Overview of the Ethiopian Agricultural Sector</i> 6. <i>An Overview of the Ethiopian Manufacturing Sector</i> 7. <i>Dynamics of the Ethiopian Economy: A Diagnostic Synthesis</i> 8. <i>Estimates of Consumer Demand Parameters for Ethiopia</i> 	June 2006
	Pro-poor public investment	12 months	3 final reports by Gezahegn Ayele, Zelekawork Paulos, Tewodaj Mogues, Dan Gilligan, John Hoddinott, Stefan Dercon, and Tassew Woldehanna:	June 2006

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Trends in Public Investment in Ethiopia</i> 2. <i>The Bang for the Birr: Public Expenditures and Rural Welfare in Ethiopia</i> 3. <i>The Impact of Roads and Agricultural Extension on Crop Income, Consumption, and Poverty in Fifteen Ethiopian Villages</i> (submitted for IFPRI discussion paper) 	
	Commercialization of smallholder agriculture	24 months	National household survey Final report <i>From Farmer to Market and Market to Farmer: Characterizing Smallholder Commercialization in Ethiopia</i> , by Dawit Alemu, Eleni Gabre-Madhin, and Samson Dejene	To be completed
	Commercialization: dairy cooperatives	24 months	3 final reports by Gian-Nicola Francesconi: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Impacts of Collective Action on Smallholder Commercialization: Evidence from Dairy in Ethiopia</i> 2. <i>Cooperative Governance for Milk Quality and Safety: Evidence from the Ethiopian Highlands</i> (currently being published with Wageningen University) 3. <i>A Segmentation of Ethiopian Urban Consumers and Implications for Dairy Manufacturing and Retailing</i> 	On going as part of a PhD Dissertation
	Price risk management	12 months–extended	7 final reports by Shahidur Rashid, Eleni Gabre-Madhin, Kindie Getnet, Scott Malcolm, Meron Assefa, and Sineshaw Tamiru: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Characterizing Household Risk Coping Mechanisms</i> 2. <i>Spatial Price Analysis</i> 3. <i>Characterizing Price Patterns in Ethiopia</i> 4. <i>Policy Options for Price Risk Management</i> 5. <i>Which Market Matters: Implications of Price Dynamics for Price Stabilization in the Ethiopian Wheat Market</i> (submitted for IFPRI discussion paper) 6. <i>Which Commodity Matters? A Multi-Variate Analysis of Ethiopian Cereal Markets</i> 7. <i>Evaluation of Grain Price Stabilization in Ethiopia: Simulations of Policy Scenarios</i> 	February 2007
2006	Impact evaluation of the Ethiopia National Food Security Program (FSP)	12 months	Final report <i>Ethiopia Food Security Program: Report on 2006 Baseline Survey</i> , by Dan Gilligan, John Hoddinott, Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, Samson Dejene, Nigussie Tefera, and Yisehac Yohannes	To be completed June 2007
	Institutional analysis of a commodity exchange for Ethiopia	12 months	2 final reports by Eleni Gabre-Madhin, Dawit Alemu, and Task Force: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Taking Stock of Agricultural Markets in Ethiopia</i> 2. <i>Toward a Commodity Exchange: Revolutionizing Ethiopian Agriculture</i> 	June 2006
	Innovation systems and rural livelihoods in Ethiopia	12 months	2 final reports by David J. Spielman, Kristin Davis, Martha Negash, and Gezahegn: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Smallholder Farmer in a Changing World: The Role of Research, Extension, and Education in Ethiopian Agriculture</i> 2. <i>Poverty, Innovation, and Agriculture in Ethiopia: A Review of Data and Methodological Issues</i> 	To be completed early 2007

	Commercialization: seed systems	12 months	2 final reports by Dawit Alemu, Derek Byerlee, Madhur Gautam, and David Spielman: 1. <i>Policies to Promote Cereal Intensification in Ethiopia: Help or Hindrance?</i> 2. <i>Ethiopian Seed Systems: Regulations, Institutions, and Stakeholders</i>	June 2006
	Commercialization: collective action	12 months	3 final reports by Tanguy Bernard, Eleni Gabre-Madhin, and Alemayehu Seyoum: 1. <i>Linking Ethiopian Smallholders to Markets: The Promise and Pitfalls of Collective Action</i> 2. <i>Is There Really Strength in Numbers? The Impact of Cooperatives on Smallholders' Commercialization in Ethiopia</i> 3. <i>A Theoretical Model of Cooperative's Performance at Promoting Members' Commercialization</i>	February 2007
Capacity Strengthening 2005	Spatial analysis training, parts 1–3	3 months	3-part course Part 1: Introduction to Spatial Dimensions of Agriculture and Rural Development Part 2: Understanding and using Spatial Information and Spatial Database Part 3: Techniques and Application of Spatial Analysis	March 2005 June 2005 Aug 2005
	Market analysis training, part 1	4 months	4-part course Part 1: Building Institutions for Markets	October 2005
	Ph.D. training		5–10 candidates recruited	Ongoing
	Study tours	1 month	1 policy study tour trip to China	March 2005
	CSA institutional capacity strengthening	12 months	2 CSA staff sitting in the EDRI–ESSP office to develop skills in GIS	Late 2006
2006	Market analysis training, Parts 2–4	3 months	Last 3 parts of a 4-part course Part 2: Building Institutions for Markets (continued) Part 3: Price Policy Analysis: Tools and Empirics Part 4: Food Price Stabilization Policies: Concepts and Analytical Tools	January 2006 March 2006 July 2006
	Spatial equilibrium / price formation modeling	1 month	1-part course	March 2006
	Measuring economic growth linkages	1 month	1-part course	October 2006
	Study tours	1 month	2 policy study tours to China and India	May 2006
2007	Social network analysis	1 month	1-part course	Feb 2007

Annex 2—ESSP Outreach Activities

	Activities	2005	2006	2007	Total (as of Feb 2007)
1	Policy seminars	10	3	2	15
2	Policy workshops	1	5	1	7
3	Policy conferences	2 (1 in 2004)	1	TBD	3
4	Quotes/mentions in local newspapers	2	13	4	19
	<i>Other:</i>				
5	ESSP Focus newsletter/ voices interview article	-	2	TBD	2
6	ESSP photo contest and exhibition (one-time event)	-	1	-	1
7	ESSP rural growth children's forum based on the photo contest (one-time event)	-	1	-	1
8	External workshops and conferences in which ESSP staff presented	Unrecorded	19	TBD	19

Annex 3—ESSP Staff and Associates

IFPRI–ESSP Staff Based in Addis Ababa

Position/Title and Affiliation	Name	Nationality	Duration
Program leader	Eleni Z. Gabre-Madhin, PhD	Ethiopia	2004–present
Research fellows ISNAR MTID	David J. Spielman, PhD	USA	2005–present
	Shahidur Rashid, PhD	Bangladesh	2004–present
Senior research officers	Alemayehu Seyoum, PhD	Ethiopia	2006–present
	Dawit Alemu, PhD	Ethiopia	2005–present
	Edilegnaw Wale, PhD	Ethiopia	2005–06
	Kindie Getnet, PhD	Ethiopia	2006–07
Postdoctoral fellows MTID ISNAR	Tanguy Bernard, PhD	France	2006–present
	Kristin Davis, PhD	USA	2006–present
Graduate research fellow	Gian-Nicola Francesconi (PhD candidate)	Italy	2005–present
Adjunct research fellow	Tadele Ferede, MSc	Ethiopia	2005–06
Scientist	Jordan Chamberlin, MSc	USA	2006–present
GIS officer	Mulugeta Tadesse, MSc	Ethiopia	2005–present
Research officer	Kassu Wamisho, MSc	Ethiopia	2005–present
	Zeleka Paulos, MSc	Ethiopia	2005–present
	Samson Dejene	Ethiopia	2005–present
	Belay Fekadu (contractual)	Ethiopia	2005–06
	Nigussie Tefera (contractual)	Ethiopia	2006–present
Graduate research assistant from Columbia University	Shubha Chakravarty (PhD candidate)	USA	2005
Graduate research officer	Sineshaw Tamiru (MSc candidate at AAU)	Ethiopia	2005–06
Communications specialist/ Mickey Leland Hunger Fellow	Yodit Beyene, MA	USA	2005–present
Senior program coordinator	Tigist Mamo	Ethiopia	2004–present
Administrative services assistant	Yetnayet Begashaw	Ethiopia	2005–present
Drivers	Solomon Anbessie	Ethiopia	2005–present
	Anteneh Andarge	Ethiopia	2005–present

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IFPRI–ESSP Staff Based in Washington, DC

Position/Title and Affiliation	Name	Nationality	Duration
DSGD division director	Shenggen Fan, PhD	China	2004–present
Former DSGD division director	Peter Hazell, PhD	UK	2004–05
Senior research fellows	Xinshen Diao, PhD	USA/China	2005–06
	Steve Haggblade, PhD	USA	2005–06
	Daniel Gilligan, PhD	USA	2005–present
	John Pender, PhD	USA	2005–present
	John Hoddinott, PhD	Canada	2005–present
	Todd Benson, PhD	USA	2005–06
Postdoctoral fellows	Tewodaj Mogues, PhD	Germany	2005–present
Research analyst	Bingxin Yu, PhD	China	2005–present

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EDRI-ESSP Staff

Position/Title and Affiliation	Name	Nationality	Duration
Senior researcher	Gezahegn Ayele, PhD	Ethiopia	2005–present
GIS officer	Betre Alemu, MSc	Ethiopia	2005–present
Research officer	Tadesse Mezgebo, MSc	Ethiopia	2005–06
Administrative assistant	Ethiopia Abate	Ethiopia	2005–present

CSA Staff Seconded to EDRI-ESSP

Position/Title and Affiliation	Name	Nationality	Duration
GIS experts	Gashaw Bekele	Ethiopia	2005–06
	Tewodros Tebekew	Ethiopia	2005–06

IFPRI Collaborators–Non-ESSP

Position/Title and Affiliation	Name	Nationality	Duration
Research officer, MTID	Meron Assefa	Ethiopia	2006–present
Research officer, ISNAR	Martha Negash	Ethiopia	2006–present
Research analyst, FCND	Yisehac Yohannes	USA	2006–07

External Collaborators

Position/Title and Affiliation	Name
ZIMACE	Ian Goggin
University of Oxford	Stefan Dercon
Addis Ababa University	Tassew Woldehanna
Economic Research Services, USDA	Scott Malcolm
World Bank	Derek Byerlee Madhur Gautam

Annex 4—Institutions and Individuals consulted for this report

Meeting with Donors Group

Mr. John McMahon—USAID
Ms. Fiona Quinn—Irish Aid
Mr. Tssfaye Berhanu—Irish Aid
Mr. Pim de Keizer—The Royal Netherlands Embassy
Mr. John Jackson—Canadian International Development Agency
Mr. John Graham—USAID

Subsequent meeting with USAID staff

Mr Glenn Anders—Chief of mission
Mr John McMahon
Ms. Suzanne Poland
Mr. John Stamm

Meeting with the executive director of EDRI, H.E. Ato Newai Gebre-ab

Individual meetings with representatives of donors

Mr. Pim de Keizer—Place: Netherlands Embassy
Ms. Fiona Quinn and Mr. Tssfaye Berhanu—Place: Ireland Embassy
Mr. John Jackson—Place: Canadian Embassy

Meeting with the director of Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research Dr. Tsedeke Abate

Meeting with the World Bank.

Mr. Ishac Diwan—Country director
Dr. Jeni Klugman—Economic adviser
Ms. Jeeva A. Perumalpillai—Essex—Lead operations officer

Meeting with the National Advisory Committee

H.E. Ato Newai Gebre-ab

H.E. Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal

Dr. Tsedeke Abate

Wzo. Samia Zekaria

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Annex 5—GIS and REKSS Activities

The REKSS activities until now have emphasized the development of an information laboratory at EDRI, highlighting geographically explicit information and the lab's GIS capacities. The work has been largely designed to support other ESSP research activities. As such, the REKSS team has worked closely with ESSP researchers based at ILRI, contributing to all core activities of ESSP's action research agenda.

In addition, within EDRI, REKSS has worked directly and indirectly with other staff on GIS-related activities and capacity building. One of these activities, *A Spatial Analysis of Water Harvesting Investments in Ethiopia*, is led by Dr. Gezahegn Ayele, a senior research fellow at EDRI, and is still in progress. Two EDRI staff members were trained under the three-part workshop "Spatial Analysis for Rural Economic Policy." Two EDRI interns were also assigned to the lab for three months, during which they developed skills in data management for use within a GIS. Other support linkages within EDRI have been less formal, such as the provision of data and guidance to activities of the Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia and to the Young Lives project.

Outside of EDRI, REKSS has also made important contributions to GIS-related capacity in national institutions. In particular, through its collaborative work on the *Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Economy*, the REKSS team trained staff at the Central Statistics Agency, who continue to apply their knowledge in ongoing work there. Through an eight-month secondment to the lab at EDRI, as well as participation in the three-part series of training events already mentioned, two technical staff members of CSA learned the basics of GIS and related analysis and database management skills. The CSA has subsequently reorganized these newly developed GIS staff skills within a revamped ITC division, which is implementing GIS within its broader information development and dissemination activities.