Several workshops on the impact of the Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP) will be held in September 2013 in regional capitals and in Addis Ababa.

A day-long conference on “Improved evidence towards better policies in the teff sector” will be held in the Hilton (Addis Ababa) on Thursday, October 10th, 2013.


Find all presentations on: www.slideshare.net/essp2/presentations

Smallholder demand for and access to chemical fertilizers in Ethiopia. Guush Berhane and Thomas Woldu.

- With the increased focus given to chemical fertilizers, the performance of Ethiopia’s agriculture sector, e.g., in terms of output levels, has improved significantly
- Wealthier, experienced and better educated households have significantly better access

Land constraints and agricultural intensification in Ethiopia: A village level analysis of high potential areas. Derek Headey, Meckdem Dereje, Jacob Ricker-Gilbert, Anna Josephson and Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse.

- Forced by land constraints, small-scaled farmers apply more fertilizer and other purchased inputs, use more family labor per hectare, increase cereal yields (teff and maize), and increase the overall value of output per hectare
- However, land constraints are strongly linked to lower incomes

Learning with Others - A Randomized Field Experiment on the Formation of Aspirations in Rural Ethiopia. Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, Tanguy Bernard, Kate Orkin and Stefan Dercon.

- Documentaries on successful people are shown to affect aspirations, expectations, time allocation, savings behaviour, and perceptions of participating households


- Employers can be incentivized to ask more referrals from members of peripheral groups. This would strengthen the latter’s position in job networks


- 93% of teff farmers in major production areas use chemical fertilizer; 34% use improved seeds
- Quality teff demands are on the rise; there are important shifts from cheap red varieties to more expensive white ones


- Lower transportation costs lead to higher prices for producers
- Better qualities have higher producer share
- If objective of policy makers is to reduce consumer prices, the focus should be on costs at the farm level (i.e. improved technologies); there is seemingly very little potential at the market level as farmers obtain a high share of the final retail price


- The impacts of social cash transfers appear to significantly exceed the direct impact of transfers to beneficiaries


- Drought shock has a negative impact on children’s Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT) score (i.e. used to measure receptive vocabulary, verbal ability, etc.). Old cohort children affected by drought PPVT score is 7 point lower than those not affected

Price Response of Rural Households in Ethiopia. Feiruz Yimer.

- Households respond inversely in production level for price change of agricultural goods
- Upward movement of fertilizer price reduces production of agricultural goods and also use of inputs

Dynamic Acreage Demand and Supply Response of Farm Households in Ethiopia. Fantu Nisrane and Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse

- In Ethiopia, crop production is dominated by subsistence farm households with little marketed surplus
- On acreage demand, long-run price elasticity (i.e. the change of acreage allocated to a specific crop when prices of that crop increase) higher and short-run comparable with those in other relevant work

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Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) Impact Evaluation
Accelerating Agricultural Market Transformation in Ethiopia: Processes, Potentials, and Challenges
Tef Value Chain
Tef Technology Study
Understanding and Improving Agricultural Extension Service Delivery in Ethiopia
Weather Index Insurance
Evaluating Feed the Future (FTF) Program
Social Cash Transfer Program (SCTP)

Impact of cow ownership on milk consumption by access to food market

Source: Authors’ calculation

Conclusions
- If markets are missing, production and consumption decisions are not separable. Production decisions can then directly affect nutrition.
- Cow ownership is linked with higher milk consumption by children 6–12 months, increase in Height-for-Age Z-score, and reduction in stunting.
- In rural settings, cow ownership at the household level has the largest short term benefits whereas, improved productivity and marketing in the dairy sector are outcomes that yield sustainable long term benefits.
- Strong policy implications for external interventions to develop local markets.
- There is a need for further research and policy experimentation. An experimental approach could enhance results of the analysis. Analytical evidence supports experimentations interventions to increase cow ownership; dairy productivity; and dairy market development. Choice between the interventions has important tradeoffs and synergies.