Coffee Value Chain Survey 2014

The Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP) gave training for 70 enumerators on a Coffee Value Chain Survey. The actual survey was conducted in February 2014.

AGP 2nd Round Survey

AGP is a unique program to focus on ‘non-drought-prone’ zones of the country. It aims primarily to trigger fast agricultural growth, and consequently meet domestic demand for food, industrial inputs and exports.

In 2011, the AGP baseline survey report was presented on highly potential areas in the four main regions of Ethiopia.

In collaboration with CSA, ESSP undertook the second round impact evaluation survey using CAPI in 2013. Using Households, Woreda level and Community level information, the AGP implementation was assessed. The key findings were presented to respective donors on February 05, 2014 at Beshale Hotel. Currently, the AGP team is preparing a draft report on the impact evaluation.

New ESSP Publications


Highlights of presentations in January – March 2014

The Impacts of Rural Land Certification in Ethiopia: Empirical evidences from the Northern Highlands of Ethiopia. ESSP Working Paper 59


- Land certification activity in the land rental market has had a positive effect, such that potential landlords have become more willing to rent out their land, especially female-headed households. Female-headed households with land certificates rented out significantly more land.
- Food availability has been enhanced through increased access to land through the land rental market for tenant households. This has important implications.
- Ethiopian land reform has improved land security, despite there being no full private property rights to land, no open sales markets for land, no open mortgaging of land.

The Impacts of Rural Land Certification in Ethiopia: Evidence on the Impact of Investments and Policies


- Land certification has contributed to increased investment in trees, better management of soil conservation structures and higher land productivity.
- Land certification has enhanced land productivity, reduce land conflicts, reduced poverty especially of female headed households and land rental market participation.

Structure and performance of Ethiopia’s coffee sector


- There are strong price differences between destination markets; partly explained by differences in quality demands
- Low coffee yields in Ethiopia; potential for growth with increasing support; better assessment at farm level needed in order to better understand constraints
- Two-thirds of Ethiopian coffee could be qualified as speciality coffee.

Capacity Building

- EGTE Staff Training. Helina Tilahun and Mekdim Dereje. EGTE meeting room. November 14, 2013
- Intermediate GIS Course. Emily Schmidt, Helina Tilahun, Hailu Shiferaw and Mekamu Kedir. EDRI Meeting Room. December 10-12, 2014
- A training course on “CGE Modeling” has been given for 43 students at Addis Ababa University from March 24-28, 2014 by Prof. Sherman Robinson, Dr. Mateusz Filipski and Dr. Arthur Gueneau.

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Policy Related Analysis

Cows, missing milk markets and nutrition in rural Ethiopia
John Hoddinott, Derek Headey and Mekdimm Dereje - ESSP Working Paper 63

Overview
Household cow ownership in rural Ethiopia is critical for income and nutritional purposes, especially amongst young children. However, cow ownership alone does not solely have dietary impacts. By investigating access to local markets as potential substitutes to cow ownership, we discover some important results pertaining to these perishable milk products.

Study Set-Up
In rural communities, cattle signify wealth and insurance, as well as a dominant source of dairy products and meat. The nutritional value of milk cannot be understated, yet within Ethiopia, the milk sector yields a fraction of its potential. To establish understanding of the complex relationship between cows and malnutrition, we drew data from Ethiopia’s Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) from the four regions in the Ethiopian Highlands. The number of households sampled was 7,930. We took a 5-staged approach:

1. **STAGE 1**: Create a simple economic model e.g. an agricultural household model
2. **STAGE 2**: Test the model e.g. Impact of cow ownership on nutrition at village level
3. **STAGE 3**: Perform practical tests to show associations e.g. Assess the amount of grazing land available
4. **STAGE 4**: Perform sensitivity tests e.g. Impact of animal feed and water availability
5. **STAGE 5**: Assess potential policy implications e.g. Intervention options and impacts

Key Findings
- Cow ownership increases milk consumption and linear growth of young children well beyond estimated impacts
- Large reductions (6-10%) in the probability of stunted growth in children
- Village cow ownership positively affects milk consumption and linear growth, even if the household ownership is marginal
- Market access, whether formal or informal, helps develop markets to support children’s milk consumption and growth trajectories

Policy Implications
Chronically undernourished children are less likely to perform well in school and likely to be less economically productive as adults. Therefore reducing chronic under-nutrition has high economic returns. Given the results of this study, we identify 3 possible classes of increasing intervention:

**Cow Ownership**
- Dairy Productivity
- Dairy Market Development

Each has varying degrees of sustainability with regard to their benefit in the resource-constrained Ethiopian highlands. Nevertheless, by improved productivity and marketing in the dairy sector and scaling up the livestock budget, these are likely to yield sustainable benefits both economically for farmers and nutritionally for children. At the same time though, attention should focus on technologies for reducing perishability and health risks of milk products in order to transform this essential source of child nutrition.