

# Ethiopia - Farmer Innovation Fund Impact Evaluation 2010

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

ETH\_2010\_FIFIE-W1\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

Agriculture accounts for 85 percent of employment and 46 percent of GDP in Ethiopia. As a result, development in Ethiopia depends on strengthening rural capacity through extension services and through supporting farmer associations and training centers. However, it is difficult for such development to be equal across gender because women farmers have less access to agricultural technology. Given that women account for about 60 percent of agricultural labour in Ethiopia, it is important to understand how and why they differ from men in Ethiopia's agricultural sector. The Farmer Innovation Fund (FIF) is a component of the Rural Capacity Building Projects (RCBP) which seeks to strengthen the extension system and increase gender equality in extension services. FIF provides funds to farmer groups to implement innovative ideas developed and partially funded by the groups themselves. FIF also plans to decentralize funding from the woreda, or ward, level to the farmer training center level. To evaluate the effectiveness of FIF, an impact evaluation study was conducted in Amhara and Tigray states, where FIF was rolled out as a randomized intervention. The impact evaluation included three surveys: a baseline, conducted in August-October 2010; a midline, carried out in April 2012; and an end line, administered in June 2013. The data collected from the surveys examined how women-only training programs effect women's participation in agricultural and extension services and which kind of training package is the most effective in improving women's economic empowerment. In addition, the impact evaluation studied the effects that participation in training has on intra-household allocation of resources, decision making within households, and domestic violence. Also, variables related to food consumption enabled an analysis of how training programs affect children's nutrition.

The baseline survey covered 2,675 households. Within each household, surveys were given to men and women. From the 2,675 households, 869 are non-FIF households that were used as a pure control group and the remaining 1,806 were FIF households. A simple lottery design was used to randomly assign half of FIF households to the treatment group and half to the control group. In addition to the FIF households, women in treatment households received FIF training, while women in the control households did not.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The scope of the study includes:

- Technology adoption and use of extension services
- Agricultural productivity
- Income of men and women
- Willingness to pay for technological innovations
- Intensity of labour supply
- Investment in capital

- Participation in groups and contribution to public goods

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Labor Markets	FAO	

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Regional

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Tigist Ketema	World Bank, Africa Gender Lab

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
World Bank	WB	Financial assistance

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Generation of DDI
Gender Impact Evaluation	AFRGI	The World Bank	Generation of DDI

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ETH\_2010\_FIFIE-W1\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

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## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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A FIF subset was rolled out in 40 of the 100 targeted kebeles, or neighbourhoods, as a randomized intervention at the farmer-group level in Amhara and Tigray regions. The sample size of baseline survey was 2,675 households. A simple lottery among the FIF sample was used to divide the sample into treatment and control groups. Specifically, from the 2,675 households, 1,806 were randomly assigned to the treatment group and 869 were assigned to the control group. In the FIF program the incentive was given both to male and female FIF members while nothing was given to those in the control group.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2010-08-01	2010-10-01	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

## Data Processing

No content available

## Data Appraisal

No content available