

Ethiopia - Farmer Innovation Fund Impact Evaluation 2012

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

ETH_2012_FIFIE-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

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 midline survey covered 2,492 households, a subset of the original sample of 2,675 from the baseline survey. Within each household, surveys were given to men and women. In addition, a separate survey was given to individuals who were a single head of household. Among the original 2,675 households, 869 were assigned as non-FIF households to serve as a pure control group and on the remaining households a simple lottery design was used to randomly assign 958 of the households to the treatment group and 848 households to the control group. Individuals in treatment households received FIF training, while individuals in the control households did not.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

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	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_2012_FIFIE-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_ETH_2012_FIFIE-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

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 the 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, 869 were non-FIF, 958 were randomly assigned to the treatment group and 848 were assigned to the control group. FIF members in the treatment group received a monetary incentive to participate in FIF training, whereas those in the control group did not. The FIF groups are consisting of men only groups, mixed groups and female only groups. This strategy allows for an analysis of how the training program affects women's economic empowerment and generates spill overs which affect the household. In this (midline) survey, the same households interviewed in the baseline survey were again questioned, but through sample attrition the total number fell to 2,492.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2012-04	2012-04	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available