

Ethiopia - Participatory Small Irrigation Development Programme I, IFAD Impact Assessment Surveys, 2018.

IFAD

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

ETH_2018_PASIDP-IIAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

TITLE

Participatory Small Irrigation Development Programme I, IFAD Impact Assessment Surveys, 2018.

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Ethiopia	ETH

STUDY TYPE

Other Household Survey [hh/oth]

ABSTRACT

In the face of recurrent climatic shocks across many countries that negatively affect farmers income, undermine the impact of investments, IFAD has been promoting the resilience of vulnerable smallholders through investments that enhance farmers capacity to mitigate, recover and adapt to shocks and chronic stresses.

The Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development Programme (PASIDP) was implemented to improve the food security, family nutrition, and income of poor rural households living in drought-prone and food-deficit areas in Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) in Ethiopia through a sustainable farmer-owned and -managed system of small-scale irrigated agriculture.

Amongst others, some of the PASIDP approaches to achieving the goal were to: innovatively build on indigenous knowledge; promote beneficiary participation in the selection, construction, operation, maintenance and management of irrigation schemes; and secure communal ownership through grassroots organizations such as water users' association.

At the start, food-deficit woredas (districts) under the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) that are high density, drought prone and food insecure were selected to participate in the project. Then, following a participatory approach, the woreda and kebele (sub-districts) officials along with community leaders, selected the type of small-scale irrigation scheme most appropriate for the area based on the local conditions and implementation capacity of the targeted beneficiaries. Implemented from March 2008 to September 2015, the PASIDP project constructed a total of 121 irrigation schemes and benefitted about 62,000 households.

For more information, please, click on the following link:

<https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/-/publication/impact-assessment-participatory-small-scale-irrigation-development-programme>

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Poor Rural Households

Scope

NOTES

The survey covers the following topics:

- Socio-demographic characteristics
- Housing characteristics
- Durable assets
- Productive Assets
- Livestock ownership
- Livestock expenditure and income
- Agricultural inputs

- Source of income
- Shocks and resilience
- Household food expenditure and consumption
- Household non-food expenditures
- Access to irrigation services
- Access to rural infrastructures
- Access to credit
- Savings
- Access to information
- Access to assistance programs
- Migration
- Social and capacity-building support
- Food insecurity
- Risk and time preferences.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Four regions (Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, and Tigray) of Ethiopia, which were selected by the Government of Ethiopia (GOE).

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
IFAD	United Nations

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	Funding
Government of Ethiopia	GoE	Funding

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Approximately 10 beneficiary kebeles were randomly selected per region from the 93 treated Kebeles to obtain a sufficiently representative sample of all kebeles covered by the project. In addition, 10 control kebeles were randomly sampled from non-beneficiary kebeles that had similar agro-climatic indicators, geographical landscape, and agricultural activities. After selecting the Kebeles, around 13 households were randomly selected out of the total 300 to 400 households living in each beneficiary and non-beneficiary kebeles. In total, 1,033 beneficiary and non-beneficiary households were sampled from the four regions. In summary, the beneficiaries (treatment group) resided in areas that had a functioning PASIDP irrigation scheme in place for at least one year to ensure that the benefits from irrigation to their agricultural activities could be observed. The non-beneficiaries (control group) resided instead in areas without any PASIDP-related activities, but with similar agro-climatic indicators, geographical landscape, and agricultural activities.

WEIGHTING

No weighting.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
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2016-11

2017-11

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

The high-frequency data contained detailed information on access to irrigation water supply, agricultural production and household expenditure, along with a full set of household-level data such as household demographics, social and economic characteristics, and special modules on risk management strategies, coping strategies and self-perceived shocks which were measured across four rounds. This information was used to construct a number of impact indicators and generate a wide range of household level explanatory variables to be used in the analysis. Self-reported shocks in the survey were also complemented with an objective shock measure, notably the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI), which was used as a covariate in the analysis. Such indicator is an extension of the widely used Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI).

Note: some variables may have missing labels. Please, refer to the questionnaire for more details.

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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

The use of the dataset should be referenced in any publication, using the following citation:

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_ETH_2018_PASIDP-IIAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	FAO	Metadata adapted for FAM

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

ETH_2018_PASIDP-IIAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

Data Description

Data file	Cases	Variables
anon_analysis_11	2924	2407
anon_roster_11	6144	15