

SAGA

**Strategies and
Analysis for
Growth and
Access**

SAGA PROGRESS REPORT (12/05-12/06)

&

UPCOMING WORKPLAN (11/06-11/07)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SAGA is now beginning its sixth year, chronologically. Due to funding shortfalls, however, we are only three-quarters into the activities envisaged in the overall Cooperative Agreement. Despite our disappointment with the severe cut-back in funding, we continue to engage in a wide range of activities and have made significant strides toward SAGA's objectives of high quality poverty research, institution strengthening, and policy outreach. This report familiarizes and informs USAID and others about our progress and plans. While this brief report provides considerable insight and a synopsis of much of work conducted under the SAGA project during the previous year, the reader is strongly encouraged to consult the website: <http://www.saga.cornell.edu>. This will provide a far more comprehensive and complete picture of our activities and accomplishments.

In **research**, 264 papers have been prepared under SAGA, many of which uncover surprising findings that will alter the way policy makers need to think about key issues:

- In *education*, research on Senegal indicates that, controlling for a child's level of schooling, having better educated parents or enjoying the advantages of being in a wealthier household have only modest or inconsistent (across tests) benefits for academic performance of 14-17 year olds. Therefore, efforts to enroll and keep in school children from less advantaged backgrounds will contribute significantly to closing not just schooling gaps themselves but also the substantial skill gaps that exist between these children and more affluent children. Preliminary analysis of 8-10 year olds in Madagascar also suggests at best limited effect of parental education once the effects on school enrollment are accounted for.
- In *health service delivery*, research from Madagascar reveals severe inadequacies in infrastructure: for example, only 53% had electricity, and only 60% had an adequate source of water (tap or pump), and less than 38% of facilities have supplies of drugs adequate to their needs. Furthermore, direct observation of health practitioners (by doctors carrying out this part of the survey) suggests that standard treatment protocols are often, even typically, not followed completely. For example, in only about one fifth of the centers did practitioners note lethargy in their patients.
- On *HIV/AIDS*, we examine changes in behaviors that put people at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Specifically, we look at the age at first sex, abstinence, the number of sex partners, and the use of condoms. We find some reduction in risk behaviors are seen for each of the behaviors studied, for both men and women. Particularly noteworthy is that for the case of condom use among men and women with persons other than co-habiting partners. Among the behaviors examined, the least progress has been made in terms of increasing the share of abstinent women.
- On *decentralization*, we highlight the importance of a conducive and receptive socioeconomic environment at the local level as a precondition for successful

decentralization, and more specifically focus on the social networks, informal groups and community-based organizations that can act as a vehicle by which administrative authority is effectively devolved to local level institutions and through which the potential for abuse can be either checked or fostered. Because so much of the outcome of decentralization experiences appears to turn on the pre-existing condition of meso-level informal institutions, what we term as the “social economics of development” becomes a crucial determinant of performance. Decentralization cannot be introduced into an information or capacity vacuum. Communities must have the wherewithal to impose standards and demand accountability and performance from local leaders. Communities must also have internal mechanisms to effectively resolve intracommunity conflicts and disagreements.

- In the area of *risk, vulnerability and poverty dynamics*, our work on asset dynamics in southern Ethiopia indicates a pattern consistent with the notion of a poverty trap. Unpacking the overall dynamics, one finds that two factors account for the apparent existence of poverty traps: (i) adverse rainfall events – drought – that causes severe herd loss, and (ii) lower herding ability among a subpopulation of herders. These dynamics have strong implications for the design of herd restocking programs and also point to important holes in social safety nets within the Boran community, such that the likelihood of external transfers to poor households crowding out private transfers appears very low.

SAGA is **building capacity** in partner institutions to conduct high quality research, to raise funding for research, and to raise their national and international profiles. Prominent examples are:

- In pursuit of the capacity building objective of Economy of Ghana Network, ISSER and Cornell held this year a “Northern Roadshow” for the Northern Region, Upper East Region and Upper West Region of Ghana. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/saga/gh0906/ghana0906.html>). We took a group of persons from ISSER and the Economics Department at the University of Ghana as well as international resource persons from outside Ghana, to the North for discussions at local academic institutions, and high level regional government officials.
- SAGA co-sponsored a training workshop organized with the Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) at the University of Cape Town, for National Treasury in South Africa. A variety of issues were covered, ranging from the theory and proactive of the measurement of poverty and inequality, to labor market and trade-related poverty issues and social security. The workshop was attended by staff who work on these issues from National Treasury and the Presidency. In addition, a roundtable discussion on a social security system for South Africa was attended by officials from these departments, as well as Statistics South Africa and the Department of Social Development, among others.

SAGA researchers and our partner institutions are reaching out to promote the maximum level of **policy impact** in a variety of ways:

- In the period January-October, 2006, the SAGA website registered 455,031 hits, and there were 122,985 downloads of SAGA publications. The use of the website continues to grow; in 2005, the total number hits for the same period was 269,260 with 65,936 downloads of PDF files.
- SAGA researchers have been working with the African Economic Consortium and the Hewlett Foundation preparing research and training materials that examine the link between reproductive health and economic performance and outcomes.
- We have held 23 policy-oriented conferences and workshops, and we regularly engage policy-makers and stakeholders directly in our effort to promote evidence-based policy making.

The SAGA teams are also working hard to promote and foster **engagement with our partners at USAID** through a variety of mechanisms. For example:

- Cornell researchers worked with the USAID mission in Madagascar where the most recent (2003/4) DHS indicated very sharp declines in rates of infant and under-five mortality compared with the previous survey from 1997. This is a very important gauge of changes in the country's welfare as well as impacts of health policies, but many, including USAID-Madagascar and UNICEF-Madagascar, had concerns about the plausibility of the findings. USAID-Madagascar approached CFNPP to investigate these findings and assess the quality of the DHS data. The results of the report were discussed in consultations of USAID, the Malagasy health ministry, and others. In addition to leading to an accepted downward revision of the changes in mortality, the findings about sample representivity has prompted the engagement of consultants to redesign the sampling frame used for national surveys in Madagascar. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp207.pdf>).

As we look to the future and the severe budgetary cuts to SAGA, we have only modest expectations in terms of accomplishments and activities for the next year. Our hope is that some funds will be identified to bring to fruition some of the final pieces of country-specific work that are in progress, and help finance the preparation of a synthesis volume that we have begun.

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access (SAGA) is a multi-year cooperative agreement between USAID and Cornell and Clark-Atlanta Universities. SAGA has three core objectives:

- To advance understanding of poverty and poverty reduction in Africa through high quality research in four broad areas: (i) schooling, education and human capital, (ii) health and nutrition, (iii) risk, vulnerability and poverty dynamics, and (iv) empowerment and institutions.
- To build capacity in African economic research institutions to undertake such research.
- To ensure that research informs the policy process in African countries and in USAID.

Although some of our activities are multi-country in nature, most are focused on a set of specific core countries: Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda. These were selected after extensive consultation with USAID missions, potential collaborating research institutions in-country, and local policy makers. The main modality of our activities is through collaboration with African partner institutions in the SISERA network, which in our core countries are:

Ghana: Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, University of Ghana (ISSER)

Kenya: Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, Nairobi, Kenya (IPAR)

Madagascar: Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT)¹

South Africa: Development Policy Research Unit, University of Cape Town (DPRU)

Uganda: Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC)

Senegal: Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée (CREA)

- We conduct research, dissemination and policy outreach in partnership.
- We offer technical assistance to develop research proposals, evaluate research, conduct courses, and more generally to help to raise the partner SISERA institutions' profiles nationally and internationally.
- We run a small grants program that helps to post U.S.-based researchers to research institutions in Africa.

This report summarizes our achievements and future plans for each of our core objectives of research, institution building, and policy outreach. We note at the outset that these divisions are somewhat arbitrary and artificial. By design, most SAGA activities address more than one

¹ Note that INSTAT is not a SISERA institution, but has become the focal point of our institutional collaboration since the local SISERA institution is no longer part of the network owing to its demise.

objective. When a research output is co-authored between someone at Cornell and someone at a partner institution, it builds capacity (at both institutions). When such a paper is presented to policy makers in a workshop, it raises the profile of our partner institutions. Despite these obvious synergies, we organize this report along the lines of objectives to keep the focus on SAGA's goals.

II. RESEARCH

Despite two decades of economic reforms, African growth and poverty reduction remains disappointing. The central tenet of SAGA's research is that there is much to be learned about this disappointment from adopting a "bottom-up" analysis of poverty and poverty reduction. This strategy starts with the capabilities of individuals, households, and communities — their productivities, vulnerabilities, institutions, and environment — to consider how development can and does play out at the ground level, and to understand what factors keep Africa's poor from prospering. This is in contrast to the bulk of research on policy and poverty which takes a "top-down" approach from policy (usually macroeconomic or structural) to individuals.

To maximize the policy relevance of our efforts, we develop SAGA's research program collaboratively with our partner institutions, USAID missions, policy makers, and other stakeholders in each core country. To date, SAGA researchers have completed over 260 papers, and many more are in progress. We have also fielded several major surveys and sponsored 23 research workshops and conferences. Here, we highlight selected results and our plans to build upon this work for the upcoming year.

II.1. Schooling, Education, and Human Capital

II.1.1 Schooling Attainment and Cognitive Ability

The vast majority of research on education and human capital uses attainment — years of schooling completed — as its outcome measure. Yet in systems where the quality of schooling is variable and poor, this is not a good measure of human capital accumulation. In Africa, a variety of individual, household, and institutional factors conspire to ensure that too many children do not learn in school. Policy makers need to understand what factors contribute to children's learning, not just their attendance. To address those questions, SAGA has co-funded the *Progression through School and Academic Performance Study* in Senegal and Madagascar (known by their French acronyms *EBMS* in Senegal and *EPSPAM* in Madagascar) These are large and ambitious surveys of children, their households, schools, and communities in Madagascar and Senegal to understand the determinants of children's cognitive ability as measured by standardized tests. In Senegal and Madagascar, we are presently engaged in the detailed econometric analysis of the data we have collected with our collaborators. Highlights of papers recently completed include:

From Madagascar (<http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp166.pdf>):

- Analysis of the EPSPAM data reveal that rates of current enrollment are high overall, reflecting recent policies of the government such as fee elimination and provision of free books and school supplies to families. Still, the data point to clear urban rural gaps as well as differences by level of household resources. Almost all children in the sample enter school, so the differences show up as earlier school leaving for children in rural households or poorer households. Children in the subsample of smaller and more remote rural communities do quite poorly along all these dimensions compared with other rural areas and urban areas—a consistent pattern in these data.
- Econometric analysis of the determinants of cognitive achievement of 8-10 years olds suggests that (conditional on effects on enrollment and grade level) household wealth and parental schooling have little effect on test scores in four subjects; the only exception was a positive effect of mother's education for several subjects. Several school quality factors do matter, however.

From Senegal (<http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp189.pdf>):

- Descriptive and econometric analysis of the EBMS data indicate that schooling matters strongly for cognitive skills, even for knowledge of 'life skills' that are presumably imparted largely outside of the classroom.
- Conditional on a child's level of schooling, having better educated parents or enjoying the advantages of being in a wealthier household have only modest or inconsistent (across tests) benefits for academic performance. This is the case whether or not the regressions control for the possible correlation of parental education with unmeasured factors also affecting performance.

Next Steps

Work is progressing steadily in both Madagascar and Senegal. We will be focusing on preparing a series of papers along the following dimensions over the next year:

- *Determinants of scholastic achievement in Madagascar (test performance)*: This work, in progress and noted above, is a multivariate regression analysis of the determinants of children's achievement on standard math and French tests as well as oral math and 'life skills'. Methodologically, this study is unusual in the use of instrumental variable techniques to deal with unobserved factors associated with both parental schooling and student performance.
- *Determinants of school progression and dropout in Madagascar*: This study will consider the dynamics of educational attainment, focusing on the factors determining primary completion and transition to lower secondary school. The effects of both school

and household characteristics, as well as economic and health shocks recorded in retrospective interviews, will be modeled.

- *Effects of early cognitive abilities on school attainment in Senegal:* In this paper, we consider the impact of early cognitive ability, measured by testing after first grade, on subsequent attainment and academic achievement.

II.1.2. Community Schools in Senegal (<http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/nal-senegal.pdf>)

This year the SAGA team was able to carry out the fieldwork and produce a draft of the final report. The most salient findings are as follows:

- *Profiles and Learning of the Pupils*
 - Gender Distribution: Among Community School (CS) pupils, 63 percent are females while 60 percent among the enrolled pupils at the time of the survey were females. Considering they have less chance to progress into secondary and higher education levels, the higher proportion of the female pupils suggests that the unequal educational opportunity for girls remains an issue. This suggests a need to focus on integrating CS with the regular school system to provide opportunities for girls.
 - Acquisition of Cognitive and Practical Skills: While 67.7 percent of the pupils in the CS were illiterate when they enrolled, the study found that 93.7 percent of enrolled pupils and 92.3 percent of former CS pupils are able to read fluently French and other national languages.
- *Infrastructure and Equipment*
 - Infrastructure and Equipment and Physical Conditions: By and large, the community schools are in dire physical and learning conditions. While nearly all the schools (92.7 percent) are equipped with seats, up to 50 percent of the sampled schools are in temporary locations (*abris provisoires*). Only 45 percent have the necessary teaching/learning tools, and less than half of the pupils (48.8 percent) have textbooks.
- *Teaching Staff and Management*
 - Teaching Staff: The mere fact that the teachers in these schools are referred to, as “volunteers” indicates the type and magnitude of the problems. Teaching in these schools is not a professional choice, but rather “à défaut de mieux” or a stepping-stone to better work and/or educational opportunities. In addition to the lack of initial professional training, many do not benefit from proper supervision. While the majority of the CS students are females, women constitute only 36.4 percent of the teaching staff.

- Management: Among the sampled schools, only 17.4 percent have received support from the local institutions.
- *Output and Outcome toward the National Goal of Universal Education, Fighting Poverty, and Sustainable Development*
 - Universal Basic Education: It is worth noting that according the sampled pupils, 38.6 percent of those who leave early primary school from the regular schools are enrolled in the CS.
 - Fighting Poverty: CS alumni are often among the poorest segments of society. Most are engaged as in agro-pastoral or agricultural activities.
 - Toward Sustainable Development: One remarkable outcome is the consciousness of responsible citizenry and commitment toward the contribution development of local knowledge as an investment in permanent source for future development.

Policy Implications

There are specific areas where the government and partners can work to improve the conditions of the community schools so that they can provide a space for learning for the youth and also the entire community. The new concept of acquisition and immediate use of theoretical and practical knowledge, and a focus on training in productive activities that promote sustainable development, are important aspects of community schools. The promotion of women as major partners or leaders in the management of local institutions is another area that must be supported.

On the whole, the community schools face considerable challenges as they are perceived and treated as schools for the poor. However, they contain the seed for many positive development ideas, closing the educational gender gap, promoting women's role in decision-making and improving access to and use of local knowledge in combating poverty and promoting sustainable development.

Next Steps

A book manuscript is being prepared to ensure a wider dissemination of this research. Workshops will also be held with the participants in the study who are also interested in being informed of the outcome of the study. This will benefit public and other agencies, the schools, and communities at large.

II.2. Health

SAGA's work on health and nutrition falls into four categories: (1) the impact of finance, decentralization, and the characteristics of health delivery systems on utilization, consumer demand and perceptions, and health outcomes; (2) behavioral aspects of HIV and implications

for HIV prevention policy; (3) the determinants of and changes in infant and under-five mortality and an assessment of the use of survey data to measure these changes; and (4) the use of health-related measures of well-being in poverty analyses.

II.2.1 Institutional Analysis and Health Delivery Systems

This work is concentrated in Madagascar where we have collaborated with the World Bank, INSTAT, and the Ministry of Health to conduct a major survey of the health care system, including health facilities, household, and user surveys. The project is the *Study of Efficiency and Equity in Health Care in Madagascar*, or EEEFS. We completed the first preliminary report on the impacts of the economic crisis and subsequent elimination of cost recovery on the supply side—in particular, on the quality of services provided in public health centers. In addition, we have completed a detailed econometric analysis of household demand for health care and perceptions of health care quality, taking advantage of unique features of the EEEFS data:

- The survey of health facilities reveals severe inadequacies in infrastructure: for example, only 53% had electricity, only 60% had an adequate source of water (tap or pump), and less than 38% of facilities have supplies of drugs adequate to their needs.
- The effects of the 2002 crisis on health care utilization were severe but apparently short-lived: consultations fell by about 10% but since then have rebounded strongly.
- Direct observation of health practitioners (by doctors carrying out this part of the survey) suggests that standard treatment protocols are often, even typically, not followed completely. For example, in only about one fifth of the centers did practitioners note lethargy in their patients.
- Research on improving health care quality frequently uses client satisfaction surveys conducted outside health facilities (user exit surveys). However, econometric analysis using the linked household, facility, and exit surveys in the EEEFS indicates that responses in user exit surveys are often substantially biased toward indicating higher satisfaction than is actually the case, likely reflecting the phenomenon of ‘courtesy bias’. The results thus raise doubts about the reliance on such surveys to understand consumer perceptions and health care demand.
- Several aspects of care that patients observe and respond favorably to are uncorrelated with measures of provider skills (with respect to diagnoses and treatment) obtained from direct clinical observation. This suggests the need for direct observation of facilities and practitioners to understand quality. It also suggests that providers interested in increasing consumer satisfaction, hence demand for their services, potentially would try to achieve this objective by altering their behavior in ways that do not improve actual process quality.

Next steps

We are currently conducting detailed econometric analysis of the demand for health care services using the EEEFS data. The objective of this work is to understand how households respond to quality in their choice of provider (e.g., private vs. public provider, basic care vs. hospital care) or in the decision whether to seek care at all. The very detailed data on facility characteristics will permit accurate assessments of the different aspect of quality (qualifications of staff, availability of medicines, cost, attitudes of personnel). More generally, in conjunction with other ongoing studies of the data, our present work focuses on providing a clear and comprehensive picture of the functioning of the Malagasy public health sector some seven years into the policy of health sector decentralization. Further, a second round of the EEEFS was carried out this year. Analysis of these data will permit an assessment of how the health sector has fared in the last several years of political stability and renewed growth.

In addition to this work on Madagascar, we will study the demand for public and private health care services in Uganda, another country that has made substantial progress in the decentralization of health services and has also eliminated user fees for basic health care.

II.2.2 Infant and Under-five Mortality

Repeated rounds of nationally representative surveys such Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are an important source of information on changes in health conditions, including child survival. The reliability of observed trends, however, depends strongly on the comparability across survey rounds of the sampling strategy and of the format of questions and how interviewers ask them. In Madagascar, the most recent (2003/4) DHS indicated very sharp declines in rates of infant and under-five mortality compared with the previous survey from 1997. However, retrospective under-one and under-five mortality data in 1997 and 2003/4 for the same calendar years also show large differences, suggesting that this trend may be spurious. We employ a range of descriptive and multivariate approaches to investigate the issue. The most likely source of problems is that the two samples differ, based on comparisons of ostensibly time-invariant characteristics of households and of women. Corrections to the data using hazard survival model estimates suggest a much more modest reduction in infant and under-five mortality than indicated by the raw data for the two surveys, and also caution against using repeated surveys to measure trends without careful consideration of survey compatibility.

II.2.3 HIV/AIDS

Our work on HIV during the previous year has focused on HIV knowledge and behaviors, and on the use of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) to measure changes in these factors over time. We have recently completed a multi-country study (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) that examines the determinants of, and changes in, behaviors that put people at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Specifically, we look at the age at first sex, abstinence, the number of sex partners, and the use of condoms. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp173.pdf> which was presented at a major international workshop in Cape Town in December 2005 (see

<http://www.iussp.org/Activities/scc-pov/pov-capetowncall.php>,
http://www.saldru.uct.ac.za/poverty_hiv_aids_seminar.html). Highlights of the results include:

- Analysis of survey compatibility over time presents a mixed picture. There is evidence in several countries, of the nine used for the analysis, of differences in sampling, as indicated, for example, by differences in mean education level or adult women's heights. These can be controlled in regression analysis. More difficult for understanding changes in behavior over time are cases where responses themselves change due, for example, to increasing concern to give socially appropriate answers about one's sexual behaviors. There is evidence of this but only in a minority of our country/region samples.
- Overall, some reductions in risk behaviors are seen for each of the behaviors studied, for both men and women. Particularly noteworthy is that for the case of condom use among men and women with persons other than co-habiting partners.
- Among the behaviors examined, the least progress has been made in terms of increasing the share of abstinent women.
- The one group and country where negative signs predominate is for women in Nigeria. Although this may reflect in part issues of survey compatibility, the apparent trend in Africa's largest country is still worrisome. Likewise, the most recent signals in terms of behavior change are decidedly mixed for women in Uganda. The country with the most dramatic changes in behavior, at least in percentage terms, is Mozambique.

II.2.4. Poverty and Reproductive Health

In cooperation with AERC and the Hewlett Foundation, SAGA researchers have been working on papers that focus on three issues:

- *Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS and Poverty*
This involves the analysis of the interactions among the following: the supply of reproductive health services; household demand for reproductive health services; HIV incidence and HIV-related risk behaviors and knowledge; and poverty. With respect to reproductive health services, given the HIV focus of this framework paper, special attention will be given to aspects of these services that are closely related to HIV risk, such as contraceptive provision, HIV education and counseling, and HIV testing. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp219.pdf>)
- *Poverty, Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Africa*
This work explores the impact of poverty on morbidity and mortality, taking a health production function approach. We would also look at issues of the deleterious consequences of negative shocks in the form of a mother's illness or death on the household and individual family members. In this regard, we would examine the mechanisms through which these shocks contribute to households falling into poverty and the related deleterious consequences such as children leaving school or suffering

health consequences as a result of the loss of their primary care giver. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp213.pdf>)

- *Labor Market Opportunities and Fertility*

This aspect of our work focuses on a key aspect of the demographic transition: women's labor market activities or, more generally, women's time allocation decisions. Women in poor countries tend to work at home, in agriculture, or in informal self-employment activities. These characteristics are related to the other features of the demographic transition in ways that are important to our thinking about population dynamics, reproductive health, and poverty in Africa. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp218.pdf>)

II.3. Empowerment and Institutions

II.3.1 Q-Squared

- Economists' analysis of poverty is almost always quantitative, based on survey data, while anthropologists and sociologists are more likely to rely on qualitative poverty assessments. That these different methods often arrive at different conclusions about poverty changes is disturbing, and has begun to attract the attention of scholars in many social sciences. SAGA researchers have been at the forefront of efforts to bring together researchers from different disciplines to reconcile the apparent contradictions of quantitative and qualitative approaches to poverty analysis. Activities in this area during the last year consisted of editing of the *World Development* Special Issue. It is due to be published in mid-2007. See Appendix I for a Table of Contents for this issue, showing the article titles and authors who are included.

Next Steps

The third phase of the Q-Squared process has begun, focusing on policy and implementation, and targeting a conference in 2007. A website has been created to match this third phase, with information of conferences, papers, people and useful links. The objective is to encourage dialogue among the community of analysts who try to bring together qualitative and quantitative perspectives on poverty analysis. See <http://www.q-squared.ca/>.

II.3.2 Access to Social Services

SAGA has conducted a background study for policy and analysis relating to gender disparities in schooling. The paper critically reviews the literature on policies to boost girls' enrollments and learning and presents a theoretical framework for interpreting the evidence. The paper also discusses methodological problems in evaluating the gender effects of education policies and suggests areas where additional research is most needed. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp196.pdf>).

The report finds that:

- There is evidence, though less universal than is commonly assumed, that the demand for girls' schooling is more responsive than boys' to gender neutral changes in school cost or distance as well as quality. Among these policies, increasing the physical accessibility of schools emerges as a measure that is likely to result in disproportionate enrollment gains for girls.
- Where gender gaps are large or persistent, however, direct targeting of girls is probably necessary. Formal evidence from a number of demand or supply side interventions, including subsidies to households and to schools to enroll girls and the provision of girls-only schools, suggests the potential for targeted measures to yield substantial gains for girls.
- Many other policies, such as subsidized childcare or flexible school scheduling that address the opportunity costs of girls' time, hold promise but for the most part have yet to be subjected to rigorous assessment.

II.3.3 Land Tenure

ISSER's work on land tenure funded by USAID/Ghana continue to produce resources for deliberations about the directions, processes, components and likely impacts of reforms under the Land Administration Project (LAP). Also, it will contribute to discussions about the place of land tenure in poverty reduction through the GPRS.

II.3.4 Political Liberalization, Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development

From Ghana

As Ghana enters its second half century, we are faced with a paradox. Despite a solid transition to democracy in the political situation, despite recorded recovery in the last fifteen years from the economic malaise of the two decades preceding, and despite reductions in measured poverty, there is widespread perception of failure of the economic and political system in delivering improving living standards to the population. This volume of papers calls for a deeper examination of the macro level data on growth and on poverty. A sectoral and regional disaggregation reveals weaknesses in the levels and composition of private investment, in the generation of employment, in sectoral diversification, and in the distribution of the benefits of growth. At the same time, the push for decentralization, and for better allocation, monitoring, and implementation of public expenditure has raised more questions than it has answered. These are the challenges that Ghana faces if it is to fulfill the bright promise of its independence in 1957.

To address these issues, Ernest Aryeetey and Ravi Kanbur have edited a book, *The Economy of Ghana: Analytical Perspectives on Stability, Growth and Poverty*, James Currey. The book is scheduled to appear in 2007, the 50th anniversary of Ghana's independence. The papers in this volume set out an analytical agenda that we hope will help in laying the groundwork for the path that the nation's policy makers will have to steer on the road to 2057. See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp195.pdf> for an introduction to this volume.

From Kenya

The volume *Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: Lessons from Rural Kenya*, co-edited by Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude and John M. Omiti (Wallingford, UK: CAB International, 2007) is presented in two sub-sections that highlight two key, overarching processes that are fundamental in determining the success of decentralization. The first five chapters of the book investigate the effects of decentralization in different settings spanning devolution in the administration and management of cooperatives, to decentralization of provision and financing of agricultural extension services, and the authorizing of local governments and community leaders to adjudicate over natural resources management and associated land use conflicts. These chapters offer evidence into the various forms that decentralization can take and the varying outcomes it can yield. By studying the institutional and socioeconomic context by which decentralization took place in each case, the chapters offer insights into the challenges and correlates of successful decentralization.

Highlighting the importance of a conducive and receptive socioeconomic environment at the local level as a precondition for successful decentralization, the second section of the volume focuses on the social networks, informal groups and community-based organizations that can act as a vehicle by which administrative authority is effectively devolved to local level institutions and through which the potential for abuse can be either checked or fostered. Because so much of the outcome of decentralization experiences appears to turn on the pre-existing condition of meso-level informal institutions, what Barrett terms the “social economics of development” becomes a crucial determinant of performance. Decentralization cannot be introduced into an information or capacity vacuum. Communities must have the wherewithal to impose standards and demand accountability and performance from local leaders. Communities must also have internal mechanisms to effectively resolve intracommunity conflicts and disagreements. The chapters in the book’s second half explore these questions. The table of contents is attached as Appendix II.

II.4. Risk, Vulnerability and Poverty Dynamics

The risk of falling into poverty (measured in many possible dimensions) deserves considerable attention given the importance that poor people place on vulnerability and the relative scarcity of research on the subject and related issues such as poverty traps and dynamics. This is especially true for Africa’s poor who face unusually high risks, especially, but not exclusively among those living in rural areas. The poor have fewer means for dealing with the risks that they face, and lack access to assets and a range of institutions usually associated with

mitigating the wide range of risks and shocks that affect households in Africa. As a result, the poor often choose low-risk, low-return portfolios that trap them in a low-level equilibrium. This problem is compounded by lack of easy access to effectively functioning markets offering remunerative returns or to higher return production and processing technologies that might generate surpluses sufficient to enable them to climb out of persistent poverty. The complex interactions among market access, market performance, technology adoption, risk management, and livelihoods as they jointly affect household-level vulnerability and poverty dynamics represent a major area of inquiry across multiple countries under SAGA.

From Ghana

- We completed editing the *Analytical Perspectives on the Economy of Ghana* volume, and it will be published by James Currey in mid-2007.
- The study of risk management, insurance, and social networks in Ghana examines individual-level risk sharing networks and tests for risk pooling. We define and identify the socially invisible as those with few or no relationships with other members of the village. We then use a general equilibrium framework to test for full insurance using individual-level panel data. Preliminary results show that younger farmers and recent migrants are most likely to be socially invisible. In addition they fail to achieve even partial insurance. On the other hand, visible individuals achieve full risk pooling with other visible individuals both within the village and at the network level. Because a village is the aggregate of the socially visible and invisible, the hypothesis of full risk pooling is rejected at the village level. (Vanderpuye-Orgle, J. and Barrett, C. (2006). Risk Management, Insurance and Social Networks in Ghana. Mimeo, Cornell University.)
- We also find that efficient allocation of idiosyncratic risk among members of social networks suggests that given binding financial constraints, policy should distinguish between idiosyncratic versus covariate risk: policy targeting for idiosyncratic shocks could focus on the socially invisible whereas interventions *ex poste* of covariate shocks could target everyone. Given the evidence that the socially invisible are farmers, contract interlinkages may be used as a means of quasi- insurance: interlinking credit and product sales or input delivery to provide alternate means of insuring this subpopulation.

From Madagascar

Collaborative research between Cornell and FOFIFA has shown that:

- Using a multi-market model for Madagascar that focuses on income-generating activities in an agricultural sector that is characterized by seasonal variability, we find evidence that investments in rural infrastructure and commercial food storage have both direct and indirect benefits on poor households. Stifel, D., J.C. Randrianarisoa (2006) "[Agricultural policy in Madagascar: A seasonal multi-market model](#)," *Journal of Policy Modeling*, December 2006 (28): 1023–1027.

- We found that poor infrastructure and low performance institutions restrain the convergence toward a stable high equilibrium of the rice yields in Madagascar. Increasing technical efficiency through better education, availability of basic health services and access to market, only pay-offs under good production environmental conditions. Randrianarisoa J. C., C. B. Barrett (2006) “Structural Rice Yield Dynamics and Technical Efficiency in the Highland of Madagascar,” mimeo.
- We explored the constraints on agricultural productivity and priorities in boosting productivity in rice. We pay particular attention on exploring why chemical fertilizer uptake rates appear so low. Fertilizer use on rice appears only marginally profitable and highly variable across years. Our willingness-to-pay estimates suggest that fertilizer demand is highly price sensitive, suggesting that low fertilizer uptake in rural Madagascar largely reflects prices beyond the reach of most farmers, especially poorer ones. Minten B., J. C. Randrianarisoa, C. B. Barrett (2006). “Productivity in Malagasy rice systems: wealth differentiated constraints and priorities,” *Invited panel paper prepared for presentation at the International Association of Agricultural Economists Conference, Gold Coast, Australia, August 12-18, 2006.* (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp200.pdf>).
- Comparative qualitative and quantitative evidence from rural Kenya and Madagascar are examined in an attempt to untangle the causality behind persistent poverty. Our results suggest the existence of multiple dynamic asset and structural income equilibria, consistent with the poverty traps hypothesis. Christopher B., P. Marenja, G. McPeak, B. Minten, M. Murithi, O. Kosura, F. Place, J.C. Randrianarisoa, J. Rasambainarivo and J. Wangila, (2006) “[Welfare Dynamics in Rural Kenya and Madagascar](#),” *Journal of Development Studies*, vol. 42, no. 2 (February 2006): pp. 248 - 277.

From Kenya and Ethiopia:

SAGA has been working extensively on understanding patterns of risk, vulnerability, and poverty dynamics among residents of the arid and semi-arid lands of East Africa. These are of significant interest to USAID missions in the region, because they are populations routinely subject to drought and flooding shocks, disproportionately recipients of food aid shipments, and areas of routine civil disturbance. Some key findings from this body of work include:

- Asset dynamics in southern Ethiopia exhibit patterns consistent with the notion of a poverty trap. Moreover, Boran pastoralists appear to recognize this in their stated subjective expectations of rainfall-conditional herd growth. Unpacking the overall dynamics, one finds that two factors account for the apparent existence of poverty traps: (i) adverse rainfall events – drought – that causes severe herd loss, and (ii) lower herding ability among a subpopulation of herders. These dynamics have strong implications for the design of herd restocking programs and also point to important holes in social safety nets within the Boran community, such that the likelihood of external transfers to poor

households crowding out private transfers appears very low. (<http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp201.pdf> and on <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp206.pdf>)

- Data being collected routinely in northern Kenya by Kenya's Office of the President's Arid Lands Resources Management Program (ALRMP) permit reasonably accurate forecasting of community-level child nutritional status at leads of 3-6 months. This suggests the possibility of both improved early warning for food crises and of using weather-based index insurance or catastrophe bonds to provide timely financing of drought interventions. (<http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp203.pdf>).
- Panel data on pastoralists' risk perceptions collected in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia indicate considerable heterogeneity in subjects' assessment of the near-term risks they face. Individual risk perceptions respond robustly to shocks experienced by others in the community, indicating active information flow and learning. Most variation in risk perceptions is between rather than within communities or within households, suggesting that geographic targeting is likely to prove relatively effective in addressing the proximate risks faced by vulnerable households in the arid and semi-arid lands of east Africa. (<http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp215.pdf>)
- A broader review of pastoral development strategies in east Africa and a synthesis of lessons learned from this body of work points to several key foci for reducing pastoralist poverty and vulnerability: firmer recognition of pastoralists' land rights so as to maintain mobility, improved livestock productivity through genetic and nutrition improvements, improved marketing infrastructure, redesigned post-drought restocking programs, improved access to health and education services, more responsive safety net interventions, and political empowerment of pastoral communities. (<http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp202.pdf>)

II.5. Integrative Analysis

We have begun the process of preparing a synthesis volume that will draw together all the various aspects of the research that we have conducted over the past few years. Work on this has just begun and will absorb much of our collective remaining time during the next year. We anticipate this project taking 18 to 24 months to complete. A tentative outline for the publication is found in Appendix III.

III. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A principal goal of SAGA is to strengthen the capacity of the SISERA institutions to conduct high quality research, to do outreach that raises their profile and among national and international policy makers, and to engage in policy dialogue. We believe that building up such local capacity is the only sustainable way to affect the policy dialogue through research. With

SAGA support, our partner institutes have produced numerous research papers. They have also organized major national and international conferences; have bid for and won research grants that expand their research resources beyond SAGA's contribution; and have made significant contributions to the national policy dialogue. The names of our major partners are provided at the SAGA website. Here we highlight several illustrative examples.

From Ghana

- We have continued our strong partnership with ISSER, focusing on policy outreach and engagement through conferences, workshops, and policy seminars. One of the main objectives of Cornell's collaboration with ISSER under the SAGA project has been to help build the capacity of ISSER and to raise its Africa-wide profile, for it, in turn, to build capacity in Ghana on economic and social analysis. Three important markers for this objective are (i) ISSER's hosting of the Ghana at Half Century conference in July, 2004 (http://www.issser.org/call_for_papers.html); (ii) ISSER's hosting of the Shared Growth in Africa conference in July, 2005 (http://www.issser.org/list_of_papers_shared_growth.htm); and (iii) the founding of the Economy of Ghana Network (EGN), which will be managed from ISSER, in July, 2005 (<http://www.egnghana.org/>). All three of these activities have been supported through the Cornell-SAGA project.

The Economy of Ghana Network provides a platform for disseminating research findings and discussing their policy relevance. It seeks to make easily accessible to a wider audience the findings of all the research being carried out on the socio-economic development of Ghana from the different parts of the globe. One of its objectives is to help capacity building in institutions outside of the concentration of institutions in the capital city, Accra. In particular, it is well recognized that capacity is lacking in the North of the country. The already poor state of academic and analytical infrastructure in the country is exacerbated by the fact that most conferences and events are held in the capital city, with the result that renowned Ghanaian and non-Ghanaian scholars do not visit and tend not to interact with academics and analysts based in Northern institutions.

In pursuit of the capacity building objective of EGN, ISSER and Cornell held this year a "Northern Roadshow" for the Northern Region, Upper East Region and Upper West Region of Ghana. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/saga/gh0906/ghana0906.html>). We took a group of persons from ISSER and the Economics Department at the University of Ghana as well as international resource persons from outside Ghana, to the North for discussions at local academic institutions. ISSER's annual State of the Ghana Economy report was launched for the first time in Tamale in the Northern Region, by the Northern Regional Minister. The team also interacted with the Upper East Regional Minister and with the Faculty and students of the University of Development Studies.

From South Africa

There have been three major activities:

- First, we completed the book *Poverty and Policy in Post Apartheid South Africa*, edited by Haroon Borat and Ravi Kanbur. The volume was published in 2006 by HSRC Press, a respected South African publisher. The Table of Contents for this volume can be found in Appendix IV.
- Second, Ravi Kanbur and Steve Younger helped to plan a poverty training workshop organized by the Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) at the University of Cape Town, a SISERA partner institution, for National Treasury in South Africa. They also participated as guest lecturers in the four-day workshop. A variety of issues were covered, ranging from the theory and practice of the measurement of poverty and inequality, to labor market and trade-related poverty issues and social security. The workshop was attended by staff who work on these issues from National Treasury and the Presidency. In addition, a roundtable discussion on a social security system for South Africa was attended by officials from these departments, as well as Statistics South Africa and the Department of Social Development, among others. A workshop program is attached in Appendix V.
- Third, selecting, refereeing, and editing papers for the Cornell/DPRU/TIPS conference on Macro-Micro Linkages in African Growth and Development, for a special issue of the *Journal of African Economies*, published in December 2006. (<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol15/issue4/index.dtl>)
- Work was completed on a study which focuses on Grade 12 pass rates across all Grade 12-offering schools in an attempt at providing some estimates on the determinants of these pass rates in the post-*apartheid* period – through relying conceptually and empirically on a production function approach. With co-financing for our South African colleagues from SISERA and AERC, this involved three South African collaborators from DPRU visiting Cornell. The final paper was presented by our South African colleagues at the AERC Dissemination Conference on Poverty, Income Distribution and Labour Markets in Sub-Saharan Africa, October 12-13, 2006, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

From Uganda

- SAGA supported a competition for young Ugandan researchers wanting to do research indicated by the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development's (MOFPED's) *Poverty Research Guide*. We received 27 proposals, of which we accepted four:
 - Sebaggala, Richard, and John Kikabi, "Wage Determination and Wage Discrimination in Uganda"

- Nadiope, Moses, Thomas Bwire, and Lazarus Mukasa, “The Determinants of Low Retention Rates in Primary Schools in Uganda: An Econometric Analysis”
- Akankunda, Denis, “An Assessment of the Causal Relationship Between HIV/AIDS and Poverty in Uganda”
- Okumu Ibrahim, Alex Nakajjo, Doreen Isoke, “Socioeconomic and Institutional Determinants of Primary School Dropout: The Logistic Model Analysis”

All authors have recently submitted their first drafts, which will be presented at a workshop in Kampala and revised according to comments received.

- EPRC completed its report, “Strengthening the understanding of the dynamics of poverty in Northern Uganda,” with support from Steve Younger. Results were presented at a conference in Kampala hosted by the Bank of Uganda and the World Bank in March, 2006. SAGA-funded research provided the basis for presentations on poverty reduction, vulnerability, and progress toward the MDGs.

SISERA Research Support

Steve Younger participated in the final meeting of the SISERA research competition held in January, 2006 in Dakar. Authors presented their research results and planned final revisions with input from Steve and other technical advisors.

III. 1 The Small Grants Program[▲]

As of date, the Small Grants Program (<http://www.saga.cau.edu>) of SAGA has awarded 26 individuals with research grants: seventeen (17) students (8 females) and 9 faculties (2 females). All the recipients of the grant were based in one of the member research institutes of the Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA) during their field research period.

Currently, all the awardees, except one, have completed their field research with the SISERA institutions, and returned to their home institutions.

The SISERA institutions participated in hosting these awardees include:

1. Economic Policy Research Center, **Uganda**
2. Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, **Ghana**

[▲] *Note: We did not support any project this past funding cycle (2006/2007) due to lack of funding.*

3. Economic and Social Research Foundation, **Tanzania**
4. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Economie et Gestion, **Cameroun**
5. Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, **Kenya**
6. Centre de Recherche Economique Appliquée, **Senegal**
7. Institute of Economic and Social Research, **Zambia**
8. National Institute of Economic Policy, **South Africa**
9. Groupe de recherche en economie appliqué et théorique, **Mali**
10. African Institute of Applied Economics, **Nigeria**
11. Botswana Institute for Developmental Policy Analysis, **Botswana**
12. Centre d'Orientation et de Recherche en Compétitivité, en Economie et en Décision Organisationnelle, **Benin**
13. Centre d'Etudes de Documentation et de Recherche Economique et Sociale, **Burkina Faso**
14. Development Policy Research Unit, **South Africa**

Progress/Activities

We are happy to report that the Small Grants Program of SAGA has been successful in attracting a larger and more diverse pool of applicants. This was due to two factors: (1) the program has been publicized by previous recipients and SAGA members, and (2) our direct advertising through:

- Letter/Grant Announcement to Department Chairs and Graduate Coordinators to at least two universities in every state in the country. And, in some cases, to individuals that have been in contact with us in previous years;
- Various issues of the American Economic/Agricultural Economics Associations Newsletter;
- Distribution of flyers and presentations at various professional annual meetings such as the Allied Social Sciences Association, African Studies, etc.

As a result, we had attracted over 30 proposals for each of the three funding years. However, due to funding limitation we could only select and fund 25 projects (26 PIs).

The deliverables/outputs from these collaborative research efforts included:

- Dissemination of research results through exit seminars at the host institutions, and papers/reports and publications
- Continued collaboration/communication between the U.S.-based principal researcher and both senior and junior researchers at the host institution
- Creating databases for the host institution
- Completion of Ph.D. degrees and subsequent publications

During this reporting period, our main task has been, as in the past, to ensure a successful research experience for both the awardees and the hosting institutions. We remained in close contact with all the awardees while carrying out their field research as well as with those returned and still completing their final reports on their projects. All but one of the recent recipients have completed their field research and returned to their home institutions (Appendix VI).

In summary, we have devoted a significant amount of the project time on backstopping not only while they were in the field but also to follow up on their deliverables and distribution of project outputs after they have returned.

Follow ups/outputs:

As of this reporting date, all PhD candidate awardees, except one, have completed their degree requirements. And, all awardees have presented their works at various professional forums and are beginning to publish their findings from their SAGA-supported research projects. We continued to monitor their long-term collaborative research efforts with their in-country host institutions – since this is the major interest of the Small Grants Program of SAGA.

Future Tasks (if funds are forthcoming):

- Continue coordinating the collaborative field research efforts between the awardees and the host SISERA institutions
- Process and coordinate the return of all awardees including completing any and all financial matters with the awardees
- Follow up and assemble all final reports and other papers from all awardees
- Hope to conduct/complete follow up surveys with the Awardees and their respective host institutions (i.e., using the survey instrument developed in previous years)

Update the website appropriately, and advertise the Small Grants Program for the next competitive research grants awards.

IV. POLICY OUTREACH

The SAGA team believes that there are many channels through which high quality policy oriented research can flow into policy dialogue and have policy impact. Although we can cite examples of direct input to policy makers and the policy process, we believe that our greatest contribution to policy outreach is an indirect one, fostering a culture of evidence-based policy making in Africa.

IV.1. SAGA Website

We have observed a steady growth in web hits to the SAGA website in the past year. In the period January-October, 2006, the SAGA website registered 455,031 hits. In this same period, there were 122,985 downloads of SAGA publications (PDF files). This growth is evident when comparing these numbers to the same period for previous years: for January-October 2004, there were a total number of hits of 62,116, increasing nearly fourfold to 269,260 hits for the same period of 2005, and then growing by nearly 70% to the 2006 level. The number of downloads of SAGA publications increased nearly threefold for the same ten-month period of 2004 (24,339) as compared to 2005 (65,936), then nearly doubling to the current level of downloads. The average number of hits/day for 2004 was 276, increasing to 876 per day in 2005, and in the first ten months of 2006, the average was 1499 hits per day. See Appendix VII for a summary of website statistics for 2006.

IV.2. Conferences, Workshops and Related Publications

We are also actively engaged in organizing and hosting policy-oriented conferences and workshops. Examples include:

From Ghana

- Over the past twelve months, editing has been completed on a special issue of the *African Development Review*, edited by Ernest Aryeetey, Ravi Kanbur and John Page, “Shared Growth in Africa,” emerging from the Shared Growth conference held in Accra. The issue was published December 2006. See <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/toc/afdr/18/3>
- The papers in this special issue use a range of methodologies: institutional analysis, qualitative surveys and interviews, inequality and poverty decomposition techniques, econometric analysis of enterprise and household surveys, econometric time series analysis of sectoral and macroeconomic data, and simulation analysis of computable models. Between them, they show the vitality of current research on growth and poverty reduction in Africa by scholars in Africa and outside. They also show that shared growth can be analyzed rigorously, and that analysis can be directed towards key policy issues.

From Kenya

- Over the course of the past project year, we worked closely with a subset of SAGA collaborators to substantially revise papers presented at the February 2005 policy workshop held in Nairobi for publication in an edited volume entitled *Decentralization And The Social Economics of Development: Lessons From Kenya*, co-edited by Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude and John M. Omiti. We have recruited a couple of other closely related papers by Kenyan authors to help fill in blanks and flesh out key themes. Together, the chapters illuminate different aspects of the process, potential and pitfalls of decentralization in an attempt to offer a broad understanding of the key issues as well as the challenges and opportunities that must be considered for the design of a coherent, inclusive and effective program of decentralization to advance rural development objectives.

The volume's publisher, CABI, has previously published two edited volumes by Barrett, and has outstanding distribution networks in Africa (from a regional office in Nairobi). The expectation is to have the final publication contract agreed and the full, final manuscript delivered to the publisher by the end of December 2006, and the published volume in circulation by September 2007.

- SAGA co-hosted a major policy research conference, on "Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa," June 27-28, 2006, in Nairobi. It was co-organized by the International Livestock Research Institute in Nairobi, co-sponsored by Kenya's Office of the President's Arid Lands Resources Management Program (ALRMP) and the World Bank. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/saga/ilri0606/pastconf.html>). A copy of the conference agenda and a participants list are included in Appendix VIII. The conference was extremely successful, drawing mid-level and senior policymakers from all countries in the region, all the major donor organizations operation in east Africa, and many NGOs, as well as researchers and representatives of pastoralist communities. The event drew local and international (e.g., *People's Daily Online*, China) press attention and extremely favorable comments by participants, who were twice as many as expected. We produced a set of policy briefs that summarized each of the papers in nontechnical terms for lay readers (available online at <http://www.ilri.org/research/ContentDetail.asp?SID=2&CID=516&CCID=3>, along with complete papers). Revision of papers, commissioning of supplementary papers, and editing of SAGA-Kenya papers into the volume entitled *Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: Lessons from Rural Kenya*, co-edited by Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude and John M. Omiti.

From South Africa

- The volume *Poverty and Policy in Post Apartheid South Africa*, edited by Haroon Borhat and Ravi Kanbur, was published in September 2006:

http://www.hscrepress.ac.za/full_title_info.asp?id=2178.

The volume finds that five clear trends have emerged in the analysis of welfare shifts in the post-*apartheid* period. These are firstly, an increase in both absolute and relative income poverty, when using the standard measures of poverty. Secondly, there has been an increase in income inequality, which is notably being catalyzed by a rise in the share of within-group inequality. Thirdly, despite some employment growth, the rapid expansion of the labor force has resulted in increased unemployment rates irrespective of the definition used. Fourthly, a large and swift fiscal resource shift has engendered widened access to assets and basic services to poor households. These aggregate trends are fairly consistent across race and gender with the shifts amongst the African population predictably influencing many of the results. One important, relatively new dimension, to emerge from the above broad trends, has been the declining share of rural poverty as a consequence of increased migration and urbanization. Fifthly and finally, these changes in poverty and well-being in the post-1994 period have occurred within, and have influenced and had been influenced by, an environment of tepid economic growth rates.

The constraints on growth identified above, speak to the menu of policy options available to government. While ensuring that a conducive environment to realize higher growth is critical, this should not marginalize the issues of income vulnerability. In this context, it is the nature of growth, together with growth itself, that is crucial, and the results on the dissipating impact of inequality on economic growth is a key result. Given South Africa's severe income vulnerability, the growth-poverty-inequality nexus retains a particular relevance for the future.

- In the past 12 months work has also gone on to produce a special issue of the *Journal of African Economies*, based on papers selected from presentations at the DPRU/TIPS/Cornell conference in Cape Town. The special issue, "Poverty, Trade and Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa," edited by Haroon Borat, Stephen Hanival and Ravi Kanbur, came out in December 2006. (See <http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol15/issue4/index.dtl>).

The current global environment poses both a threat and an opportunity for Africa. Taking advantage of the openings afforded by trade and investment, while managing the risks and focusing on benefits for the poorest, is the central African challenge in economic policy making. The policies needed to manage this challenge will be both macro and micro in nature and, especially, the macro-micro linkage will be crucial. The past and current disappointments with macro-level policies are gradually being understood by analysts in terms of insufficient linkage to the micro-level realities of African economy and society. At the same time, there is a realization that micro-level policies are bound to fail if implemented in an unstable macro- or global-level environment.

The eight papers in this special issue between them cover poverty, growth and trade. The first four papers focus on growth and its impact on poverty. The second set of four papers

covers trade and its impact on efficiency, growth, and labor markets. The opening paper constitutes a significant statement by the current Chief Economist for Africa at the World Bank. In his paper, “Strategies for Pro-Poor Growth: Pro-Poor, Pro-Growth or Both?,” John Page puts forward his concept of shared growth, which he defines as combining a focus on using all of the public policy means available to create and sustain growth, with actions in education, health, rural development, and micro and small enterprise development, for example, designed to equip the poor to participate in and benefit from growth. In particular, he emphasizes three key areas of public policy for advancing growth managing natural resource revenues, pushing agricultural exports, and deepening regional integration, the last two of which link up with the trade theme of this special issue.

The overall conclusion drawn from the eight papers in the special issue, apart from the obvious vitality of macro- and micro-economic research on Africa, is the importance of understanding and appreciating the huge diversity of Africa, and the fact that country-specific, sector-specific, and policy-specific analysis is needed in order to understand the complex relationships between poverty, growth, and trade in the region.

Next steps

SAGA will be co-hosting a conference on “Bottom-Up Interventions and Economic Growth in Africa,” in Nairobi in May 2007. This conference is motivated by the observation that while macro level policy reforms in Africa has addressed many of the economic distortions, its payoff in terms of growth and poverty reduction has been disappointing, to say the least. One reason for this may be that Africa is faced with many constraints to growth at the micro and meso levels. If this is the case, then addressing these constraints along with macro level reforms is likely to benefit poverty reduction and growth directly. Addressing these constraints, especially those faced by the poor, will improve the well being of the poor and also have positive feedback effects on the well being of the non-poor and growth generally. The objective of this conference, therefore, is to explore the feedback effects of a range of specific bottom up interventions on growth in general. The interventions considered might include those in health, education, community development, safety nets, and gender equity, among others. A key feature of these interventions is that they operate in the first instance at the micro and meso levels, but they also have macro level consequences for economic growth. The conference will discuss theoretical, empirical, and policy oriented papers that investigate these feedback effects in rigorous manner.

IV.3. Direct Engagement of Policy Makers

A third pillar of our outreach efforts to affect policy is a variety of more targeted efforts at engaging in policy-makers directly dialogue. Examples include:

From South Africa

- Government officials have been active participants in and uses of a wide range of SAGA activities and output. This has included various dissemination conferences and synthesis publications. In his foreword to the 2006 SAGA book, *Poverty and Policy in Post Apartheid South Africa*, edited by Haroon Borhat and Ravi Kanbur, Alan Hirsch, Chief Director for Economics in the Presidency, says “This volume assembles twelve essays by top researchers who ask how well South Africa has addressed these challenges...What is key is that the quality of the research underlying the essays is sound. [The Editors] have ensured that the quality of evidence presented is such that readers will learn a great deal about the most important South African challenges, and begin to form their own opinions.”
- In addition, we have worked hard to involve key international institutions that are critical to the current policy dialogue in our work. John Page, the Chief Economist for the Africa region, for example, puts forward his concept of shared growth for South Africa in the special SAGA sponsored issue, “Poverty, Trade and Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa,” edited by Haroon Borhat, Stephen Hanival and Ravi Kanbur, that came out in December 2006. (See <http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol15/issue4/index.dtl>). He defines it as combining a focus on using all of the public policy means available to create and sustain growth, with actions in education, health, rural development, and micro and small enterprise development, for example, designed to equip the poor to participate in and benefit from growth. In particular, he emphasizes three key areas of public policy for advancing growth, managing natural resource revenues, pushing agricultural exports, and deepening regional integration, the last two of which link up with the trade theme of this special issue.

From Madagascsar

SAGA has been working with the DGs INSTAT on generating statistics for the Prime Minister’s office that accurately capture changes in living conditions in Madagascar over the past five years, with a particular focus on the evolution of infant and child mortality, and the relative success of regional development programs.

From Kenya

The June policy conference on “Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa,” was organized by the International Livestock Research Institute in Nairobi, co-sponsored by Kenya’s Office of the President’s Arid Lands Resources Management Program (ALRMP), and the World Bank. It included a range of senior and mid-ranking policymakers from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Regular contact has ensued with some of them, especially the Kenyan

team, which has expressed considerable interest in drawing out the practical applications of some of the findings reported at the conference.

From Uganda

In response to the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development's (MOFPED) *Poverty Research Guide*, which indicates areas of research that the Ministry views as critical for Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), SAGA has been sponsoring and helping organize a research competition to provide input into government's poverty alleviation strategy.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- Publications for this reporting period are shown in Appendix IX. Since December, 2005, there have been 33 new and revised papers posted to the SAGA website. Of the 88 total papers posted to the SAGA site (including conference papers and CAU reports, this total has reached 264), 30 (of 44 total that have published) were accepted for publication in journals and as chapters in books in 2006. For this reporting period, 23 conference papers have also been added to the website. Additionally available on the SAGA site is the volume of papers, *Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Poverty Analysis*, proceedings from the SAGA Workshop held in Kenya in 2004.
- SAGA researchers made 12 visits to collaborate with African colleagues during this reporting period. Trips were made to the following countries: Senegal, 3; Ghana, 1; Kenya, 3; South Africa, 3; Madagascar, 1; and Uganda, 1.
- As noted above in Section IV.1 above, the SAGA website has continued to be developed both in terms of papers published and conferences highlighted. The impact of the website is measured by the number of hits received and by an increasingly large number of visitors. In the period January-October, 2006, the SAGA website registered 455,031 hits, representing a nearly 70% increase over the number for the same period, January-October 2005 (269,260). The total number of downloads of working and conference papers posted were 122,985 for the period January-October 2006, nearly doubling that reported for the same period in 2005 of 65,936. See Appendix VII for a summary of website statistics.
- Major conferences, as detailed in Section IV.2, totaled three for this reporting period – in 2006. Appendix XI provides information on these conferences as well as workshops and other presentations.
- An USAID external evaluation of SAGA was conducted and the results reported in: (http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdacg651.pdf)

Next Steps

During the next year we will continue our quantitative monitoring of output and activities, including:

1. Number of publications
2. Number of visits by SAGA researchers and small grants coordinator to collaborate with African colleagues and vice versa
3. Number of hits on SAGA websites
4. Number of workshops/conferences and presentations by SAGA

VI. LEVERAGE

Apart from the time and travel of its PIs, SAGA's budget is relatively limited. It would not have been possible to achieve what we have to date, nor will it be possible to complete all that we have planned, without complementary funding from non-SAGA sources. Fortunately, we have been quite successful at leveraging SAGA funding with support from other institutions. The flexibility inherent in our cooperative agreement with USAID enables us to both create and respond to opportunities in a timely fashion, which is consistent with the demand-driven nature of our approach to defining research topics, providing technical assistance, and engaging in policy outreach. While we have mentioned many of these throughout the report, we highlight them again here:

- We have worked with our SISERA partner in Senegal, CREA, to receive around funding from various sources to support the education conference in Senegal.
- The Ministry of Education in Madagascar has already contributed \$200,000 to INSTAT for the conduct of the survey and related data analysis, and we are finalizing negotiations for another \$75,000 in the year ahead.
- The World Bank has continued to co-finance our work on health facilities in Madagascar in a collaborative effort with INSTAT, including covering the costs of visits to Cornell from INSTAT staff, and their collaborative efforts on our joint research.
- EPRC has received a \$50,000 contract from the World Bank to analyze the Northern Uganda Survey, a special household survey of Uganda's poorest region. Cornell researchers will provide technical support for this research.
- The second phase of Q-Squared was supported primarily by CIDA and DFID, and third phase of the Q-Squared is being supported primarily by IDRC and TH Lee Funds.

- Roughly \$40,000 in funding was received from USAID Global Livestock CRSP Pastoral Risk Management (PARIMA) project and the World Bank to help sponsor the June pastoralism project.

VII. USAID MISSIONS

The content of our collaborative research and training activities, as mentioned previously, are demand-driven, based on consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, inside and outside of government. Responding to the research interests of the USAID Missions is of great priority.

One recent example of how our research supports Mission activities is found in Madagascar:

- The most recent (2003/4) DHS indicated very sharp declines in rates of infant and under-five mortality compared with the previous survey from 1997. This is a very important gauge of changes in the country's welfare as well as impacts of health policies, but many, including USAID-Madagascar and UNICEF-Madagascar, had concerns about the plausibility of the findings. USAID-Madagascar approached CFNPP to investigate these findings and assess the quality of the DHS data. The results of the report were discussed in consultations with USAID, the Malagasy health ministry, and others. In addition to leading to an accepted downward revision of the changes in mortality, the findings about sample representivity has prompted the engagement of consultants to redesign the sampling frame used for national surveys in Madagascar. (See <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/images/wp207.pdf>).

APPENDIX
TO
SAGA REPORT 2006

APPENDIX I
Special Issue for *World Development* (forthcoming 2007)

**Q-Squared in Practice: Experiences of Combining Qualitative and
Quantitative Approaches in Poverty Analysis**

Table of Contents

- Kanbur, R. and Shaffer, P. “Epistemology, Normative Theory and Poverty Analysis: Implications for Q-Squared in Practice.”
- Howe, G. and McKay, A.. “Combining Quantitative and Qualitative methods in Assessing Chronic Poverty: The Case of Rwanda.”
- Hargreaves, J. et. al. “‘Hearing the voices of the poor’: Assigning poverty lines on the basis of local perceptions of poverty; a quantitative analysis of qualitative data from participatory wealth ranking in rural South Africa.”
- Jha, S. et. al. “Governance in the Gullies: Democratic Responsiveness and Leadership in Delhi’s Slums.”
- Adato, M. et. al. “Methodological Innovations in Research on the Dynamics of Poverty: A Longitudinal Study in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa”.
- Sharp, K. “Squaring the ‘Q’s? Methodological Reflections on a Study of Destitution in Ethiopia.”
- Rew, A. et. al. “‘ $P^3 > Q^2$ ’ In Northern Orissa; an example of integrating ‘Combined Methods’ (Q^2) through a ‘Platform for Probing Poverties’ (P^3).”
- Parker, B. and Kozel, V. “Understanding Poverty and Vulnerability in India’s Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: A Q-Squared Approach.”
- Place, F., et. al. “Understanding Rural Poverty and Investment in Agriculture: An Assessment of Integrated Quantitative and Qualitative Research in Western Kenya”
- Barahona, C. and Levy, S. “The Best of Both Worlds: Producing National Statistics using Participatory Methods.”
- London, A. et. al. “Combining Quantitative and Qualitative Data in Welfare Policy Evaluations in the United States.”

APPENDIX II
DECENTRALIZATION AND THE SOCIAL ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT:
LESSONS FROM KENYA

Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude and John M. Omiti, editors

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CONTRIBUTORS

CHAPTER 1 Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: An Overview of Concepts and Evidence from Kenya (Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude and John M. Omiti)

PART I: SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF DECENTRALIZATION IN RURAL KENYA

CHAPTER 2 A Qualitative Analysis of Success and Failure Factors of Agricultural Cooperatives in Central Kenya (James Karanja Nyoro and Isaac Komo Ngugi)

CHAPTER 3 Institutional Incompatibility and Deregulation: Explaining the Dismal Performance of Kenya's Coffee Cooperatives (Andrew G. Mude)

CHAPTER 4 Decentralization, Community-Based Organizations and Access to Agricultural Extension Services in Eastern Kenya (Godiah L. Mugunieri and John M. Omiti)

CHAPTER 5 Access to and Willingness to Pay for Agricultural Extension in Western Kenya (Elizabeth Nambiro and John M. Omiti)

CHAPTER 6 Decentralization of Pastoral Resources Management and its Effects on Environmental Degradation and Poverty, Experience from Northern Kenya (Kioko Munyao and Christopher B. Barrett)

PART II: SOCIOECONOMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL DECENTRALIZATION

CHAPTER 7 Linkages Between Community, Environmental, and Conflict Management: Experiences from Northern Kenya (Guyo O. Haro, Godana J. Doyo and John G. McPeak)

CHAPTER 8 The Unfulfilled Promise of Microfinance in Kenya: The KDA Experience (Sharon M. Osterloh and Christopher B. Barrett)

APPENDIX II continued
DECENTRALIZATION AND THE SOCIAL ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT:
LESSONS FROM KENYA

Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude and John M. Omiti, editors

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- CHAPTER 9 The Effects of Farmer Community Group Participation on Rural Livelihoods in Kenya (David M. Amudavi)
- CHAPTER 10 On Economic Transfers through Social Networks in Kenya's Smallholder Sector (Heidi Hogset)

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APPENDIX II continued
DECENTRALIZATION AND THE SOCIAL ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT:
LESSONS FROM KENYA

Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude and John M. Omiti, editors

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APPENDIX III – TENTATIVE OUTLINE FOR SYNTHESIS VOLUME

Poverty and Well-Being in Africa: A Bottom-Up, Multidimensional, Dynamic Approach

I. Introduction

II. Poverty and Well-being

- A. Background and Motivation
 - 1. Theory - multidimensional poverty (Sen)
 - 2. Practice - what to measure?
 - a. Money metric measures (income/expenditure) good place to start
 - b. Limitations of income/expenditures
 - i) Household level – ignores intra-household and individual outcomes
 - ii) Doesn't take into account public good
 - iii) Ignore issues of vulnerability and role of assets and wealth
 - c. Other measures should be weakly correlated with income; at least partially not "purchaseable"
 - d. What data are usually available?
 - i) Education
 - ii) Health
 - iii) Multiple dimensions – we tend to focus on relatively narrow aspects of health
 - iv) Freedom and enfranchisement
 - v) Happiness
 - 3. Practice - how to measure?
 - a. Univariate methods – FGT; comparison of distributions (dominance testing/growth incidence curves)
 - b. Multivariate methods
 - i) Motivation
 - ii) Methods
 - c. Qualitative methods
 - 4. Relationship of poverty to inequality
 - a. Ravallion –Datt type decompositions
 - b. Applications to incomes and distributional changes in non-income dimensions
 - c. Discussion on intra-hh aspects
 - i) Difficulties of defining needs of individuals
 - ii) Examples from nutrition and health
- B. Descriptive results
 - 1. Univariate poverty profiles for Africa (drawn from literature review, but will have to produce some of the non-income profiles ourselves)
 - a. Cross-sections
 - b. Changes over time
 - 2. Multivariate poverty profiles (same as above)

APPENDIX III – TENTATIVE OUTLINE *continued*

- C. Determinants of well-being
 - 1. Income/Expenditures (?)
 - 1 a. Literature review of cross-section and panel regressions (any experiments?)
 - b. Add some of our own, especially non-income and assets
 - i) Models of ht/age, school attainment, etc
 - c. Focus on size of coefficients, not just statistical significance
 - i) Differences of coefficients for same outcome across countries
 - ii) Differences across dimensions for different outcomes within country
 - 2. Health (ditto)
 - 3. Education (ditto)
 - 4. Intra-household results
- D. Micro-meso-macro variance decompositions – country/community/individual
 - 1. For some variables, we can generate Africa-wide data for well-being measures
 - 2. Check to see where most variation comes from - a prior is that it is micro
 - 3. This part might go better in the background and motivation section

III. Dynamics of Poverty and Well-Being

- A. Motivation: Why worry about dynamics of poverty and well-being?
 - 1. Standard poverty measures extremely useful, but inherently retrospective and static ... sometimes the more valuable/relevant question is who gets ahead and who falls behind?
 - 2. Transitions important – can help reveal qualitative difference between polarized societies and mobile societies; hopelessness
 - 3. Temporal risk ubiquitous and affects behavior ... if protection of subjects is a key responsibility of states, evidence on how shocks affect people is important for the design and evaluation of policy interventions. Introduces the concept of vulnerability.
 - 4. Widespread invocation of “poverty traps” term and concept (Sachs etc.) w/o much precision as to what poverty traps are, why they exist or what to do about them?
- B. Dynamics and Vulnerability: Measurement issues and results
 - 1. Descriptive dynamic poverty measures, various techniques in use:
 - a. Transition matrices across multiple metrics:
 - i) Income/expenditure poverty (Fields, etc.)
 - ii) Productivity/yields (Randrianarisoa)
 - iii) Assets (Lybbert et al., Carter et al., Barrett et al.)
 - iiii) Education (e.g., drop outs)
 - iv) Health and nutrition (e.g., disease state transitions? Anthropometric measures)

APPENDIX III – TENTATIVE OUTLINE continued

- b. Mobility measures (Fields, Morduch, etc.)
 - c. Recursion diagrams/regressions
 - d. Technology adoption/market participation dynamics
 - e. Intergenerational transmission studies (any? Bowles and South Africa)
2. Vulnerability measures: incorporation of risk and state dependence
- a. Christiaensen (thesis, J Afr Econ paper)
 - b. Morduch, Dercon, Ligon, etc.
 - c. Existing studies focus on income, expenditures or “utils” ... any on other indicators? (health – Dillon? , education, wealth?)
3. Poverty traps and dynamic asset poverty line
- a. Concepts and theories (e.g., Carter and Barrett): threshold-based multiple equilibria, low-level unique equilibria (e.g., geographic poverty traps)
 - b. Issues: social exclusion, credit constraints, high fixed costs of market/technology access
 - c. Generalizations of FGT and vulnerability measures based on DAPT
 - d. Are there really poverty traps? [Various methods of testing]
 - i) Parametric and nonparametric recursion estimation on flows or stocks;
 - ii) Decomposition of income changes
 - iii) Indirect method of searching for asset smoothing adoption/participation studies (untapped big gains)
 - iv) Evidence from Ethiopia (Carter, Mogues, Little; Dercon and Krishnan; Lybbert et al., Hoffmann); Ghana (Udry, Stephens); Kenya (Barrett et al.; Kristjanson and Krishna); Madagascar (Barrett et al., Moser and Barrett); South Africa (Carter et al.); Tanzania (Dercon); Uganda (Krishna et al.); Zimbabwe (Hoddinott) ... but continuing uncertainty
- C. Determinants of Dynamics of Poverty and Well-Being: generally underexplored still
1. Empirical results: what are the correlates of persistent poverty?
- a. Low initial asset stocks (livestock, education, hh labor, etc.) – JDS Feb 2006
 - b. Weak market access, esp. for finance
 - c. Social exclusion (Ethiopia, South Africa, Ghana, etc.)
 - d. Ability (Ethiopia)
 - e. Repeated serious shocks – esp. health?
2. Empirical results: differentiated impacts of shocks
- a. Health shocks and transitions (Kenya, Uganda)
 - b. Natural disasters – drought/flood (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe)

APPENDIX III – TENTATIVE OUTLINE *continued*

3. Dynamic relations between dimensions of well-being
 - a. In most models, these various welfare measures are jointly determined, often with lags
 - b. Try to paste together a dynamic model that allows us to trace through the impact of a shock to $y_{i,t}$ on the other y 's at time $>t$
 - c. A prior is that education will be the most persistent. Estimate using parent-to-child transition probabilities
 - d. Maybe this goes in section III

IV. The Meso Level in Understanding Poverty and Well Being

- A. What is the Meso-Level? Institutions that aggregate and reconcile heterogeneous signals from micro-level agents (consumers, producers, employers, suppliers), that facilitate or impede coordination among agents, or that intermediate resource flows to/from central government.
 1. Markets and marketing institutions: spot and forward markets, contractual arrangements (network effects often important)
 2. Nonmarket institutions: local governments, formal community groups and NGOs, informal social networks: examples: schools, producer coops, health services
- B. The Missing Middle: why worry about the meso-level?
 1. Emphasis on decentralization of provision of essential public goods and services and of management of common property resources. Does this resolve, exacerbate or merely displace problems of governance? Subsidiarity and classic public finance questions.
 2. Critical assumption that policy signals (e.g., real/relative price changes, public services policies) transmit from nation states and beyond (macro level) to micro decision-takers not always true. Similarly, fallacy of composition problem plagues micro level phenomena (e.g., technology adoption) when markets don't effectively transmit excess demand/supply and nonmarket institutions don't resolve contested claims effectively (e.g., land and conflict). Analogous issues for nonmarket institutions and transmission of standards (e.g., for health, education) and impeding transmission of disease, violence.
 3. Possibility of spillovers: both positive (e.g., controlling crime reduces marketing margins and improves terms of trade for rural poor) and negative (e.g., producer-level disincentives in dysfunctional coops, social norms concerning funeral sacrifices). Crowding-in vs. crowding-out investment/interventions. Reinforcing feedback and fractal poverty traps: failures at one scale of analysis reinforce failures at other scales. (Barrett and Swallow 2006 WD)
 4. Coordination problems are commonplace and often lead to multiple equilibria

APPENDIX III – TENTATIVE OUTLINE *continued*

- C. Nonpecuniary Constraints and Incentives
 - 1. Nonmaterial preferences – social solidarity and implicit taxation, power relations, religious prohibitions, gender roles (Platteau book, Barrett book)
 - 2. Evolving social norms and imperfect behavioral constraints (electronic dog collar analogy) – circumcision rites, remarriage of widows, funeral sacrifices, etc. (Carter and Castillo working paper, Platteau, Barrett)
- D. Transmission
 - 1. Prices and markets (intermediation costs, spatial and intertemporal arbitrage problems, grades and standards assurances) (Moser, Barrett and Minten 2006 working paper; Negassa and Myers AJAE forthcoming, Fafchamps and Gavian JAfrEcon 1998)
 - 2. Grades and standards: barriers to entry, value-added (Neven et al. WD forthcoming, Barrett WD 1997)
 - 3. Health policy and disease epidemiology
 - 4. Reputation (credit, marketing) (Fafchamps book, Platteau book)
- E. Resolving Market Failures: realizing economies of scale, resolving asymmetric information problems
 - 1. Contract enforcement/monitoring (Fafchamps book, Platteau JDS 1994)
 - 2. Microfinance: credit and insurance, credit rating agencies
 - 3. Marketing coops
 - 4. Auctions vs. dyadic markets
 - 5. Coordination problems in technology adoption (striga control, SRI, etc. Barrett 2005 chapter)
- F. Provision of Essential Public Goods and Services – sometimes by private firms, community groups or informal social networks, not always by government
 - 1. Crucial asset protection functions: safety/security – police protection and crime (Madagascar – Fafchamps & Moser JAfrEcon 2004, Fafchamps & Minten EDCC 2001, Kenya), resource tenure security, disaster response, curative/preventive health care
 - 2. Asset building: education, roads, electricity, communications.
 - 3. Information flow – new technologies, market opportunities, establishing common (Bandiera & Rasul EJ 2006, Conley & Udry Yale working paper, Moser and Barrett Ag Econ 2006)
 - 4. Knowledge (e.g., farmer field schools)
 - 5. Management of common property (soil and water conservation, forests, rangelands, etc.): rules and rules enforcement (Baland and Platteau 1998 AJAE, Nugent & Sanchez AJAE 1998)

V. **Policy and Poverty: Principles of a Bottom up Approach**

- A. Consider dynamics, multiple dimensions of poverty, behavior responses, multiplier effects, etc.

APPENDIX III – TENTATIVE OUTLINE *continued*

- B. Received wisdom and controversies (taking as point of departure that governments got prices right and no acute macro distortions)
 - 1. Issues such as:
 - a. Getting markets to effectively transmit prices to producers/consumers
 - b. Lowering transaction costs through investments in infrastructure
 - c. Micro-credit
 - d. Universal primary education/gender discrimination
 - i) High returns
 - ii) Role facilities/pedagogy
 - e. Preventative health measures – focus on infectious disease (vaccination, de-worming, malaria nets, HIV behavior change, etc.
 - f. Combating < 2 years of age child malnutrition – UNICEF framework/Bank report
 - g. Decentralization
 - h. Empowering the poor
 - i) Evidence based on review seminal reports:
 - i. WDRs from 1990 onward
 - j. HDRs
 - k. State of World’s Children report (UNICEF)
 - l. World Food Survey reports (FAO)
 - m. MDGs/Sach’s book
 - i) How academic literature, and especially our research informs/supports/contradicts these pronouncements
- C. Micro-macro Linkages and bottom-up approaches
 - 1. Accounting mechanisms – pro poor growth literature
 - 2. Cross-country regressions, eg., work of Easterly and others
 - 3. Externalities, e.g.
 - a. Public health/epidemiology literature
 - b. Education
 - 4. Non-linearities, e.g., credit constraints

APPENDIX IV
Poverty and Policy in Post-apartheid South Africa
Haroon Borat; Ravi Kanbur (eds)

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- Introduction: Poverty and well-being in post-apartheid South Africa – *Haroon Borat and Ravi Kanbur*
- From chimera to prospect: South African sources of and constraints on long-term growth, 1970 - 2000 – *Johannes Fedderke*
- Poverty and inequality in post-apartheid South Africa: 1995 - 2000 – *Johannes G. Hoogeveen and Berk Özler*
- Measuring recent changes in South African inequality and poverty using 1996 and 2001 census data – *Murray Leibbrandt, Laura Poswell, Pranushka Naidoo, Matthew*
- Evolution of the labour market: 1995 – 2002 – *Haroon Borat and Morné Oosthuizen*
- Public spending and the poor since the transition to democracy – *Servaas van der Berg*
- Trade liberalisation and labour demand in South Africa during the 1990s – *Lawrence Edwards*
- Does city structure cause unemployment? The case of Cape Town – *Sandrine Rospabe and Harris Selod*
- Crime and local inequality in South Africa – *Gabriel Demombynes and Berk Özler*
- Poverty, asset accumulation and shocks in South Africa: Evidence from KwaZulu-Natal – *Julian May*
- Internal labour migration and household poverty in post-apartheid South Africa – *Dorrit Posel and Daniela Casale*
- Half-measures revisited: The ANC's unemployment and poverty reduction goals – *Charles Meth*

APPENDIX V

National Treasury Workshop on Poverty Reduction and Social Security

presented by

The Development Policy Research Unit

Programme and Reading List

Monday, 11 December 2006

09h00 – 12h30: *The Measurement of Poverty and Inequality*, Ravi Kanbur

Readings:

“Measures of Poverty,” World Bank Institute
“Inequality Measure,” World Bank Institute

13h30 – 16h30: *Public Spending and Poverty*, Stephen Younger

Readings:

“Public Spending and the Poor Since the Transition to
Democracy,” Servaas van der Berg

Tuesday, 12 December 2006

09h00 – 12h30: *Poverty Lines and Poverty Comparisons*, Stephen Younger

Readings:

“Poverty Lines in Theory and Practice,” Martin Ravallion
“Poverty Profile without Poverty Lines,” David Sahn

13h30 – 16h30: *Setting a Poverty Line for South Africa*, Ravi Kanbur & Ingrid
Woolard

Readings:

“Poverty and Inequality in Post-Apartheid South Africa: 1995-
2000,” Johannes Hoogeveen & Berk Ozler

APPENDIX V – NATIONAL TREASURY WORKSHOP continued

Wednesday, 13 December 2006

09h00 – 12h30: *Labour Markets and Poverty in South Africa*, Haroon Borat, Morne Oosthuizen & Dorrit Posel

Readings:

“Evolution of the Labour Market: 1995-2002,” Haroon Borat & Morne Oosthuizen

“Internal Labour Migration and Household Poverty in Post-Apartheid South Africa,” Dorrit Posel and Daniela Casale

13h30 – 16h30: *Poverty Alleviation, Scaling Up, and Q-Square Poverty Findings*, Ravi Kanbur

Thursday, 14 December 2006

09h00 – 12h30: *Roundtable Discussion on a Comprehensive Social Security System for South Africa*

13h30 – 16h30: *Trade, Growth and Poverty in South Africa*, Haroon Borat & Lawrence Edwards

Readings:

“Trade Liberalisation and Labour Demand in South Africa during the 1990s,” Lawrence Edwards

APPENDIX VI

Strategies and Analysis for Growth and Access (SAGA)

Final Awardees

[2005 – 2006]

NAME	PROPOSAL / TITLE	SISERA INSTITUTE	UNIVERSITY	INTEREST LEVEL	AVG SCORE
Kazianga, Harouan(Post Doc)	Asset Accumulation in rural Burkina Faso: Risk Sharing Networks and Shocks	CEDRES	Columbia University	4	4
Muwonge, Abdu(SM)	Local Government Financing and Provision in an Institutionally Constrained Decentralized System: The Case of Agricultural Extension in Uganda	EPRC	Georgia State University	4	3.5
Cichello, Paul(FM)	Downside Risk, Variable Income Streams and a Lack of Access to Capital: Disentangling Barriers to Entry into Self-Employment in KMP South Africa	DPRU	Loyola College	4	3
Dillon, Anderw(SM)	Understanding the Dynamics of Child Labor in Zone Lacustre, Mali	GREAT	Cornell University	4	3

APPENDIX VII

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		Number of hits ^a	41,742	44,730	46,194	54,707	53,238	39,573	36,718	38,849	53,564	45,716			455,031
		Average # of hits/day ^b	1,346	1,597	1,490	1,823	1,717	1,319	1,184	1,253	1,785	1,474			1,499
		# of Visits to site ^c	5,568	7,014	10,512	8,626	8,766	8,506	7,876	6,877	7,193	8,101			79,039
		# of Unique visits to site ^d	2,538	3,290	4,012	4,013	4,111	3,576	3,375	3,331	3,525	3,977			35,748
		Views of pages of website -- all HTML pages	12,541	12,623	12,292	16,318	15,690	11,183	8,810	7,844	16,667	8,614			105,915
		Total Downloads of all PDF files	10,315	11,998	12,200	13,771	13,957	9,489	10,163	12,656	14,317	14,119			122,985
		Total Downloads of Working Paper PDFs only	6,752	7,824	7,912	9,316	9,619	6,349	6,591	8,100	8,835	9,310			80,608
^a - A "hit" is a single action on the Web server as it appears in the log file. A visitor downloading a single file is logged as a single hit, while a visitor requesting a Web page including two images registers as three hits on the server; one hit is the request for the .html page, and two additional hits are requests for the downloaded image files. While the volume of hits is an indicator of Web server traffic, it is not an accurate reflection of how many pages are being looked at.															
^b Average Hits per Day - Number of successful hits divided by the total number of days in the log															
^c Visits - Number of times a visitor came to your site.															
^d Unique Visitors - Individuals who visited your site during the report period. If someone visits more than once, they are counted only the first time they visit.															
Note: PDF files for working papers are removed from web when paper is published and a link to citation is substituted. "Reprint" is noted in the first column when the PDF is no longer available for viewing.															

APPENDIX VII continued

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		HTML Pages													
		<u>HOME</u>	665	607	689	873	981	763	782	701	660	822			7,543
		<u>RESEARCH</u>	150	138	143	286	253	178	131	118	111	129			1,637
		<i>Proposal (total pages)</i>	1018	718	780	783	808	575	757	420	662	535			7,056
		<u>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</u>	124	107	139	241	240	139	126	109	109	140			1,474
		<u>GRANTS</u>	128	114	140	239	240	126	108	112	101	104			1,412
		<u>PROGRESS REPORTS</u>	89	91	134	240	249	143	106	106	78	96			1,332
		<i>1. October 2002 Report (total pages)</i>	648	458	347	389	387	307	262	219	391	273			3,681
		<i>2. April 2003 Report (total pages)</i>	335	211	147	204	179	143	116	106	192	151			1,784
		<i>2. April 2003 Report</i>	26	22	25	58	54	32	25	40	25	23			330
		<i>3. October 2003 Report (total pages)</i>	526	361	365	338	325	276	225	218	276	208			3,118
		<i>4. November 2003 Briefing Report (total pages)</i>	468	263	179	231	226	170	152	135	235	180			2,239
		<i>5. April 2004 Report (total pages)</i>	869	447	266	320	335	248	224	196	315	238			3,458
		<i>6. Progress Report 2004 (total pages)</i>	0	0	68	350	371	220	338	290	372	278			2,287
		<i>6. Progress Report 2004</i>			5	52	55	31	32	41	29	24			269
		<i>7. Progress Report 2005 (total pages)</i>	0	0	0	16	454	309	302	193	286	198			1,758
		<u>PUBLICATIONS (working papers)</u>	257	254	334	393	409	249	210	239	201	234			2,780
		<u>PUBLICATIONS (conference papers)</u>	106	92	99	154	159	200	158	133	118	113			1,332
		<u>PUBLICATIONS (CRG reports)</u>	61	54	51	108	104	65	77	67	47	52			686
		<u>PUBLICATIONS (by Geography)</u>	205	223	259	348	329	271	260	241	341	282			2,759
		<u>PUBLICATIONS (by Authors)</u>	431	543	550	729	622	575	581	405	605	464			5,505
		<u>PUBLICATIONS (by Theme)</u>	172	149	153	236	281	200	184	181	189	189			1,934

APPENDIX VII continued

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		<u>CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS</u>	115	101	143	240	245	129	113	99	96	140			1,421
		1. Qual-Quant Conference	88	56	89	110	125	74	69	78	57	76			822
		<i>Powerpoint Presentations</i>													
	mwabu (16)	Quantitative Poverty Analysis	592	660	581	808	632	446	274	221	2017	331			6,562
	kippracu (31)	Bridging the Qualitative-Quantitative Methods of Poverty Analysis	724	1184	815	1234	893	760	452	326	535	325			7,248
	cbb (18)	Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Analyzing Poverty Dynamics	617	685	670	781	732	488	251	294	1015	325			5,858
	socaspect (24)	Social Aspects of Dynamic Poverty Traps	693	890	931	1091	998	655	322	374	3313	390			9,657
	pathways (18)	The Role of Livestock in Pathways Out of Poverty	587	851	795	859	865	599	302	296	492	231			5,877
	kipprakilele (28)	Combining Data from Population Census and Survey Data to Estimate Poverty at Decentralised Level under Poverty Mapping—the Case of Kenya	732	1195	1038	1325	1184	838	337	296	542	234			7,721
	madzuppt (31)	Escaping Poverty Traps—The Role of Education and Nonfarm Incomes:	892	1018	967	1124	1078	728	432	354	1421	501			8,515
		2. Ghana 0704: Ghana at the Half Century Conference	36	30	33	71	66	43	48	37	27	32			423
	cbb1204 (12)	3. Assets, Poverty Traps (CBB) - USAID Seminar	107	93	89	151	147	102	76	98	97	125			1,085

APPENDIX VII continued

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006															
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
	empower.html	4. Kenya 02/05: "Empowering the Rural Poor and Reducing Their Risk and Vulnerability"													607
			55	49	38	86	106	60	49	68	44	52			
	omitietal (13)	Decentralization and Access to Agricultural Extension Services in Kenya													501
			50	52	36	90	6	51	31	40	100	45			
	amudavi (26)	Exploring the Effects of Community Groups on Rural Livelihoods													463
			41	40	39	80	23	41	27	39	92	41			
	karugia (29)	The Role of Factor Market Access in Reducing Risk and Vulnerability in Kakamega and Vihiga Districts													313
			31	32	31	64	37	32	2	29	24	31			
	mude (21)	Imperfections in Membership-based Organizations: The Performance of Kenya's Coffee Cooperatives													359
			39	37	37	66	31	39	12	39	24	35			
	tegemeo (26)	Producer Organisations in the Liberalized Kenyan Agricultural Economy													452
			41	39	38	74	5	40	32	38	108	37			
	heidi (41)	Economic Transfers through Social Networks and Financial Trickle-Down in Kenya's Smallholder Sector													656
			52	53	48	90	45	52	54	49	164	49			
	barrett-luseno (13)	Decomposing Producer Price Risk: An Analysis of Livestock Markets in Northern Kenya													212
			5	5	5	10	12	5	20	5	140	5			
	kippra (30)	Effects of Market Price Volatility on Production Patterns and Smallholders' Apparent Retreat into Subsistence Farming													412
			17	22	16	32	15	17	45	17	216	15			

APPENDIX VII continued

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
	saconf04.html	5. SA 10/04: "African Development and Poverty Reduction: The Macro-Micro Linkage"													465
		<i>Photo pages</i>	40	35	30	65	108	39	34	38	34	42			
		6. Uganda 02/05: Poverty in Uganda	148	129	141	130	116	100	88	71	164	107			1,194
		6. Uganda 02/05: Poverty in Uganda	76	84	89	158	164	100	73	78	120	150			1,092
	educonf.html	7. Senegal 11/05: Education in West Africa													1,381
		7. Senegal 11/05: Education in West Africa	140	99	277	168	152	103	94	116	103	129			1,381
	pastconf.html	8. Kenya 06/06 Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa													249
		8. Kenya 06/06 Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa							14	98	71	66			249
	gh0906.html	9. Ghana 09/06 - Economic Development and Northern Ghana													5
		9. Ghana 09/06 - Economic Development and Northern Ghana										5			5
		<u>LINKS</u>													1,109
		<u>LINKS</u>	78	80	116	210	203	101	92	83	70	76			1,109
		<u>PROJECT PERSONNEL</u>													1,252
		<u>PROJECT PERSONNEL</u>	104	93	132	216	213	114	99	94	77	110			1,252
		<u>PARTNERS</u>													1,214
		<u>PARTNERS</u>	116	88	124	236	226	125	88	84	64	63			1,214
		<u>CONTACT US</u>													1,682
		<u>CONTACT US</u>	73	93	101	271	311	145	181	196	151	160			1,682
		Total HTML FILES	16,553	15,210	14,585	19,079	18,891	13,531	11,274	9,692	19,560	10,782	0	0	149,157

APPENDIX VII continued

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
2006	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		PDF FILES													
		SAGA Brochure/web brochure	110	145	131	183	159	129	104	77	122	123			1,283
		Research Proposal	34	47	54	62	43	31	37	34	29	41			412
		Progress Report, October 2002	20	22	19	26	26	22	13	15	28	19			210
		Progress Report, April 2003	22	19	22	32	39	19	20	20	33	37			263
		Progress Report, October 2003	36	46	48	40	45	43	40	36	46	68			448
		Briefing Report (October 2003)	28	39	64	43	23	23	20	21	61	38			360
		Progress Report (April 2004)	20	30	25	33	24	14	14	24	28	25			237
		Progress Report (November 2004)	178	40	77	79	102	48	65	97	90	66			842
		Progress Report 2005	251	468	260	178	89	89	87	94	84	78			1,678
		DRPU Call for Papers	132	49	12	10	12	7	5	4	10	5			246
		Dakar 2005 Call for Papers	16	19	27	20	18	9	6	10	20	12			157
		SAGA Qual-Quan Conference Program	19	27	19	18	20	14	19	13	26	22			197
		Qual-Quant Conference Proceedings	246	229	217	196	287	160	384	264	460	208			2,651

APPENDIX VII continued

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
		PDF FILES													
		<i>Qual-Quant Conference Papers</i>													
qual-quan	kilele.pdf	SAGA-Bridging Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Poverty Analysis	101	134	134	106	122	111	104	92	121	76			1,101
qual-quan	cbbws.pdf	Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Analyzing Poverty Dynamics	71	78	50	59	71	62	44	93	69	69			666
qual-quan	mango.pdf	Social Aspects of Dynamic Poverty Traps: Cases from, Vihiga, Baringo and Marsabit Districts, Kenya	34	33	32	38	34	28	23	34	44	40			340
qual-quan	mwabuws.pdf	Quantitative Poverty Analysis	63	36	70	68	47	59	46	58	89	54			590
qual-quan	njeruws.pdf	Bridging the Qualitative-Quantitative Methods of Poverty Analysis	202	152	263	244	134	179	174	178	159	211			1,896
qual-quan	oluoch-k.pdf	Indices and Manifestations of Poverty: Informing anti-poverty Policy Choices	38	29	40	46	30	41	12	22	31	45			334
		Ghana at the Half Century Conference Program	16	11	13	16	18	6	6	7	17	21			131
		Ghana News story (about conference)	20	15	19	13	15	9	7	8	18	12			136
		Kenya 0205 conference program	13	10	13	15	16	9	10	10	18	19			133
		Kenya 0205 news article about conference	14	10	13	16	19	7	7	9	17	18			130

APPENDIX VII continued

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
		PDF FILES													
		<i>Kenya 0205 Conference Papers</i>													
kenya0205	amudavi.pdf	Exploring the Effects of Farmer Community Group Participation on Rural Livelihoods													147
			15	12	8	15	19	10	13	13	22	20			
kenya0205	barrett-luseno.pdf	Decomposing Producer Price Risk: A Policy Analysis Tool with an Application to Northern Kenyan Livestock Markets													161
			16	16	15	16	16	13	15	14	18	22			
kenya0205	hogset.pdf	Economic Transfers Through Social Networks and Financial Trickle-Down in Kenya's Smallholder Sector													130
			13	14	9	11	18	9	10	9	19	18			
kenya0205	kippra.pdf	Patterns and Apparent Retreat into Subsistence Farming by Kenyan Smallholders													196
			18	18	12	26	26	10	15	22	26	23			
kenya0205	mude.pdf	Imperfections in Membership Based Organizations for the Poor: An Explanation for the Dismal Performance of Kenya's Coffee Cooperatives													165
			14	12	11	16	20	15	19	17	18	23			
kenya0205	mugunieri - omiti.pdf	Enhancing Access, Accountability and Empowerment for the Poor Through Decentralization and Participation: A Case for Agricultural Extension Service in Eastern Kenya													170
			15	19	24	15	20	14	11	11	23	18			
kenya0205	nambiro-omiti.pdf	Enhancing Access, Accountability and Empowerment Through Decentralization and Participation: Agricultural Extension Service in Western Kenya													154
			18	16	12	14	18	9	8	12	27	20			
kenya0205	tegemeo.pdf	An Analysis of Success, Failure and Demand Factors of Agricultural Cooperatives in Kenya													200
			11	25	21	14	32	27	12	12	26	20			
kenya0205	unairobi.pdf	Role of Rural Factor Markets in Reducing Poverty, Risks and Vulnerability in Rural Kenya: The Case of Kakamega and Vihiga Districts													180
			17	21	22	18	25	11	9	12	24	21			

APPENDIX VII continued

SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
2006	File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
			PDF FILES													
			SISERA Conference Program 01/05	48	35	60	37	78	34	29	34	28	31			414
			EPRC 02/05 Agenda	30	22	15	31	28	25	24	17	27	29			248
			Accra 0705 Agenda	2	2	2	2	2	4	7	8	9	7			45
			Senegal Education Conference Call for Papers	16	24	14	19	17	8	5	2	5	3			113
			Senegal Conference Agenda	56	28	40	35	32	28	21	30	36	43			349
			Senegal Education Conference (French call for papers)	29	22	25	31	21	20	22	3	3	2			178
			<i>Senegal Education Conference Papers</i>													
	adebiyi.pdf		Public Education Expenditure and Defence Spending in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation	28	104	119	97	144	113	97	102	122	118			1,044
	adewale.pdf		Competency Level of Nigeria Primary 4 Pupils in Life Skills	18	4		3	1		1	4	10	7			48
	adjiwanou.pdf		Impact de la pauvreté sur la scolarisation et le travail des enfants de 6-14 ans au Togo	37	45	56	78	62	32	43	37	66	28			484
	ajetomobi.pdf		Education, Allocation, Unemployment and Economy Growth in Nigeria 1970-2004	113	346	525	362	356	378	464	405	370	253			3,572

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		PDF FILES													
	amin.pdf	Economic Analysis of Private Returns to Investment in Education in Cameroon													712
	babtunde.pdf	Long Run Relationship between Education and Economic Growth in Nigeria: Evidence from the Johansen's Cointegration Approach	58	72	65	74	118	80	60	58	60	67			1,681
	dia.pdf	L'impact des Niveaux de Qualification de la Main d'Oeuvre sur la Productivite des Entreprises	121	119	199	160	158	173	171	203	187	190			1,607
	diakhate.pdf	Improving Schools in a Context of Decentralization: Findings from Research in West Africa – Benin, Guinea, Mali and Senegal	60	167	83	105	231	135	88	174	308	256			311
	duret.pdf	La dimension économique de l'efficacité externe de l'éducation en Afrique de l'Ouest	33	38	37	49	38	20	23	24	21	28			1,186
	etsey.pdf	Causes of low academic performance of primary school pupils in the Shama Sub-Metro of Shama Ahanta East Metropolitan Assembly (SAEMA) in Ghana	98	140	147	172	116	39	131	159	132	52			1,225
	fongkeng.pdf	Strategies to Reduce Repetition in Cameroon Primary Schools	95	100	128	126	172	87	145	105	129	138			439
	niang.pdf	Les dépenses publiques d'éducation sont elles pro pauvres ? Analyse et Application au cas du Sénégal	39	37	34	55	61	46	36	40	56	35			519
	kazianga.pdf	Income Risk and Schooling Decisions in Burkina Faso	28	58	65	81	47	39	40	45	53	63			344
			62	57	12	59	35	30	8	12	15	54			

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
		PDF FILES													
	nkamleu.pdf	Earning and Learning in the Rural Area of Sub-Saharan Africa An inquiry into the cocoa sector													238
	okpukpara.pdf	Child Schooling in Nigeria: The Role of Gender in Urban, Rural, North and South Nigeria	21	26	20	29	28	23	20	21	30	20			948
	oyaya.pdf	L'augmentation des budgets suffit-elle à la qualité des systèmes éducatifs ? Cas du Gabon. (French Version)	47	89	121	150	130	68	58	81	94	110			663
	oyekale.pdf	Do Mothers' Educational Level Matter in Child Malnutrition and Health Outcomes in Gambia and Niger?	65	71	61	65	186	37	42	39	56	41			387
	onuka.pdf	Systematic School Based Assessment for an Improved Cognitive Achievement	29	32	38	64	47	29	20	29	43	56			35
	quenum.pdf	Analyse critique des normes EFA-FT de production de service éducatif dans l'enseignement primaire des pays de l'UEMOA	8	4		2	1		1	4	8	7			421
	rahji.pdf	Primary School Enrollment and Gender Gap of Rural Households' Children in South Western Nigeria	45	40	55	45	52	51	24	32	38	39			522
	saha.pdf	Education et développement humain en Afrique de l'Ouest : des hauts et des bas. Les cas du Burkina-Faso, de la Côte d'Ivoire et du Sénégal	54	41	55	69	51	44	38	39	64	67			369
	seka.pdf	Corruption, Corroissance et Capital Humain:Quels Rapports	42	40	45	66	51	25	26	23	29	22			1,084
	tabi.pdf	Household Level Social Capital and Children's Schooling Decision in Cameroon: A Gender Analysis	86	122	126	152	131	106	68	74	96	123			386
			40	38	52	55	29	30	34	40	37	31			

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		PDF FILES													
	traore-abstract.pdf	Les ménages maliens face à l'éducation : les contraintes d'une scolarisation													214
			19	24	23	27	31	19	10	16	22	23			
	wallace.pdf	Optimiser la participation communautaire au financement et à l'accroissement de l'offre éducative													339
			28	39	38	44	58	21	23	31	32	25			
	zahonogo.pdf	Déterminants de la demande d'éducation des ménages ruraux du Burkina													89
			24	6	3	24	1		1	5	10	15			
	znonon.pdf	Les Determinants de la Demande d'Education Primaire et Secondaire au Burkina Faso													38
			8	4		3	1		1	4	10	7			
		Uganda 06 CFP													743
			126	179	141	187	56	8	9	16	12	9			
		Research Guide SUPPORTING THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN UGANDA													469
			84	93	32	87	64	24	20	22	21	22			
		EPRC Job announcement													114
						26	28	25	24	11					
	kenya0606.pdf	Kenya Conference 0606 Call for Papers													687
			45	65	96	98	89	102	84	47	36	25			

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006	NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED														
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		PDF FILES													
	ilriag06.pdf	Kenya Conference 0606 Agenda							3	25	48	15			91
	overview1.pdf	The Multiple Dimensions of Poverty in Pastoral Areas of East Africa							4	26	13	20			63
	brief2.pdf	Livelihood Choices and Returns among Agro-Pastoralists in southern Kenya							6	15	14	24			59
	brief3.pdf	Heterogeneous wealth dynamics: On the roles of risk and ability							4	16	15	19			54
	brief4.pdf	Women's Groups in Arid Northern Kenya: Origins, Governance, and Roles in Poverty Reduction							6	18	15	17			56
	brief5.pdf	Cattle Breeding Strategies using Genetic Markers as a Pathway for Improving Competitiveness of Pastoral Systems in Kenya							4	13	15	17			49
	brief6.pdf	Longitudinal Analysis of the Impact of Land Privatization on Samburu Pastoralist Livelihood Strategies: 2000-2005							4	15	18	16			53
	brief7.pdf	Conflict minimizing strategies on natural resource management and use – the case for managing conflicts between wildlife and agro-pastoral production resources in Transmara district, Kenya							5	17	17	17			56
	brief8.pdf	Pastoralists Preferences for Cattle Traits: Letting Them be Heard							4	17	17	16			54
	brief9.pdf	Influencing and developing good policy in Early Childhood Development (ECD) amongst pastoralist communities in East Africa							5	10	11	9			35
	brief10.pdf	Property Rights among Afar Pastoralists of Northeastern Ethiopia: Forms, Changes and Conflicts							3	7	9	12			31

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		PDF FILES													
	brief11.pdf	Livelihood Diversification in Borana: Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia – Prospects and Challenges							5	18	14	17			54
	brief12.pdf	Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty							5	9	9	17			40
	brief13.pdf	Linkages between Biodiversity, Land Rights and Poverty in Tanzania: Increasing incentives for unsustainable land use change through conservation policy							4	14	17	14			49
	brief14.pdf	Is Settling Good for Pastoralists? The Effects of Pastoral Sedentarization on Children's Nutrition, Growth, and Health Among Rendille and Ariaal of Marsabit District, Northern Kenya							4	15	15	15			49
	brief15.pdf	Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia							6	20	18	15			59
	brief16.pdf	Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya's Arid Lands							5	16	17	16			54
	brief17.pdf	Beyond Group Ranch Subdivision: Collective Action for Livestock Mobility, Ecological Viability and Livelihoods							4	10	11	7			32
	brief18.pdf	The Policy and Practice of Educational Service Provision for Pastoralists in Tanzania							4	13	11	9			37
	brief19.pdf	Contextualising Conflict: Introduced Institutions and Political Networks combating Pastoral Poverty							3	9	10	8			30

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
		PDF FILES													
	brief20.pdf	Strengthening pastoralists' voice in shaping policies for sustainable poverty reduction in ASAL regions of East Africa							4	18	9	10			41
	21burnsilver-mwangi.pdf	Beyond Group Ranch Subdivision: Collective Action for Livestock Mobility, Ecological Viability and Livelihoods							13	55	27	32			127
	22bishop.pdf	The Policy and Practice of Educational Service Provision for Pastoralists in Tanzania.							4	14	42	42			102
	23fratkin-nathan-roth.pdf	Is Settling Good for Pastoralists? The Effects of Pastoral Sedentarization on Children's Nutrition, Growth, and Health Among Rendille and Ariaal of Marsabit District, Northern Kenya							20	27	19	19			85
	24gemtessa-emana-tiki.pdf	Livelihood Diversification in Borana Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia- Prospects and Challenges							4	34	24	56			118
	25lesorogol.pdf	Longitudinal Analysis of the Impact of Land Privatization on Samburu Pastoralist Livelihood Strategies: 2000-2005							7	21	21	39			88
	26coppock.pdf	Women's Groups in Arid Northern Kenya: Origins, Governance, and Roles in Poverty Reduction							4	19	12	11			46
	27vandelinde.pdf	Influencing and developing good policy in Early Childhood Development (ECD) amongst pastoralist communities in East Africa: The case of Samburu in Kenya							5	19	24	22			70

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		PDF FILES													
	28santos-barrett.pdf	Heterogeneous wealth dynamics: On the roles of risk and ability								7	13	25	7		52
	29sachedina.pdf	Conservation, Land Rights and Livelihoods in the Tarangire Ecosystem of Tanzania								11	13	52	124		200
	30radeny.pdf	Livelihood Choices and Returns among Agro-Pastoralists in southern Kenya								4	11	17	25		57
	31ouma.pdf	Pastoralists Preferences for Cattle Traits: Letting them be heard								5	20	24	20		69
	32janssen-tapken.pdf	Cattle Breeding Strategies using Genetic Markers as a Pathway for Improving Competitiveness of Pastoral Systems in Kenya								5	20	39	26		90
	33nyamwaro.pdf	Conflict minimizing strategies on natural resource management and use: the case for managing and coping with conflicts between wildlife and agropastoral production resources in Transmara district, Kenya								8	20	20	10		58
	34mude-barrett-etal.pdf	Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands								5	17	9	29		60
	35hundie.pdf	Property Rights among Afar Pastoralists of Northeastern Ethiopia: Forms, Changes and Conflicts								6	23	34	29		92

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		PDF FILES													
	37zaal.pdf	Contextualising conflict: Introduced institutions and political networks combating Pastoral Poverty													71
	36homewood.pdf	Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty													197
	38hesse.pdf	Strengthening pastoralists' voice in shaping policies for sustainable poverty reduction in ASAL regions of East Africa													78
	39beyene.pdf	Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia													48
	21pres	Beyond group ranch subdivision													96
	22pres	The Policy and Practice of Education Provision for Pastoralists in Tanzania													68
	23pres	Is Settling Good for Pastoralists?													158
	24pres	Livelihood Diversification in Borana Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia- Prospects and Challenges													328
	25pres	Longitudinal Analysis of the Impact of Land Privatization on Samburu Pastoralist Livelihood Strategies: 2000-2005													140

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2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
		PDF FILES													
	26pres	Women's Groups in Arid Northern Kenya							9	48	50	8			115
	34pres	Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response							5	14	14	14			47
	36pres	Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty							12	82	83	51			228
	38pres	Strengthening pastoralists' voice in shaping policies for sustainable poverty reduction in ASAL regions of East Africa							6	18	46	12			82
	39pres	Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia							4	15	16	8			43
	cfp07.pdf	Call for Papers -- AERC/Cornell 2007 meeting													88
	gh0906/program.pdf	Ghana 09/06 Northern Road Show program								27	38	23			5
	agenda1106.pdf	AERC/Hewlett Conference (Brussels 11/06)											5		16
												16			

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2006	NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED														
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		Working Papers													
		<i>Forthcoming in Ernest Aryeetey and Ravi Kanbur (editors), The Economy of Ghana: Analytical Perspectives on Stability, Growth and Poverty</i>													
	agbola.pdf	Ghana's Exchange Rate Reform and its impact on Balance of Trade		14	11	16	30	28	62	59	48	58			326
	appiah-kubi	Understanding Poverty in Ghana: Risk and Vulnerability		14	13	19	13	16	36	28	22	20			181
	aryeetey-fosu.pdf	Economic Growth in Ghana: 1960-2000		14	14	16	17	20	45	35	56	96			313
	asante-ayee.pdf	Decentralization and Poverty Reduction		14	10	19	31	33	40	25	27	69			268
	blunch.pdf	Maternal Literacy and Numeracy Skills and Child Health in Ghana		14	10	15	17	12	8	12	12	12			112
	buchs.pdf	Banking Competition and Efficiency in Ghana		37	21	103	86	138	46	107	221	243			1,002
	coulombe.pdf (05/05)	Ghana Census-Based Poverty Map: District and Sub-District level Results		36	41	24	18	112	119	135	168	194			847
	gyimah-brempong.pdf	Technical Efficiency in Ghanaian Secondary Education		13	17	12	20	25	23	32	31	13			186

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2006	NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED														
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		Working Papers													
	killick.pdf (11/05)	What Drives Change in Ghana? A Political-Economy View of Economic Prospects		25	19	33	95	75	53	85	61	106			552
	kyereme.pdf	Effects of Exchange Rate Volatility and Changes in Macroeconomic Fundamentals on Economic Growth in Ghana		14	11	20	51	53	42	30	35	29			285
	mckay-sowa.pdf	Does inflation in Ghana hit the poor harder?		15	11	18	26	16	24	22	13	30			175
	steel.pdf	Rural and Micro Finance Regulation in Ghana: Implications for Development of the Industry		11	11	16	16	21	127	63	57	79			401
	quartey.pdf	Household Savings in Ghana: Does Policy Matter?		14	10	39	55	28	22	17	30	33			248
	tsekpo.pdf	Budget Implementation and Poverty Reduction in Ghana		12	8	15	15	11	13	37	24	13			148
	vandenboom.pdf	Healthcare Provision and Self-Medication in Ghana		13	15	22	12	40	24	22	19	30			197
	wolf.pdf	Export Performance and Investment Behaviour of Firms in Ghana		14	10	15	22	27	40	42	34	40			244
	youngblood.pdf	Persistent Public Sector Deficits and Macroeconomic Instability in Ghana		15	7	15	15	10	10	17	12	36			137

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		Working Papers													
		<i>Forthcoming in Poverty and Policy in Post Apartheid South Africa</i>													
	b-o-infl.pdf (10/05)	The Relative Inflation Experience of Poor Urban South African Households: 1997-2002								16	107	69			547
	d-o-crime.pdf (10/05)	Crime and Local Inequality in South Africa <i>(working paper pulled per Ozler's request)</i>	34	79	22	99	37	27	57						
	edwards.pdf (10/05)	Trade Liberalisation and Labour Demand in South Africa during the 1990s	60	80	203	234	357	115	99	197	263	227			1,835
	fedderke2.pdf (10/05)	From Chimera to Prospect: Toward an Understanding of the South African Growth Absence	20	44	31	110	77	44	34	87	40	71			558
	hoogveen-ozler.pdf (10/05)	Not Separate, Not Equal: Poverty and Inequality in Post-Apartheid South Africa													
	leibbrandt.pdf (10/05)	Measuring Recent Changes in South African Inequality and Poverty Using 1996 and 2001 Census Data	89	190	186	238	125	51	173	105	168	79			1,404
	may.pdf (10/05)	Persistent Poverty, Asset Accumulation and Shocks in South Africa: Evidence from KwaZulu-Natal	71	43	72	35	81	58	69	41	114	95			679
	meth.pdf (10/05)	Half Measures: The ANC's Unemployment and Poverty Reduction Targets	55	76	73	113	86	76	73	46	86	111			795

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		Working Papers													
	oosthuizen.pdf	Evolution of the Labour Market 1995-2002													275
	poselcasale.pdf (10/05)	Internal Labour Migration and Household Poverty in Post-Apartheid South Africa	1	16	1	5	30	26	63	43	45	45			142
	selod.pdf (10/05)	Does City Structure Cause Unemployment? The Case Study of Cape Town	22	36	38	28	1			15	2				575
	vanderberg.pdf (10/05)	Public Spending and the Poor Since the Transition to Democracy	86	81	97	84	48	34	22	58	33	32			1,282
	nambiro.pdf (10/05)	Decentralization and Access to Agricultural Extension Services in Kenya in Kenya	91	221	65	95	145	93	109	137	210	116			468
	nal-commsch.pdf (04/05)	Assie-Lumumba, Costs and Financing of Basic Education and Participation of Rural Families and Communities in Third-World Countries		27	25	29	86	59	44	50	110	119			759
	nal-senegal.pdf (04/05)	Assie-Lumumba, Les écoles communautaires de base au Sénégal: Contribution à la scolarisation universelle, l'éradication de la pauvreté, et la mise en place d'un programme national pour le développement durable	80	85	110	62	96	40	121	48	73	44			1,197
			154	101	140	129	104	65	91	147	147	119			

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
		Working Papers													
	wp208.pdf (09/06)	Sahn and Younger, Testing the Kuznets Curve for Countries and Households Using the Body Mass Index										258			258
	wp207.pdf (09/06)	Glick, Sahn, Younger, An Assessment of Changes in Infant and under-Five Mortality in Demographic and Health Survey Data for Madagascar								124	148	88			360
	wp206.pdf (05/06)	Santos and Barrett, Informal Insurance in the Presence of Poverty Traps: Evidence from Southern Ethiopia							51	181	89	84			405
	wp205.pdf (05/06)	Brown et al. (Barrett), Livelihood Strategies in the Rural Kenyan Highlands							12	74	87	161			334
	wp204.pdf (05/06)	Barrett, Poverty Traps and Resource Dynamics In Smallholder Agrarian Systems							33	137	136	109			415
	wp203.pdf (05/06)	Mude, Barrett, et al., Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands							29	70	23	119			241
	wp202.pdf (06/06)	Little et al. (Barrett), The Multiple Dimensions of Poverty in Pastoral Areas of East Africa							14	367	337	280			998
	wp201.pdf (06/06)	Santos and Barrett, Heterogeneous Wealth Dynamics: On the Roles of Risk and Ability							19	108	72	208			407
	wp200.pdf (06/06)	Minten, Productivity in Malagasy Rice Systems: Wealth-differentiated Constraints and Priorities							18	53	53	48			172

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2006	NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED														
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		Working Papers													
	wp197.pdf (4-06)	Lentz and Barrett, Improving Food Aid's Impact: What Reforms Would Yield The Highest Payoff?						65	72	48	74	64	47		370
	wp196.pdf (2-06)	Glick, Policy impacts on schooling gender gaps in developing countries: The evidence and a framework for interpretation			98	200	1379	687	305	292	306	217			3,484
Forthcoming	wp195.pdf (11-05)	Aryeetey and Kanbur, Ghana's Economy at Half Century: An Overview of Stability, Growth and Poverty		4	107	104	124	80	167	208	257	353	399		1,803
	wp194.pdf (11/05)	Sahn and Younger, Inequality and Poverty in Africa in an Era of Globalization: Looking Beyond Income to Health and Education		93	72	95	102	88	64	126	58	72	93		863
	wp193.pdf (11/05)	Glick and Sahn, Are Africans Practicing Safer Sex: Evidence from Demographic and Health Surveys for Eight Countries		70	111	46	83	122	44	34	25	84	108		727
	wp192.pdf (11/05)	Dorosh and Minten, Rice Price Stabilization in Madagascar: Price and Welfare Implications of Variable Tariffs		146	139	145	221	183	152	129	71	158	248		1,592
	wp191.pdf (09/05)	Minten et al., Supermarkets, International Trade and Farmers in Developing Countries: Evidence from Madagascar		127	112	109	292	274	216	292	813	456	357		3,048
	wp190.pdf (06/05)	Barrett and Carter, Risk and Asset Management in the Presence of Poverty Traps: Implications for Growth and Social Protection		104	93	127	119	106	78	70	47	71	131		946
	wp189.pdf (2-06)	Glick and Sahn, Cognitive Skills among Children in Senegal: Disentangling the Roles of Schooling and Family Background		176	132	180	113	130	41	74	101	79	68		1,094

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
		Working Papers													
	wp188.pdf (07/05)	Bahiigwa and Younger, Children's Health Status in Uganda													1,027
	wp186.pdf (1/05)	Ssewanyana and Younger, Infant Mortality in Uganda	76	118	117	146	117	69	77	89	113	105			1,737
Reprint	wp185.pdf (5/06)	Bellemare and Barrett, An Ordered Tobit Model of Market Participation: Evidence from Kenya and Ethiopia	93	132	223	203	206	161	166	178	234	141			701
Reprint	wp184.pdf (01/05)	Barrett, On the Relevance of Identities, Communities, Groups and Networks to the Economics of Poverty Alleviation	108	153	134	233	73								24
	wp182.pdf (01/05)	Kanbur, Pareto's Revenge	24												464
	wp181.pdf (01/05)	Kanbur, Reforming the Formula: A Modest Proposal for Introducing Development Outcomes in IDA Allocation Procedures	37	78	54	58	46	39	45	39	27	41			593
	wp180.pdf (01/05)	Moser, Barrett & Minten, Missed Opportunities and Missing Markets: Spatio-temporal Arbitrage of Rice in Madagascar	60	55	51	84	74	80	24	35	73	57			1,022
	wp179.pdf (1/06)	Minten and Barrett, Agricultural Technology, Productivity, Poverty and Food Security in Madagascar	72	84	86	105	102	54	102	119	105	193			3,493
Reprint	wp178.pdf (2/06)	Barrett and Carter, The Economics of Poverty Traps and Persistent Poverty: An Asset-Based Approach	199	635	372	426	366	248	269	229	361	388			1,248
			454	358	171	213	52								

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2006			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
File Status	File	PAGE													
		Working Papers													
	wp177.pdf (12/04)	Eloundou-Enyegue and Shapiro, Buffering Inequalities: The Safety Net of Extended Families in Cameroon	54	83	109	133	98	84	64	73	75	76			849
Forthcoming	wp176.pdf (12/04)	Oosthuizen and Bhorat, The Post-Apartheid South African Labour Market	109	192	185	209	170	115	76	181	85	66			1,388
Forthcoming	wp175.pdf (12-05)	Glick and Roubaud, Export Processing Zone Expansion in an African Country: What are the Labor Market and Gender Impacts?	231	134	323	235	348	341	188	151	223	189			2,363
Reprint	wp174.pdf (03/05)	Glick, Scaling up HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing in Africa: What Can Evaluation Studies Tell Us About Potential Prevention													
	wp173.pdf (10/05)	Glick and Sahn, Changes in HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Testing Behavior In Africa: How Much and for Whom?	166	168	221	216	109	90	126	157	127	142			1,522
	wp171.pdf (07/04)	Dumas, Glick, Lambert, Sahn and Sarr, Progression through School and Academic Performance in Senegal: Descriptive Survey Results	62	139	89	122	114	94	146	70	253	141			1,230
	wp170.pdf (07/05)	Lentz and Barrett, Food Aid Targeting, Shocks and Private Transfers Among East African Pastoralists	63	88	85	112	149	80	34	61	95	122			889
Reprint	wp169.pdf (2/06)	Barrett et al., Welfare Dynamics in Rural Kenya and Madagascar	157	153	179	295	170								954
	wp168.pdf (11/04)	Glick, Randriamamonjy and Sahn, Determinants of HIV Knowledge and Behavior of Women in Madagascar: An Analysis Using Matched Household	197	157	165	191	134	134	91	91	101	176			1,437

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SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS																
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File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	
		Working Papers														
	wp166.pdf (3/05)	Glick, Sahn et al., The Progression through School and Academic Performance in Madagascar Study: Preliminary Descriptive Results	379	342	302	336	180	304	277	346	319	184			2,969	
	wp164.pdf (05/04)	Eloundou-Enyegue et al. - Integrating Education and Population Policy: The Gender-Equity Payoffs of Reducing Pregnancy-Related Dropouts	68	173	135	234	159	124	147	100	85	159			1,384	
	wp163.pdf (04/04)	Eloundou-Enyegue et al. - Access to Schooling and Employment in Cameroon	139	371	342	608	363	237	369	398	382	453			3,662	
	wp162.pdf (01/04)	Kanbur - Growth, Inequality and Poverty	65	55	69	59	67	44	32	32	40	48			511	
	wp161.pdf (01/04)	Kanbur - The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM): An Assessment of Concept and Design	58	66	91	128	71	65	66	49	50	86			730	
Reprint	wp160.pdf (03/04)	Barrett - Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Analyzing Poverty Dynamics	266	299	261	288	423	88							1,625	
	wp159.pdf (01/04)	Sarr - The Impact of Family Literacy on the Earnings of Illiterates: Evidence from Senegal	172	141	75	129	161	105	59	97	144	149			1,232	
Forthcoming	wp158.pdf (7/05)	Moser and Barrett - The Complex Dynamics of Smallholder Technology Adoption: The Case of SRI in Madagascar	106	80	67	103	181	94	150	108	119	207			1,215	
	wp155.pdf (01/04)	Fafchamps and Minten - Public Service Provision, User Fees, and Political Turmoil	84	171	154	153	148	96	98	91	71	104			1,170	

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2006			NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED												
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		Working Papers													
Reprint	wp154.pdf (04/05)	Barrett and McPeak - Poverty Traps and Safety Nets		96											96
Reprint	wp153.pdf (1/06)	Barrett and Swallow - Fractal Poverty Traps													1,610
			303	369	307	332	299								
Reprint	wp152.pdf (4/04)	Barrett - Smallholder Identities and Social Networks: The Challenge of Improving Productivity and Welfare		81											81
	wp151.pdf (10/03)	Younger - Growth and Poverty Reduction in Uganda, 1992-1999: A Multidimensional Analysis of Changes in Living Standards		67	95	114	136	107	88	64	84	99	65		919
Reprint	wp149.pdf (03/05)	Barrett -Rural Poverty Dynamics: Development Policy Implications													
Reprint	wp145.pdf (08/05)	Sahn and Younger, Improvements in Children's Health: Does Inequality Matter?													
Reprint	wp143.pdf (11/04)	Barrett, Moser et al. - Better Technology, Better Plots or Better Farmers? Identifying Changes In Productivity And Risk Among Malagasy Rice													
Reprint	wp141.pdf (08/04)	Barrett and Luseno - Decomposing Producer Price Risk: A Policy Analysis Tool With An Application to Northern Kenyan Livestock Markets													
Forthcoming	wp140.pdf (5/06)	Lybbert, Barrett, McPeak, and Luseno - Bayesian Herders: Asymmetric Updating of Rainfall Beliefs In Response To External Forecasts		42	61	53	102	43	48	141	82	43	78		693

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2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		Working Papers													
	wp139.pdf (07/04)	Huysentruyt, Barrett, and McPeak - Social Identity and Manipulative Interhousehold Transfers Among East African Pastoralists	80	49	77	64	134	82	21	20	68	74			669
Reprint	wp136.pdf (4-06)	Duclos, Sahn and Younger - Robust Multidimensional Spatial Poverty Comparisons in Ghana, Madagascar, and Uganda	147	81	88	51									367
Reprint	wp133.pdf (07/03)	Sahn and Stifel - Urban-Rural Inequality in Africa													
	wp129.pdf (12/02)	Minten - Water Pricing, the New Water Law, and the Poor: An Estimation of Demand for Improved Water Services in Madagascar	78	91	128	111	94	122	113	115	137	114			1,103
Forthcoming (alt ver.)	wp128.pdf (12/02)	Glick and Razakamanantsoa - The Distribution of Social Services in Madagascar, 1993-99	107	64	108	143	138	111	64	55	130	123			1,043
Reprint	wp124.pdf (03/04)	Glick and Sahn - Intertemporal Female Labor Force Behavior in a Developing Country: What Can We Learn from a Limited Panel?													
Reprint	wp123.pdf (5/04)	Sahn and Younger - Growth and Poverty Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa: Macroeconomic Adjustment and Beyond													
Reprint	wp113.pdf (2/06)	Glick and Sahn, The Demand for Primary Schooling in Madagascar: Price, Quality, and the Choice Between Public and Private Providers	158	7											165

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2006		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
	cau-hu.pdf	An Investigation into the Relationship Between Household Welfare and Social Capital in Eastern Uganda	21	23	34	31	47	27	23	22	15	20			263
	cau-bwalya.pdf	Rural Livelihoods and Collective Action in Joint Forest Management in Zambia	162	105	148	30	20	23	67	67	89	46			757
	ca-yeboah.pdf	Challenges Facing Potential Investors in the Pineapple Industry in Ghana	103	67	277	30	59	44	55	80	68	92			875
	cau-nyankori	Access to Primary Education in Rural Uganda	14	15	18	56	26	9	104	60	48	18			368
	cau-eloundou	Access to Schooling and Employment in Cameroon: New Inequalities and Opportunities	45	28	7	28	32	11	9	11	24	13			208
		Policy Relevance Summaries (SAGA-CAU)													
	cau-armah polrel.pdf	Ensuring Food Security in Ghana – The Role of Maize Storage Systems	23	24	29	29	28	14	16	35	26	16			240
	mutambatsere-polrel.pdf	Regional Integration of the Cereals Markets in Southern Africa: A Case of Wheat, Rice and Maize Trade	27	15	20	23	20	8	9	12	15	19			168
	bwalya-polref.pdf	Forest Policy and Administration in Zambia	14	14	21	16	29	6	22	24	9	8			163

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2006	FILE	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
	eloundou-polrel.pdf	Access to Schooling and Employment in Cameroon: New Inequalities and Opportunities	44	31	29	26	25	19	8	24	15	34			255
	kaliba-polrel.pdf	Economic Potential and Limitation of AGOA in Sub Saharan Countries	16	17	24	12	20	13	10	9	15	10			146
	kabahenda-prelim.pdf	Evaluating the Nutritional Status of Young Children in Kabarole District, Western Uganda	41	41	47	36	60	25	29	17	14	33			343
	mulaapolrel.pdf	Social Capital and Education: The Case of Western Kenya	24	17	22	14	20	20	9	14	13	7			160
	hu-polrel.pdf	Investigating the Relationship Between Household Welfare and Social Capital, in Eastern Uganda	16	9	22	23	16	12	11	13	19	9			150
	gandanou-polrel.pdf	Precision Agriculture and Cotton Production in Benin: Policy Relevance-Summary	25	15	29	16	30	18	22	15	10	19			199
	lucas-polrel.pdf	Policy Relevance Summary for "The Work of Women in Uganda: Contributions to the Macroeconomy"	13	13	13	14	18	8	10	6	8	7			110
	mude-polrel.pdf	Imperfections in Membership Based Organizations for the Poor: An Explanation for the Dismal Performance of Kenya's Coffee Cooperatives			13	25	9	13	14	19	23	16			132
	downs-polrel.pdf	Why Don't Women Dye For Credit?: A Study of the Impact of Social Networks on Urban Women Cloth Dyers of Bamako, Mali	23	14	18	17	25	8	13	12	9	11			150
		Total Downloads	10,315	11,998	12,200	13,771	13,957	9,489	10,163	12,656	14,317	14,119			122,904
		Working Paper Totals	6,752	7,824	7,912	9,316	9,619	6,349	6,591	8,100	8,835	9,310			80,527

APPENDIX VIII

Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa: A Policy Research Conference

June 27-28th, Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

Schedule

DAY ONE Tuesday, June 27

8:00-8:30 Registration and logistics

8:30-9:00 Welcome by the Conference Organizers: Conference objectives.

Opening Remarks: Mr. Julius Kiptarus, Director of Livestock, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Kenya, on behalf of Mr. Miaron, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, and Ms. Fatuma Abdikadir, Arid Lands Resource Management Program

9:00-9:30 **Plenary Session 1 - Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction: Overview of Issues.**

Title: The Multiple Dimensions of Poverty in Pastoral Areas of East Africa

Conference Organizers: Chris Barrett (Cornell Univ.), Patti Kristjanson (ILRI), Peter Little (Univ. of Kentucky), John McPeak (Syracuse Univ.)

9:30-9:50 Discussion

9:50-10:20 **Plenary Session 2 – Masaai Pastoralists Living on the Edge.**

Title: Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty

Presenter: Ernestina Coast (London School of Economics)

10:20-10:40 Discussion

10:40 – 11:00 Tea

11:00 – 12:30 **Plenary Session 3 - Livelihood Diversification: Kenya**

Title: Longitudinal Analysis of the Impact of Land Privatization on Samburu: Pastoralist Livelihoods and Diversification Strategies.

Presenter: Carolyn Lesorogol (Washington University)

APPENDIX VIII: Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa *continued*

Title: Livelihood Choices and Returns among Agro-Pastoralists in southern Kenya

Presenter: David Nkedianye (ILRI)

Discussant: Terry McCabe (Univ. of Colorado)

12:30-1:30 Lunch

1:30-3:00 Parallel Sessions 1 and 2

Room 1: Local Participation and Diversification

Title: Strengthening pastoralists' voice in shaping policies for sustainable poverty reduction in ASAL regions of East Africa.

Presenter: Ced Hesse (Drylands Programme, Edinburgh)

Title: Economic Diversification and Livelihood Strategies of Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia: Challenges and Prospects.

Presenter: Kejela Gemtessa (WABEKON Consult)

Discussant: Aliye Asoba (Oromia Agricultural Research Institute, Ethiopia)

Room 2: Collective Action

Title: Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia

Presenter: Fekadu Beyene (Humboldt University of Berlin)

Title: Women's Groups in Northern Kenya: Their Origins, Management, Sustainability and Role in Poverty Reduction.

Presenter: D. Layne Coppock (PARIMA, Utah State University)

Discussant: Christine Cornelius (World Bank)

3:00-3:30 Tea Break

3:30-5:00 **Plenary Session 4: Changing Pastoral Livelihoods and Implications**

Title: Heterogeneous wealth dynamics: Evidence from Boran pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia.

Presenter: Paulo Santos (Cornell University)

APPENDIX VIII: Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa *continued*

Title: Beyond Group Ranch Subdivision: Collective Action for Livestock Mobility, Ecological Viability and Livelihoods.

Presenter: Shauna Burnsilver (Univ of Colorado)

Discussant: Elliott Fratkin (Smith College)

6:30 Reception: Sponsored by GL-CRSP and University of California-Davis

DAY TWO Wednesday, June 28

8:30 Follow up logistics by the coordinating committee

8:45-10:15 **Plenary Session 5: Changing Pastoral Livelihoods and Implications II**

Title: Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency

Response: An Application to Kenya's Arid Lands

Presenter: Andrew Mude (Cornell University)

Title: Is Settling Good for Pastoralists? The Effects of Pastoral Sedentarization on Children's Nutrition, Growth, and Health Among Rendille and Ariaal of Marsabit District, Northern Kenya.

Presenter: Elliot Fratkin (Smith College)

Discussant: David Nkedianye, ILRI

10:15-10:45 Tea break

10:45-12:15 Parallel Sessions 3 and 4.

Room 1: Education and Children

Title: The Policy and Practice of Educational Service Provision for Pastoralists in Tanzania.

Presenter: Elizabeth Bishop (UC-London)

Title: Influencing and developing good policy in Early Childhood Development (ECD) amongst pastoralist communities in East Africa: The case of Samburu in Kenya.

Presenter: Tanja van de Linde (Save the Children-Addis Ababa)

Discussant: D. Layne Coppock (PARIMA, Utah State University)

APPENDIX VIII: Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa *continued*

Room 2: Livestock Traits and Technology

Title: Pastoralists Preferences for Cattle Traits: Letting them be heard.

Presenter: Emily Ouma (University of Kiel)

Title: Cattle Breeding Strategies as a Pathway for Improving Competitiveness of Pastoral Systems in Kenya.

Presenter: Ulrike Janssen-Tapken (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)

Discussant: Getachew Gebru (PARIMA)

12:15-12:30 Reconvene for logistics.

12:30-1:30 Lunch

1:30-3:00 Parallel Sessions 5 and 6

Room 1: Wildlife and Pastoralists

Title: Politics, Land Tenure and Livelihoods of the Maasai of Tanzania: Reducing the incentives of conservation through economic incentives.

Presenter: Hassan Sachedina (African Wildlife Foundation)

Title: Conflict minimizing strategies on natural resource management and use – the case for managing conflicts between wildlife and agro-pastoral production resources in Transmara district, Kenya.

Presenter: Sospeter Onchoke Nyamwaro (KARI)

Discussant: Ole Kamuaro, ILRI

Room 2: Pastoral Institutions

Title: Analysis of Maasai Pastoralists Institutions.

Presenter: Fred Zaal, University of Amsterdam

Title: Property Rights among Afar Pastoralists: Changes and Implications.

Presenter: Bekele Hundie (Humboldt University of Berlin)

Discussant: Esther Mwangi, IFPRI

APPENDIX VIII: Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa *continued*

- 3:00-3:30 Tea Break
- 3:30-5:00 Concurrent Roundtable sessions
- Roundtable 1: Research and policy linkages.**
Discussion Leader: Professor Abdillahi Aboud (Egerton Univ, Kenya)
- Roundtable 2: Data collection issues in pastoral areas.**
Discussion Leader: Sara Randall (UC-London)
- 5:00-5:30 Closing remarks: Sponsor Representatives (WB, USAID/SAGA, USAID/GL-CRSP/PARIMA)

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APPENDIX IX

SAGA PUBLICATIONS 12/05-12/06

Published and Working Papers:

1. [The Relationship between Poverty and Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)
December 2006
Meyerhoefer, Chad and David E. Sahn
“Good maternal health is of fundamental importance to a country’s well-being and ability to prosper, and there are few times when maternal health is more at risk than in the period surrounding childbirth. Protecting the health of mothers during reproduction safeguards their future contributions to society and ensures the health and productivity of future generations. If either the health of mothers or their newborn offspring is compromised, there will be serious negative consequences for their families, communities, and the entire process of economic and social development. This is why the United Nations has set as one of its eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by two-thirds in the developing world by the year 2015...”
Presented at the AERC/Hewlett Foundation Workshop, “Poverty and Economic Growth: The Impact of Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health Outcomes in Africa” in Brussels, Belgium, November 5-6, 2006.

2. [Labor Market Activities and Fertility](#)
December 2006
Younger, Stephen D.
“This paper focuses on one aspect of the demographic transition, women’s labor market activity, and how it relates to the basic variables of fertility and poverty. Just as there are differences in fertility and mortality in rich and poor countries, there are differences in women’s time use. In rich countries, women tend to work outside the home, usually in wage employment on a fixed hourly schedule. In poor countries, women tend to work at home or, especially in Africa, on their family’s farm or at own- account activities where time use is more flexible. Understanding the relationship between the demographic transition and these differences in time use is our main theme...”
Presented at the AERC/Hewlett Foundation Workshop, “Poverty and Economic Growth: The Impact of Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health Outcomes in Africa” in Brussels, Belgium, November 5-6, 2006.

3. [Reproductive Health and Behavior, HIV/AIDS, and Poverty in Africa](#)

December 2006

Glick, Peter

“This paper makes an attempt to examine the complex linkages of poverty, reproductive health and behaviors, and HIV/AIDS in Africa. It addresses the following questions: (1) what have we learned to date about these links? (2) what policy issues arise and correspondingly, what are the gaps in knowledge to be addressed by research? (3) what are the appropriate methodological approaches to these questions? With regard to the last question, an effort is made to assess what can be learned both through new data collection and from existing sources such as the Demographic and Health Surveys that have been carried out in many African countries...”

Presented at the AERC/Hewlett Foundation Workshop, “Poverty and Economic Growth: The Impact of Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health Outcomes in Africa” in Brussels, Belgium, November 5-6, 2006.

4. [Export Processing Zone Expansion in Madagascar: What are the Labor Market and Gender Impacts?](#)

December 2006

Glick, Peter and François Roubaud

This paper analyzes part of the controversy over export processing zones—the labor market and gender impacts—using unique time-series labor force survey data from an African setting: urban Madagascar, in which the EPZ (or Zone Franche) grew very rapidly during the 1990s. Employment in the Zone Franche exhibits some basic patterns seen elsewhere in export processing industries of the developing world, such as the predominance of young, semi-skilled female workers. Taking advantage of microdata availability, we estimate earnings regressions to assess sector and gender wage premia. Zone Franche employment is found to represent a significant step up in pay for women who would otherwise be found in poorly remunerated informal sector work. Because it provides relatively high wage opportunities for those with relatively low levels of schooling, export processing development may also eventually have significant impacts on poverty. Further, by disproportionately drawing women from the low-wage sector informal sector (where the gender pay gap is very large) to the relatively well-paid export processing jobs (where pay is not only higher but also similar for men and women with similar qualifications), the EPZ has the potential to contribute to improved overall gender equity in earnings in the urban economy. Along many non-wage dimensions, jobs in the export processing zone are comparable to or even superior to other parts of the formal sector. However, the sector is also marked by very long working hours and high turnover, which may work to prevent it from being a source of long-term employment and economic advancement for women.

*Paper prepared for the conference “African Development and Poverty Reduction: The Macro-Micro Linkage” Cape Town, South Africa October 2004
In *Journal of African Economies* 15(4): 722-756, 2006*

5. [Agricultural Policy Impact Analysis: A Seasonal Multi-Market Model for Madagascar](#)
December 2006
Stifel, David C. and Jean-Claude Randrianarisoa
We describe the main features and results of a multi-market model for Madagascar that focuses on income generating activities in an agricultural sector that is characterized by seasonal variability. We find evidence that investments in rural infrastructure and commercial food storage have both direct and indirect benefits on poor households.
In Journal of Policy Modeling 28(9):1023-1027, 2006

6. [Decentralization of Pastoral Resources Management and Its Effects on Environmental Degradation and Poverty. Experience from Northern Kenya](#)
October 2006
Munyao, Kioko and Christopher B. Barrett
“Growing concerns about persistent poverty and environmental sustainability have helped fuel efforts at decentralizing governance throughout the developing world. The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro brought widespread calls for greater community participation and equity in natural resources management and sustainable development planning, and these pressures have grown amid institutional reforms fostered by movements towards democratization and market-based economic policy, spurred by, among others, the Bretton Woods institutions (the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank) in the last two decades of the twentieth century (Goumandakoye 2003). Ironically, however, in many cases decentralization has been used by national governments not as a means to cede authority to local subjects, but rather to extend control still deeper into local community life and resource management, while still reaping the political capital associated with the rhetoric of bringing government services and development closer to the people. Often this involves the subtle but real transfer of influence, even control, from customary users of the resource to newcomers with better connections to government representatives...”
Forthcoming in 2007 in Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: Lessons from Kenya, edited by Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude, and John M. Omiti. Wallingford, UK: CAB International.

7. [The Unfulfilled Promise of Microfinance in Kenya: The KDA Experience](#)
October 2006
Osterloh, Sharon M. and Christopher B. Barrett
“Microfinance offers promise for alleviating poverty by providing financial services to people traditionally excluded from financial markets. Small-scale loans can relieve capital constraints that might otherwise preclude cash-strapped entrepreneurs from investing in profitable businesses, while savings services can create opportunities to accumulate wealth in safe repositories and to manage risk through asset diversification. While this promise of microfinance is widely touted, it is infrequently subject to careful evaluation using detailed data. This chapter examines the extension of microfinance services to people in Kenya. Using data collected from seventeen Financial Service

Associations (FSAs) founded by the Kenya Rural Enterprise Program (K-REP) Development Agency (KDA), we explore the intricacies of microfinance institutions emerging in these challenging environment...”

*Forthcoming in 2007 in **Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: Lessons from Kenya**, edited by Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude, and John M. Omiti. Wallingford, UK: CAB International.*

8. [Interpersonal, Intertemporal and Spatial Variation in Risk Perceptions: Evidence from East Africa](#)

September 2006

Doss, Cheryl, John McPeak, and Barrett, Christopher B.

This study investigates variation over time, space and household and individual characteristics in how people perceive different risks. Using original data from the arid and semi-arid lands of east Africa, we explore which risks concern individuals and how they assess their relative level of concern about these identified risks. Because these assessments were gathered for multiple time periods, sites, households and individuals within households, we are able to identify the degree to which risk perceptions vary across time, across communities, across households within a community, and across individuals within a household. We find the primary determinants of risk rankings to be changing community level variables over time, with household specific and individual specific variables exhibiting much less influence. This suggests that community based planning and monitoring of development efforts that address risk exposure should be prioritized. We also find that individuals throughout this area are most concerned about food security overall, so that development efforts that directly address this problem should be given the highest priority.

9. [Testing the Kuznets Curve for Countries and Households Using the Body Mass Index](#)

September 2006

Sahn, David E. and Stephen D. Younger

This paper tests for relationships between level of well-being and inequality at both inter-country and intra-household levels, but using a different indicator of well-being, the body mass index (BMI). BMI captures individual's consumption relative to their needs, and reflects a combination of both consumption (of calories, sanitation, and health care) and health status, two important dimensions of well-being. We do not find any evidence to support either the across country Kuznets curve or the intra-household Kuznets curve. Instead, we find consistent evidence for an increase in BMI inequality as average living standards (of countries or households) improve. A distinct and surprising result is that between one half and two-thirds of BMI inequality is accounted for by within-household BMI. This finding clearly suggests that a large share of the inequality that is measured using household surveys, assume that the well-being of all household members is the same, is likely grossly under-estimating overall inequality in a given country. It also implies that policies and programs that target households, not individuals, will be largely ineffective.

Prepared for the WIDER Conference on Advancing Health Equity, Helsinki, Finland, September 29-30, 2006.

10. [An Assessment of Changes in Infant and under-Five Mortality in Demographic and Health Survey Data for Madagascar](#)

September 2006

Glick, Peter, Stephen D. Younger, and David E. Sahn

Repeated rounds of nationally representative surveys are an important source of information on changes in the welfare of the population. In particular, policymakers and donors in many developing countries rely heavily on the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) to provide information on levels and trends in indicators of the health status of the population, including child survival. The reliability of observed trends, however, depends strongly on the comparability across survey rounds of the sampling strategy and of the format of questions and how interviews ask them. In Madagascar, the most recent (2003/4) DHS indicated very sharp declines in rates of infant and under-five mortality compared with the previous survey from 1997. However, retrospective under-one and under-five mortality data in 1997 and 2003/4 for the same calendar years also show large differences, suggesting that this trend may be spurious. We employ a range of descriptive and multivariate approaches to investigate the issue. Despite evidence of significant interviewer recording errors (with respect to date of birth and age at death) in 2003/4, the most likely source of problems is that the two samples differ: comparisons of time-invariant characteristics of households and of women suggests that the later DHS sampled a somewhat wealthier (hence lower mortality) population. Corrections to the data using hazard survival model estimates are discussed. These suggest a much more modest reduction in infant and under-five mortality than indicated by the raw data for the two surveys.

11. [Why and How to Sample Social Networks](#)

August 2006

Santos, Paulo and Christopher B. Barrett

This paper makes two methodological contributions to the growing literature on the role of social context in explaining individual behavior. The first is to show, through Monte Carlo simulation, that commonly used proxies to social networks that rely on community variables lead to misspecification and biased inferences and that one common alternative – studying actual links within a random sample – is likewise flawed. Our second contribution is to validate an alternative experimental approach, where willingness to establish links with randomly matched individuals is elicited from respondents. We show that this approach yields results that prove statistically indistinguishable from those generated from tracing respondents' real networks.

12. [Poverty Traps and Resource Dynamics In Smallholder Agrarian Systems](#)

August 2006

Barrett, Christopher B.

“...Conservationists too often ignore the predictable consequences of human agency; people adapt behaviors in response to changes in environmental management, often

generating unintended consequences. Similarly, those of us studying the economics of poverty are only just beginning to grasp the importance of understanding the dynamics of agroecosystems and the feedback between the human and natural processes, especially in smallholder agrarian systems. This paper reflects my current thinking on these issues, approached from the perspective of the economics literature on poverty traps.”

Prepared for the international conference on “Economics of Poverty, Environment and Natural Resource Use,” held at Wageningen University, the Netherlands, May 17-19, 2006

13. [Inequality and Poverty in Africa in an Era of Globalization: Looking Beyond Income to Health and Education](#)

July 2006

Sahn, David E. and Stephen D. Younger

This paper describes changes over the past 15-20 years in non-income measures of wellbeing – education and health – in Africa. We expected to find, as we did in Latin America, that progress in the provision of public services and the focus of public spending in the social sector would contribute to declining poverty and inequality in health and education, even in an environment of stagnant or worsening levels of income poverty. Unfortunately, our results indicate that in the area of health, little progress is being made in terms of reducing pre-school age stunting, a clear manifestation of poor overall health. Likewise, our health inequality measure showed that while there were a few instances of reduced inequality along this dimension, there was, on balance, little evidence of success in improving equality of outcomes. Similar results were found in our examination of underweight women as an indicator of general current health status of adults. With regard to education, the story is somewhat more positive. However, the overall picture gives little cause for complacency or optimism that Africa has, or will soon reap the potential benefits of the process of globalization.

Presented at the UNU-WIDER Conference on “The Impact of Globalization on the Poor in Africa,” Johannesburg, South Africa, 1-2 December, 2005

14. [Spatial Integration at Multiple Scales: Rice Markets in Madagascar](#)

July 2006

Moser, Christine, Christopher B. Barrett, and Bart Minten

This paper uses an exceptionally rich data set to test the extent to which markets in Madagascar are integrated across space at different scales of analysis and to explain some of the factors that limit spatial arbitrage and price equalization within a single country.

We use rice price data across four quarters of 2000-2001 along with data on transportation costs and infrastructure availability for nearly 1400 communes in Madagascar to examine the extent of market integration at three different spatial scales—sub-regional, regional, and national—and to determine whether non-integration is due to high transfer costs or lack of competition. The results indicate that markets are fairly well integrated at the sub-regional level and that factors such as high crime rates, remoteness, and lack of information are among the factors limiting competition.

15. [Agricultural Technology, Productivity, and Poverty in Madagascar](#)

July 2006

Minten, Bart and Christopher B. Barrett

This paper uses a unique, spatially-explicit dataset to study the link between agricultural performance and rural poverty in Madagascar. We show that, controlling for geographical and physical characteristics, communes that have higher rates of adoption of improved agricultural technologies and, consequently, higher crop yields enjoy lower food prices, higher real wages for unskilled workers and better welfare indicators. The empirical evidence strongly favors support for improved agricultural production as an important part of any strategy to reduce the high poverty and food insecurity rates currently prevalent in rural Madagascar.

16. [The Multiple Dimensions of Poverty in Pastoral Areas of East Africa](#)

June 2006

Little, Peter, John McPeak, Christopher Barrett and Patti Kristjanson

“...The most recent drought in East Africa has once again sharply exposed the layers of poverty, underdevelopment, and political marginalization in the region’s arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). Images of malnourished and thirsty children, lunar-like landscapes, and pained herders with their emaciated animals permeate the popular media, while governments, international agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) launch their normal appeals for food and external assistance. Like any natural disaster, the poor and vulnerable bear the brunt of such events, and tragically remind us that their short-term suffering is symptomatic of longer-term structural problems of chronic poverty, food insecurity and inequality.”

Overview Paper for the Policy Research Conference on “Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa,” held in Nairobi, Kenya, June 27-28, 2006.

17. [Heterogeneous Wealth Dynamics: On the Roles of Risk and Ability](#)

June 2006

Santos, Paulo and Christopher B. Barrett

This paper studies the causal mechanisms behind poverty traps, building on evidence of nonlinear wealth dynamics among a poor pastoralist population, the Boran from southern Ethiopia. In particular, it explores the roles of adverse weather shocks and individual ability to cope with such shocks in conditioning wealth dynamics. Using original data, we establish pastoralists’ expectations of herd dynamics and show both that pastoralists perceive the nonlinear long-term dynamics that characterize livestock wealth in the region and that this pattern results from adverse weather shocks. We estimate a stochastic herd growth frontier that yields herder-specific estimates of unobservable ability on which we then condition our simulations of wealth dynamics. We find that those with lower ability converge to a unique dynamic equilibrium at a small herd size, while those with higher ability exhibit multiple stable dynamic wealth equilibria. Our results underscore the criticality of asset protection against exogenous shocks in order to facilitate wealth accumulation and economic growth and the importance of incorporating

indicators of ability in the targeting of asset transfers, as we demonstrate with simulations of alternative asset transfer designs.

Presented at the Policy Research Conference on “Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa,” held in Nairobi, Kenya, June 27-28, 2006.

18. [Productivity in Malagasy Rice Systems: Wealth-differentiated Constraints and Priorities](#)

June 2006

Minten, Bart, Jean Claude Randrianarisoa and Christopher B. Barrett

This study explores the constraints on agricultural productivity and priorities in boosting productivity in rice, the main staple in Madagascar, using a range of different data sets and analytical methods, integrating qualitative assessments by farmers and quantitative evidence from panel data production function analysis and willingness-to-pay estimates for chemical fertilizer. Nationwide, farmers seek primarily labor productivity enhancing interventions, e.g., improved access to agricultural equipment, cattle and irrigation. Shock mitigation measures, land productivity increasing technologies and improved land tenure are reported to be much less important. Poorer farmers have significantly lower rice yields than richer farmers, as well as significantly less land. Estimated productivity gains are greatest for the poorest with respect to adoption of climatic shock mitigation measures and chemical fertilizer. However, fertilizer use on rice appears only marginally profitable and highly variable across years. Research and interventions aimed at reducing costs and price volatility within the fertilizer supply chain might help at least the more accessible regions to more readily adopt chemical fertilizer.

Invited panel paper prepared for presentation at the International Association of Agricultural Economists Conference, Gold Coast, Australia, August 12-18, 2006.

19. [Informal Insurance in the Presence of Poverty Traps: Evidence from Southern Ethiopia](#)

May 2006

Santos, Paulo and Christopher B. Barrett

This paper explores the consequences of nonlinear wealth dynamics on the formation of informal insurance networks. Building on recent empirical work among a poor population that finds evidence consistent with the hypothesis of poverty traps, and using original primary data on social networks and transfers, we find that asset transfers respond to recipients' losses, but only so long as the recipients are not “too poor”. The persistently poor are excluded from social networks and do not receive transfers in response to shocks. We also find some evidence that the threshold at which wealth dynamics bifurcate may serve as a focal point at which transfers are concentrated. Our results suggest that, in the context of poverty traps, asset transfers may aim to insure the permanent component of income generation, rather than the transitory component, as standard insurance models assume.

20. [Livelihood Strategies in the Rural Kenyan Highlands](#)
May 2006
Brown, Douglas R., Emma C. Stephens, James Okuro Ouma, Festus M. Murithi and Christopher B. Barrett
The concept of a livelihood strategy has become central to development practice in recent years. Nonetheless, precise identification of livelihoods in quantitative data has remained methodologically elusive. This paper uses cluster analysis methods to operationalize the concept of livelihood strategies in household data and then uses the resulting strategy-specific income distributions to test whether hypothesized outcome differences between livelihoods indeed exist. Using data from Kenya's central and western highlands, we identify five distinct livelihood strategies that exhibit statistically significant differences in mean per capita incomes and stochastic dominance orderings that establish clear welfare rankings among livelihood strategies. Multinomial regression analysis identifies geographic, demographic and financial determinants of livelihood choice. The results should facilitate targeting of interventions designed to improve household livelihoods.
Forthcoming in the African Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics
21. [Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands](#)
May 2006
Mude, Andrew, Christopher Barrett, John McPeak, Robert Kaitho and Patti Kristjansen
“...We focus on the arid lands of northern Kenya, largely populated by nomadic pastoralists and particularly vulnerable to covariate shocks in the form of droughts and floods. Our primary objective is to make use of household data collected over several years by the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) in Kenya, and the spatially explicit data on forage conditions, rainfall and NDVI generated by the LEWS/LINKS team to develop an empirical forecasting model that can predict the expected human impact of covariate shocks and thereby provide a useful statistical method for early warning emergency needs assessment.”
Presented at Policy Research Conference on “Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa,” held in Nairobi, Kenya, June 27-28, 2006.
22. [Understanding Declining Mobility and Interhousehold Transfers Among East African Pastoralists](#)
May 2006
Huysentruyt, Marieke, Christopher B. Barrett, and John G. McPeak
We model interhousehold transfers between nomadic livestock herders as the state-dependent consequence of individuals' strategic interdependence resulting from the existence of multiple, opposing externalities. A public good security externality among individuals sharing a social (e.g., ethnic) identity in a potentially hostile environment creates incentives to band together. Self-interested interhousehold wealth transfers from wealthier herders to poorer ones may emerge endogenously within a limited wealth space as a means to motivate accompanying migration by the recipient. The distributional reach

and size of the transfer are limited, however, by a resource appropriation externality related to the use of common property grazing lands. When this effect dominates, it can induce transfers from households who want to relieve grazing pressures caused by others' herds. Our model augments the extant literature on transfers, and is perhaps more consistent with the limited available empirical evidence on heterogeneous and changing transfers' patterns among east African pastoralists.

23. [An Ordered Tobit of Market Participation: Evidence from Kenya and Ethiopia](#)

May 2006

Bellemare, Marc F. and Barrett, Christopher B.

Do rural households in developing countries make market participation and volume decisions simultaneously or sequentially? This article develops a two-stage econometric model that allows testing between these two competing hypotheses regarding household-level market behavior. The first stage models the household's choice of whether to be a net buyer, autarkic, or a net seller in the market. The second stage models the quantity bought (sold) for net buyers (sellers) based on observable household characteristics. Using household data from Kenya and Ethiopia on livestock markets, we find evidence in favor of sequential decision-making, the welfare implications of which we discuss. *In American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 88(2):324-337

24. [Improving Food Aid's Impact: What Reforms Would Yield The Highest Payoff?](#)

April 2006

Lentz, Erin C. and Christopher B. Barrett

We develop an integrated model of the food aid distribution chain, from donor appropriations through operational agency programming decisions to household consumption choices. This tool permits simulation of alternative policies and sensitivity analysis to establish how variation in underlying conditions – e.g., delivery costs, the political additionality of food, targeting efficacy – affect the optimal policy for improving the well-being of food insecure households. We find that improved targeting by operational agencies is crucial to advancing food security objectives. At the donor level, the key policy variable under most model parameterizations is ocean freight costs associated with cargo preference restrictions on US food aid.

25. [Robust Multidimensional Spatial Poverty Comparisons in Ghana, Madagascar, and Uganda](#)

April 2006

Duclos, Jean-Yves, David E. Sahn, and Stephen D. Younger

We investigate spatial poverty comparisons in three African countries using multidimensional indicators of well-being. The work is analogous to the univariate stochastic dominance literature in that we seek poverty orderings that are robust to the choice of multidimensional poverty lines and indices. In addition, we wish to ensure that our comparisons are robust to aggregation procedures for multiple welfare variables. In contrast to earlier work, our methodology applies equally well to what can be defined as

"union", "intersection," or "intermediate" approaches to dealing with multidimensional indicators of well-being. Further, unlike much of the stochastic dominance literature, we compute the sampling distributions of our poverty estimators in order to perform statistical tests of the difference in poverty measures. We apply our methods to two measures of well-being, the log of household expenditures per capita and children's height-for-age z-scores, using data from the 1988 Ghana Living Standards Survey, the 1993 Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages in Madagascar, and the 1999 National Household Survey in Uganda. Bivariate poverty comparisons are at odds with univariate comparisons in several interesting ways. Most importantly, we cannot always conclude that poverty is lower in urban areas from one region compared to rural areas in another, even though univariate comparisons based on household expenditures per capita almost always lead to that conclusion.

In World Bank Economic Review 20(1):91-113

26. [Bayesian Herders: Updating of Rainfall Beliefs in Response to External Climate Forecasts](#)

March 2006

Lybbert, Travis J., Christopher Barrett, John G. McPeak, and Winnie K. Luseno

Temporal climate risk weighs heavily on many of the world's poor. Model-based climate forecasts could benefit such populations, provided recipients use forecast information to update climate expectations. We test whether pastoralists in southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya update their expectations in response to forecast information. The minority of herders who received these climate forecasts updated their expectations for below normal rainfall, but not for above normal rainfall. This revealed preoccupation with downside risk highlights the potential value of better climate forecasts in averting drought-related losses, but realizing any welfare gains requires that recipients strategically react to these updated expectations.

Forthcoming in World Development

27. [Policy impacts on schooling gender gaps in developing countries: The evidence and a framework for interpretation](#)

February 2006

Glick, Peter

In many regions of the developing world girls continue to receive less education than boys. This paper reviews the evidence on the effects of policies in the education sector and outside it on household schooling investments in girls and boys, distinguishing between policies that are ostensibly gender neutral and those that explicitly target girls. It is frequently (but certainly not universally) found that the demand for girl's schooling is more responsive than boys' to gender neutral changes in school cost or distance as well as quality. Although these patterns can be interpreted in terms of parental preferences, this paper shows that they can also plausibly be explained within a human capital investment framework through assumptions about the nature of schooling cost and returns functions. Among these policies, increasing the physical accessibility of schools emerges as a measure that may result in disproportionate enrollment gains for girls.

Where gender gaps are large or persistent, however, direct targeting of girls is probably necessary. Formal evidence from a number of demand or supply side interventions, including subsidies to households and to schools to enroll girls and the provision of girls-only schools, suggests the potential for targeted measures to yield substantial gains for girls. Many other policies, such as subsidized childcare or flexible school scheduling that address the opportunity costs of girls' time, hold promise but for the most part have yet to be subject to rigorous assessment. The paper discusses methodological problems in such assessments and concludes with suggestions for future research on policies to close schooling gender gaps.

28. [The Demand for Primary Schooling in Madagascar: Price, Quality, and the Choice between Public and Private Providers](#)

February 2006

Glick, Peter, and David E. Sahn

We estimate a discrete choice model of primary schooling and simulate policy alternatives for rural Madagascar. Poor households are substantially more price-responsive than wealthy ones, implying that fee increases for public schools will have negative effects on equity in education. Among quality factors, multigrade teaching (several classes being taught simultaneously by one teacher) has a strongly negative impact on public school enrollments. Simulations indicate that providing teachers to reduce by half the number of multigrade classes in public schools would lead to modest improvements in overall enrollments, would be feasible in terms of costs, and would disproportionately benefit poor children. In contrast, consolidation of primary schools combined with quality improvement would be ineffective because of the negative effect of distance to school. Other simulations point to limits to a strategy of public support for private school expansion as a means of significantly increasing enrollment rates or education quality; such an expansion may also reduce overall education equity.

In the Journal of Development Economics 79(1):118-145, 2006.

29. [Cognitive Skills among Children in Senegal: Disentangling the Roles of Schooling and Family Background](#)

February 2006

Glick, Peter and David E. Sahn

We use unique data to estimate the determinants of cognitive ability among 14 to 17 year olds in Senegal. Unlike standard school-based samples, tests were administered to current students as well as to children no longer—or never—enrolled. Years of schooling strongly affects cognitive skills, but conditional on years of school, parental education and household wealth, as well as local public school quality, have only modest effects on test performance. Instead, family background primarily affects skills indirectly through the duration of schooling. Therefore closing the schooling gaps between poor and wealthy children will also close most of the gap in cognitive skills between these groups.

Presented at the Regional Conference on "Education in West Africa: Constraints and Opportunities" in Dakar, Senegal, November 1-2, 2005

30. [Understanding and Reducing Persistent Poverty in Africa](#)
February 2006
Barrett, Christopher B., Michael R. Carter and Peter D. Little
This paper introduces a special issue exploring persistent poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. As a set, these papers break new ground in exploring the dynamics of structural poverty, integrating qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis and adopting an asset-based approach to the study of changes in well-being, especially in response to a wide range of different (climatic, health, political, and other) shocks. In this introductory essay, we frame these studies, building directly on evolving conceptualisations of poverty in Africa. *In Journal of Development Studies 42(2): 167-177, lead article*
31. [The Economics of Poverty Traps and Persistent Poverty: An Asset-Based Approach](#)
February 2006
Carter, Michael R. and Christopher B. Barrett
Longitudinal data on household living standards open the way to a deeper analysis of the nature and extent of poverty. While a number of studies have exploited this type of data to distinguish transitory from more chronic forms of income or expenditure poverty, this paper develops an asset-based approach to poverty analysis that makes it possible to distinguish deep-rooted, persistent structural poverty from poverty that passes naturally with time due to systemic growth processes. Drawing on the economic theory of poverty traps and bifurcated accumulation strategies, this paper briefly discusses some feasible estimation strategies for empirically identifying poverty traps and long term, persistent structural poverty. We also propose an extension of the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke class of poverty measures to provide a natural measure of long-term welfare status. The paper closes with reflections on how asset-based poverty can be used to underwrite the design of persistent poverty reduction strategies.
In Journal of Development Studies 42(2):178-199, 2006
32. [Welfare Dynamics in Rural Kenya and Madagascar](#)
February 2006
Barrett, Christopher B., Paswel Phiri Marennya, John McPeak, Bart Minten, Festus Murithi, Willis Oluoch-Kosura, Frank Place, Jean Claude Randrianarisoa, Jhon Rasambainarivo and Justine Wangila
This paper presents comparative qualitative and quantitative evidence from rural Kenya and Madagascar in an attempt to untangle the causality behind persistent poverty. We find striking differences in welfare dynamics depending on whether one uses total income, including stochastic terms and inevitable measurement error, or the predictable, structural component of income based on a household's asset holdings. Our results suggest the existence of multiple dynamic asset and structural income equilibria, consistent with the poverty traps hypothesis. Furthermore, we find supporting evidence of locally increasing returns to assets and of risk management behaviour consistent with poor households' defence of a critical asset threshold through asset smoothing.
In Journal of Development Studies 42(2): 248-277, 2006

33. [Fractal Poverty Traps](#)

January 2006

Barrett, Christopher B. and Brent M. Swallow

This paper offers an informal theory of a special sort of poverty trap, one in which multiple dynamic equilibria exist simultaneously at multiple (micro, meso and/or macro) scales of analysis and are self-reinforcing through feedback effects. Small adjustments at any one of these levels are unlikely to move the system away from its dominant, stable dynamic equilibrium. Governments, markets and communities are simultaneously weak in places characterized by fractal poverty traps. No unit operates at a high-level equilibrium in such a system. All seem simultaneously trapped in low-level equilibria. The fractal poverty traps formulation suggests four interrelated strategic emphases for poverty reduction strategies.

In World Development 34(1):1-15, 2006

Conference Papers:

1. *From the International Conference on [Poverty and Economic Growth: The Impact of Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health Outcomes in Africa](#)
Presented by The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and
the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
November 5-6, 2006
Brussels, Belgium*
 - [The Relationship between Poverty and Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)
December 2006
Meyerhoefer, Chad and David E. Sahn
“ Good maternal health is of fundamental importance to a country’s well-being and ability to prosper, and there are few times when maternal health is more at risk than in the period surrounding childbirth. Protecting the health of mothers during reproduction safeguards their future contributions to society and ensures the health and productivity of future generations. If either the health of mothers or their newborn offspring is compromised, there will be serious negative consequences for their families, communities, and the entire process of economic and social development. This is why the United Nations has set as one of its eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by two-thirds in the developing world by the year 2015... ”
 - [Labor Market Activities and Fertility](#)
December 2006
Younger, Stephen D.
“This paper focuses on one aspect of the demographic transition, women’s labor market activity, and how it relates to the basic variables of fertility and poverty. Just as there are differences in fertility and mortality in rich and poor countries, there are differences in women’s time use. In rich countries, women tend to work outside the home, usually in wage employment on a fixed hourly schedule. In poor countries, women tend to work at home or, especially in Africa, on their family’s farm or at own- account activities where time use is more flexible. Understanding the relationship between the demographic transition and these differences in time use is our main theme...”
 - [Reproductive Health and Behavior, HIV/AIDS, and Poverty in Africa](#)
December 2006
Glick, Peter
This paper examines the complex linkages of poverty, reproductive/sexual health and behavior, and HIV/AIDS in Africa. It addresses the following questions: (1) what have we learned to date about these links and what are the gaps in knowledge to be addressed by further research; (2) what is known about the effectiveness for HIV

prevention of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions and policies in Africa; and (3) what are the appropriate methodological approaches to research on these questions. With regard to what has been learned so far, the paper pays considerable attention in particular to the evidence regarding the impacts of a range of HIV interventions on risk behaviors and HIV incidence. Other sections review the extensive microeconomic literature on the impacts of AIDS on households and children in Africa and the effects of the epidemic on sexual risk behavior and fertility decisions. With regard to methodology, the paper assesses the approaches used in the literature to deal with, among other things, the problem of self-selection and non-randomness in the placement of HIV and reproductive health programs. Data requirements for different research questions are discussed, and an effort is made to assess what researchers can learn from existing sources such as Demographic and Health Surveys.

2. [Economic Development and Northern Ghana](#)

Sponsored by

Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER)

Cornell University

Economy of Ghana Network (EGN)

University of Development Studies, Tamale

Bolgatanga and Tamale, Ghana

September 11-14, 2006

Workshop Presentations:

- [Development in the North](#) – Charles Jebuni
- [Developing Market-Based Strategies for Growth in Northern Ghana](#) – Nii K. Sowa
- [Globalisation, Employment and Poverty in Ghana](#) – Ernest Aryeetey
- [Economic Development and Northern Ghana: Can the Multi-Donor Budgetary Support \(MDBS\) System Improve Aid Effectiveness in Ghana?](#) – Peter Quartey
- [Review of Performance of Ghanaian Economy in First Half of 2006](#) – ISSER
- [The State of the Ghanaian Economy Report, 2005](#) – ISSER
- [Pro-poor Growth in Ghana, and the Prospects in the North](#) – Andy McKay
- [Can the Financial System Serve the Northern Poor? Microfinance and Grants for Community Development](#) – William F. Steel

- [Accessible Information for Development Dialogue](#)
- [The Political Economy of Northern Ghanaian Development : Issues for Discussion](#) – Saa Dittoh
- [Institutional Factors, Growth and Inequality; and Possible Implications for Ghana](#) – Andy McKay
- [Technical Efficiency and Ghanaian Secondary Education](#) – Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong
- [Economic Growth in Northern Ghana](#)

3. *From the Research Conference on*

[Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa](#)

Organized by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Co-organizers: Prof. Chris Barrett (Cornell University), Prof. Peter Little (University of Kentucky), Prof. John McPeak (Syracuse University), and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project

June 27-28, 2006

Nairobi, Kenya

Invited Presentations:

- [Beyond Group Ranch Subdivision: Collective Action for Livestock Mobility, Ecological Viability and Livelihoods](#)
S. BurnSilver and E. Mwangi
- [The Policy and Practice of Educational Service Provision for Pastoralists in Tanzania](#)
Elizabeth Bishop
- [Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia](#)
Fekadu Beyene
- [Women's Groups in Arid Northern Kenya: Origins, Governance, and Roles in Poverty Reduction](#)
D. Layne Coppock, Solomon Desta, Adan Wako, Ibrahim Aden, Getachew Gebru, Seyoum Tezera, and Chachu Tadecha
- [Is Settling Good for Pastoralists? The Effects of Pastoral Sedentarization on Children](#)
Elliot Fratkin, Martha A. Nathan, and Eric A. Roth

- [Livelihood Diversification in Borana Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia—Prospects and Challenges](#)
Kejela Gemtessa, Bezabih Emanu, and Waktole Tiki
- [Strengthening Pastoralists' Voice in Shaping Policies for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in ASAL Regions of East Africa](#)
Ced Hesse and Michael Ochieng Odhiambo
- [Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty](#)
K. Homewood, E. Coast, S. Kiruswa, S. Serneels, M. Thompson, and P. Trench
- [Longitudinal Analysis of the Impact of Land Privatization on Samburu Pastoralist Livelihood Strategies](#)
Carolyn K. Lesorogol
- [Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya's Arid Lands](#)
Andrew Mude, Christopher Barrett, John McPeak, Robert Kaitho, Patti Kristjansen

Conference Briefs:

- [Livelihood Choices and Returns among Agro-Pastoralists in southern Kenya](#)
M. Radeny, D. Nkedianye, P. Kristjanson, M. Herrero
- [Heterogeneous Wealth Dynamics: On the Roles of Risk and Ability](#)
Paulo Santos and Christopher Barrett
- [Women's Groups in Arid Northern Kenya: Origins, Governance, and Roles in Poverty Reduction](#)
D. Layne Coppock, Solomon Desta, Adan Wako, Ibrahim Aden, Getachew Gebru, Seyoum Tezera, and Chachu Tadecha
- [Cattle Breeding Strategies using Genetic Markers as a Pathway for Improving Competitiveness of Pastoral Systems in Kenya](#)
Ulrike Janssen-Tapken, Haja N. Kadarmideen and Peter von Rohr
- [Longitudinal Analysis of the Impact of Land Privatization on Samburu Pastoralist Livelihood Strategies: 2000-2005](#)
Carolyn K. Lesorogol

- [Conflict Minimizing Strategies on Natural Resource Management and Use — The Case for Managing Conflicts between Wildlife and Agro-pastoral Production Resources in Transmara District, Kenya](#)
Sospeter Onchoke Nyamwaro, Grace Adira Murilla, Miyoro O. Kennedy Mochabo and Kennedy Barasa Wajala
- [Pastoralists Preferences for Cattle Traits: Letting Them be Heard](#)
Emily Ouma, Awudu Abdulai and Adam Drucker
- [Influencing and Developing Good Policy in Early Childhood Development \(ECD\) amongst Pastoralist Communities in East Africa](#)
Tanja van de Linde and Stephen Lenaiyasa
- [Property Rights among Afar Pastoralists of Northeastern Ethiopia: Forms, Changes and Conflicts](#)
Bekele Hundie
- [Livelihood Diversification in Borana: Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia — Prospects and Challenges](#)
Kejela Gemtessa, Bezabih Emanu (Ph.D), Waktole Tiki
- [Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty](#)
K. Homewood, E. Coast, S. Kiruswa, S. Serneels, M. Thompson, P. Trench
- [Linkages between Biodiversity, Land Rights and Poverty in Tanzania: Increasing Incentives for Unsustainable Land Use Change through Conservation Policy](#)
Hassan Sachedina
- [Is Settling Good for Pastoralists? The Effects of Pastoral Sedentarization on Children's Nutrition, Growth, and Health Among Rendille and Ariaal of Marsabit District, Northern Kenya.](#)
Elliot Fratkin, Martha A. Nathan, and Eric A. Roth
- [Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia](#)
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- [Contextualising Conflict: Introduced Institutions and Political Networks combating Pastoral Poverty](#)
Fred Zaal and Morgan Ole Siloma
- [Strengthening Pastoralists' Voice in Shaping Policies for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in ASAL Regions of East Africa](#)
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Tanja van de Linde
- [Heterogeneous Wealth Dynamics: On the Roles of Risk and Ability](#)
Paulo Santos and Christopher B. Barrett
- [Conservation, Land Rights and Livelihoods in the Tarangire Ecosystem of Tanzania: Increasing Incentives for Non-conservation Compatible Land Use Change through Conservation Policy](#)
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- [Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia](#)
Fekadu Beyene

APPENDIX X SAGA RESEARCH IN PRINT

Published and Forthcoming Papers:

1. **Glick, Peter and David E. Sahn**
Forthcoming
Changes in HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Testing Behavior in Africa: How Much and for Whom?
In *Journal of Population Economics*
2. **Moser, Christine M. and Christopher B. Barrett**
Forthcoming
The Complex Dynamics of Smallholder Technology Adoption: The Case of SRI in Madagascar
In *Agricultural Economics*
3. **Brown, Douglas R., Emma C. Stephens, James Okuro Ouma, Festus M. Murithi and Christopher B. Barrett**
Forthcoming
Livelihood Strategies in the Rural Kenyan Highlands
In the *African Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*
4. **Lybbert, Travis J., Christopher Barrett, John G. McPeak, and Winnie K. Luseno**
Forthcoming
Bayesian Herders: Updating of Rainfall Beliefs in Response to External Climate Forecasts
In *World Development*
5. **Aryeetey, Ernest and Ravi Kanbur**
Forthcoming
Ghana's Economy at Half Century: An Overview of Stability, Growth and Poverty
Introduction to a forthcoming volume, Ernest Aryeetey and Ravi Kanbur (editors), *The Economy of Ghana: Analytical Perspectives on Stability, Growth and Poverty*, James Currey
6. **Killick, Tony**
Forthcoming
What Drives Change in Ghana? A Political-Economy View of Economic Prospects
Forthcoming in Ernest Aryeetey and Ravi Kanbur (editors), *The Economy of Ghana: Analytical Perspectives on Stability, Growth and Poverty*, James Currey
7. **Coulombe, Harold**
Forthcoming
Ghana Census-Based Poverty Map: District and Sub-District level Results
Forthcoming in Ernest Aryeetey and Ravi Kanbur (editors), *The Economy of Ghana: Analytical Perspectives on Stability, Growth and Poverty*, James Currey

- 8. Munyao, Kioko and Christopher B. Barrett**
 Forthcoming
Is Decentralization of Pastoral Resources Management the Answer? Evidence from Northern Kenya
 Forthcoming in 2007 in *Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: Lessons from Kenya*, edited by Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude, and John M. Omiti. Wallingford, UK: CAB International.
- 9. Osterloh, Sharon M. and Christopher B. Barrett**
 Forthcoming
The Unfulfilled Promise of Microfinance in Kenya: The KDA Experience
 Forthcoming in 2007 in *Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development: Lessons from Kenya*, edited by Christopher B. Barrett, Andrew G. Mude, and John M. Omiti. Wallingford, UK: CAB International.
- 10. Glick, Peter and François Roubaud**
 December 2006
[Export Processing Zone Expansion in Madagascar: What are the Labor Market and Gender Impacts?](#)
 In *Journal of African Economies* 15(4): 722-756, 2006
- 11. Stifel, David C. and Jean-Claude Randrianarisoa**
 December 2006
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APPENDIX XI
SAGA CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, PRESENTATIONS
12/01/05-12/31/06

Conferences

[POVERTY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE IMPACT OF POPULATION DYNAMICS AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES IN AFRICA](#)

Presented by
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and
the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
Brussels, Belgium
November 5-6, 2006

[ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND NORTHERN GHANA](#)

Sponsored by
Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER)
Cornell University
Economy of Ghana Network (EGN)
University of Development Studies, Tamale
Bolgatanga and Tamale, Ghana
September 11-14, 2006

[PASTORALISM AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN EAST AFRICA:](#)

A Policy Research Conference
Organized by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
Co-organizers: Prof. Chris Barrett (Cornell University), Prof. Peter Little (University of Kentucky), Prof. John McPeak (Syracuse University), and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project
Nairobi, Kenya
June 27-28, 2006

Workshops

National Treasury Workshop on Poverty Reduction and Social Security
(Ravi Kanbur and Stephen D. Younger, workshop planning and guest lecturers)
Presented by the The Development Policy Research Unit
December 11-14, 2006
Cape Town, South Africa

Presentations

Risk Perceptions in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia (Christopher B. Barrett)
November 20, 2006
Sponsored by USAID's Office of Poverty Reduction/Poverty Analysis and Social Safety
Nets (PASSN)
Washington, DC

**Testing the Kuznets Curve for Countries and Households Using the Body Mass
Index** (David E. Sahn, Stephen D. Younger)
David Sahn, *Presenter:* David, Sahn Cornell University
September 2006
WIDER Conference on Advancing Health Equity, Helsinki, Finland

**Productivity in Malagasy Rice Systems: Wealth-differentiated Constraints and
Priorities** (Bart Minten, Jean Claude Randrianarisoa and Christopher B. Barrett)
August 2006
Invited Panel Paper
International Association of Agricultural Economists Conference, Gold Coast, Australia

The Multiple Dimensions of Poverty in Pastoral Areas of East Africa (Peter Little,
John McPeak, Christopher Barrett, and Patti Kristjanson)
June 2006
Overview Paper for the Policy Research Conference on "Pastoralism and Poverty
Reduction in East Africa," Nairobi, Kenya

Heterogeneous Wealth Dynamics: On the Roles of Risk and Ability (Paulo Santos
and Christopher B. Barrett)
June 2006
Policy Research Conference on "Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa,"
Nairobi, Kenya

**Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response:
An Application to Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands** (Andrew Mude, Christopher
Barrett, John McPeak, Robert Kaitho and Patti Kristjansen)
June 2006
Policy Research Conference on "Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa,"
Nairobi, Kenya

Poverty Traps and Resource Dynamics In Smallholder Agrarian Systems
(Christopher Barrett)

Presenter: Christopher Barrett, Cornell University

May 2006

International conference on “Economics of Poverty, Environment and Natural Resource Use,” Wageningen University, The Netherlands

Inequality and Poverty in Africa in an Era of Globalization: Looking Beyond Income to Health and Education (David E. Sahn and Stephen D. Younger)

Presenter: David E. Sahn

December 2005

UNU-WIDER Conference on “The Impact of Globalization on the Poor in Africa,” Johannesburg, South Africa

Are Africans Practicing Safer Sex: Evidence from Demographic and Health Surveys for Eight Countries (Peter Glick and David E. Sahn)

Presenter: David E. Sahn

December 2005

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) Seminar on “Interactions between Poverty and HIV/AIDS,” Cape Town, South Africa