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

&

UPCOMING WORKPLAN (11/06-11/07)

Strategies and Analysis for Growth and Access (SAGA) is a project of Cornell and Clark Atlanta Universities, funded by cooperative agreement #HFM-A-00-01-00132-00 with the United States Agency for International Development.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ................................................................................................... iii

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY ...............................................................................1

II. RESEARCH .......................................................................................................................2

   II.1. Schooling, Education, and Human Capital ..........................................................2

      II.1.1. Schooling Attainment and Cognitive Ability .............................................2

      II.1.2. Community Schools .................................................................................4

   II.2 Health .......................................................................................................................5

      II.2.1 Institutional Analysis and Health Delivery Systems ....................................6

      11.2.2 Infant and Under-five Mortality .................................................................7

      II.2.3 HIV/AIDS .....................................................................................................7

      11.2.4 Poverty and Reproductive Health ..............................................................8

   II.3 Empowerment and Institutions .............................................................................9

      II.3.1 Q-Squared ....................................................................................................9

      II.3.2 Access to Social Services ..........................................................................9

      II.3.3 Land Tenure .............................................................................................10

      II.3.4 Political Liberalization, Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development ........................................................................10

   II.4 Risk, Vulnerability and Poverty Dynamics ..........................................................11

   II.5 Integrative Analysis ..............................................................................................14

III. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE .................................14

   III.1 The Small Grants Program .............................................................................17
## TABLE OF CONTENTS continued

IV. POLICY OUTREACH ...........................................................................................................20

IV.1 SAGA Website ............................................................................................................20

IV.2 Conferences and Workshops and Related Publications ........................................20

IV.3 Direct Engagement of Policy Makers .......................................................................23

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ..............................................................................25

VI. LEVERAGE ..................................................................................................................26

VII. USAID MISSIONS .......................................................................................................27

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I: Special Issue for *World Development* (forthcoming 2007) ..................29

APPENDIX II: *Decentralization and the Social Economics of Development – Lessons from Rural Kenya* (Table of Contents) .................................................................30

APPENDIX III: Tentative Outline for Synthesis Volume ..................................................33

APPENDIX IV: Table of Contents for *Poverty and Policy in Post-Apartheid South Africa* .........................................................................................................................39

APPENDIX V: National Treasury Workshop on Poverty Reduction and Social Security: Program .........................................................................................................................40


APPENDIX VII: SAGA Website Statistics .........................................................................43

APPENDIX VIII: Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa: Conference Agenda and List of Participants .................................................................74

APPENDIX IX: SAGA Publications 12/05 – 12/06 ............................................................93

APPENDIX X: SAGA Research in Print ............................................................................115

APPENDIX XI: SAGA Conferences, Workshops, Presentations 12/05-12/06 .................121
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-habitating 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](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)

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.


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 or 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...
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-habitating 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](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 post 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:

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).


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

- 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.isser.org/call_for_papers.html](http://www.isser.org/call_for_papers.html)); (ii) ISSER’s hosting of the Shared Growth in Africa conference in July, 2005 ([http://www.isser.org/list_of_papers_shared_growth.htm](http://www.isser.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/](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](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 Bhorat 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 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. A workshop program is attached in Appendix V.


- 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 Isole, “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](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 Appliquéé, Senegal
7. Institute of Economic and Social Research, Zambia
8. National Institute of Economic Policy, South Africa
9. Groupe de recherché en economie appliquéé et théorique, Mali
10. African Institute of Applied Economics, Nigeria
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](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](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 Bhorat and Ravi Kanbur, was published in September 2006:
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 Bhorat, 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 Bhorat 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 Bhorat, Stephen Hanival and Ravi Kanbur, that came out in December 2006. (See [http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol15/issue4/index.dtl](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 Madagascar

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


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.”


Rew, A. et. al. “‘P³ > Q²’ In Northern Orissa; an example of integrating ‘Combined Methods’ (Q²) through a ‘Platform for Probing Poverties’ (P³).”

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”


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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS continued

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)

CONTRIBUTORS

David M. Amudavi, is a Lecturer at the Department of Agricultural Education and Extension, Egerton University, PO Box 536 Njoro, Kenya, and a Post Doctoral Fellow, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi, Kenya.

Christopher B. Barrett is International Professor in the Department of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University, 315 Warren Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA. He is also Editor of the American Journal of Agricultural Economics and Director of the African Food Security and Natural Resources Management Program at Cornell University.

Godana J. Doyo is the District Drought Management Officer for the Arid Lands Resources Management Project in Marsabit, PO Box 155, Marsabit, Kenya.

Guyo O. Haro is the project manager for the GTZ/GEF Indigenous Vegetation Project, PO Box 204, Marsabit, Kenya.

Heidi Hogset is Associate Professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics, Molde University College NO-6402 Molde, Norway

John G. McPeak is Assistant Professor in the Department of Public Administration, Syracuse University, 336 Eggers Hall, Syracuse, NY 13244, USA

Andrew G. Mude is an Economist at the International Livestock Research Institute, PO Box 30709, Nairobi, Kenya.

Godiah L. Mugunieri is a Research Scientist at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), PO Box 362, Kikuyu, Kenya.
APPENDIX II continued
DECENTRALIZATION AND THE SOCIAL ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT:
LESSONS FROM KENYA

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

CONTRIBUTORS continued

Kioko Munyao is a Food Security and Policy Advisor with World Vision Canada, 1 World Drive, Toronto, Ontario L5T 2Y4, Canada

Elizabeth Nambiro is a PhD candidate in the Institute of Plant Nutrition, University of Bonn, Karlrobert-Kreiten-Str. 13, 53115 Bonn, Germany.

Isaac K. Ngugi is a Research Fellow in the Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University, PO Box 20498, Nairobi, Kenya.

James K. Nyoro is the Director, Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University, PO Box 20498, Nairobi, Kenya.

John M. Omiti is a Senior Policy Analyst at the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), PO Box 56445, Nairobi, Kenya.

Sharon M. Osterloh is a social science lecturer in the Social Science Department at Edgewood College, 1000 Edgewood College Drive, Madison, WI 53711, USA
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)
C. Determinants of well-being
   1. Income/Expenditures (?)
      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.)
         iiiii) 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
   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
   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
   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
   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 Plateau 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 Bhorat; Ravi Kanbur (eds)*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

Readings:
“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 Bhorat & 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]

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

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41,742</td>
<td>44,730</td>
<td>46,194</td>
<td>54,707</td>
<td>53,238</td>
<td>39,573</td>
<td>36,718</td>
<td>38,849</td>
<td>53,564</td>
<td>45,716</td>
<td></td>
<td>455,031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of hits</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average # of hits/day</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>1,597</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>1,823</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td>1,785</td>
<td>1,474</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of Visits to site</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>5,568</td>
<td>7,014</td>
<td>10,512</td>
<td>8,626</td>
<td>8,766</td>
<td>8,506</td>
<td>7,876</td>
<td>6,877</td>
<td>7,193</td>
<td>8,101</td>
<td></td>
<td>79,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of Unique visits to site</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>3,290</td>
<td>4,012</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>4,111</td>
<td>3,576</td>
<td>3,375</td>
<td>3,331</td>
<td>3,525</td>
<td>3,977</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Views of pages of website -- all HTML pages</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,541</td>
<td>12,623</td>
<td>12,292</td>
<td>16,318</td>
<td>15,690</td>
<td>11,183</td>
<td>8,810</td>
<td>7,844</td>
<td>16,667</td>
<td>8,614</td>
<td></td>
<td>105,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Downloads of all PDF files</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,315</td>
<td>11,998</td>
<td>12,292</td>
<td>13,771</td>
<td>13,957</td>
<td>9,489</td>
<td>10,163</td>
<td>12,656</td>
<td>14,317</td>
<td>14,119</td>
<td></td>
<td>122,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Downloads of Working Paper PDFs only</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,752</td>
<td>7,824</td>
<td>7,912</td>
<td>9,318</td>
<td>9,619</td>
<td>6,349</td>
<td>6,591</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>8,835</td>
<td>9,310</td>
<td></td>
<td>80,608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE 2006</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML Pages</td>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>665 607 689 873 981 763 782 701 660 822</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RESEARCH</td>
<td>150 138 143 286 253 178 131 118 111 129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proposal (total pages)</td>
<td>1018 718 780 783 808 575 757 420 662 535</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</td>
<td>124 107 139 241 240 139 126 109 109 140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRANTS</td>
<td>128 114 140 239 240 126 108 112 101 104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROGRESS REPORTS</td>
<td>89 91 134 240 249 143 106 106 78 96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. April 2003 Report (total pages)</td>
<td>335 211 147 204 179 143 116 106 192 151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. October 2003 Report (total pages)</td>
<td>526 361 365 338 325 276 225 218 276 208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. April 2004 Report (total pages)</td>
<td>869 447 266 320 335 248 224 196 315 238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Progress Report 2004 (total pages)</td>
<td>0 0 68 350 371 220 338 290 372 278</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Progress Report 2005 (total pages)</td>
<td>0 0 0 16 454 309 302 193 286 198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUBLICATIONS (working papers)</td>
<td>257 254 334 393 409 249 210 239 201 234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUBLICATIONS (conference papers)</td>
<td>106 92 99 154 159 200 158 133 118 113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUBLICATIONS (CRG reports)</td>
<td>61 54 51 108 104 65 77 67 47 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUBLICATIONS (by Geography)</td>
<td>205 223 259 348 329 271 260 241 341 282</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUBLICATIONS (by Authors)</td>
<td>431 543 550 729 622 575 581 405 605 464</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUBLICATIONS (by Theme)</td>
<td>172 149 153 236 281 200 184 181 189 189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,934</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2006</th>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,421</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Qual-Quant Conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>822</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Powerpoint Presentations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,562</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwabu (16)</td>
<td>Quantitative Poverty Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>7,248</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 101 143 240 245 129 113 99 96 140</td>
<td>115 101 143 240 245 129 113 99 96 140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,562</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kippracu (31)</td>
<td>Bridging the Qualitative-Quantitative Methods of Poverty Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,858</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>724 1184 815 1234 893 760 452 326 535 325</td>
<td>724 1184 815 1234 893 760 452 326 535 325</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,858</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cbb (18)</td>
<td>Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Analyzing Poverty Dynamics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9,657</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674 551 467 671 671 467 674 551 467 671</td>
<td>674 551 467 671 671 467 674 551 467 671</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9,657</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>socasaspect (24)</td>
<td>Social Aspects of Dynamic Poverty Traps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,877</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>693 890 931 1091 998 655 322 374 331 390</td>
<td>693 890 931 1091 998 655 322 374 331 390</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,877</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathways (18)</td>
<td>The Role of Livestock in Pathways Out of Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>7,721</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>587 851 795 865 599 302 296 492 231</td>
<td>587 851 795 865 599 302 296 492 231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>7,721</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kipprakilele (28)</td>
<td>Combining Data from Population Census and Survey Data to Estimate Poverty at Decentralised Level under Poverty Mapping—the Case of Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8,515</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>732 1195 1038 1325 1184 838 337 296 542 234</td>
<td>732 1195 1038 1325 1184 838 337 296 542 234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8,515</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madzuppt (31)</td>
<td>Escaping Poverty Traps—The Role of Education and Nonfarm Incomes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>423</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>892 1018 967 1124 1078 728 432 354 1421 501</td>
<td>892 1018 967 1124 1078 728 432 354 1421 501</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>423</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ghana 0704: Ghana at the Half Century Conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,085</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 30 33 71 66 43 48 37 27 32</td>
<td>36 30 33 71 66 43 48 37 27 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,085</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cbb1204 (12)</td>
<td>3. Assets, Poverty Traps (CBB) - USAID Seminar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,085</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 93 89 151 147 102 76 98 97 125</td>
<td>107 93 89 151 147 102 76 98 97 125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,085</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX VII continued

#### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>empower.html</td>
<td>4. Kenya 02/05: &quot;Empowering the Rural Poor and Reducing Their Risk and Vulnerability&quot;</td>
<td>55 49 38 86 106 60 49 68 44 52</td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omitietal (13)</td>
<td>Decentralization and Access to Agricultural Extension Services in Kenya</td>
<td>50 52 36 90 6 51 31 40 100 45</td>
<td>501</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amudavi (26)</td>
<td>Exploring the Effects of Community Groups on Rural Livelihoods</td>
<td>41 40 39 80 23 41 27 39 92 41</td>
<td>463</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karugia (29)</td>
<td>The Role of Factor Market Access in Reducing Risk and Vulnerability in Kakamega and Vihiga Districts</td>
<td>31 32 31 64 37 32 2 29 24 31</td>
<td>313</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tegemeo (26)</td>
<td>Producer Organisations in the Liberalized Kenyan Agricultural Economy</td>
<td>41 39 38 74 5 40 32 38 108 37</td>
<td>452</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heidi (41)</td>
<td>Economic Transfers through Social Networks and Financial Trickle-Down in Kenya’s Smallholder Sector</td>
<td>52 53 48 90 45 52 54 49 164 49</td>
<td>656</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barrett-luseno (13)</td>
<td>Decomposing Producer Price Risk: An Analysis of Livestock Markets in Northern Kenya</td>
<td>5 5 5 10 12 5 20 5 140 5</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kippra (30)</td>
<td>Effects of Market Price Volatility on Production Patterns and Smallholders’ Apparent Retreat into Subsistence Farming</td>
<td>17 22 16 32 15 17 45 17 216 15</td>
<td>412</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photo pages</td>
<td>148 129 141 130 116 100 88 71 164 107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Uganda 02/05: Poverty in Uganda</td>
<td>educonf.html</td>
<td>76 84 89 158 164 100 73 78 120 150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Senegal 11/05: Education in West Africa</td>
<td>pastconf.html</td>
<td>140 99 277 168 152 103 94 116 103 129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Kenya 06/06 Pastoralism and Poverty Reduction in East Africa</td>
<td>gh0906.html</td>
<td>14 98 71 66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LINKS</td>
<td>78 80 116 210 203 101 92 83 70 76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROJECT PERSONNEL</td>
<td>104 93 132 216 213 114 99 94 77 110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PARTNERS</td>
<td>116 88 124 236 226 125 88 84 64 63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT US</td>
<td>73 93 101 271 311 145 181 196 151 160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|              | 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

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

48
### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

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

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PDF FILES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kenya 0205 Conference Papers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kenya0205</td>
<td>amudavi.pdf Exploring the Effects of Farmer Community Group Participation on Rural Livelihoods</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenya0205</td>
<td>hogset.pdf Economic Transfers Through Social Networks and Financial Trickle-Down in Kenya's Smallholder Sector</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenya0205</td>
<td>kippra.pdf Patterns and Apparent Retreat into Subsistence Farming by Kenyan Smallholders</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenya0205</td>
<td>mude.pdf Imperfections in Membership Based Organizations for the Poor: An Explanation for the Dismal Performance of Kenya's Coffee Cooperatives</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenya0205</td>
<td>legemeo.pdf An Analysis of Success, Failure and Demand Factors of Agricultural Cooperatives in Kenya</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenya0205</td>
<td>unairobi.pdf Role of Rural Factor Markets in Reducing Poverty, Risks and Vulnerability in Rural Kenya: The Case of Kakamega and Vihiga Districts</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td></td>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>APR</td>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>SEPT</td>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>NOV</td>
<td>DEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SISERA Conference Program 01/05</td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPRC 02/05 Agenda</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accra 0705 Agenda</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal Education Conference Call for Papers</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal Conference Agenda</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal Education Conference (French call for papers)</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal Education Conference Papers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adebiyi.pdf</td>
<td>Public Education Expenditure and Defence Spending in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adewale.pdf</td>
<td>Competency Level of Nigeria Primary 4 Pupils in Life Skills</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjiwanou.pdf</td>
<td>Impact de la pauvreté sur la scolarisation et le travail des enfants de 6-14 ans au Togo</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED
## SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

### PDF FILES

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

52
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

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

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ilriag06.pdf Kenya Conference 0606 Agenda</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>overview1.pdf The Multiple Dimensions of Poverty in Pastoral Areas of East Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brief2.pdf Livelihood Choices and Returns among Agro-Pastoralists in southern Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brief3.pdf Heterogeneous wealth dynamics: On the roles of risk and ability</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brief5.pdf Cattle Breeding Strategies using Genetic Markers as a Pathway for Improving Competitiveness of Pastoral Systems in Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brief8.pdf Pastoralists Preferences for Cattle Traits: Letting Them be Heard</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brief9.pdf Influencing and developing good policy in Early Childhood Development (ECD) amongst pastoralist communities in East Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brief10.pdf Property Rights among Afar Pastoralists of Northeastern Ethiopia: Forms, Changes and Conflicts</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPENDIX VII continued**

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PDF FILES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief11.pdf</td>
<td>Livelihood Diversification in Borana: Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia – Prospects and Challenges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief12.pdf</td>
<td>Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief13.pdf</td>
<td>Linkages between Biodiversity, Land Rights and Poverty in Tanzania: Increasing incentives for unsustainable land use change through conservation policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief14.pdf</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief15.pdf</td>
<td>Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief16.pdf</td>
<td>Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya’s Arid Lands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief17.pdf</td>
<td>Beyond Group Ranch Subdivision: Collective Action for Livestock Mobility, Ecological Viability and Livelihoods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief18.pdf</td>
<td>The Policy and Practice of Educational Service Provision for Pastoralists in Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief19.pdf</td>
<td>Contextualising Conflict: Introduced Institutions and Political Networks combating Pastoral Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX VII continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td>brief20.pdf</td>
<td>Strengthening pastoralists’ voice in shaping policies for sustainable poverty reduction in ASAL regions of East Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td>21burnsilver-mwangi.pdf</td>
<td>Beyond Group Ranch Subdivision: Collective Action for Livestock Mobility, Ecological Viability and Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td>22bishop.pdf</td>
<td>The Policy and Practice of Educational Service Provision for Pastoralists in Tanzania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td>23fratkin-nathan-roth.pdf</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td>24gemtessa-emana-tiki.pdf</td>
<td>Livelihood Diversification in Borana Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia- Prospects and Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td>27vandelinde.pdf</td>
<td>Influencing and developing good policy in Early Childhood Development (ECD) amongst pastoralist communities in East Africa: The case of Samburu in Kenya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td></td>
<td>NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>brief20.pdf</td>
<td>Strengthening pastoralists’ voice in shaping policies for sustainable poverty reduction in ASAL regions of East Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>21burnsilver-mwangi.pdf</td>
<td>Beyond Group Ranch Subdivision: Collective Action for Livestock Mobility, Ecological Viability and Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>23fratkin-nathan-roth.pdf</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>24gemtessa-emana-tiki.pdf</td>
<td>Livelihood Diversification in Borana Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia- Prospects and Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>27vandelinde.pdf</td>
<td>Influencing and developing good policy in Early Childhood Development (ECD) amongst pastoralist communities in East Africa: The case of Samburu in Kenya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>brief20.pdf</td>
<td>Strengthening pastoralists’ voice in shaping policies for sustainable poverty reduction in ASAL regions of East Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>21burnsilver-mwangi.pdf</td>
<td>Beyond Group Ranch Subdivision: Collective Action for Livestock Mobility, Ecological Viability and Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>23fratkin-nathan-roth.pdf</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>24gemtessa-emana-tiki.pdf</td>
<td>Livelihood Diversification in Borana Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia- Prospects and Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>27vandelinde.pdf</td>
<td>Influencing and developing good policy in Early Childhood Development (ECD) amongst pastoralist communities in East Africa: The case of Samburu in Kenya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PDF FILES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28santos-barrett.pdf</td>
<td>Heterogeneous wealth dynamics: On the roles of risk and ability</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29sachedinas.pdf</td>
<td>Conservation, Land Rights and Livelihoods in the Tarangire Ecosystem of Tanzania</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30radeny.pdf</td>
<td>Livelihood Choices and Returns among Agro-Pastoralists in southern Kenya</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31ouma.pdf</td>
<td>Pastoralists Preferences for Cattle Traits: Letting them be heard</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32janssen-tapken.pdf</td>
<td>Cattle Breeding Strategies using Genetic Markers as a Pathway for Improving Competitiveness of Pastoral Systems in Kenya</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33nyamwaro.pdf</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34mude-barrett-etal.pdf</td>
<td>Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya’s Arid and Semi-Arid Lands</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35hundie.pdf</td>
<td>Property Rights among Afar Pastoralists of Northeastern Ethiopia: Forms, Changes and Conflicts</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDF FILES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37zaal.pdf</td>
<td>Contextualising conflict: Introduced institutions and political networks combating Pastoral Poverty</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36homewood.pdf</td>
<td>Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38hesse.pdf</td>
<td>Strengthening pastoralists’ voice in shaping policies for sustainable poverty reduction in ASAL regions of East Africa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39beyene.pdf</td>
<td>Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21pres</td>
<td>Beyond group ranch subdivision</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22pres</td>
<td>The Policy and Practice of Education Provision for Pastoralists in Tanzania</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23pres</td>
<td>Is Settling Good for Pastoralists?</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24pres</td>
<td>Livelihood Diversification in Borana Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia- Prospects and Challenges</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX VII continued

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

- **TOTAL**
# APPENDIX VII continued

## SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working Papers</td>
<td>Forthcoming in Ernest Aryeetey and Ravi Kanbur (editors), The Economy of Ghana: Analytical Perspectives on Stability, Growth and Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>agbola.pdf</em> Ghana’s Exchange Rate Reform and its impact on Balance of Trade</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>appiah-kubi</em> Understanding Poverty in Ghana: Risk and Vulnerability</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>asante-ayee.pdf</em> Decentralization and Poverty Reduction</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>blunch.pdf</em> Maternal Literacy and Numeracy Skills and Child Health in Ghana</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>buchs.pdf</em> Banking Competition and Efficiency in Ghana</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>coulombe.pdf (05/05)</em> Ghana Census-Based Poverty Map: District and Sub-District level Results</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>194</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX VII continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kyereme.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mckay-sowa.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>steel.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tsekepo.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vandenboom.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wolf.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>youngblood.pdf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX VII continued

#### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Papers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b-o-infl.pdf (10/05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 79 22 99 37 27 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Crime and Local Inequality in South Africa (working paper pulled per Ozler's request) |
| 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 |

| From Chimera to Prospect: Toward an Understanding of the South African Growth Absence |
| fedderke2.pdf (10/05) |
| 20 44 31 110 77 44 34 87 40 71 |
| 558 |

| Not Separate, Not Equal: Poverty and Inequality in Post-Apartheid South Africa |
| hoogeveen-ozler.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 |

| Persistent Poverty, Asset Accumulation and Shocks in South Africa: Evidence from KwaZulu-Natal |
| may.pdf (10/05) |
| 71 43 72 35 81 58 69 41 114 95 |
| 679 |

| Half Measures: The ANC’s Unemployment and Poverty Reduction Targets |
| meth.pdf (10/05) |
| 55 76 73 113 86 76 73 46 86 111 |
| 795 |
### APPENDIX VII continued

#### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status File</th>
<th>Working Papers</th>
<th>Number of Pages Viewed/Downloaded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS</strong></td>
<td><strong>2006</strong></td>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>File Status</strong></td>
<td><strong>File</strong></td>
<td><strong>PAGE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>poselcasale.pdf</td>
<td>(10/05) Internal Labour Migration and Household Poverty in Post-Apartheid South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>selod.pdf</td>
<td>(10/05) Does City Structure Cause Unemployment? The Case Study of Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vanderberg.pdf</td>
<td>(10/05) Public Spending and the Poor Since the Transition to Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nambiro.pdf</td>
<td>(10/05) Decentralization and Access to Agricultural Extension Services in Kenya in Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nal-commsch.pdf</td>
<td>(04/05) Assie-Lumumba, Costs and Financing of Basic Education and Participation of Rural Families and Communities in Third-World Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nal-senegal.pdf</td>
<td>(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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working Papers</td>
<td>wp208.pdf (09/06)</td>
<td>Sahn and Younger, Testing the Kuznets Curve for Countries and Households Using the Body Mass Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp207.pdf (09/06)</td>
<td>Glick, Sahn, Younger, An Assessment of Changes in Infant and under-Five Mortality in Demographic and Health Survey Data for Madagascar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp206.pdf (05/06)</td>
<td>Santos and Barrett, Informal Insurance in the Presence of Poverty Traps: Evidence from Southern Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp205.pdf (05/06)</td>
<td>Brown et al. (Barrett), Livelihood Strategies in the Rural Kenyan Highlands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp204.pdf (05/06)</td>
<td>Barrett, Poverty Traps and Resource Dynamics In Smallholder Agrarian Systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp203.pdf (05/06)</td>
<td>Mude, Barrett, et al., Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya’s Arid and Semi-Arid Lands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp202.pdf (06/06)</td>
<td>Little et al. (Barrett), The Multiple Dimensions of Poverty in Pastoral Areas of East Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp201.pdf (06/06)</td>
<td>Santos and Barrett, Heterogeneous Wealth Dynamics: On the Roles of Risk and Ability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX VII continued

**SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Working Papers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp194.pdf (11/05)</td>
<td>Sahn and Younger, Inequality and Poverty in Africa in an Era of Globalization: Looking Beyond Income to Health and Education</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp193.pdf (11/05)</td>
<td>Glick and Sahn, Are Africans Practicing Safer Sex: Evidence from Demographic and Health Surveys for Eight Countries</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp192.pdf (11/05)</td>
<td>Dorosh and Minten, Rice Price Stabilization in Madagascar: Price and Welfare Implications of Variable Tariffs</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp190.pdf (06/05)</td>
<td>Barrett and Carter, Risk and Asset Management in the Presence of Poverty Traps: Implications for Growth and Social Protection</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wp189.pdf (2-06)</td>
<td>Glick and Sahn, Cognitive Skills among Children in Senegal: Disentangling the Roles of Schooling and Family Background</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX VII continued

#### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working Papers</td>
<td>wp188.pdf (07/05)</td>
<td>Bahiligwa and Younger, Children’s Health Status in Uganda</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp185.pdf (05/06)</td>
<td>Bellemare and Barrett, An Ordered Tobit Model of Market Participation: Evidence from Kenya and Ethiopia</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp184.pdf (01/05)</td>
<td>Barrett, On the Relevance of Identities, Communities, Groups and Networks to the Economics of Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Papers</td>
<td>wp182.pdf (01/05)</td>
<td>Kanbur, Pareto’s Revenge</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>464</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp181.pdf (01/05)</td>
<td>Kanbur, Reforming the Formula: A Modest Proposal for Introducing Development Outcomes in IDA Allocation Procedures</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>593</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Papers</td>
<td>wp180.pdf (01/05)</td>
<td>Moser, Barrett &amp; Minten, Missed Opportunities and Missing Markets: Spatio-temporal Arbitrage of Rice in Madagascar</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp179.pdf (1/06)</td>
<td>Minten and Barrett, Agricultural Technology, Productivity, Poverty and Food Security in Madagascar</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>3,493</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp178.pdf (2/06)</td>
<td>Barrett and Carter, The Economics of Poverty Traps and Persistent Poverty: An Asset-Based Approach</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX VII continued

**SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS**

| File Status | File     | File Name                                           | Description                                                                 | JAN  | FEB  | MAR  | APR  | MAY  | JUN  | JUL  | AUG  | SEPT | OCT  | NOV  | DEC  | TOTAL |
|-------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Working Papers |          |                                                    |                                                                              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
| Forthcoming | 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  |
| Reprint     | wp173.pdf (10/05) | Glick and Sahn, Changes in HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Testing Behavior In Africa: How Much and for Whom? | 62 139 89 122 114 94 146 70 253 141                        | 1,230|
| Reprint     | wp169.pdf (2/06) | Barrett et al., Welfare Dynamics in Rural Kenya and Madagascar | 63 88 85 112 149 80 34 61 95 122                           | 889  |
| Reprint     | 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|
### APPENDIX VII continued

#### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

| File Status | File | PAGE | JAN  | FEB  | MAR  | APR  | MAY  | JUN  | JUL  | AUG  | SEPT | OCT  | NOV  | DEC  | TOTAL |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Working Papers | 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 | 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 | 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 | \(1,215\) |
| wp158.pdf (07/05) | Fafchamps and Minten - Public Service Provision, User Fees, and Political Turmoil | 84 | 171 | 154 | 153 | 148 | 96 | 98 | 91 | 71 | 104 | \(1,170\) |
| wp155.pdf (01/04) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Working Papers</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp154.pdf</td>
<td>Barrett and McPeak - Poverty Traps and Safety Nets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp153.pdf</td>
<td>Barrett and Swallow - Fractal Poverty Traps</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>299</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp152.pdf</td>
<td>Barrett - Smallholder Identities and Social Networks: The Challenge of Improving Productivity and Welfare</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp149.pdf</td>
<td>Barrett - Rural Poverty Dynamics: Development Policy Implications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wp145.pdf</td>
<td>Sahn and Younger, Improvements in Children’s Health: Does Inequality Matter?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>wp143.pdf</td>
<td>Barrett, Moser et al. - Better Technology, Better Plots or Better Farmers Identifying Changes In Productivity And Risk Among Malagasy Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forthcoming</td>
<td>wp140.pdf</td>
<td>Lyibert, Barrett, McPeak, and Luseno - Bayesian Herders: Asymmetric Updating of Rainfall Beliefs In Response To External Forecasts</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX VII continued

#### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

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

71
APPENDIX VII continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Status</th>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cau-hu.pdf</td>
<td>An Investigation into the Relationship Between Household Welfare and Social Capital in Eastern Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca-yeboah.pdf</td>
<td>Challenges Facing Potential Investors in the Pineapple Industry in Ghana</td>
<td></td>
<td>103</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cau-nyankori</td>
<td>Access to Primary Education in Rural Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cau-eloundou</td>
<td>Access to Schooling and Employment in Cameroon: New Inequalities and Opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Policy Relevance Summaries (SAGA-CAU)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutambatsere-polrel.pdf</td>
<td>Regional Integration of the Cereals Markets in Southern Africa: A Case of Wheat, Rice and Maize Trade</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bwalya-polref.pdf</td>
<td>Forest Policy and Administration in Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX VII continued

### SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>eloundou-polrel.pdf</td>
<td>Access to Schooling and Employment in Cameroon: New Inequalities and Opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>kaliba-polrel.pdf</td>
<td>Economic Potential and Limitation of AGOA in Sub Saharan Countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>kabahenda-prelim.pdf</td>
<td>Evaluating the Nutritional Status of Young Children in Kabarole District, Western Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>mulaapolrel.pdf</td>
<td>Social Capital and Education: The Case of Western Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>hu-polrel.pdf</td>
<td>Investigating the Relationship Between Household Welfare and Social Capital, in Eastern Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>gandanou-polrel.pdf</td>
<td>Precision Agriculture and Cotton Production in Benin: Policy Relevance-Summary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>mude-polrel.pdf</td>
<td>Imperfections in Membership Based Organizations for the Poor: An Explanation for the Dismal Performance of Kenya's Coffee Cooperatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>downs-polrel.pdf</td>
<td>Why Don’t Women Dye For Credit?: A Study of the Impact of Social Networks on Urban Women Cloth Dyers of Bamako, Mali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>Total Downloads</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,315</td>
<td>11,998</td>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>13,771</td>
<td>13,957</td>
<td>9,489</td>
<td>10,163</td>
<td>12,656</td>
<td>14,317</td>
<td>14,119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>122,904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Status</td>
<td>Working Paper Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,752</td>
<td>7,824</td>
<td>7,912</td>
<td>9,316</td>
<td>9,619</td>
<td>6,349</td>
<td>6,591</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>8,835</td>
<td>9,310</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80,527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

73
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


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 (WABEKBON 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 Universit
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)

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Chris Barrett
Professor
Department of Applied Economics and Management
Cornell University
315 Warren Hill
Ithaka, NY, 14853-7801
USA
Tel: +1 607 255 4489
Fax: +1 607 255 9984
Email: cbb2@cornell.edu

Elizabeth Bishop
PhD Student
University College London
423 Magdalene Road
London
SW18 3ND
U.K.
Tel: +44 07929 439033
Email: e.bishop@ucl.ac.uk

Fekadu Beyene
Student
Humboldt University of Berlin
Coppistrasse 20
10365 Berlin
Germany
Tel: +49 302 093 6239
Cell: +49 176 262 232 458
Fax: +49 302 9364 97
Email: keneefbk@yahoo.de

Shauna Burnsilver
Instructor
Department of Anthropology
Graduate Research Assistant
Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory
Colorado State University
Tel: +1 970 491.2162
Fax: +1 970 4919145
Email: burnslvr@nrel.colostate.edu
Ernestina Coast
Lecturer in population studies
LSE
Department of Social Policy
London School of Economics
Houghton street
WC2A 2AE
Tel: +44 (0) 207 955 6335
Cell: +44 (0) 7870 216 289
Fax: +44 (0) 207 955 7415
Email: E.coast@lse.ac.uk

Layne Coppock
Associate Professor
PARIMA
Dept of Environmental Studies
College of Natural Resources
Utah State University
Logan, UT 84322-5215
Tel: +1 435 797 1262
Fax: +1 435 797 1048
Email: lcoppock@cc.usu.edu

John McPeak
Assistant Professor
Syraruse University
336 Eggers Hall
Syraruse University
Syraruse, NY 13244-1020
USA
Tel: +1 315 426 1264/315 443 6146
Fax: +1 315 443 9721
Email: jomcpeak@maxwell.syr.edu

Hassan Sachedina
John Graham
Senior Policy Advisor
Ethiopia Mission
USAID
P.O. Box 1014
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
Tel: +251 11 551 0088
Cell: +251 91 120 3705
Email: johngraham@usaid.gov

Joel ole Nyika
Director – Research
Community Resources Institute
Mezzanine floor
Nyaku House
Hurlingham
P.O. Box 135
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254 20 2731497
Cell: +254 723317794
Fax: +254 20 2723258
Email: nyika@criKENYA.org

Abdi Guliye
Senior Lecturer
Dept of Animal Sciences
Egerton University
P.O. Box 536-20107
Njoro
KENYA
Tel: +254 051 62378
Cell: +254 723800242
Fax: +254 051 62442
Email: guliye@gmail.com

Emily Awuor Ouma
PhD Student
Dept of Food Economics & Consumption
Studies, University of Kiel
GERMANY
Tel: +49 431 8804554
Cell: +49 15203629092
Fax: +49 431 8807308
Email: eouma@food-econ.uni-kiel.de

Fred Zaal
AMIDSt
University of Amsterdam
Nieuwe Prinsengracht 130
1018 VZ Amsterdam
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31.20.525 4180
Fax: +31.20.525 4051
Email: afmzaal@yahoo.co.uk
Robert Sillevis  
Senior Technical Advisor  
DANIDA  
Ereto II Njoronyoro  
Pastoralist Project  
TANZANIA  
Tel: +255 27 253 7000  
Cell: +255 744 068 269 or +255 787 148 688  
Email: sillevis.ereto@habari.co.tz

Peter Little  
Professor and Chair  
University of Kentucky  
Dept of Anthropology  
Laffenty Hall  
Lexington, Ky 0506 0024  
USA  
Tel: +1-859-2576923  
Email: pdlittl1@pop.uky.edu

J. Terrence McCabe  
Professor  
Environment and Society Program 468  
University of Colorado  
Boulden Colorado  
USA 80309  
Tel: +1 303 498 0443  
Fax: +1 303 492 6131  
Email: tmccabe@colorado.edu

Ced Hesse  
Director of Drylands Programme  
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)  
4 Hanover Street  
Edinburgh  
EH2 2EN  
UK  
Tel: +44 131 624 7043  
Fax: +44 131 624 7050  
Email: Ced.Hesse@iied.org

Bekele Hundie  
Student, Humboldt University of Berlin  
Coppi STR 16, 10365  
Berlin  
GERMANY  
Tel: +49 (030) 2093 6239  
Cell: +49 (030)176 2886 7072  
Fax: +49 (030) 2093 6497  
Email: bekelehu@yahoo.com

Tanja van de Linde  
Africa Area Education Advisor  
Save the Children  
Africa Area Office  
P.O. Box 387  
Addis Ababa  
ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251-11-4671067  
Fax: +251-11-4671068  
Email: evandelinde@savechildrenusa-et.org

David Amudavi  
Lecturer,  
Department of Agriculture  
(Education and Extension)  
Egerton University  
P.O. Box 15744-20100  
Nakuru  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 051 62620  
Fax: +254 051 2212509  
Cell: +254 722 140 789  
Email: damudavi@africaonline.co.ke

Andrew Mude  
PhD Student  
Department of Economics  
Uris Hall  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
USA  
Tel: +1 607-227-1506  
Email: andrewmude@yahoo.co.uk

Ulrike Janssen-Tapken  
PhD Student  
Institute of Animal Science  
Statistical Animal Genetics  
ETH Zentrum UNS  
Universitatsstrasse 65  
CH 8092 Zurich  
SWITZERLAND  
Tel: +41 44 6323344  
Cell: +4 78 7446859  
Email: Ulrike.janssen@inw.agrl.ethz.ch
Paulo Santos  
PhD Student  
Department of Economics  
Uris Hall  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
Tel: 607-227-1506  
Email: ps253@cornell.edu

Susan Johnson  
Assistant Director  
Global Livestock – CRSP  
258 Hunt Hall  
University of California – Davis, CA 95616  
USA  
Tel: +1-530-752-2230  
Fax: +1 530-7522230  
Email: snodejohnson@ucdavis.edu

Carolyn K. Lesorogol  
Assistant Professor  
Washington University  
P.O. Box 1196  
Brookings Drive  
St Louis, MO 63130  
USA  
Tel: +1 314 935 8232  
Email: clesorogol@wustl.edu

Ahmed M. Mohamed  
Executive Director  
UNECA IPOI  
North Environmental Conservation Agency  
P.O. Box 23  
Mandera  
KENYA  
Cell: 0722-962700  
Email: necaipo2004@yahoo.com

Kejela Gemtessa  
Managing Director  
Waberbonconsult  
P.O. Box 11729  
ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251-11 6 639575  
Fax: +251 6 639575  
Cell: +251 911 21 1258  
Email: wibconsult@ethionetr.et

Sarah Randall  
Senior Lecturer  
Dept of Anthropology  
University College London  
Gower St  
London WC1E6BT  
U.K.  
Tel: +44 020 76798629  
Email: S.Randall@ucl.ac.uk

Margaret Rugadya  
Manager, Policy Analysis Unit  
Associates for Development  
P.O. Box 595  
Kampala  
UGANDA  
Tel: +256-41 541988  
Cell: 256 772 497145  
Fax: +256 41 542346  
Email: afdresearch@yahoo.com  
afd@afrikanonline.co.ug

Kejela Gemtessa  
Managing Director  
Waberbonconsult  
P.O. Box 11729  
ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251-11 6 639575  
Fax: +251 6 639575  
Cell: +251 911 21 1258  
Email: wibconsult@ethionetr.et

Sarah Randall  
Senior Lecturer  
Dept of Anthropology  
University College London  
Gower St  
London WC1E6BT  
U.K.  
Tel: +44 020 76798629  
Email: S.Randall@ucl.ac.uk

Margaret Rugadya  
Manager, Policy Analysis Unit  
Associates for Development  
P.O. Box 595  
Kampala  
UGANDA  
Tel: +256-41 541988  
Cell: 256 772 497145  
Fax: +256 41 542346  
Email: afdresearch@yahoo.com  
afd@afrikanonline.co.ug

Reuben Lemonyette  
David Nkedianye  
PhD Student  
ILRI  
P.O. Box 30709, 00100  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 4223000  
Cell: 0725 446165  
Fax: +254 4223001

N. Ole Kamuaro  
Consultant  
ILRI  
P.O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020-422300  
Cell: 0722-780581  
Email: o.kamauro@cgiar.org
Esther Mwangi
Post Doctoral Fellow
CAPRI/IFPRI
2033 K St NW
Washington DC
20006 – 1002
USA
Tel: +1 202 8625634
Cell: +1 240 4216351
Fax: +1 202 4674439
Email: e.mwangi@cgiar.org

H. J. Schwartz
Professor and Chair, Livestock Ecology
Faculty of Agriculture and Horticulture
Humboldt University
McNair Promenade 22
14167 Berlin
GERMANY
Tel: +49 30 2093 6708
Fax: +49 30 2093 6707
Email: horstjuergan-schwartz@agrar.hu-berlin.de

John McMahon
Belachew Hurissa
Deputy chief of party and Livestock Marketing Specialist
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
SPS-LMM Program
P.O. Box 25405
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
Cell: 0911 228 775
Fax: +251 11 550 3265
Email: bhurusa@yahoo.com

Fred Muhumuza
Economic Advisor to the Minister,
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
P.O. Box 8147
Kampala
UGANDA
Tel: +256 41 707199
Cell: +256 772 671 584
Email: muhuma@hotmail.com or fred.muhumuza@finance.go.ug

Simon Nangiro
Programme Coordinator-Pastoralism
Oxfam GB
Plot No. 3459, Tank Hill Rd,
P.O. Box 622
Kampala
UGANDA
Tel: +256 41 267886/510243
Cell: 0772 740330
Fax: +256-41 510242
Email: sngangiro@oxfam.org.uk

Hassan Ali
Country programme Co-ordinator
VETAID
P.O. Box 1520-00606
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254 252

Allais ole Morindat
Lecturer/Coordinator
IIED/RECONCILE
MS-TCDC
P.O. Box 254
Arusha
TANZANIA
Tel: +255 27 2553837
Cell: 0844 365180
Fax: +255 27 255 3836
Email: morindata@mstcdc.or.tz

Robert Allport
Country Programme Coordinator
VETAID
P.O. Box 15249
Arusha
TANZANIA
Tel: +255-250 4803
Cell: 0744 318454
Fax: +255-2504803
Email: roballport@vetaid.net
Mebrat Alem  
Head, Livestock and Fisheries Resources Development  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
P.O. Box 62347  
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251 115158742  
Cell: +251 911 25 5094  
Fax: +251 115 512 984

Bashir Ali Mahdi  
Chairperson of Pastoralists Affairs Standing Committee  
House of People’s Representative  
P.O. Box 8001/1959  
Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251-1-111241091  
Cell: +251 911 822361  
Fax: +251 -1 1112410004  
Email: bashiralmahdi@yahoo.com

Getachew Gebru  
Research Associate  
Utah State University  
P.O. Box 5689  
Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251 11 6463215  
Fax: +251 11 6461252  
Email: g.gebru@cgiar.org

Daniel Ronoh  
NRM/Livestock Agt Manager  
Food for The Hungry  
P.O. Box 125  
Marsabit KENYA  
Tel: +254 069 2009  
Cell: +254 725 778217  
Email: drono@fhi.net

Haro Guyo Okola  
Project Manager  
GEF Indigenous Vegetation Project  
Marsabit KENYA  
Tel: +254 069-2235  
Cell: +254 735-701865  
Fax: +254 069 2005  
Email: ivpm@africaonline.co.ke

Mr. Humphrey Kaburu  
GEF-Indigenous Vegetation Project  
NEMA  
P.O. Box 350—00618  
Nairobi KENYA  
Tel: +254-20 3760331  
Cell: 0733 701624  
Email: hkaburu@swiftKENYA.com

Prof Abdillahi Aboud  
Professor or Socioecology  
Egerton University & PARIMA  
P.O. Box 12064  
Nakuru KENYA  
Tel: +254 051 851878  
Cell: 0722 883423  
Fax: +254 051 2212591/62527  
Email: eu-crsp@africaonline.co.ke

Edna Wangui  
Assistant Professor  
Ohio University (San Francisco State Univ – until Aug 31st 2006)  
USA  
Tel: +1 740 593 1140  
Cell: +1 415 4259583  
Email: Wangui@sfsu.edu

Samuel Muriuki  
Team Leader  
North Eastern Pastoralist Development Program  
AU-IBAR  
P.O. Box 7  
Tel: +254 20 3674000  
Cell: +254 722 858195  
Email: Samuel.muriuki@au-ibar.org or mamayiro@yahoo.com
Ms Soipan Tuya  
Legal Officer  
Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)  
P.O. Box 226-00206  
Kiserian  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 20 891 453/891 025  
Cell: +254 722 301 360  
Fax: +254 20 891 453  
Email: mpido@mpido.org or soipan@yahoo.com

Ole Simel

Wendy Ayres  
The World Bank  
Hill Park, Upper Hill  
P.O. Box 35077'  
NAIROBI  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 0203226380  
Fax: +254 020 3226385  
Email: wayres@worldbank.org

Sara Gibbons  
ROSP Manager  
Oxfam House, John Smith Drive, Cowle, Oxford, OX4 2JY  
U.K.  
Email: SGibbons@oxfam.org.uk

Richard Grahn  
Manager  
Regional Pastoral Program  
Oxfam  
P.O. Box 40680, 00100 GPO  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 2820104  
Fax: +254 020 2820105  
Email: hecinfo@oxfam.org.uk

Edward Kamau Kariuki  
KENYA Coordinator  
PENHA  
P.O. Box 15159-00100  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254-20-244059  
Cell: 0724-606494  
Email: allvet@wananchi.com

Makeda Tsegaye  
Pastoral Development Program Manager and Emergency Coordinator for USAID KENYA  
USAID  
Kasarani Road  
P.O. Box 30261  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 20 8622224  
Cell: +254 722209905  
Email: mtsegoye@usaid.gov or makeda_tsegaye@yahoo.com

Dr Walter Knausenberger  
Sr Regional Environmental Officer  
USAID, E.A. Mission  
P.O. Box 629 Village Market  
Nairobi 00621  
KENYA  
Tel: +254-20-8622267  
Cell: 0733 896956  
Fax: +254-20 8622682  
Email: waknausenberger@usaid.org

Eng E.C. Chesina  
Director, Ministry of Water and Irrigation  
Maji House Rm 251  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 20 2720036  
Cell: +254 721 343253  
Fax: +254 20 272 0040
Kamau Kimani  
Programme Officer  
IUCN  
P.O. Box 68200-00200  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 890605-12  
Fax: +254 020 890615  
Cell: +254 722 833 285  
Fax: +254 020 890 615  
Email: kimani.kamau@iucn.org  

Bell Batta Torheim  
Associate Programme Officer,  
Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination (DGEF)  
UNEP  
P.O. Box 47074-00100  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 20 762 4612  
Cell: +254 724 840 684  
Email: bell.batta@unep.org  

Michael Ochieng Odhiambo  
Executive Director  
RECONCILLE  
P.O. Box 7150-20110  
Nakuru  
KENYA  
Tel: +254-051 2211046  
Cell: 0722 259325  
Fax: +254-051 2211045  
Email: ekmoo@africaonline.co.ke  

Godana J Doyo  
District Drought Management Officer  
Arid Lands Resource Management Project  
P.O. Box 284-60500  
Marsabit  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 4223000  
Fax: +254 020 4223001  
Email: trish.mcdermott@gmail.com  

Tony Leliah  
Coordinator  
KENYA Pastoralist Communities Network (K.P.C.N)  
P.O. Box 44372  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Cell: +254 722 631044  
Email: kpcn@nativeweb.net or pleliah@yahoo.com  

Trish McDermott  
C/O  
ILRI  
P.O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 4223000  
Fax: +254 020 4223001  
Email: trish.mcdermott@gmail.com  

Dr Chris Daborn  
Managing Director  
TVS  
P.O. Box 266  
Kuratu  
TANZANIA  
Tel: +255-27 4488  
Cell: 0744 281546  
Email: tvs@habari.co.tz  

Josh Penslar  
C/O  
ILRI  
P.O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 4223000  
Fax: +254 020 4223001  
Email: jpenslar@gmail.com  

Solomon Desta  
Outreach Coordinator/Researcher  
GL-CRSP PARIMA  
ILRI  
P.O. Box 30709, 00100  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254-20-4223000  
Cell: 0733-4444292  
Email: s.desta@cgiar.org
Mark Mutinda
Graduate Student/Lecturer
PARIMA – Egerton University
P.O. Box 53-20115
Njoro
KENYA
Cell: +254 721 299 114
Email: lnmutinda@yahoo.com

John McDermott
Deputy Director General
ILRI
P.O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO
NAIROBI
Tel: +254-020 4223000
Fax: +254 020 4223000
Email: j.mcdermott@cgiar.org

Patti Kristjanson
Senior Agricultural Economist
ILRI
P.O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254-020 4223000
Fax: +254 020 4223000
Cell: +254-733-634817
Email: p.kristjanson@cgiar.org

Paul O. Okwi
Scientist
ILRI
P.O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254 020 422 3000
Fax: +254 020 422 3001
Cell: +254 720 496 207
Email: p.okwi@cgiar.org

Maren Radeny
Research Assistant
ILRI
P.O. Box 30709-00100
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254 20 422 3000
Fax: +254 20 422 3001
Cell: +254 733 865 451
Email: m.radeny@cgiar.org

Monica Maichomo
PhD Student
KARI-TRC and ILRI
P.O. Box 362
Kikuyu
KENYA
Tel: +254 066 32960
Cell: +254 720 710 457
Email: maichomo@yahoo.com

Esther Schelling
Associate Scientist
ILRI
P.O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254 020 4223000
Fax: +254 020 4223001
Email: e.schelling@cgiar.org

Joseph Matere
GIS Information Officer
ASARECA AARNET
ILRI
P.O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254-020-4223000
Fax: +254-020-4223001
Email: j.matere@cgiar.org

Nathaniel K. Mutunji
Project Manager
North-Eastern Pastoral Dev Programme
C/o PVDS Office
P.O. Box 295
Garissa
KENYA
Cell: 0721 202881
Email: mutunjikaingu@yahoo.com

Steve Lenaiyasa
Field Operation Manager
Christina Children Fund
P.O. Box 0800-14038
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254-020 4444890/3
Cell: 0722 721096
Fax: +254-020 4444426
Email: Stepehnl@ccfKENYA.org
Fenke Elskamp  
Development Advisor  
SNV KENYA  
P.O. Box 30776-00100  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 20 3870968  
Fax: +254 20 3872491  
Cell: +254 733 618151/72144732  
Email: felskamp@snvworld.org

Evelyn Koech  
National Food Security Coordinator  
World Vision KENYA  
P.O. Box 50816-00200  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 883652  
Fax: +254 020 883669  
Cell: +254 722 236924  
Email: evelyn_koech@wvi.org

Lui Mutharia  
Pastoralism Advisor  
SNV Portfolio Team, North Arusha  
P.O. Box 13304  
TANZANIA  
Tel: +255 27 250 4709  
Cell: +255 746 887 060  
Email: lmutharia@snvworld.org or lui@wananchi.com

Paul Ngamba  
TEGEMEO Institute of Agricultural Policy & Development  
P.O. Box 204498, 00200  
NAIROBI  
Tel: +254 020 2717818  
Email: pngamba@tegemeo.org

Dr Candace Buzzard  
Deputy Director  
Program Office  
USAID East Africa  
P.O. Box 629  
Village Market 00621  
Nairobi  
Tel: +254 20 862 2501  
Cell: 0724 318 090  
Email: cbuzzard@usaid.gov

Fatuma S. Abdikadir  
National Project Coordinator  
Arid Lands Resource management Project, Office of the President (Special Programmes)  
P.O. Box 53547-00200  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Te: 020-227496/227168  
Cell: 0722 825 255  
Email: alrmphq@africaonline.co.ke  
Or amranfl@icnnect.co.ke

Reuben Lemunyete  
Liaison Officer  
PARIMA project  
P.O. Box 352 Maralal 20600  
KENYA  
Tel: 065 62099  
Email: lemunyete@wananchi.com

Susannah Sallu  
PhD Researcher  
Centre for Environment  
Oxford University  
South Parks Road  
OXI 3QY  
Oxford  
UK  
Tel +44 (0) 7969 163221  
Fax: +44 (0) 1865 275885  
Email: susannah.sallu@ouce.ox.ac.uk
Davis Ikiror  
Manager, South Sudan Program  
Veterinaires San Frontieres – Switzerland (VSF Suisse)  
Marcus Garvey Road  
P.O. Box 25656-00603  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 20 3873632/3861944  
Cell: 0722 806 531/0735 591 011  
Fax: +254 20 3873517  
Email: dikiror@vsfsuisse.org  
dikiror@yahoo.com

Claire Bedelian  
Visiting Scientist  
ILRI  
P. O. Box 30709, 00100 GPO  
Nairobi  
Tel: +254 20 422 3000  
Cell: 0723 312219  
Email: c.bedelian@cgiar.org

Shanko Delelegne  
Head, Pastoral Development Department  
Ministry of Federal Affairs – Ethiopia  
P.O. Box 19871  
Addis Ababa  
ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251 11 5513355  
Cell: +251 0911 698995  
Email: shanko_d@yahoo.com

Jeff Worden  
Graduate Fellow  
ILRI  
P. O. Box 30709, 00100  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 20 422 3000  
Cell: 0733 333 856  
Email: j.worden@cgiar.org

Abdi Alishagah  
Finance and Economic Development  
Advisor to the President’s Office  
Somali Regional State  
Tel: +251 257 561183 812127  
Cell: +251 915 330 129

Shirley Tarawali  
Director, People Livestock and Environment  
ILRI  
P.O. Box 5689  
Addis Ababa  
ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251 11 6466521  
Cell: +254 735 275251  
Email: s.tarawali@cgiar.org

Susanna Thorp  
Director  
WREN Media  
Fressingfield  
Eye, Suffolk UK, IP21 55A  
Tel: +44 4379 586787  
Email: s.thorp@wrenmedia.co.uk

Sadia M Ahmed  
Country Rep  
Somaliland/Somalia  
PENHA  
4630 Abudhabi  
Zip code: 124  
Hargeisa  
SOMALIA  
Tel: +252 2 427170  
Cell: +252 2 427170  
Fax: +252 2 828 359  
Email: penhasld@yahoo.co.uk or sadiama@hotmail.com

Ryan Sheely  
Student  
Yale University/ILRI  
1942 Spit Rock Road  
Lancaster PA 17601  
USA  
Cell:  +1 717 371 2943  
Email: ryan.sheely@yale.edu or ryanmsheely@gmail.com

Lior Weissbrod  
Graduate Student  
Washington University  
St Louis  
USA  
Cell: 0722 535628  
Email: lweissbr@artsci.wustl.edu
Christine Cornelius  
Lead Operations Officer  
World Bank  
Hill Park  
Upper Hill Road  
Nairobi  
Tel: +254 020 322 6425  
Email: ccornelius@worldbank.org

Gilles Stockton  
Regional Livestock Trade specialist  
USAID East Africa  
Regional Economic Growth & Integration  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 8622000  
Cell: +254 723 644 934  
Email: gstockton@usaid.gov

Mohammed Said  
Research Scientist  
ILRI  
P.O. Box 30709-00100  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 422 3000  
Cell: +254 723 716815  
Email: m.said@cgiar.org

Wycliffe K. Mutero  
Head, GIS  
KWS  
P.O. Box 40241-00100  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 600800  
Cell: +254 722 245921  
Fax: +254 020 603792  
Email: muterow@kws.org

Ben ole Koissaba  
Coordinator- Maa civil society forum  
MPIDO  
P.O. Box 439  
Narok  
KENYA  
Cell: +254 722 871723  
Email: bkoissaba@yahoo.com

Rose Jeptoo  
Programme Assistant  
European Commission  
P.O. Box 66325, 00800  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 271 8186  
Cell: +254 722 758 030  
Fax: +254 020 2724657

Fredrick Onyango Aloo  
Livestock Production and Marketing Export  
AU- IBAR  
North Eastern Pastoral Development Programme  
P.O. Box 295  
Garissa  
KENYA  
Email: fdkaloo@yahoo.com

Hebutamu Teka  
Commissioner  
Oromia Pastoral Area  
Development Commission  
Tel: +251 911 233628  
Fax: +251 11229166167  
Email: habtamuteka@yahoo.com

Aliye Hussein  
Director General  
Oromiya Agricultural Research Institute (OARI)  
P.O. Box 16695  
Addis Ababa  
ETHIOPIA  
Tel: +251 118 7346  
Cell: +251 911840465  
Fax: +251 11229166/67  
Email: asoba_a@yahoo.com

Sospeter O Nyamwaro  
Senior Research Scientist  
KARI – TRC  
P.O. Box 362  
Kikuyu 00902  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 2700604/654  
Cell: +254 723850587  
Email: nyamwaro2005@yahoo.cm or nyamwaro@kari-trc.org
Margaret A. Rugadya
Manager, Policy Analysis Unit
Associates for Development
P.O. Box 595
Kampala
UGANDA
Tel: +256 41 541988
Cell: +256 772 497145
Email: afdresearch@yahoo.com or afd@africaonline.co.ug

Peter Little
Professor and Chair
Dept of Anthropology
Laffenty Hall
University of Kentucky
Lexington, 40506-0024
Tel: +1 859 257 6923
Fax: +1 859 323 1959
Email: pdlitt1@pop.uky.edu

Tanja van de Linde
Africa Area Education Advisor
Save the Children – USA
P.O. Box 387
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
Tel: +251 11 467 1067/8
Fax: +251 11 4654 368
Email: tvandelinde@savethechildrenusa-et.org

Nathaniel K Mutunji
Project Manager
North Pastoral Development Program
AU-IBAR
C/O PDVS office
P.O. Box 295
Garissa
KENYA
Cell: +254 721 202881
Email: mutunjikaingu@yahoo.com

Michael Ochieng Odhiambo
Executive Director
Reconcile
P.O. Box 7150-20110
Nakuru
KENYA
Tel: +254 051 2211046
Cell: +254 722 259 325
Fax: +254 051 2211045
Email: ekmoo@africaonline.co.ke

Iloma Glucks
Program Manager
VSF Suisse
P.O. Box 25656, 00603
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254 020 3873632
Fax: +254 020 387 3517
Cell: +254 733 883876
iglucks@vs-suisse.org

Joseph N. Kamande
Senior Livestock Development Officer
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Dev
Range Management
P.O. Box 34188
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254 020 2722637
Fax: +254 020 2722405
Cell: +254 720 436094

Mario Younan
Somalia Program Manager
VSF – Germany
P.O. Box 25653-00603
Nairobi
KENYA
Tel: +254 020 3870387
Cell: +254 723 857470
Email: younan@vsfg.org
Gucuter Hartmann  
Program Coordinator  
VSF –G  
P.O. Box 25653-00603  
Nairobi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 020 3870378/3873676  
Fax: +254 020 3873662  
Cell: +254 721 258641  
Email: Hartmann@vsfg.org

Mohamed Kunaye  
Chairman/Director  
Shifacoder  
Shrimbiir Fatuma Community Development Organization  
P.O. Box 451  
Elwak, Mandera  
KENYA  
Cell: +254 720 952965/734 894892  
Email: shifcodor@yahoo.com

Stanley Kimaren ole Riamiy  
Program Coordinator  
The Touch of Line Integral Development Program (TOLIP)  
P.O. Box 375  
Narok  
KENYA  
Cell: +254 722 300540  
Email: tolip2@yahoo.com or kimaren@yahoo.com

Joseph M Mosabi  
Animal Health Expert  
AU-IBAR –NEPDP Project  
P.O. Box 295  
Garissa  
KENYA  
Cell: +254 722 885110  
Email: imosabi@yahoo.com

Ahmed Maalim Mohamed  
Science Coordinator  
Millenium Village Project  
Dertu Research Village  
P.O. Box 958  
Garissa  
KENYA  
Cell: +254 721 626499  
Email: amohamed@icraf.org or maalimm4@yahoo.com

Sophia Geidi  
Teacher  
Northern Environmental Agency  
P.O. Box 213  
Wajir  
KENYA  
Cell: +254 720 972 107  
Email: necaipo2004@yahoo.com

Joseph Marete  
Senior Assistant Director of Vet Services  
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development  
Kabete Vet Labs  
Private Bag 00625  
Kangemi  
KENYA  
Tel: +254 20 631284  
Cell: +254 721 360264  
Email: director@dvskabete.go.ke
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...”

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...”
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...”

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.
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*

   **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…”  

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...”

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.
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.

P*resented 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.”


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.


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.*

   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

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.”

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.

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.

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.

32. Welfare Dynamics in Rural Kenya and Madagascar
February 2006
Barrett, Christopher B., Paswel Phiri Marenya, 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.
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.
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 Aryeeetey
- [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
- [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 Emana, 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 Onchoko 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, Bezabi Emana (Ph.D), Waktone Tiki

• **Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty**
  K. Homwood, 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**
  Fekadu Beyene

• **Empirical Forecasting of Slow-Onset Disasters for Improved Emergency Response: An Application to Kenya’s Arid Lands**
  Andrew G. Mude, Christopher B. Barrett, John McPeak, Robert Kaitho, Patti Kristjanson

• **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

• **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**  
  Ced Hesse and Michael Ochieng Odhiambo

**Conference Papers:**

• **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

• **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

• **Livelihood Diversification in Borana Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia—Prospects and Challenges**  
  Kejela Gemtessa, Bezabih Emana, and Waktole Tiki

• **Longitudinal Analysis of the Impact of Land Privatization on Samburu Pastoralist Livelihood Strategies: 2000-2005**  
  Carolyn K. Lesorogol

• **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
• Influencing and Developing Good Policy in Early Childhood Development (ECD) amongst Pastoralist Communities in East Africa: The Case of Samburu in Kenya
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
Hassan Sachedina

• Livelihood Choices and Returns among Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Kenya
M. Radeny, D. Nkedianye, P. Kristjanson, and M. Herrero

• Pastoralists Preferences for Cattle Traits: Letting Them Be Heard
Emily Ouma, Awudu Abdulai and Adam Drucker

• 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

• 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
S.O. Nyamwaro, G.A. Murilla, M.O.K. Mochabo and K.B. Wanjala

• 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, Patti Kristjansen

• Property Rights among Afar Pastoralists of Northeastern Ethiopia: Forms, Changes and Conflicts
Bekele Hundie

• Maasai Pastoralists: Diversification and Poverty
K. Homewood, E. Coast, S. Kiruswa, S. Serneels, M. Thompson, and P. Trench

• 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
Ced Hesse and Michael Ochieng Odhiambo
• Collective Action and Informal Institutions: The Case of Agropastoralists of Eastern Ethiopia
Fekadu Beyene
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. **Lyibert, 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  

9. Osterloh, Sharon M. and Christopher B. Barrett  
Forthcoming  
The Unfulfilled Promise of Microfinance in Kenya: The KDA Experience  

10. Glick, Peter and François Roubaud  
December 2006  
Export Processing Zone Expansion in Madagascar: What are the Labor Market and Gender Impacts?  

11. Stifel, David C. and Jean-Claude Randrianarisoa  
December 2006  
Agricultural Policy Impact Analysis: A Seasonal Multi-Market Model for Madagascar  
In Journal of Policy Modeling 28(9):1023-1027, 2006

12. Bellemare, Marc F. and Christopher B. Barrett  
May 2006  
An Ordered Tobit of Market Participation: Evidence from Kenya and Ethiopia  
In American Journal of Agricultural Economics 88(2):324-337

13. Duclos, Jean-Yves, David E. Sahn and Stephen D. Younger  
April 2006  
Robust Multidimensional Spatial Poverty Comparisons in Ghana, Madagascar, and Uganda  
In World Bank Economic Review 20(1):91-113

14. Glick, Peter and David E. Sahn  
February 2006  
The Demand for Primary Schooling in Madagascar: Price, Quality, and the Choice Between Public and Private Providers  
In Journal of Development Economics 79(1):118-145

15. Barrett, Christopher B., Michael R. Carter and Peter D. Little  
February 2006  
Understanding and Reducing Persistent Poverty in Africa  
In Journal of Development Studies 42(2): 167-177, lead article
16. Carter, Michael R. and Christopher B. Barrett  
   February 2006  
   The Economics of Poverty Traps and Persistent Poverty: An Asset-Based Approach  
   In Journal of Development Studies 42(2):178-199

17. Barrett, Christopher B., Paswel Phiri Marenya, John McPeak, Bart Minten, Festus Murithi, Willis Oluoch-Kosura, Frank Place, Jean Claude Randrianarisoa, Jhon Rasambainarivo and Justine Wangila  
   February 2006  
   Welfare Dynamics in Rural Kenya and Madagascar  
   In Journal of Development Studies 42(2): 248-277

18. Barrett, Christopher B. and Brent M. Swallow  
   January 2006  
   Fractal Poverty Traps  
   In World Development 34(1):1-15

19. Leibbrandt, Murray, Laura Poswell, Pranushka Naidoo, Matthew Welch and Ingrid Woolard  
   2006  
   Measuring Recent Changes in South African Inequality and Poverty Using 1996 and 2001 Census Data  

20. Rospabe, Sandrine and Harris Selod  
   2006  
   Does City Structure Cause Unemployment? The Case Study of Cape Town  

21. Meth, Charles  
   2006  
   Half Measures: The ANC’s Unemployment and Poverty Reduction Targets  

22. Posel, Dorrit and Daniela Casale  
   2006  
   Internal Labour Migration and Household Poverty in Post-Apartheid South Africa  

23. Demombynes, Gabriel and Berk Özler  
   2006  
   Crime and Local Inequality in South Africa  
24. van der Berg, Servaas
   2006
   Public Spending and the Poor Since the Transition to Democracy

25. Hoogeveen, Johannes G. and Berk Özler
   2006
   Not Separate, Not Equal: Poverty and Inequality in Post-Apartheid South Africa

26. May, Julian
   2006
   Persistent Poverty, Asset Accumulation and Shocks in South Africa: Evidence from KwaZulu-Natal

27. Edwards, Lawrence
   2006
   Trade Liberalisation and Labour Demand in South Africa during the 1990s

28. Bhorat, Haroon and Oosthuizen, Morné
   2006

29. Fedderke, Johannes
   2006
   From Chimera to Prospect: Toward an Understanding of the South African Growth Absence

30. Oosthuizen, Morné and Haroon Bhorat
    2006
    The Post-Apartheid South African Labour Market

118
31. Glick, Peter and Mamisoa Razakamanantsoa
   October 2005
   The Distribution of Education and Health Services in Madagascar over the 1990s: Increasing Progressivity in an Era of Low Growth
   In Journal of African Economies doi:10.1093/jae/eji026

32. Sahn, David E. and Stephen D. Younger
   August 2005
   Improvements in Children’s Health: Does Inequality Matter?
   In The Journal of Economic Inequality 3(2):125-143

33. Glick, Peter
   August 1, 2005
   In Evaluation Review 29(4):331-357

34. Barrett, Christopher B.
   February 2005
   Rural Poverty Dynamics: Development Policy Implications
   In Reshaping Agriculture’s Contributions to Society
   David Colman and Nick Vink, eds.
   Oxford: Blackwell, 2005

35. Glick, Peter and David E. Sahn
   February 2005
   Intertemporal Female Labor Force Behavior in a Developing Country: What Can We Learn from a Limited Panel?

36. Barrett, Christopher B. and John G. McPeak
   2005
   Poverty Traps and Safety Nets

37. Barrett, Christopher B.
   2005
   Rural Poverty Dynamics: Development Policy Implications
   In Reshaping Agriculture’s Contributions to Society, David Colman and Nick Vink (eds.), Oxford: Blackwell, 2005

38. Barrett, Christopher B.
   2005
   On the Relevance of Identities, Communities, Groups and Networks to the Economics of Poverty Alleviation
   In The Social Economics of Poverty: Identities, Groups, Communities and Networks, Christopher B. Barrett (ed.), London: Routledge, 2005
39. Barrett, Christopher B.
2005
Smallholder Identities and Social Networks: The Challenge of Improving Productivity and Welfare
In *The Social Economics of Poverty: Identities, Groups, Communities and Networks*, Christopher B. Barrett (ed.), London: Routledge, 2005

40. Sahn, David E. and Stephen D. Younger
2004
Growth and Poverty Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa: Macroeconomic Adjustment and Beyond
In *Journal of African Economies* 13(90001):i66-i95

41. Barrett, Christopher B., Christine M. Moser, Oloro V. McHugh and Joeli Barison
November 2004
Better Technology, Better Plots or Better Farmers? Identifying Changes In Productivity And Risk Among Malagasy Rice Farmers
In *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 86(4):869-888 (November)

42. Barrett, Christopher B. and Winnie K. Luseno
August 2004
Decomposing Producer Price Risk: An Analysis of Livestock Markets in Northern Kenya
In *Food Policy* 29(4):393-405

43. Barrett, Christopher B.
2004
Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Analyzing Poverty Dynamics

44. Sahn, David E. and David C. Stifel
2003
Urban-Rural Inequality in Africa
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  

Heterogeneous Wealth Dynamics: On the Roles of Risk and Ability (Paulo Santos and Christopher B. Barrett)  
June 2006  

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  
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