Change and continuity in rural Ethiopia
1994 (and before) to 2013 (and beyond):
a longitudinal study of twenty communities
using complexity methods

ESRC Seminar Series: Complexity and Method in Social Sciences: an Interdisciplinary Approach
No 3. Qualitative Complexity? The value of metaphor and qualitative method in complexity
University of Warwick, 7 November 2014
The WIDE research: 1994/5, 2003 and 2009-2013

• **WIDE1 1994/5** (Bevan, Pankhurst + Ethiopian social scientists)
  – Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University and Department of Anthropology at University of Addis Ababa funded by Overseas Development Administration
  – Village Studies to complement a panel Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS six rounds 1994-2009) launched in **15 communities** selected by economists as exemplars of Ethiopia’s main rural livelihood systems

• **WIDE2 2003** (Bevan and Pankhurst + Ethiopian social scientists)
  – Funded as part of the 5-year ESRC Wellbeing in Developing Countries (Development Studies) research programme at University of Bath: **20 communities** (15 from 1995 + 5)

• **WIDE3 2009-2013** (Bevan, Pankhurst and Dom + Ethiopian social scientists)
  – Funded by contributions to a World Bank Trust Fund by UK, Holland and Canada
  – All **20 communities** in three stages: 2010 (6); 2011/12 (8) 2013 (6)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNITY</th>
<th>FIELD-WORK</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>LIVELIHOOD BASE*</th>
<th>IDENTITY GROUPS</th>
<th>REGION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gara Godo</td>
<td>Late 2011</td>
<td>Remotish but new municipality</td>
<td>Drought-prone &amp; highly-populated; gardens – cash-crop coffee, root crops, fruit &amp; vegetables; other land grain; PSNP</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  2 religions</td>
<td>SNNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aze Debo’a</td>
<td>Late 2011</td>
<td>Near zone town but remotish</td>
<td>Drought-prone &amp; highly-populated; gardens – cash-crop coffee, root crops, fruit &amp; vegetables; also grain; migration; PSNP</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  1 religion</td>
<td>SNNP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luqa</td>
<td>Late 2011</td>
<td>Very remote</td>
<td>Vulnerable pastoralist + small irrigation + Emergency Food Aid (EFA)</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  2 religions</td>
<td>SNNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do’oma</td>
<td>Late 2011</td>
<td>Nr wereda town but very remote</td>
<td>Vulnerable cereal + some irrigation + migration + PSNP</td>
<td>3 ethnicities  2 religions</td>
<td>SNNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adele Keke</td>
<td>Late 2011</td>
<td>Near rapidly expanding Haramaya &amp; on main road</td>
<td>Cash-crop chat [some exported to the Gulf] + vulnerable cereal; irrigation + PSNP; commuting for urban work</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  1 religion</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gelcha</td>
<td>Late 2011</td>
<td>Near town &amp; main road but remote</td>
<td>Pastoralist in transition + small irrigation + PSNP</td>
<td>3 ethnicities  2 religions</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korodegaga</td>
<td>Early 2010</td>
<td>Remotish</td>
<td>Vulnerable cereal + some irrigation + migration + PSNP</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  1 religion</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shumsheha</td>
<td>Late 2011</td>
<td>Peri-urbanish - near Lalibela town</td>
<td>Vulnerable cereal - sorghum, teff, beans, some irrigation + migration + PSNP</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  2 religions</td>
<td>Amhara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dinki</td>
<td>Early 2010</td>
<td>Quite remote</td>
<td>Vulnerable cereal + some irrigation + migration + EFA</td>
<td>2 ethnicities  2 religions</td>
<td>Amhara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geblen</td>
<td>Early 2010</td>
<td>Quite remote</td>
<td>Livestock – central role but vulnerable to drought; vulnerable cereal + a little irrigation + migration + PSNP</td>
<td>2 ethnicities  2 religions</td>
<td>Tigray</td>
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<td>Harresaw</td>
<td>Late 2011</td>
<td>Quite remote</td>
<td>Vulnerable cereal + some irrigation + migration + PSNP</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  1 religion</td>
<td>Tigray</td>
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**INDEPENDENT ECONOMIES IN AREAS WITH ADEQUATE RAIN**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNITY</th>
<th>FIELD-WORK</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>LIVELIHOOD BASE*</th>
<th>IDENTITY GROUPS</th>
<th>REGION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girir</td>
<td>Early 2010</td>
<td>Outskirts of wereda town but remotish</td>
<td>Highly populated; gardens - enset + cash-crop chat &amp; eucalyptus+ migration</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  4 religions</td>
<td>SNNP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adado</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Quite remote</td>
<td>Gardens: cash-crop coffee, enset, barley, maize + migration</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  1 religions</td>
<td>SNNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turufa</td>
<td>Early 2010</td>
<td>Peri-urban - increasingly near to expanding Shashemene</td>
<td>Food surplus &amp; cash crop potatoes &amp; grain; commuting for urban work</td>
<td>5+ ethnicities  4 religions</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirba</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Industrialising - on main highway between Bishoftu and Mojo – 20km to each</td>
<td>Food surplus + cash crop grain (tef, wheat) + commuting + migration</td>
<td>1 ethnicity; 3 religions</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oda Dawata</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>On main road between Adama and Asela</td>
<td>Food surplus + cash crop potatoes &amp; wheat + migration</td>
<td>1 ethnicity, 3 religions</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oda Haro</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Remotish – 16 km east of Bako</td>
<td>Food surplus + cash crop grain (maize+), oilseed, peppers, chat in 2003 + migration</td>
<td>2+ ethnicities; 3 religions</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somodo</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Peri-urban – 5 km from main road Jimma-Gambella; 20 km from wereda town</td>
<td>Food surplus + cash crop coffee, chat, and grain in 2003 + migration</td>
<td>2+ ethnicities; 5 religions</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kormagefia</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Peri-urbanish - near Debre Berhan town</td>
<td>Livestock – central role. In good years some crops sold for cash - barley, beans, wheat + commuting + migration</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  1 religion</td>
<td>Amhara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yetmen</td>
<td>Early 2010</td>
<td>On allweather road but remotish</td>
<td>Food surplus + cash crop grain; new irrigated vegetables; migration</td>
<td>1 ethnicity  1 religion</td>
<td>Amhara</td>
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</table>
Complexity and the WIDE study 1994-2013

• Understanding of the social world as constituted through time by co-evolving inter-secting dynamic open complex systems

• WIDE 3 - an experiment in applied social science: attempt to influence the impact of the incompatible dominant mental models of the Ethiopian government (authoritarian developmental state) and aid donors (economic neo-liberalism, democracy)

• Co-evolving complex systems involved in the WIDE story:
  
  • Co-evolving academic discipline eco-systems – economics, sociology and ‘development studies’ 1994-2014
  
  • Co-evolving policy ecosystems – Ethiopian government and donors based in Addis Ababa 2009-2014
  
  • 20 Ethiopian rural community systems co-evolving with encompassing, nested and inter-secting systems <1994-2013 and beyond
  
  • Within the communities – co-evolving development intervention systems – e.g. infrastructure, health, food aid, agriculture, local government etc
Very brief political history of Ethiopia

- **Imperial state 1890s-1974:** 1896 Italians Emperor Menelik II defeats the Italians at the battle of Adwa; Ethiopia did not become a colony; Menelik leads imperial expansion by ‘Abyssinia’ to south, west and east

- Haile Selassie became Regent in 1916 and Emperor 1930 – 74; 1936-41 Italian invasion; some state-led modernisation; 1973/4 famine; 1974 military coup

- **Military/socialist regime 1974-1991:** political terror; Mengistu Haile Mariam leader 1977; support from the Soviet Union; land nationalised, agriculture collectivised, clamp down on religion, equality for women etc; famine 1984; overthrown by rebel factions led by Tigrayans 1991

- **Revolutionary socialism/Developmental state 1991 →:** EPRDF, Meles Zenawi Tigrayan 1991-2012 (died); ethnic federalism 1995; Eritrea war 1998-2000; religious freedom; political control with hiccup in 2005 elections; developmental state ideology; Hailemariam Desalegn (not Tigrayan) PM 2012
• 2002/3 Ethiopia entered an (ongoing) period of rapid ‘modernisation’
  – 2002-5 The first donor-supported ‘poverty reduction strategy paper’
  – 2005-15 PASDEP; GTP
  – 2015-20 Growth and Transformation Plan II currently being designed

• Increasingly penetrating economic, social, cultural and political interventions in rural communities

• 2014 estimated population 99 million; an estimated 25,000 rural ‘communities’

**Figure 1. Ethiopia: GDP per capita**
(in constant 2010 birr)

**Figure 2. Ethiopia: Poverty Headcount Ratio at US$1.25 a day (PPP)**
(in percent of population)

Source: IMF Staff Estimates.
Source: World Development Indicators, WB.
Development of the complexity methodology and case-based methods

- In the later 1980s development economists joined mainstream neo-classical economics developing new techniques for modelling and econometrics based on regression analyses (mainly of household surveys)

- This move was accompanied by the social construction of two approaches to the study of development – development studies pursued by ‘non-economists’ and development economics pursued by ‘scientists’; this was associated with the domination of development research budgets by economists

- As the only ‘non-economist’ working at the CSAE I decided to try to develop an alternative well-founded empirical methodology for development studies

- Main sources over the years:
  - complexity theory: Byrne 1998 and subsequent articles and books; Cilliers 1998, Smith and Jenks 2007; Byrne & Callaghan 2013
  - case-based methods - ESRSC seminar Focusing on the Case 2004-5 (led by Byrne & Olsen), Byrne and Ragin 2009
  - complexity and policy – Byrne 2011; Room 2011 & 2014
Research domain
Research questions

Meta-theory
Ideology
Ontology
Epistemology

Data-making methods
Research instrument design
Fieldworker training
Respondent choice
Data recording

Database

Real world research arena

Fieldwork process

Theorising
Substantive theory
Theoretical frameworks

Interpretation & analysis
Case descriptions
Case comparisons
Case trajectories

Research answers
Empirical conclusions
New frameworks
Substantive hypotheses
New questions

Theorising
Rhetoric
Praxis-oriented

Praxis

Foundations of knowledge framework, 2007
Ontological realism

- reality independent of observers exists
- three levels - real (potential generative mechanisms), actual, empirical

Geologically and geographically organised planet Earth has a path-dependent history going back to the Big Bang; it is comprised of open and co-evolving complex systems made up of material components at different levels and depends on the sun for energy.

Complex social systems are structured; they are energised by human agents and material, social and cultural non-human ‘actants’ some of which are embodied in people.

Agents – are different kinds of socio-biological people with human needs.

They are born fe/male, and mature and die in socio-geographic contexts in a historical period; they co-evolve with the households, communities, landscapes, countries, world and other complex systems in which they live.

Agents can only operate in and through structures and complex structures are evolved through the actions of agents.
Meta-theory: epistemology and ideology

• Knowledge is imbricated in historically-changing complex systems, so that what we can know is contingent and provisional, pertaining to the context we are working in

• System boundaries are simultaneously a function of the activity of the system and the way it is framed by the researcher (Cilliers)

• Different descriptions of a complex systems decompose it in different ways (Cilliers)

• Data are traces of the passage of systems through time (Byrne)

• Complex systems ‘are’ cases (Byrne, Castellani)

• Ideological commitment to empirical research aimed at being
  – Relevant for improving the life chances of poorest and most vulnerable
  – Scientifically sound
  – Of use to policy-makers and practitioners at all levels
Research domain & questions

Research domain - modernisation, continuity and change in Ethiopia’s rural communities since 1991 with a focus on the roles played by development interventions since 2003

Research questions

1. Key features of the communities at the time of the research
2. Continuities and changes since the mid-1990s
3. Longer-term community trajectories - where have they come from and where might they be going in the next few years?
4. Differences made to community trajectories by development interventions since 2003
5. How did impacts of interventions vary among different types of community and why?
6. How social interactions, relationships and processes across the development interface affected the implementation and achievements of government & donor programmes
7. Impacts of modernisation as a whole, and recent development interventions in particular, on the lives of the different kinds of people who live in the communities?
8. How did what happened fit with government and donor models of how development should happen?
Theoretical approach to the communities

Five synchronic perspectives on the communities

• The material system of place and people:
  – non-human actants include the topography, weather, trees, mosquitoes, livestock, buildings etc (next slide)

• Five inter-secting functional sub-systems - domains of power which are simultaneously fields of action
  – livelihoods
  – lives – human re/pro/duction
  – society – social re/pro/duction
  – culture - ideas
  – politics

• Structures of durable inequality – class, status, power & elite formation

• Nested sub-systems:
  – households
  – people - agents with social positions and personal histories (following slide)
Theoretical approach to the communities (2)

• Inequalities among households places them differently in community structures

• Different kinds of people are differentially active in the different domains
  – Genderage differences
  – Household wealth/poverty differences
  – Other locally salient differences
The functional sub-systems and their extra-community links

Human reproduction
- Households/parents
- Relatives & neighbours
- Traditional healers
- CIOs
- Govt health services
- Schools
- Religious organisations

Ideas
- Community conservatives
- Community radicals
- Church/Moslem incomers
- EPRDF
- Media; diasporas

Livelihoods
- Smallholders
- Traders, brokers, businessmen in and outside community
- Co-operatives
- Investors
- Extension workers

Governance
- Wereda govt and party officials
- Kebele admin and party officials
- Elders, other customary leaders
- Land-owning household heads

Wider social networks
- Kin networks
- Neighbour networks
- Friendship networks
- Community-initiated organisations
- Religious organisations

Social reproduction
- NGOs

Government
- Non-Got political actors
- Religious actors
- Media, academic s etc

International

Government head

Private (including informal) sector
- NGOs
- Wider social networks

Private (including informal) sector

NGOs

Wider social networks

Community context
Human reproduction: domain of power and field of action

Governance: domain of power and field of action

Ideas: domain of power and field of action

Livelihoods: domain of power and field of action

Extra-household social reproduction: domain of power and field of action

Inter-sections among households, people and the functional sub-systems

Government

Non-Government political actors

Religious actors

International actors

Government

Private (including informal) sector

NGOs

Non-Government organisations

Private (including informal) sector

Wider social networks

Community context

Community

Government

Private (including informal) sector

NGOs

Wider social networks

Intersections among households, people and the functional sub-systems
Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions

- Since the early 2000s rural and pastoralist communities throughout Ethiopia have experienced accelerating processes of change in all dimensions of life.

- When considering a particular intervention - all sorts of other things are going on (including other interventions).
Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions
Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions

**Top-down Interventions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Etc</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals</td>
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<td>Purposes</td>
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<td>Outputs</td>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>Outputs</td>
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<tr>
<td>targets – M &amp; E</td>
<td>targets – M &amp; E</td>
<td>targets – M &amp; E</td>
<td>targets – M &amp; E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities – implementation manuals</td>
<td>Activities – implementation manuals</td>
<td>Activities – implementation manuals</td>
<td>Activities – implementation manuals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assumptions</td>
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</table>

**Local repertoires under pressure**

- **DISCONNECT IN AIMS AND ASSUMPTIONS**
  - History
  - Future
  - Modern repertoires
  - Customary repertoires
  - Modern repertoires
  - Government ideological repertoire
  - Modern proselytising religions
  - Identity political organisations
  - Donor ideological repertoires
  - Customary repertoires
  - Globalising cultures

- **Future**
Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions

- When an intervention is implemented in a community there are complex social interactions.
- What ensues is usually rather different from what was planned.
Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions

During Stage 3 from the data we made a list of 103 interventions potentially entering rural communities in 2013.
From theoretical frameworks to database:
who to ask what, how and when and how to record the answers
Assembling data traces of complex system trajectories

• Variate list, designing modules, training researchers, production of report documents (next slide)

• Castellani– data-making process is iterative, evolving and dynamic – pushing the database to grow and change as frameworks are applied

• Questions and methods in WIDE3 Stage 1 were informed by the research conducted in WIDE1 and WIDE2

• Experiences during earlier WIDE3 Stages were used to make improvements to later ones

• In each of the three Stages of WIDE3 there were two separate fieldwork visits with the second designed in the light of learning from the first
The WIDE3 Stage 3 research modules

- Produced list of variates to be traced relating to the 5 fields of action
- Modules in the form of structured protocols to guide interviews
- Variate list used in the design of the modules
- 1 male and 1 female research officer in each community
- Fieldwork notes written up in structured report documents matching the modules
Interpretation and analysis

• Narratives
  – Writing of individual community cases studies ordered under four main headings (the community as a whole, households, structures of inequality, and fields of action/domains of power) with detailed sub-headings
  – Narratives describing long-term trajectories of each of the communities; identification of changes of control parameters since 1995 and ongoing contextual changes to take the narrative into the future

• Case comparisons
  – Synchronic comparative analysis: began in de-briefing workshops for research officers and taken forward in the dissemination workshops on different topics
  – Developed comparable matrices for each of the communities for each of the WIDE stages
  – One aim to identify common mechanisms as well as differences associated with different types of community
  – Also used to identify changes through time in one community and compare sectoral policies and changes across sites
Writing the final report (Stage 2): compressing the data
Different types of research answer

- Empirical conclusions
- New theoretical frameworks
- New substantive theorising
- New research methods
- New questions/angles
Empirical conclusions: communities on the edge of change 2010/12

- **Good agricultural potential**
  - Turufe
  - Adele Keke
  - Shumsheha

- **Pastoralist – drought-prone and aid-dependent**
  - Aze Debo’a
  - Harresaw

- **Agriculturalist – drought-prone & aid-dependent**
  - Gelcha
  - Do’oma
  - Koro-degaga

- **Structural change**
  - Suburbanisation
  - International migration

2010
- Shashemene
- Haramaya
- Lalibela
- South Africa
- The Gulf
- R Awash
- Two rivers
- R Awash
Empirical conclusions: communities on the same path 2010/12

- Structural reproduction
  - Good economic growth
    - Yetmen: 2010, Small town on road expanding
    - Girar: 2010, Suburbanisation
    - Gara Godo
  - Core livelihood stasis
    - Dinki: 2010, New municipality
  - Core livelihood decline
    - Luqa: New highway - new town?
    - Geblen: Growing illegal migration

Pastoralist – drought-prone and aid-dependent
Agriculturalist - drought-prone & aid-dependent
New theoretical frameworks

Example: framework for comparing intervention design & implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development intervention processes</th>
<th>Theory of change in design</th>
<th>Implementation realities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social construction planning</td>
<td>Roles of implementers, beneficiaries etc</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Material infrastructure &amp; inputs</td>
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<td>Systems, rules and routines</td>
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<td>Time-frame for activities, inputs, outcomes</td>
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<td>Social mechanisms for influencing the behaviour of beneficiaries and other community members</td>
<td>Legislation and administrative fiat</td>
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<td>Material &amp; status incentives</td>
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<td>Targets</td>
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<td>Threats, fines &amp; imprisonment</td>
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<td>‘Awaring’ and training</td>
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<td>Dialogue and participation</td>
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<td>Targeting models, learning by doing &amp; copying</td>
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<td>Organising and mobilising pressure from others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social mechanisms for influencing the behaviour of intervention implementers</td>
<td>Instructions</td>
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<td>Targets &amp; reporting</td>
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<td>Opportunities for training</td>
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<td>Promotion and demotion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td>Place outcomes</td>
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<td>People outcomes</td>
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<td>Functional sub-system outcomes</td>
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<td>Collective responses to the interventions</td>
<td>Co-operation</td>
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<td>Resistance</td>
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<td>Complexity</td>
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<td>Control parameter areas</td>
<td>Parameters identified as potentially important for the communities studied</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Internal parameters</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Terrain, settlement, climate, ecology</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Remoteness - connections with wider world</td>
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<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>Current human resources &amp; aspirations, well-/ill-being, actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>The state of the local human re/pro/duction system</td>
<td>Human re/pro/duction institutions, demography</td>
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<td>The state of the local economy</td>
<td>Farming system</td>
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<td>Livelihood diversification</td>
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<td>Economic institutions</td>
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<td>Social integration</td>
<td>Community fault-lines &amp; organised collective agency</td>
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<td>Cultural integration</td>
<td>Cultural repertoires of ideas</td>
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<td>Political integration</td>
<td>Government-society relations &amp; political settlement</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contextual parameters</strong></td>
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<td>External aspects of inter-secting functional systems</td>
<td>E.g. market systems, education systems, wider religious systems, clan organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Encompassing meso systems</td>
<td>State of meso system: economy, society, culture, politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Encompassing macro systems</td>
<td>State of country and global systems: economy, society, culture, politics</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
New questions/angles

- Example - community variates can be defined as complex systems/cases e.g. irrigation, migration, roads, livelihood diversification, cash crop export (example from Stage 2)

- These different types of cash crop have different value chains linking communities to different commodity systems
Engaging with policymakers to inform praxis

• **Aims**
  - to give them some understanding of the people and societies they are targeting with interventions
  - to describe the problems faced by women, young people, children, and all poor, vulnerable and excluded people, and the effects (or lack of effects) of their interventions on them
  - to describe how interventions in the different sectors were playing out in different contexts
  - to show how different types of community are facing different kinds of futures in the context of extremely rapid modernisation of agriculture, urbanisation, and industrialisation in some parts of the country
  - to show government and donors planning for the next 5 years what is possible and not possible in the future for the different kinds of rural community so they can select, target and design their interventions more effectively

• **Means**
  - Rapid Briefing Notes, reports, academic papers circulated to Worknet (c100)
  - Meetings with government and donor policymakers (next slide)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Research stage</th>
<th>Engagement with government and donors during WIDE3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov-Dec 2009</td>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td>Workshops and meetings to present the research Stage 1 plan and consult on key topics of interest, with <strong>4 donor groups</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2010</td>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td>Presentation of early findings from Stage 1 to the Netherlands Embassy, at their request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2010</td>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td>Dissemination meetings/workshops on Stage 1 main findings for discussion, with <strong>6 donor groups</strong> specialising in different sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2011</td>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>Consultation meetings to present Stage 2 plan and consult on key topics of relevance, with <strong>7 donor groups</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>Stages 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Dissemination workshop convened by EDRI for government officials from various agencies, to present the Stage 1 findings and plan for Stage 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Stages 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Meeting with Dr Abraham Tekeste, State Minister MOFED, to present WIDE3 Stage 1 key findings and Stage 2 plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2012</td>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>Dissemination meetings/workshops on Stage 2 main findings for discussion, with <strong>6 donor groups</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2012</td>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>Dissemination workshop convened by EDRI for government officials from various agencies, to present Stage 2 preliminary findings and plan for Stage 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb/March 2013</td>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>Consultation meetings to present Stage 3 and consult on key topics of relevance, with <strong>2 donor groups</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>Stages 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>Focusing on Stage 2 findings and ongoing Stage 3 research with DFID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>Dissemination meetings/workshops on Stage 3 findings from first fieldwork with a view to inform second, gap-filling fieldwork, 3 groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>Stages 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>Meeting with Dr Abraham Tekeste, State Minister MOFED, and Ato Tefera Deribeaw, Minister of Agriculture (separately) to present Stage 2 &amp; Stage 3 main/preliminary findings and the discussion brief process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>High Level Discussion Forum on Policy Implications of WIDE3 research findings – with senior government officials including GTPII lead designer focusing on five topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>Discussion Forum on WIDE3 briefs – with World Bank and other donors</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Acknowledgements

• Alula Pankhurst, Catherine Dom, a multitude of other researchers in Ethiopia and the UK, and the men, women, youth and children who answered the questions.

• Photographs by Alula Pankhurst

References

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