Change and continuity in rural Ethiopia 1994 (and before) to 2013 (and beyond):
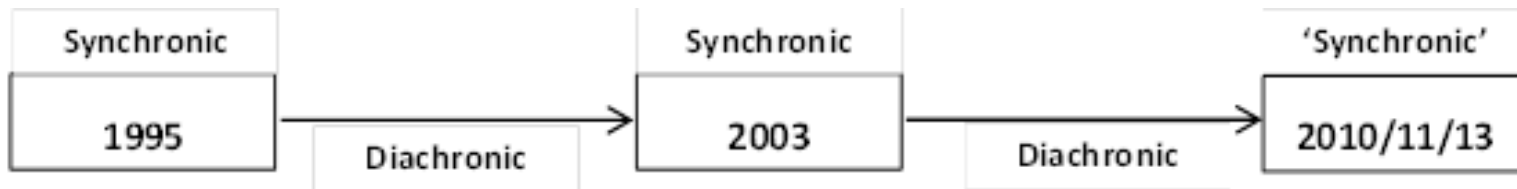
a longitudinal study of twenty communities using complexity methods
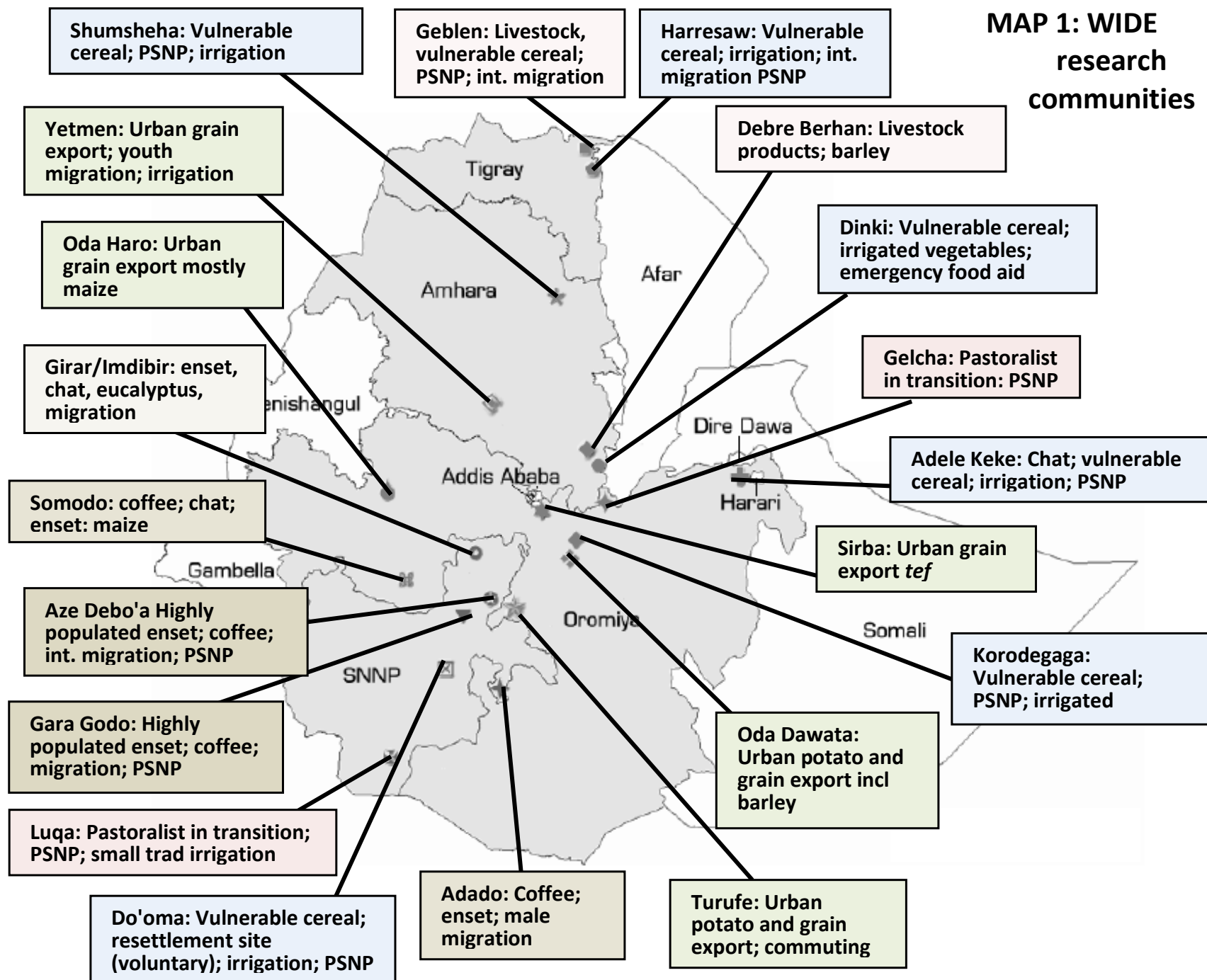
The WIDE research: 1994/5, 2003 and 2009-2013

- **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)

Synchronic		Synchronic		'Synchronic'
1995	Diachronic	2003	Diachronic	2010/11/13

MAP 1: WIDE research communities

Shumsheha: Vulnerable cereal; PSNP; irrigation

Geblen: Livestock, vulnerable cereal; PSNP; int. migration

Harresaw: Vulnerable cereal; irrigation; int. migration PSNP

Yetmen: Urban grain export; youth migration; irrigation

Debre Berhan: Livestock products; barley

Oda Haro: Urban grain export mostly maize

Dinki: Vulnerable cereal; irrigated vegetables; emergency food aid

Girar/Imdibir: enset, chat, eucalyptus, migration

Gelcha: Pastoralist in transition: PSNP

Somodo: coffee; chat; enset: maize

Adele Keke: Chat; vulnerable cereal; irrigation; PSNP

Sirba: Urban grain export *tef*

Aze Debo'a Highly populated enset; coffee; int. migration; PSNP

Korodegaga: Vulnerable cereal; PSNP; irrigated

Gara Godo: Highly populated enset; coffee; migration; PSNP

Oda Dawata: Urban potato and grain export incl barley

Luqa: Pastoralist in transition; PSNP; small trad irrigation

Do'oma: Vulnerable cereal; resettlement site (voluntary); irrigation; PSNP

Adado: Coffee; enset; male migration

Turufe: Urban potato and grain export; commuting

Tigray

Afar

Amhara

Benishangul

Addis Ababa

Dire Dawa

Harari

Gambella

Oromiya

Somali

SNNP

3

COMMUNITY	FIELD-WORK	LOCATION	LIVELIHOOD BASE*	IDENTITY GROUPS	REGION
DROUGHT-PRONE AND REGULARLY DEPENDENT ON FOOD/CASH-FOR-WORK					
Gara Godo	Late 2011	Remotish but new municipality	Drought-prone & highly-populated; gardens – cash-crop coffee, root crops, fruit & vegetables; other land grain; PSNP	1 ethnicity 2 religions	SNNP
Aze Debo'a	Late 2011	Near zone town but remotish	Drought-prone & highly-populated; gardens – cash-crop coffee, root crops, fruit & vegetables; also grain; migration; PSNP	1 ethnicity 1 religions	SNNP
Luqa	Late 2011	Very remote	Vulnerable pastoralist + small irrigation + Emergency Food Aid (EFA)	1 ethnicity 2 religions	SNNP
Do'oma	Late 2011	Nr *wereda* town but very remote	Vulnerable cereal + some irrigation + migration + PSNP	3 ethnicities 2 religions	SNNP
Adele Keke	Late 2011	Near rapidly expanding Haramaya & on main road	Cash-crop *chat* [some exported to the Gulf] + vulnerable cereal; irrigation + PSNP; commuting for urban work	1 ethnicity 1 religion	Oromia
Gelcha	Late 2011	Near town & main road but remote	Pastoralist in transition + small irrigation + PSNP	3 ethnicities 2 religions	Oromia
Korodegaga	Early 2010	Remotish	Vulnerable cereal + some irrigation + migration + PSNP	1 ethnicity 1 religion	Oromia
Shumsheha	Late 2011	Peri-urbanish - near Lalibela town	Vulnerable cereal - sorghum, teff, beans, some irrigation + migration + PSNP	1 ethnicity 2 religions	Amhara
Dinki	Early 2010	Quite remote	Vulnerable cereal + some irrigation + migration + EFA	2 ethnicities 2 religions	Amhara
Geblen	Early 2010	Quite remote	Livestock – central role but vulnerable to drought; vulnerable cereal + a little irrigation + migration + PSNP	2 ethnicities 2 religions	Tigray
Harresaw	Late 2011	Quite remote	Vulnerable cereal + some irrigation + migration + PSNP	1 ethnicity 1 religion	Tigray
INDEPENDENT ECONOMIES IN AREAS WITH ADEQUATE RAIN					
Girar	Early 2010	Outskirts of *wereda* town but remotish	Highly populated; gardens - *enset* + cash-crop *chat* & eucalyptus+ migration	1 ethnicity 4 religions	SNNP
Adado	2013	Quite remote	Gardens: cash-crop coffee, *enset*, barley, maize + migration	1ethnicity 1+ religions	SNNP
Turufe	Early 2010	Peri-urban - increasingly near to expanding Shashemene	Food surplus & cash crop potatoes & grain; commuting for urban work	5+ ethnicities 4 religions	Oromia
Sirba	2013	Industrialising - on main highway between Bishoftu and Mojo – 20km to each	Food surplus + cash crop grain (*tef*, wheat) + commuting + migration	1 ethnicity; 3 religions	Oromia
Oda Dawata	2013	On main road between Adama and Asela	Food surplus + cash crop potatoes & wheat + migration	1 ethnicity, 3 religions	Oromia
Oda Haro	2013	Remotish – 16 km east of Bako	Food surplus + cash crop grain (maize+), oilseed, peppers, *chat* in 2003 + migration	2+ ethnicities; 3 religions	Oromia
Somodo	2013	Peri-urbanish – 5 km from main road Jimma-Gambella; 20 km from *wereda* town	Food surplus + cash crop coffee, *chat*, and grain in 2003 + migration	2+ ethnicities; 5 religions	Oromia
Kormagefia	2013	Peri-urbanish - near Debre Berhan town	Livestock – central role. In good years some crops sold for cash - barley, beans, wheat + commuting + migration	1 ethnicity 1 religion	Amhara
Yetmen	Early 2010	On allweather road but remotish	Food surplus + cash crop grain; new irrigated vegetables; migration	1 ethnicity 1 religion	Amhara

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
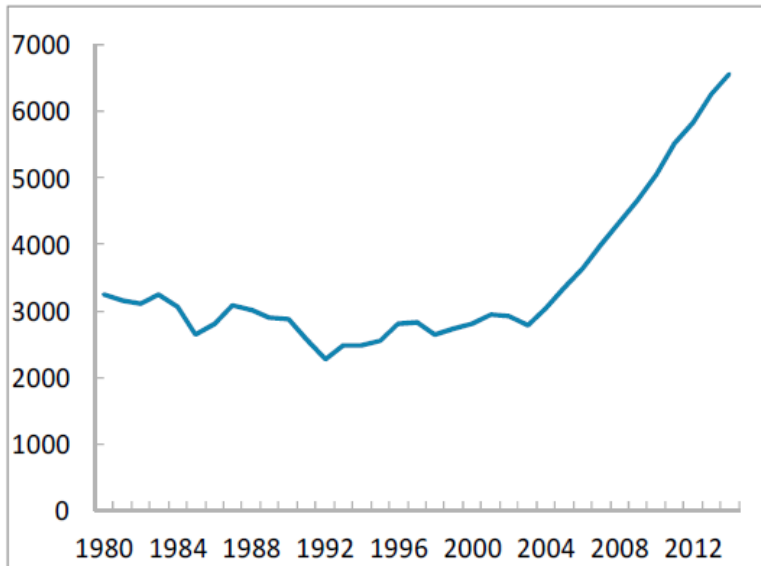
Very brief political history of Ethiopia

- *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
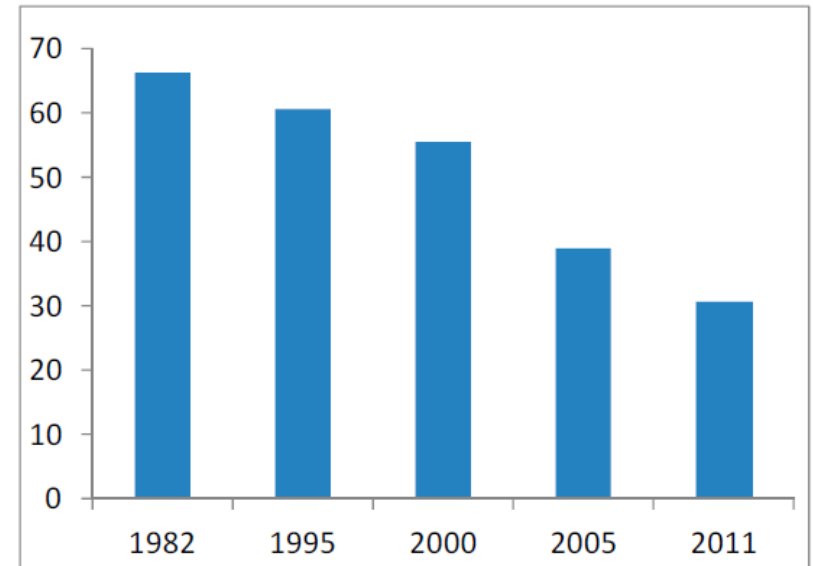
- 2002/3 Ethiopia entered an (ongoing) period of rapid 'modernisation'
  - 2002-5 The first donor-supported 'poverty reduction strategy paper'
  - 2005-15 PASDEP; GTP
  - 2015-20 Growth and Transformation Plan II currently being designed
- Increasingly penetrating economic, social, cultural and political 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:
  - critical realism – especially Sayer 2000 and Archer 1995, 1996
  - 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

Foundations of knowledge framework, 2007

Research domain
Research questions

Theorising
Substantive theory
Theoretical frameworks

Meta-theory
Ideology
Ontology
Epistemology

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

Real world research arena

Fieldwork process

Database

Interpretation & analysis
Case descriptions
Case comparisons
Case trajectories

Research answers
Empirical conclusions
New frameworks
Substantive hypotheses
New questions

Theorising

Rhetoric

Praxis-oriented

Praxis

Meta- theory: a complex realist ontology

- 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

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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
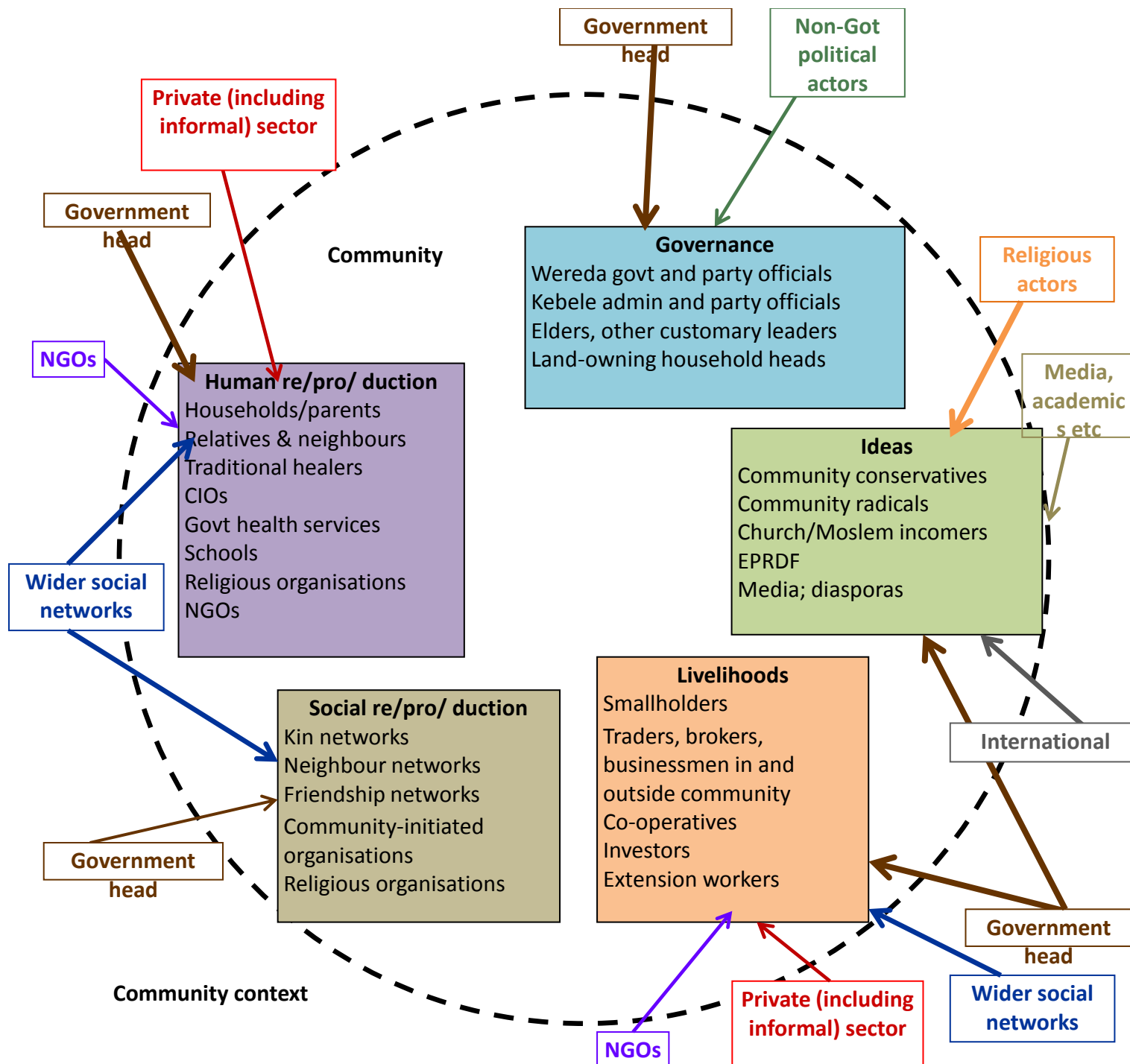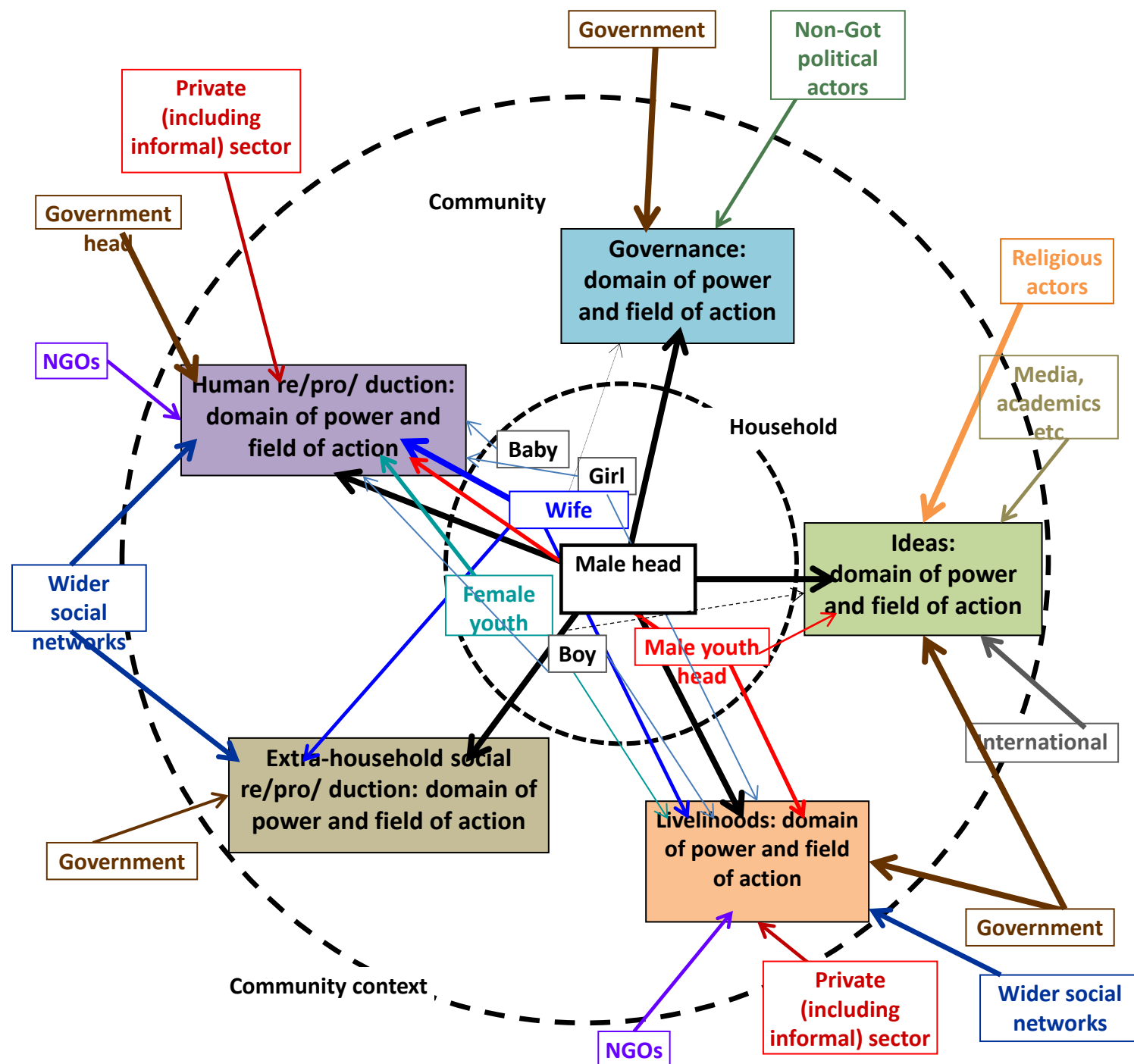 - people - agents with social positions and personal histories (following slide)

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
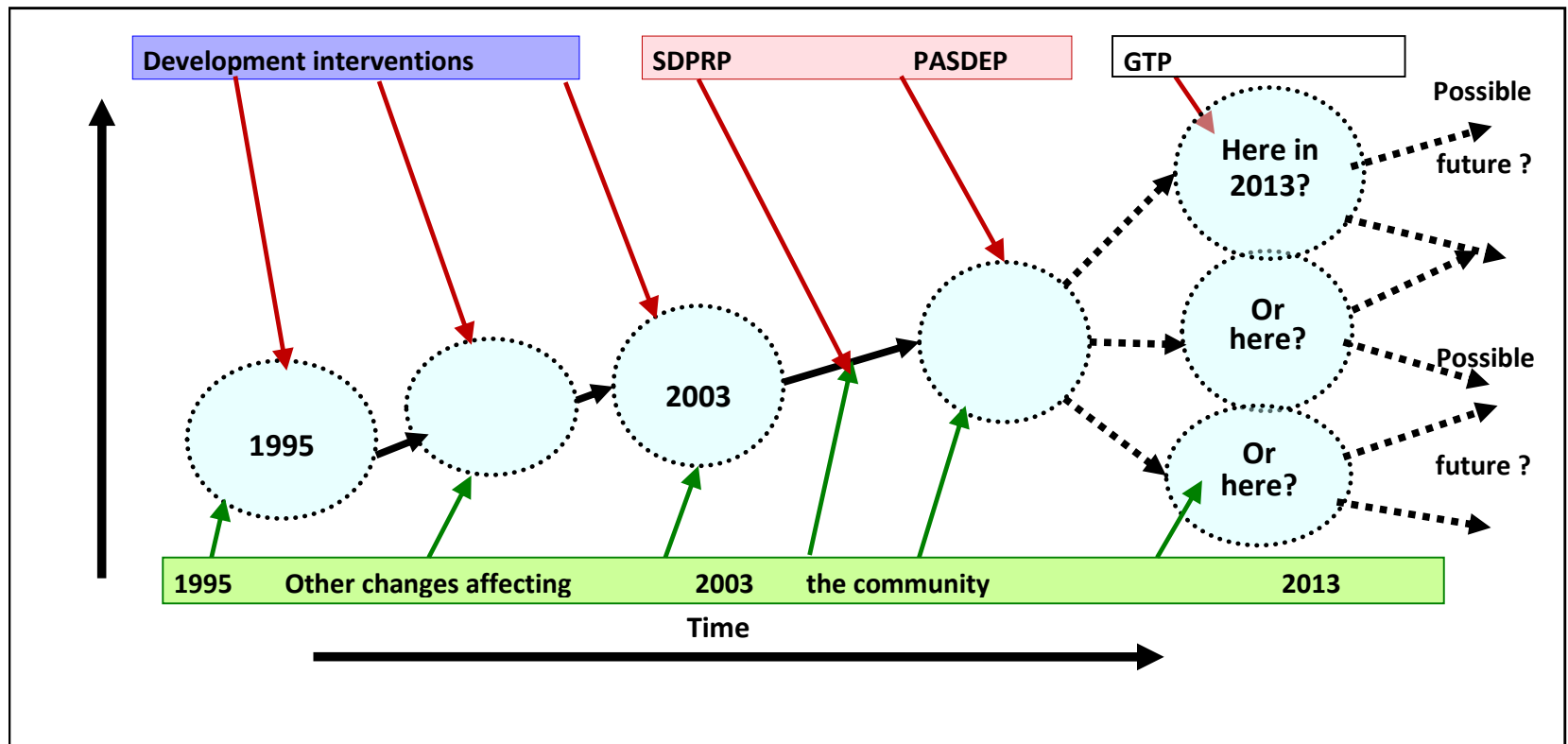
The functional sub-systems and their extra-community links

Government head

Non-Got political actors

Private (including informal) sector

Government head

Community

NGOs

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

Religious actors

Media, academics etc

Human re/pro/ duction
Households/parents
Relatives & neighbours
Traditional healers
CIOs
Govt health services
Schools
Religious organisations
NGOs

Wider social networks

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

Social re/pro/ duction
Kin networks
Neighbour networks
Friendship networks
Community-initiated organisations
Religious organisations

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

International

Government head

Government head

Wider social networks

Community context

NGOs

Private (including informal) sector

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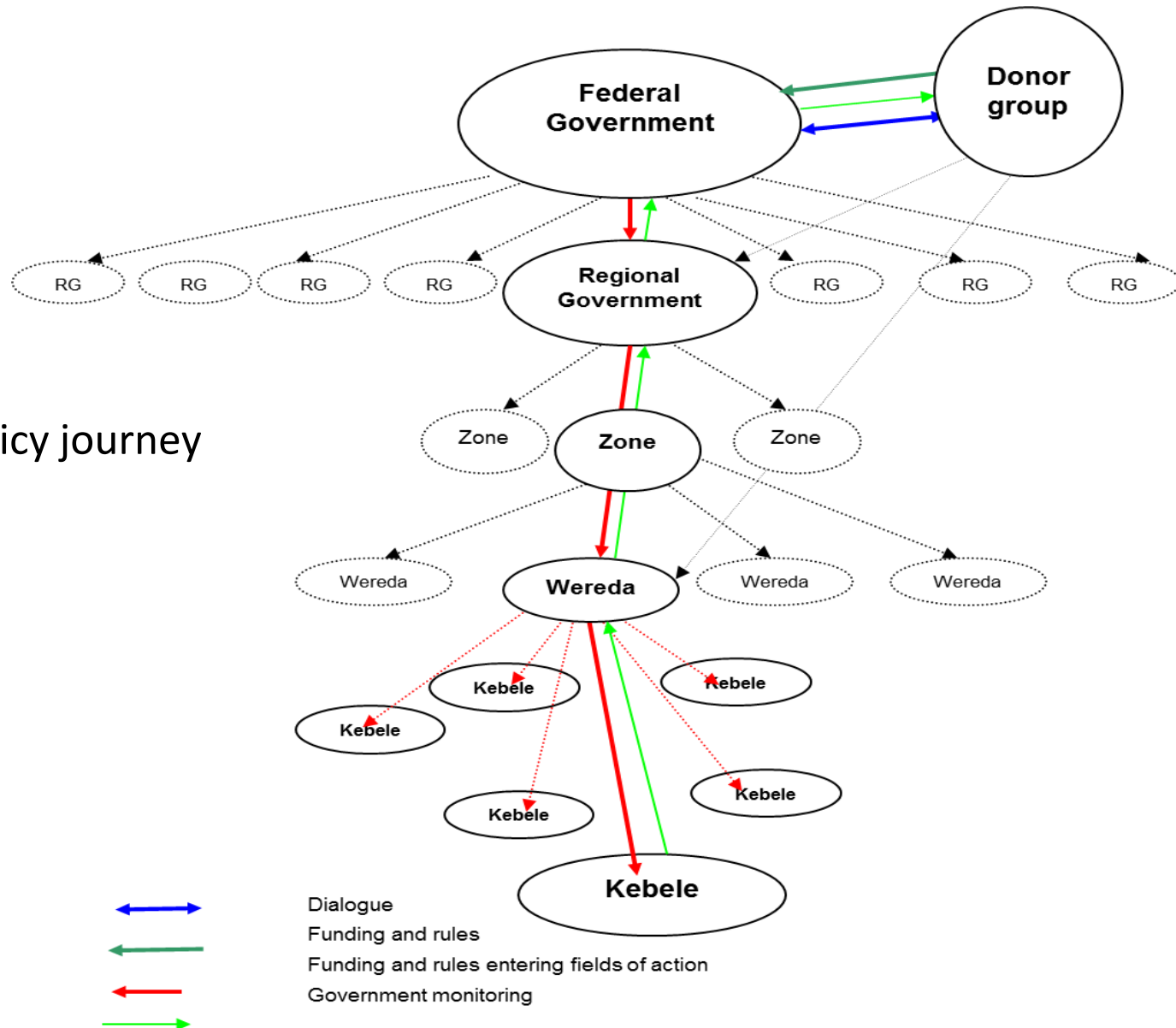Inter-sections among households, people and the functional sub-systems

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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)
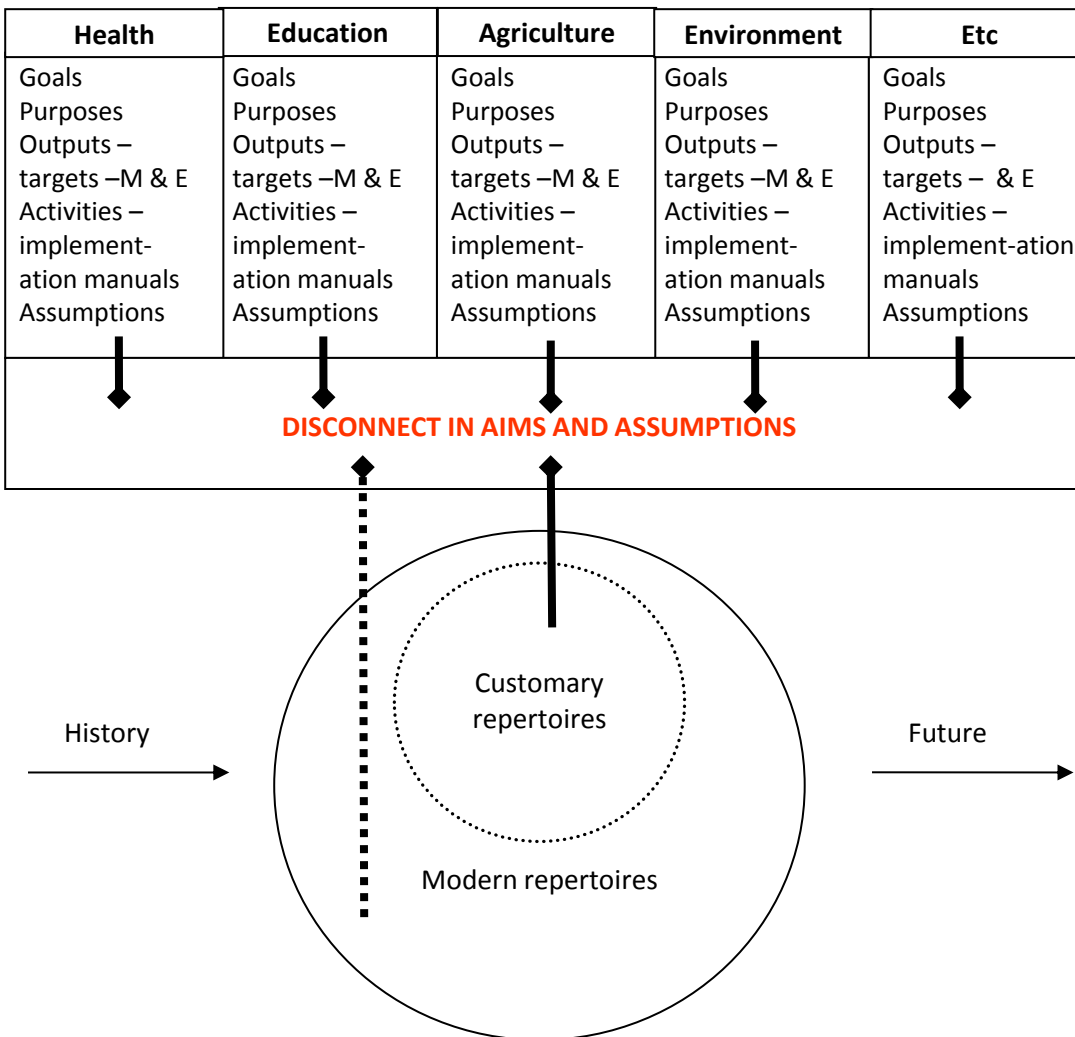
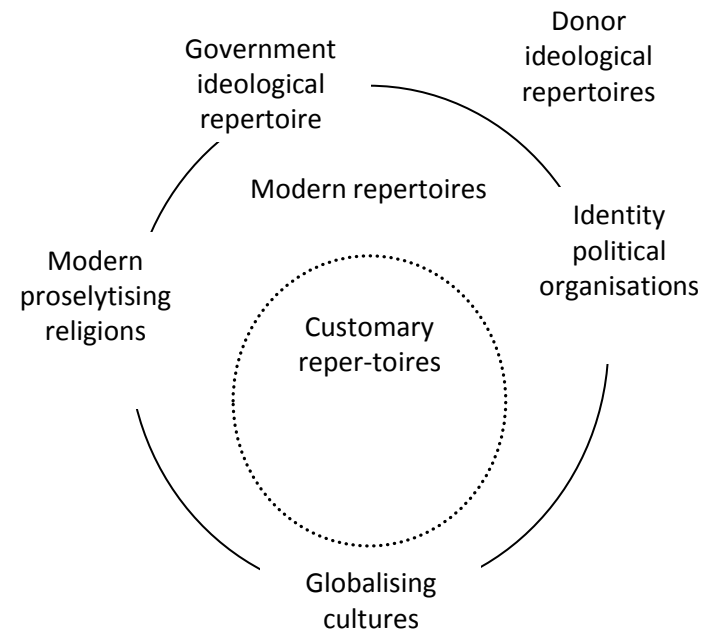# Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions

The policy journey

Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions

Top-down Interventions

Health	Education	Agriculture	Environment	Etc
Goals Purposes Outputs – targets –M & E Activities – implement-ation manuals Assumptions	Goals Purposes Outputs – targets –M & E Activities – implement-ation manuals Assumptions	Goals Purposes Outputs – targets –M & E Activities – implement-ation manuals Assumptions	Goals Purposes Outputs – targets –M & E Activities – implement-ation manuals Assumptions	Goals Purposes Outputs – targets – & E Activities – implement-ation manuals Assumptions

DISCONNECT IN AIMS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Customary repertoires

Modern repertoires

History →   Future →

Local repertoires under pressure

Government ideological repertoire

Donor ideological repertoires

Modern repertoires

Modern proselytising religions

Identity political organisations

Customary reper-toires

Globalising cultures
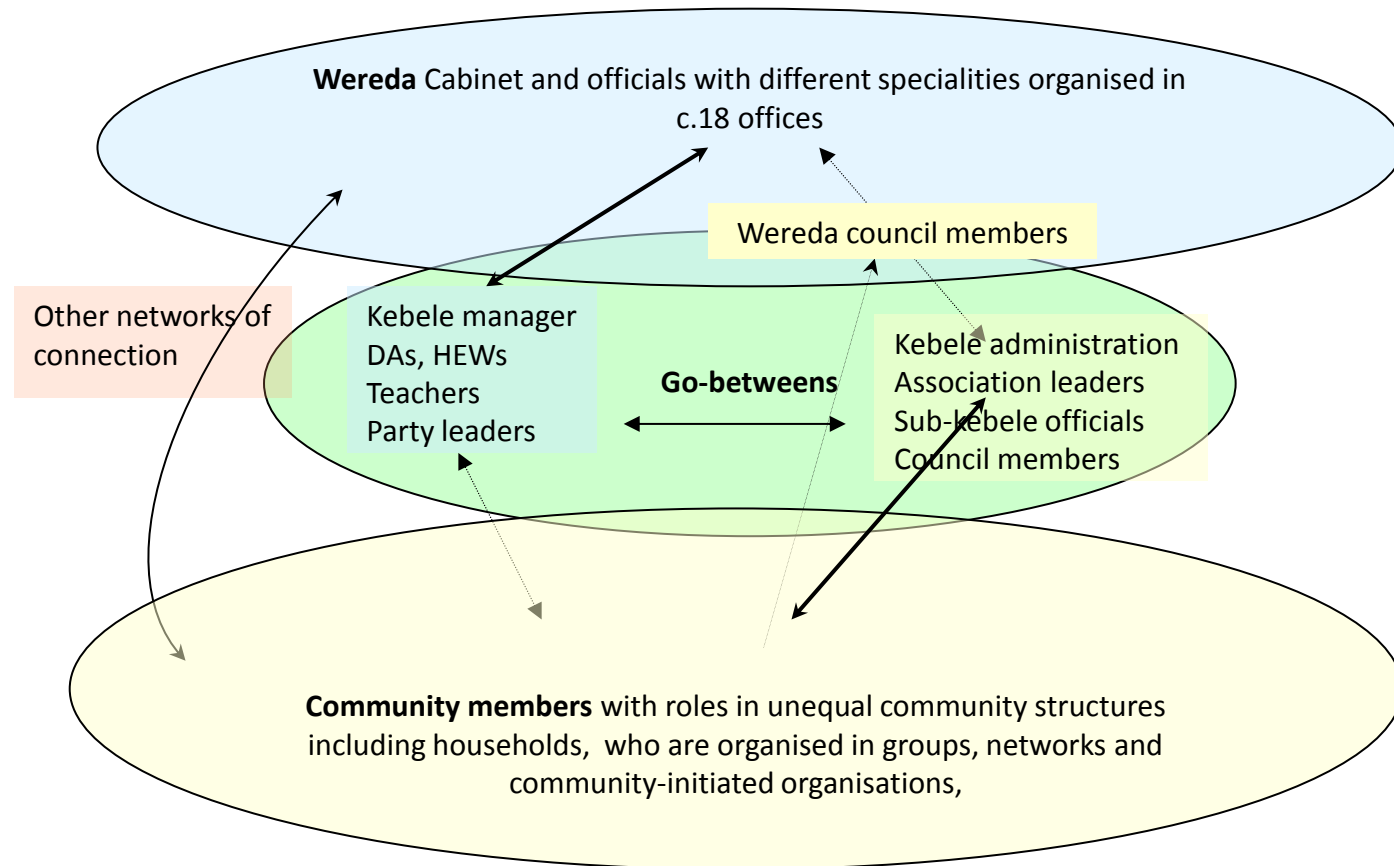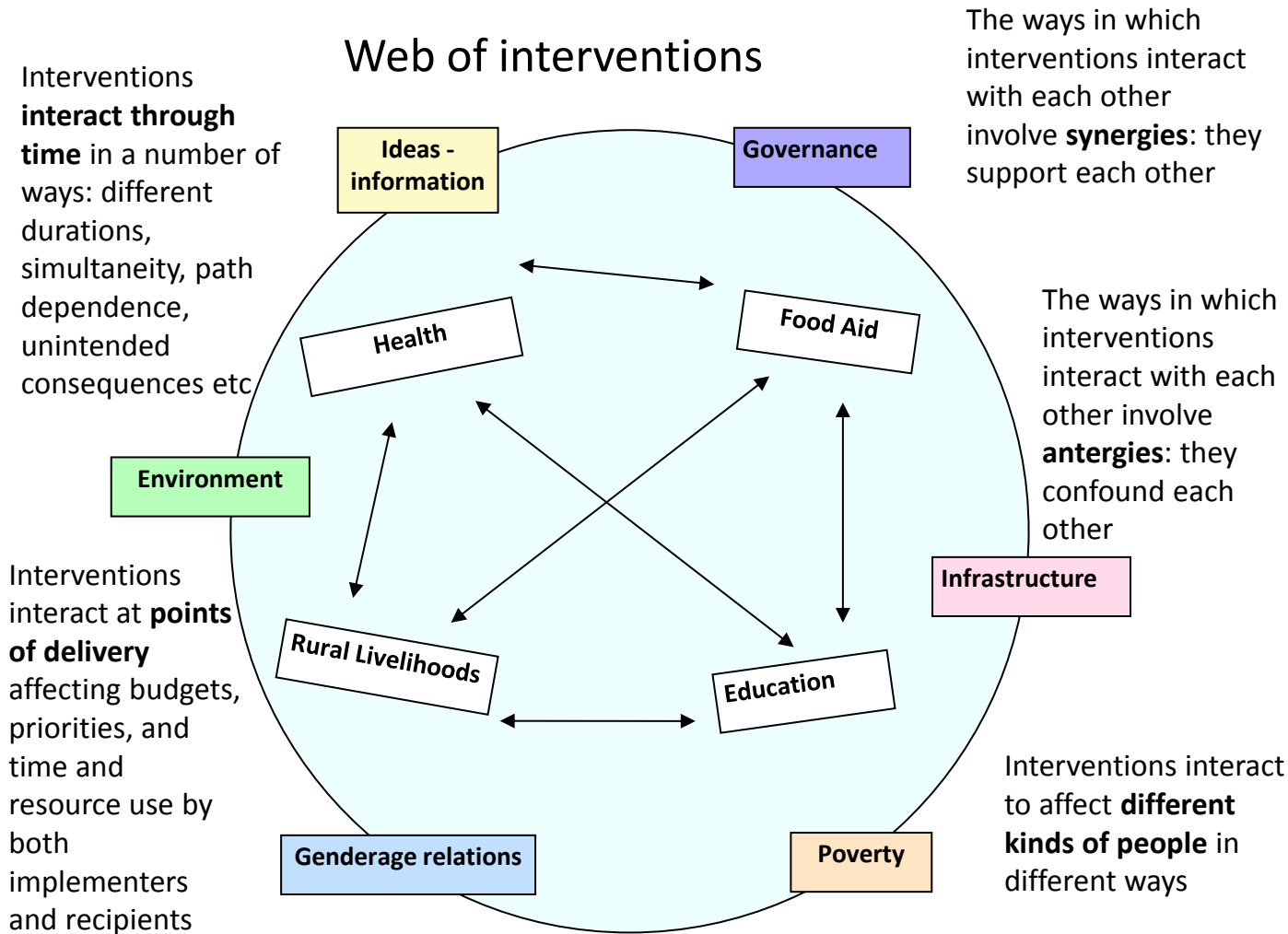
21

Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions

- When an intervention is implemented in a community there are complex social interactions

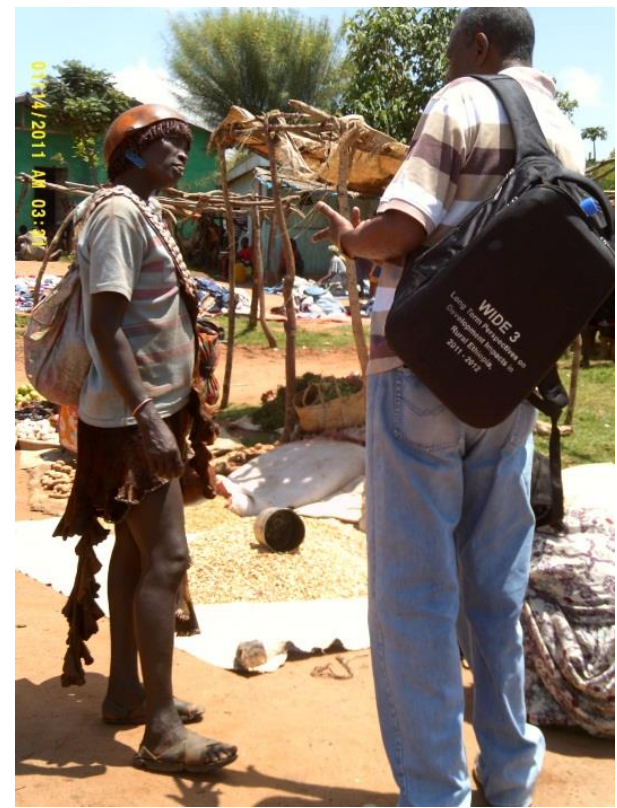- What ensues is usually rather different from what was planned

Wereda Cabinet and officials with different specialities organised in c.18 offices

Wereda council members

Other networks of connection

Kebele manager
DAs, HEWs
Teachers
Party leaders

Go-betweens

Kebele administration
Association leaders
Sub-kebele officials
Council members

Community members with roles in unequal community structures including households, who are organised in groups, networks and community-initiated organisations,

Frameworks for exploring the impacts of development interventions

Web of interventions

Interventions **interact through time** in a number of ways: different durations, simultaneity, path dependence, unintended consequences etc

Interventions interact at **points of delivery** affecting budgets, priorities, and time and resource use by both implementers and recipients

The ways in which interventions interact with each other involve **synergies**: they support each other

The ways in which interventions interact with each other involve **antergies**: they confound each other

Interventions interact to affect **different kinds of people** in different ways

Ideas - information

Governance

Health

Food Aid

Environment

Rural Livelihoods

Education

Infrastructure

Genderage relations

Poverty

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

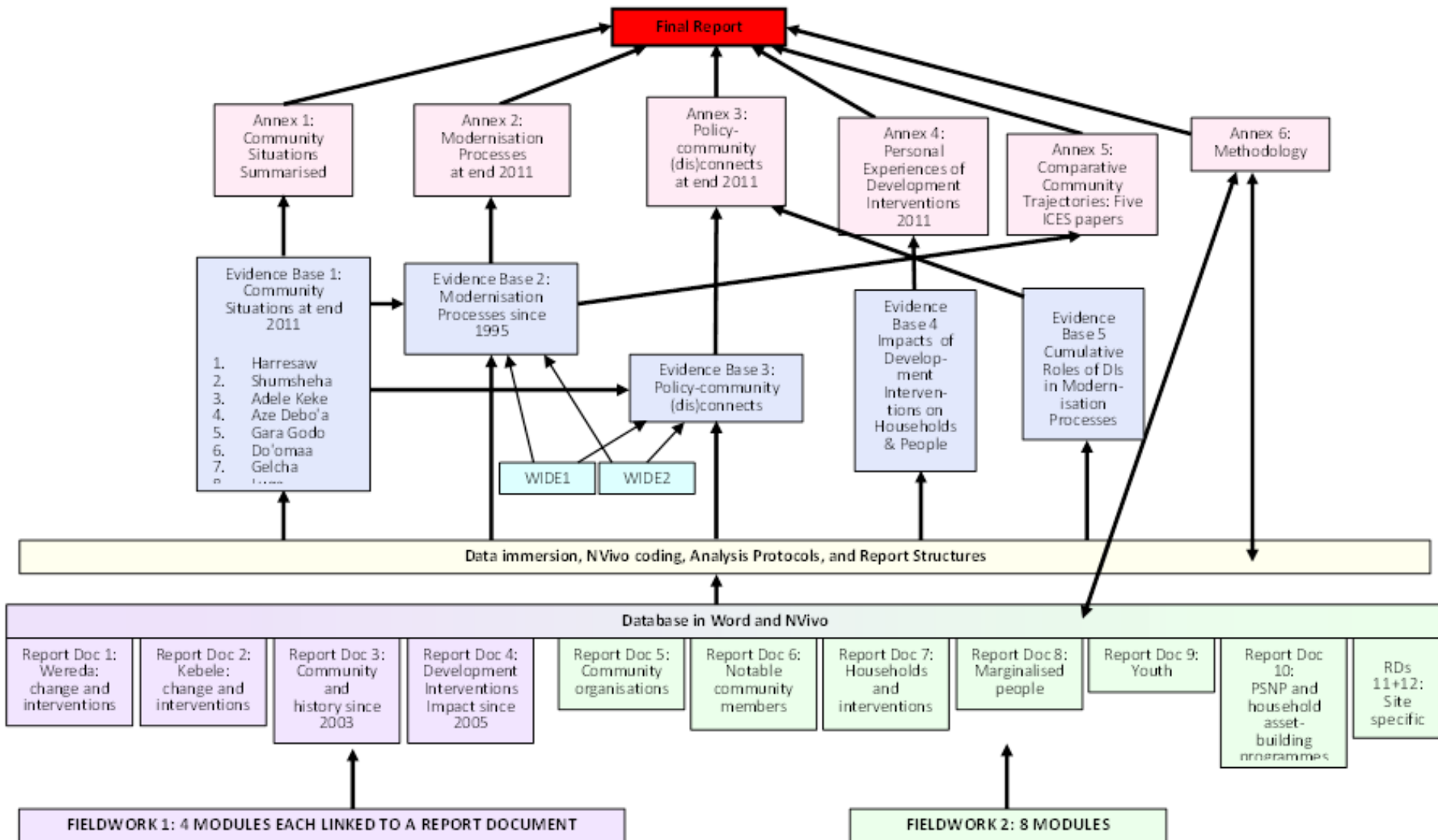|		
Phase 1		
Module 1	*Wereda* perspective	Wereda administrator Head of the health office Head of the office responsible for credit and saving Head of the office responsible for drinking water Head of the women and child affairs office
Module 2	Community trajectory 2003-13	Knowledgeable people individually and/or in small informal groups
Module 3	*Kebele* perspective	Kebele chair Public Works organiser Cabinet information officer
Module 4	Farming	Successful Model Farmers
Module 5	Non-farming activities	Different kinds of trader People involved in manufacturing and service enterprises Key informant on employment
Module 6	Young people's perspective	Male and female rich, middle and poor 19 year-olds, 16 year-olds and 13 year-olds
Module 7	Households & interventions	Economically successful farmer and wife; successful business man and wife; middle wealth farmer and wife; poor farmer and wife; successful woman heading household; poor woman heading household
Module 8	Key informants' experiences & perspectives	Kebele manager DAs' group + vet HEWs' group Head teacher Youth leaders Development team leaders 1-5 leaders Woman leader Service Co-op leader Formal credit organiser Leading famer Woman Model farmer Leading trader of farm products Leading businessperson Best economist Urban linked opinion leader Irrigation expert Returned migrants Customary leaders Religious leaders NGO worker Research officer selected informants
Module 9	Fact sheet	Various respondents
Module 10	Fieldworker daily diary	Research officers
Module 11	Election notes	Research officers
Phase 2		
Modules 1-7	Important happenings since Fieldwork 1 in April	FW1 good informants; FW1 household respondents; youth political leader; 19 year-olds, 25 year-olds; kebele chair, kebele manager, party leader, traders; business(wo)man; DA; lead young farmer; model farmer; Sub-kebele, Development Team and 1-5 leaders
Module 8	Gaps from Fieldwork 1	Various respondents
Module 9	Fieldworker daily diary	Research officers
Module 10	Research officer topic if desired	Research officers
Module 11	Seasonality of activities	Various respondents

- 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

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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

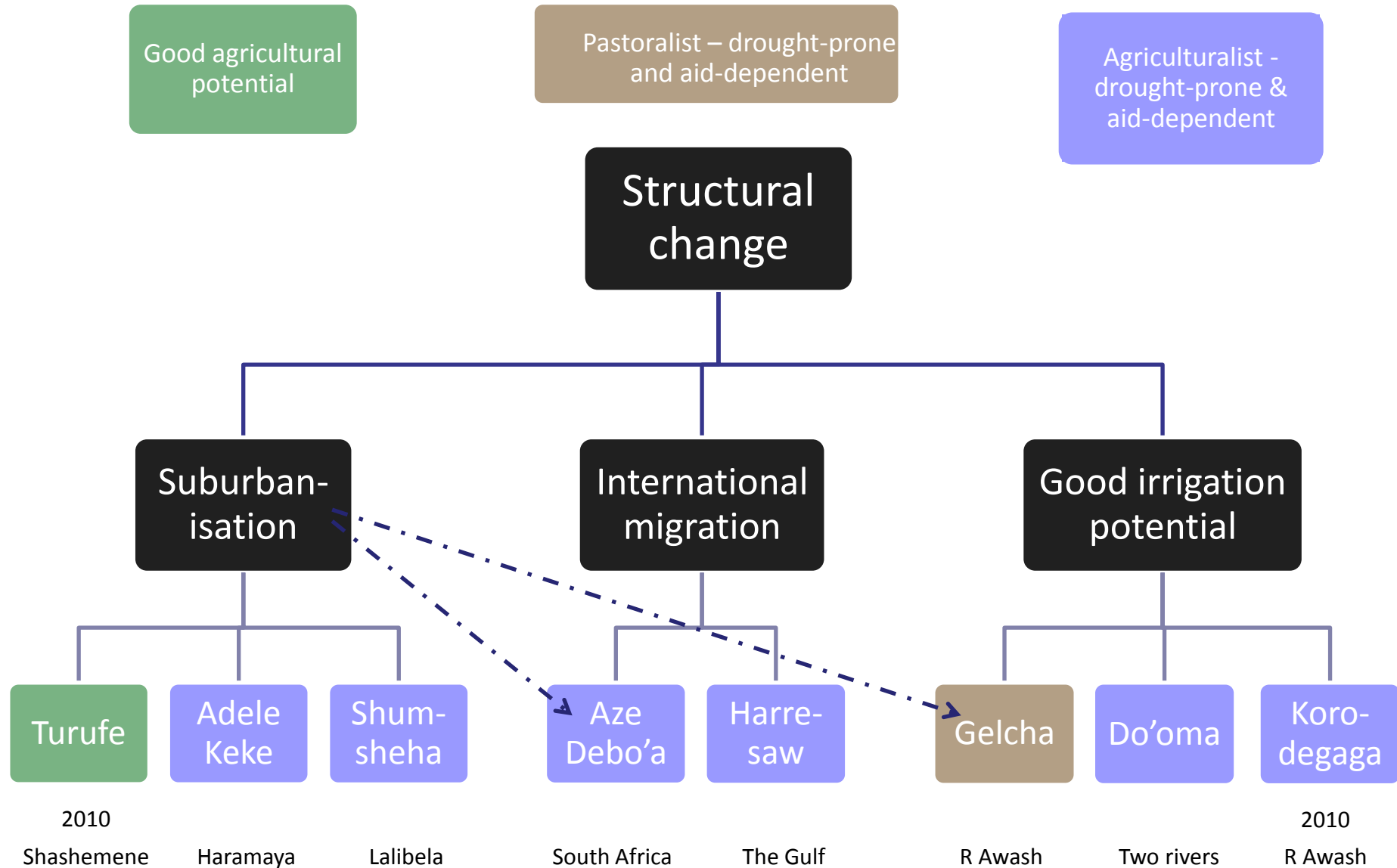# Writing the final report (Stage 2): compressing the data

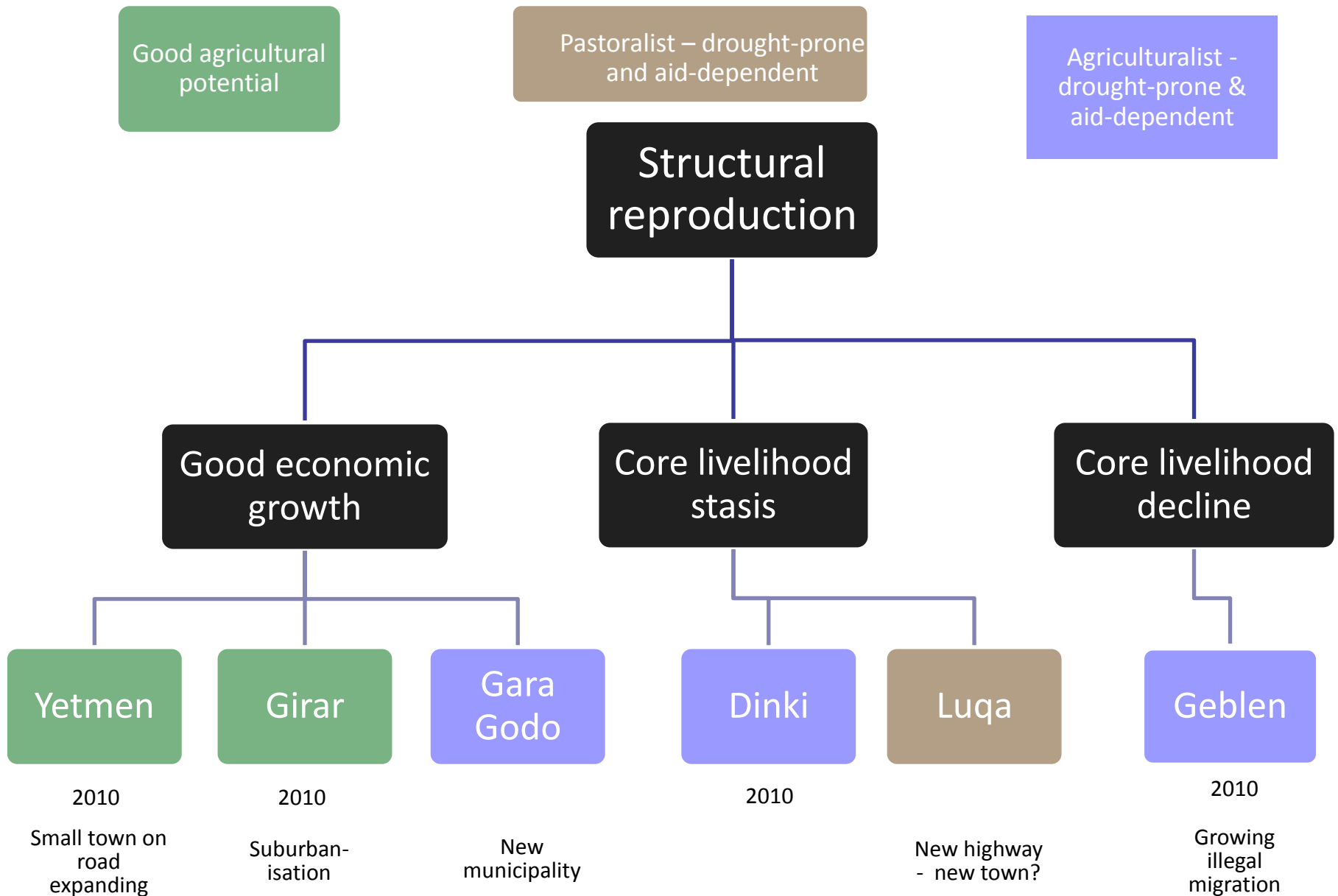# Different types of research answer

- 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

Pastoralist – drought-prone and aid-dependent

Agriculturalist - drought-prone & aid-dependent

Structural change

Suburban-isation

International migration

Good irrigation potential

Turufe

Adele Keke

Shum-sheha

Aze Debo'a

Harre-saw

Gelcha

Do'oma

Koro-degaga

2010
Shashemene

Haramaya

Lalibela

South Africa

The Gulf

R Awash

Two rivers

2010
R Awash

Empirical conclusions: communities on the same path 2010/12

Good agricultural potential

Pastoralist – drought-prone and aid-dependent

Agriculturalist - drought-prone & aid-dependent

Structural reproduction

Good economic growth

Core livelihood stasis

Core livelihood decline

Yetmen

Girar

Gara Godo

Dinki

Luqa

Geblen

2010

Small town on road expanding

2010

Suburban-isation

New municipality

2010

New highway - new town?

2010

Growing illegal migration

New theoretical frameworks

Example: framework for comparing intervention design & implementation

Development intervention processes		Theory of change in design	Implementation realities
Social construction planning	Roles of implementers, beneficiaries etc		
	Material infrastructure & inputs		
	Systems, rules and routines		
	Time-frame for activities, inputs, outcomes		
Social mechanisms for influencing the behaviour of beneficiaries and other community members	Legislation and administrative *fiat*		
	Material & status incentives		
	Targets		
	Threats, fines & imprisonment		
	'Awaring' and training		
	Dialogue and participation		
	Targeting models, learning by doing & copying		
	Organising and mobilising pressure from others		
Social mechanisms for influencing the behaviour of intervention implementers	Instructions		
	Targets & reporting		
	Gimgema		
	Opportunities for training		
	Promotion and demotion		
Outcomes	Place outcomes		
	People outcomes		
	Functional sub-system outcomes		
Collective responses to the interventions	Co-operation		
	Resistance		
	Complexity		

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Substantive theorising

Control parameter areas		Parameters identified as potentially important for the communities studied
Internal parameters	Place	Terrain, settlement, climate, ecology
		Remoteness - connections with wider world
	People	Current human resources & aspirations, well-/ill-being, actions
	The state of the local human re/pro/duction system	Human re/pro/duction institutions, demography
	The state of the local economy	Farming system
		Livelihood diversification
		Economic institutions
	Social integration	Community fault-lines & organised collective agency
	Cultural integration	Cultural repertoires of ideas
	Political integration	Government-society relations & political settlement
Contextual parameters	External aspects of inter-secting functional systems	E.g. market systems, education systems, wider religious systems, clan organisations
	Encompassing meso systems	State of meso system: economy, society, culture, politics
	Encompassing macro systems	State of country and global systems: economy, society, culture, politics

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)   35

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

Acknowledgements

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