



Introducing Ethiopia WIDE and its policy implications WIDE Discussion Brief No. 1 of 10

Key messages of this introductory brief

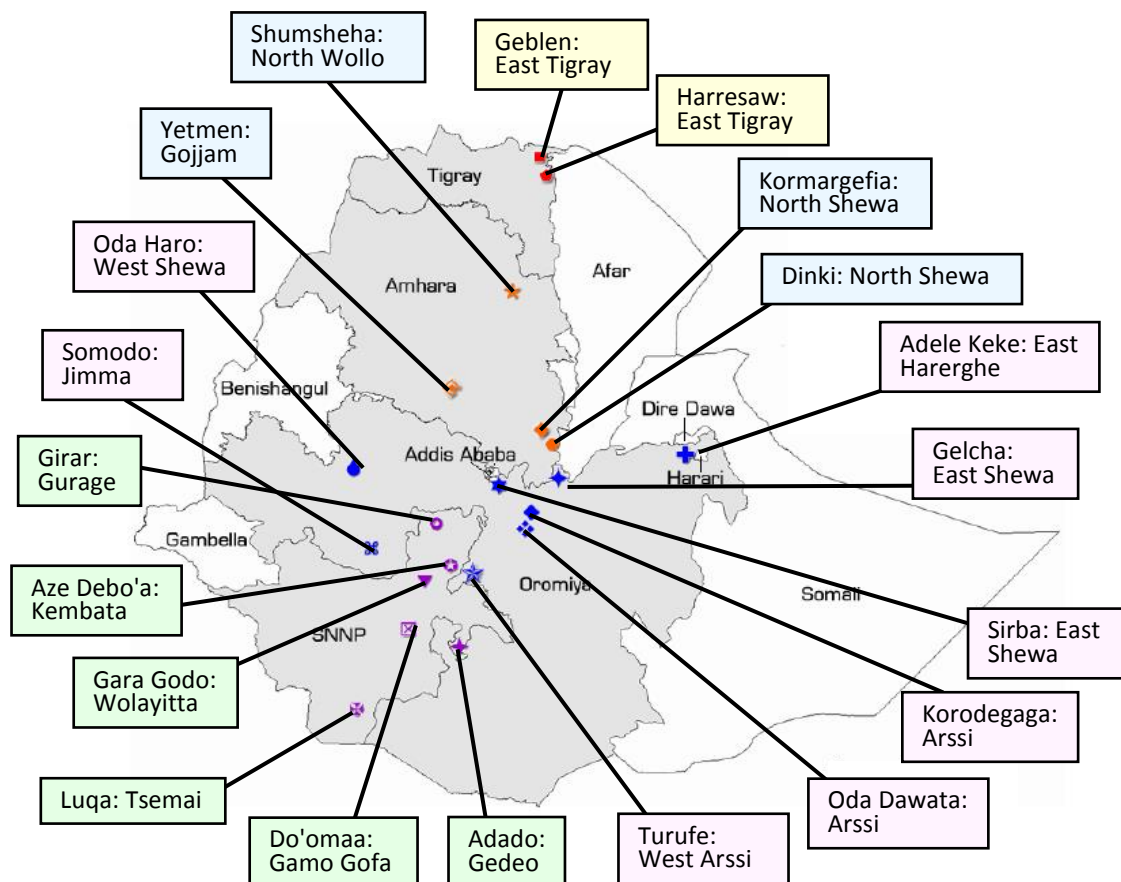
- *What is Ethiopia WIDE?*
 - **Independent, rigorous, longitudinal, qualitative research** on all aspects of life in **20 rural communities** in Ethiopia's four central regional states, conducted over three rounds since 1995, with most recent data made between 2011 and 2013.
- *Where has Ethiopia WIDE worked?*
 - In **20 kebele and sub-kebele sites** that are exemplars of the major agro-ecological systems: 9 sites identified as **surplus-producing or in agricultural growth potential** areas; 2 **agro-pastoralist** sites; and 9 locations considered **more prone to drought**.
- *How does Ethiopia WIDE work?*
 - It views the communities studied as **complex and open social systems on trajectories through time**. The data have been made, interpreted and analysed using well established case-based techniques from **sociology and social anthropology**.
- *Why is Ethiopia WIDE of interest to policymakers?*
 - It offers a **holistic understanding** of all aspects of life in a rural village microcosm...
 - ...and an **independent body of rigorous, qualitative evidence** that helps policymakers access the "stories behind the numbers" in a series of **exemplar** rural communities;
 - It advances **understanding of ongoing change** over time and the interaction of **local dynamics** with wider modernisation processes.
- *What publications and resources are available from Ethiopia WIDE?*
 - Full details of Ethiopia WIDE are available on a **website launched in 2016**, at www.ethiopiawide.net Resources posted include a range of different kinds of datasets and village profiles, research reports, and publications.
 - The website hosts a **second series of 10 Ethiopia WIDE Discussion Briefs** (Series II), which have been produced in 2015-16, of which this brief is the first.
 - These Discussion Briefs are intended as **resources to further deliberation** about **how to improve outcomes** from Ethiopia's model of transformation.
 - Topics covered by the Series II Discussion Briefs are as follows:
 - **Introducing Ethiopia WIDE** and its policy relevance (Series II *DB01:introduction*)
 - **Rurbanisation**, urban expansion into rural areas, and thickening rural-urban

- linkages (Series II *DB02:(r)urbanisation*)
- **Differentiation and inequalities** in rural communities, 2010-2013 (Series II *DB03:inequality*)
 - **Youth transitions to adulthood** in rural communities, 2010-2013 (Series II *DB04:youth*)
 - **Education** in rural Ethiopia 2010-13: aspiration and uncertainty (Series II *DB05:education*)
 - Changing patterns in **maternal and infant health and wellbeing** in rural Ethiopia from 2003-2013 (Series II *DB6:maternity*)
 - **Economic participation of women and girls** in rural Ethiopia 2010-13 (Series II *DB07:women*)
 - **Moving for work** from rural communities, 2010-2013 (Series II *DB08:mobility*)
 - Insights on **economic success** in rural Ethiopia, 2010-2013 (Series II *DB09:success*)
 - Diffusion of knowledge, **learning, “technology transfer” & change** in rural communities, 2010-2013 (Series II *DB10:change*)
- An earlier series of five Discussion Briefs (Series I), produced in 2014, is also available on the website:
 - Unlocking **agricultural growth** (*DB-A:growth*) (produced by EPAU/EDRI)
 - **Farming and value chains** (*DB-B:valuechains*) (produced by EPAU/EDRI)
 - **Job creation** for the rural youth (*DB-C:jobs*) (produced by EPAU/EDRI)
 - Equitable service delivery (*DB-D:services*)
 - **Models and realities** of transformation (*DB-E:models*)
 - This Brief also sets out how Ethiopia WIDE has been **co-ordinated and financed** to date, and notes the involvement of all those who have contributed to the research and its analysis.

What is Ethiopia WIDE Research?

Ethiopia WIDE is a rigorous **independent longitudinal study** of 20 rural communities in Ethiopia over 20 years. The 20 WIDE communities are examples of the major types of agricultural-ecological systems found in the four central regions of the country. They include 9 sites identified as surplus-producing or being in agricultural growth potential areas, 2 agro-pastoralist sites, and 9 locations considered more prone to drought.

Where has Ethiopia WIDE worked? Map of the 20 WIDE communities



A group of six sites in drought prone *weredas* – which later became Ethiopia WIDE sites – were first studied by the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS) in the 1980s. In the mid-1990s, WIDE1 produced village profiles of 15 communities, selected by Addis Ababa University (AAU) Economics Department, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE) at the University of Oxford, representing different agricultural-ecological types.ⁱ Three cash crop communities were added, and in 2003 WIDE2 added two pastoralist sites.ⁱⁱ WIDE3 then returned to the 20 communities in three stages. WIDE3 Stage 1 in 2010 focused on the six communities that had been studied in-depth in WIDE2 (three food secure and three drought prone); WIDE3 stage 2 in 2011-12 included eight drought prone communities; and WIDE3 stage 3 in 2013 studied the remaining six growth potential sites.

Why is Ethiopia WIDE of interest to policymakers?

Ethiopia WIDE research has taken a **holistic approach** to understanding **all aspects of life** as it is lived **in micro-level communities in rural Ethiopia**. The research traces the trajectories of *kebele* or sub-*kebele* communities through the experiences of **different kinds of individuals** and their **households**. After three rounds of research over two decades, the WIDE research programme has evidently been able to develop a **longitudinal understanding of how these communities have changed**. Its **rigorous systematic qualitative approach** provides a valuable counterpoint to the (more prevalent) statistical or econometric survey data about rural change. Such data is more commonly available for high-level decision making (whether by government or its development partners); but it also commonly elides, obscures or distorts the local nuances, perspectives, and complexity of the lived experience of change. Ethiopia WIDE, by contrast, offers an **independent body of evidence** that **enables policy makers to access the “stories behind the numbers”** in a series of **exemplar rural communities**, during a critical period of change.

It is arguable that Ethiopia WIDE is particularly useful for policymakers and their development partners in the current **state-led developmental context**. The Ethiopian state is an assertive and proactive one, which has brought significant change across communities over the last two decades. In December 2010, in a comment with overtones of the famous admonition of Lao-Tzu to “learn from the people,”ⁱⁱⁱ Meles Zenawi emphasised the importance of local innovation, commenting on the government’s determination to create a system in which

“every group, every village is able to design its own plan [... thus making] it possible for people to release their own energies, maximize the impact of their own assets in the overall framework of our plan.”^{iv}

The very great value of the WIDE dataset is that it **advances understanding of fundamental ongoing change precisely at the level of the village microcosm**, where it is experienced and reinvented by citizens. It illuminates the interaction of a variety of local dynamics with broader modernisation trends to show what changes and what doesn’t; how local patterns of social, cultural, economic or political perception are modified or reinforced; how processes of local innovation or change are triggered, sustained, and sometimes thwarted; and how practices or their evolution are adopted or abandoned, accepted, resisted or rejected: whether by individual citizens, by other groups of their peers and families; or by their local administrators, representatives, politicians, and elders; either individually or working together.

When compared with evidence from the previous two decades (1990s, 2000s), the WIDE3 community profiles (based on research during 2010-13) document a series of **energetic trajectories of rural transformation**, some of them state-led; and the rapid and profound processes of individual and social change which are resulting from them. These have often been remarkably productive, rewarding, or profitable for many – usually most - of those involved. The research naturally also provides rich and useful evidence of the fact that (as noted by a senior official at a 2014 Ethiopia WIDE High Level Forum), **when it comes to development packages and policy frameworks, “one size does not fit all.”^v**

Not everything that local officials or other external actors have proposed has worked well, been sensitively communicated or implemented, or enthusiastically received across communities. And much of what has changed is a result of the **energy, investment, resources and capital of individuals working independently** to make use of the social capital of the communities in which they live. Rapid development has brought better living conditions, greater wealth, and important opportunities to some – but not all – individuals; and across some – but not all - parts of each community. **WIDE evidence helps to explain when, how, and why different outcomes have**

occurred. These messages are of key importance for those responding to, and seeking to enhance, **innovative productive livelihoods and practice, and inclusive, developmental transformation at the micro-level.**

[Are the Ethiopia WIDE communities representative of broader realities?](#)

The WIDE communities are not “representative” in the way that a randomly selected and appropriately sized sample might be. However, they **were chosen as exemplars of different types of rural community**, featuring wide variations in a range of key parameters. These include livelihoods systems, cultural and identity-related factors, religious composition, and so on (maps which identify and summarise different types of livelihood and cultural categories are included below, at the end of this brief). This approach, premised on the use of **well-accepted case-based methods to analyse the data**, makes us confident that the patterns and trends of evidence and experiences found in these sites are likely to have been present in other communities: of the same types as those studied by Ethiopia WIDE, and over the same or similar periods. As such, the **conclusions reached** in the research in general, and in these discussion briefs in particular, can be considered **likely to hold more widely.**

Some caveats need to be made about **drawing comparative conclusions** from the most recent round of research, WIDE3, which was conducted in three stages over the 4-year period 2010-2013, with each stage focusing on a different community type. As a result, it is complicated to draw comparisons: this is because of the difficulty of disentangling factors to do with community type from the **evolution of policy implementation and the wider context** over the period from 2010 to 2013. In 2010, for instance, GTP1 implementation had barely begun, and had not reached the research sites; in 2011 and early 2012, implementation was at a very early stage in the communities visited; only the last research stage in 2013 captures something of the impact of GTP1 implementation, and in sites which were regarded as having higher potential for growth or agricultural productivity.

[Available analysis of policy considerations: the Ethiopia WIDE Discussion Briefs](#)

This paper serves as background to the second series of “Discussion Briefs,” written in 2015/16, which review evidence related to a range of specific sectors or issues; and which are intended as **resources for further deliberation** about how to improve outcomes from Ethiopia’s model of transformation. Each of the remaining nine papers **presents and analyses patterns of evidence** that recur across all or several of the 20 WIDE communities, focusing on **policy considerations emerging from evidence that transcends anecdote.**

The full list of topics covered in this current set of discussion briefs (Series II) is as follows:

1. **Introducing Ethiopia WIDE** and its policy relevance (*DB01:introduction*)
2. **Rurbanisation**, urban expansion into rural areas, and thickening rural-urban linkages (*DB02:(r)urbanisation*)
3. **Differentiation** and inequalities in rural communities, 2010-13 (*DB03:inequality*)
4. **Youth transitions** to adulthood in rural communities, 2010-13 (*DB04:youth*)
5. **Education** in rural Ethiopia 2010-13: aspiration and uncertainty (*DB05:education*)
6. Changing patterns in **maternal and infant health and wellbeing** in rural Ethiopia from 2003-2013 (*DB6:maternity*)

7. **Economic participation of women and girls** in rural Ethiopia, 2010-13 (*DB07:women*)
8. **Moving for work** from rural communities, 2010-2013 (*DB08:mobility*)
9. Insights on **economic success** in rural Ethiopia, 2010-2013 (*DB09:success*)
10. Diffusion of knowledge, **learning, “technology transfer” and change** in rural communities (*DB10:change*)

Series II Discussion Briefs numbers 2 to 10 have been **peer reviewed** by a team of experienced Ethiopians, each of whose members has research expertise in the relevant field.^{vi} Most of them summarise longer analytical papers, which offer either a more academic or a more exhaustive presentation and analysis of the available evidence in each area. The discussion briefs are presented to **stimulate debate and inform policy**. This second series was discussed with Ethiopian Government policymakers at a seminar at the end of March 2016, and the papers have been lightly revised on the basis of the comments and feedback received.

The topics listed above have been selected to **complement and build on an earlier series of five Discussion Briefs** prepared by authors external to the core WIDE research team, following the completion of WIDE3 in late 2013. Series I was discussed with senior policymakers in the Ethiopian Government in March 2014, and subsequently distributed publicly. Three were produced by the Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) on:

1. **Unlocking agricultural growth** (*DB-A:growth*)
2. **Farming and value chains** (*DB-B:valuechains*)
3. **Job creation for the rural youth** (*DB-C:jobs*)

Two others were produced on:

4. **Equitable service delivery** (Beverley Jones) (*DB-D:services*)
5. **Models and realities of transformation** (Sarah Vaughan) (*DB-E:models*)

Copies are available from the research team and/or on the website, and may be accessed at: www.ethiopiawide.net

Short of policy prescription, each of the briefs in Series I and Series II seeks to identify a number of thematic issues and considerations which policy makers in the Ethiopian Government and their development partners might have in mind as they continue to collaborate: to unleash the **potential, energy, resilience and resourcefulness of Ethiopia’s rural citizens**; and to **maximise the national growth potential** of the support that their interventions provide to these very **diverse and locally specific patterns of creativity and change**.

[How has Ethiopia WIDE worked?](#)

Ethiopia WIDE views the communities it has studied as **complex and open social systems on trajectories through time**. The data have been made, interpreted and analysed using case-based techniques from **sociology and social anthropology**.

In 1994/5 fieldwork for **Ethiopia WIDE1** was undertaken in 15 rural communities which had been selected by economists as examples of Ethiopia’s main rural livelihood systems. At the time the economists were conducting the first rounds of the longitudinal Ethiopian Rural Household Survey. The aim of WIDE1 was to produce a set of ‘Village Profiles’ to provide a context for **interpretation of the household survey data and to use in comparative community analysis**. The profiles described the location, geography, climate, history and important current economic, social, cultural and political aspects of each community. Research during Ethiopia WIDE1 in the 1990s involved 41

Ethiopian field research officers, two Ethiopian field research co-ordinators (Bereket Kebede and Shukri Ahmed), and nine report drafting team members, of whom four were Ethiopians.

Ethiopia WIDE1 and WIDE2 were designed and led by Philippa Bevan and Alula Pankhurst. **Ethiopia WIDE2** fieldwork took place in 2003 in 20 sites: the 15 WIDE1 communities plus two communities involved in (agro) pastoralism and three examples of the growing number of cash-crop producing communities. This round was conducted as part of a four-country study of 'Wellbeing in Developing Countries' (WeD) and the main aim was an **initial exploration of important features of rural communities relevant for the quality of life of different kinds of people**. Ethiopia WIDE2 involved 43 Ethiopian field research officers, and three Ethiopian field research co-ordinators.

During **Ethiopia WIDE3**, Catherine Dom joined the existing core team of Philippa Bevan and Alula Pankhurst. The aim was to use the data in conjunction with the WIDE1 and WIDE2 data to explore the **modernisation trajectories of the twenty communities since 1995 and the contribution to those trajectories made by Government policies and programmes since 2003**. Research in the 20 communities involved 29 Ethiopian field research officers, nine of whom had already participated in WIDE2 and many of whom continued to be involved over several or all of the three stages. Three Ethiopian research co-ordinators oversaw the work at various stages (Agazi Tiumelissan, Workneh Abebe and Mengistu Dessalegn), and report writing involved three team members in stage one, four in stage two (core team plus Rebecca Carter), and five in stage three (core team plus Tom Lavers and Anthea Gordon). Fieldwork research over the course of Ethiopia WIDE since 1995, has involved the following women and men (listed alphabetically).^{vii}

Female Research Officers

Abebech Belayneh, Ajobush Argaw, Alima Jibril, Asmeret G/Hiwet, Asnakech Gebrekidan, Aster Shibeshi, Ayda Yimer, Bethel Terefe, Bethlehem Tekola, Bizuayehu Ayele, Dename Eyoel, Derartu Abera, Eyerusalem Yihdego, Freweini Zerai, Hilifsty Aregawi, Kiros Birhanu, Maji Hailemariam, Melete Gebre Giorgis, Meseret Negash, Seblewangel Ayalew, Selamawit Hailu, Selamawit Menkir, Senait Yohannes, Tigist Tefera, Tirhas Redda, Tizita Jemberu, Tsega Melese, Yenenes Tadesse, Yirgedu Miliket, Yirgedu Tefera, Zewdie Sinshaw.

Male Research Officers

Abeje Berhanu, Abu Girma, Agazi Tiumelissan, Alemante Amara, Alemu Tafese, Alula Ayele, Amaha Kenenie, Assefa Tewodros, Assefa Tolera, Ayalew Gebre, Behailu Abebe, Bekalu Molla, Berihun Desta, Berihun Mebratie, Bizuayehu Andarssa, Dagne Shibru, Damtew Yirgu, Data Dea, Demerew Dagne, Demissie Gudeta, Dereje Feyissa, Digafe Feleke, Ewnetu Sebhat, Fekadu Adugna, Gebre Yntiso, Gebrie Bedada, Getachew Fule, Getaneh Mehari, Getu Ambaye, Girma Kebede, Habtamu Demele, Haileyesus Seba, Kassahun Kebede, Kelkilachew Ali, Kifle Mengesha, Kiros Gebre Egziabher, Mekete Reta, Melese Getu, MesfinTadesse, Million Tafesse, Minilik Tibebe, Mulugeta Eyoel, Mulugeta Gashaw, Paulos Alemayehu, Samson Abebe, Samuel Urkato, Setargaw Kenaw, Shiferaw Fujie, Solomon G/Selassie, Solomon Tegegne, Tarekegn G/Yesus, Tassew Shiferaw, Tefera Goshu, Teferi Abate, Tesso Berisso, Theodros W/Giorgis, Tolosa Mamuye, Workneh Abebe, Woubishet Demewozu, Yared Derbew, Yared Tefera, Yilkal Kefale, Yisak Tafere, Yohannes Gezahegn, Zelalem Aberra, Zelalem Bekele

A first series of WIDE3 **discussion briefs** in 2014 involved Eden Teklay and Girum Abebe (EPAU/EDRI), Beverley Jones and Sarah Vaughan. During the **current transitional phase** (2015/16), Sarah Vaughan joined the core team, and Lilli Loveday, Nathan Nigussie and Tefera Goshu have also

been closely involved in the preparation and writing of Discussion Briefs. The Series II briefs have been peer reviewed by a panel of Ethiopian experts:

Peer reviewers, 2016

Asnake Kefale, Dessalegn Rahmato, Emebet Mulugeta, Ezana Amdework, Helen Amdemichael, Setotaw Yimam, Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher, Yisak Tafere and Zerihun Mohammed.

What other Ethiopia WIDE products and publications are available?

A significant proportion of the data and resulting analysis made by Ethiopia WIDE research over the last 20 years has been put onto the website, and may be accessed at www.ethiopiawide.net

Findings of Ethiopia **WIDE1** were summarised in Bevan, P., & A. Pankhurst (1996) *A Social Analysis of Fifteen Rural Economies in Ethiopia*, Report for HMG Overseas Development Administration, UK.

The data collected during Ethiopia **WIDE2** were used to develop a psychological measure of wellbeing, and in a PhD at the University of Bath, UK. Other papers arising from WIDE2 research data were:

- Pankhurst, A. (2004) 'Conceptions of and Responses to HIV/AIDS: Views from Twenty Ethiopian Rural Villages'
- Derese Getachew (2004) 'Peasant Reflections on the Agricultural Development Led Industrialisation Programme (ADLI)'
- Bevan, P. (2004) 'Hunger, Poverty and Famine in Ethiopia: Mothers and Babies Under Stress in 2003'
- Pankhurst, A. & P. Bevan (2004) 'Hunger and poverty In Ethiopia: local perceptions of famine and famine response' in *Humanitarian Exchange*, no.27 pp.2-5

Following the last rounds of research, under **WIDE3**, community situation reports have been produced for all 20 sites over the three research stages. Rapid briefing notes were shared with an electronic worknet of interested organisations and individuals. Key findings have been presented to key government stakeholders through the support of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) at workshops and through meetings with ministers, as well as to donors and international organisations. The following academic papers and presentations are also available:

- Six presentations at a June 2010 Ethiopian Economists Association Conference
- Bevan, P. (2010) '*Tracing the 'War Against Poverty' in rural Ethiopia since 2003 Using a Complexity Social Science Approach*', Chronic Poverty Research Centre International Conference, Manchester
- Bevan, P. (2010) '*The MDG-ing of Ethiopia's Rural Communities 2003-10: Some Meso, Micro and Macro Consequences.*' Symposium on 'Promoting social inclusion in South Asia: policies, pitfalls and the analysis of welfare/insecurity regimes' University of Bath
- Bevan, P. (2010) '*Inter-acting, competing and evolving models of 'wellbeing' in development policy in Ethiopia 2003-10: some consequences for individual and social life qualities in Ethiopia and an ethical quandary for donors*', presentation at Development Studies Association Conference Nov 2010
- Panel and papers for the 18th ICES, 29 Oct - 2 Nov 2012 '*Movements in Ethiopia, Ethiopia in Movement*', Panel 5.06 - '*Where are rural Ethiopian communities heading?*' convened by Alula Pankhurst with Philippa Bevan (shared with the worknet)
- Bevan, P., Samuel Urkato & Shiferaw Neda '*A Comparison of Two Food-Insecure Sites in North Omo: Where have they come from and Where might they be Heading?*' *Presented by*

Shiferaw^{viii}

- Bevan, P., R. Carter & C. Dom: 'A Tale of Two Productive Safety Net Programme Sites' (two Stage 1 sites) *Presented by Bevan*
- Carter, R., & Eyerusalem Yihdego: 'How are Urbanisation and Irrigation affecting food-deficit communities in Ethiopia: a Comparison of two *kebeles* near Lalibela and Harar' *Presented by Eyerusalem*
- Pankhurst, A.: 'Agropastoralism in Transition: a Comparison of two communities in Oromia and Southern Region' *Presented by Alula*
- Tefera Goshu & Aster Shibeshi: Social Change: Impact of Development Interventions on the Gelcha community of the Karrayu pastoralists of the Upper Awash Valley of Ethiopia *Presented by Tefera*
- Dom, C.: 'Where are Ethiopian rural communities heading? Youth, education and migration in two food-deficit communities in Eastern Tigray and Kambata' *Presented by Dom*^{ix}.
- Bevan, P., R. Carter & C. Dom (2013) 'A tale of two PSNP sites' in Pankhurst, A., G-J. van Uffelen and Dessalegn Rahmato (eds) 'Food Security, Safety Nets and Social Protection: the Ethiopian Experience', Addis Ababa: Forum for Social Studies, and Wageningen: Wageningen University, Disaster Studies
- Bevan, P. (2014) 'Researching social change and continuity: a complexity-informed study of twenty rural community cases in Ethiopia 1994 – 2015' in Camfield, L. (ed.) *Research in International Development: A Critical Review* London: Palgrave
- 'Change and continuity in rural Ethiopia 1994 (and before) to 2013 (and beyond): a longitudinal study of twenty communities using complexity methods'. Presentation to the ESRC Seminar on Complexity and Method in the Social Sciences, Warwick University, available at: <http://blogs.cim.warwick.ac.uk/complexity/seminar-3-qualitative-complexity/>

How has Ethiopia WIDE research been financed and implemented?

A range of donors has supported WIDE over the years, with initial research rounds supported by the UK government, Overseas Development programme (ODA) (WIDE1), and Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) (WIDE2). Research under WIDE3 (2010-2013) has been carried out by **Mokoro Ltd** (Oxford, UK), working in collaboration with **Pankhurst Development Research and Consulting PvtLC** (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia). The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), UK Department for International Development (DFID), and Netherlands Government funded WIDE3, via the Joint Governance, Assessment and Measurement (J-GAM) Trust Fund of the World Bank. Irish Aid, Swedish International Development Co-operation, and UK DFID have financed the current set of briefs under the Transitional Phase (2015/16).

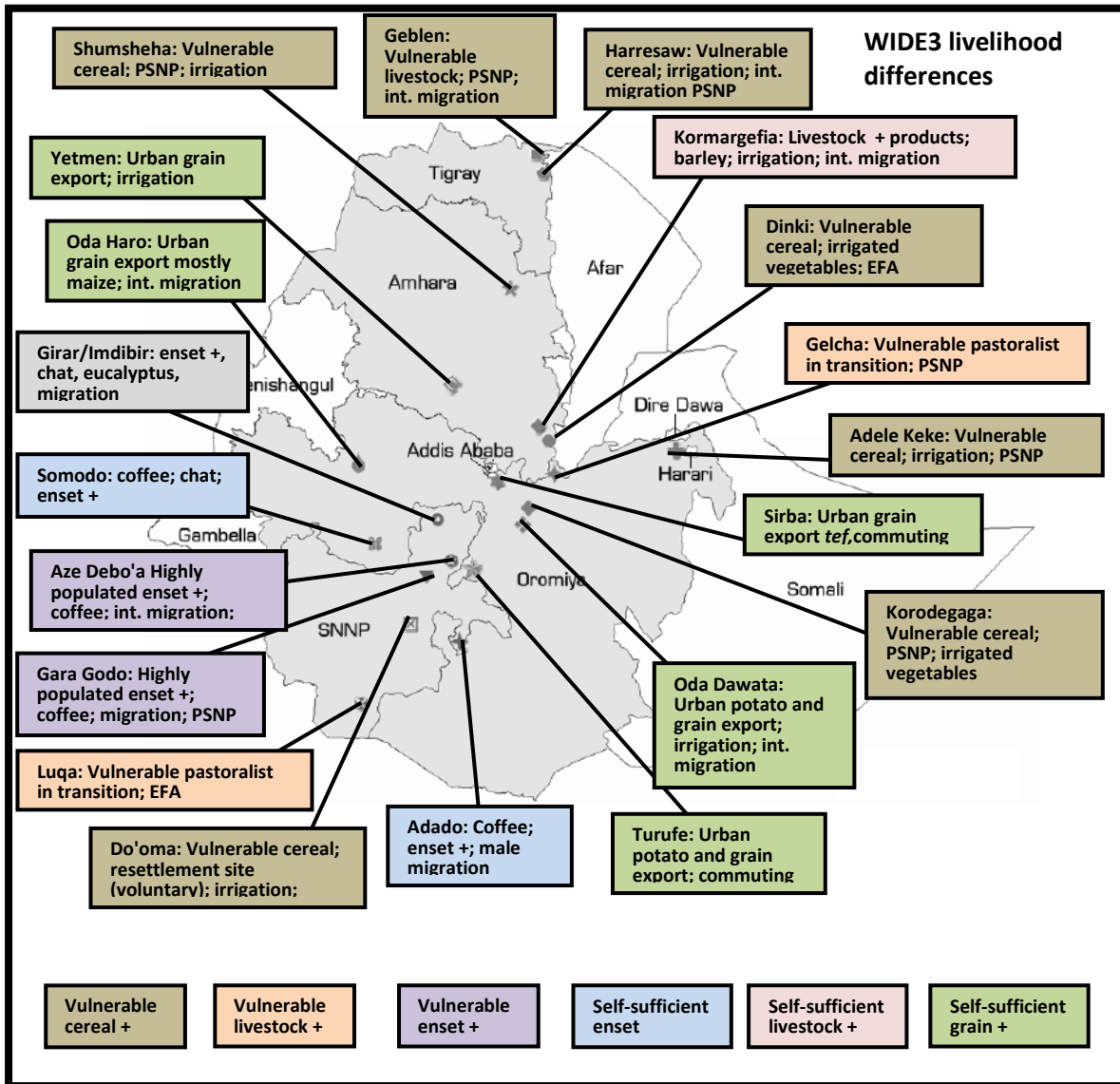
Disclaimer

The full range of briefs, in Series I and II, draw on the WIDE evidence to **bring policy and implementation questions, and possible implications**, to the attention of policymakers, with the aim of contributing to current debates on the key issues addressed, and engaging in related discussions with government and the donors. They do not represent the views of EDRI, or of the Government of Ethiopia, or of the financing Development Partners, but are intended to stimulate policy discussion.

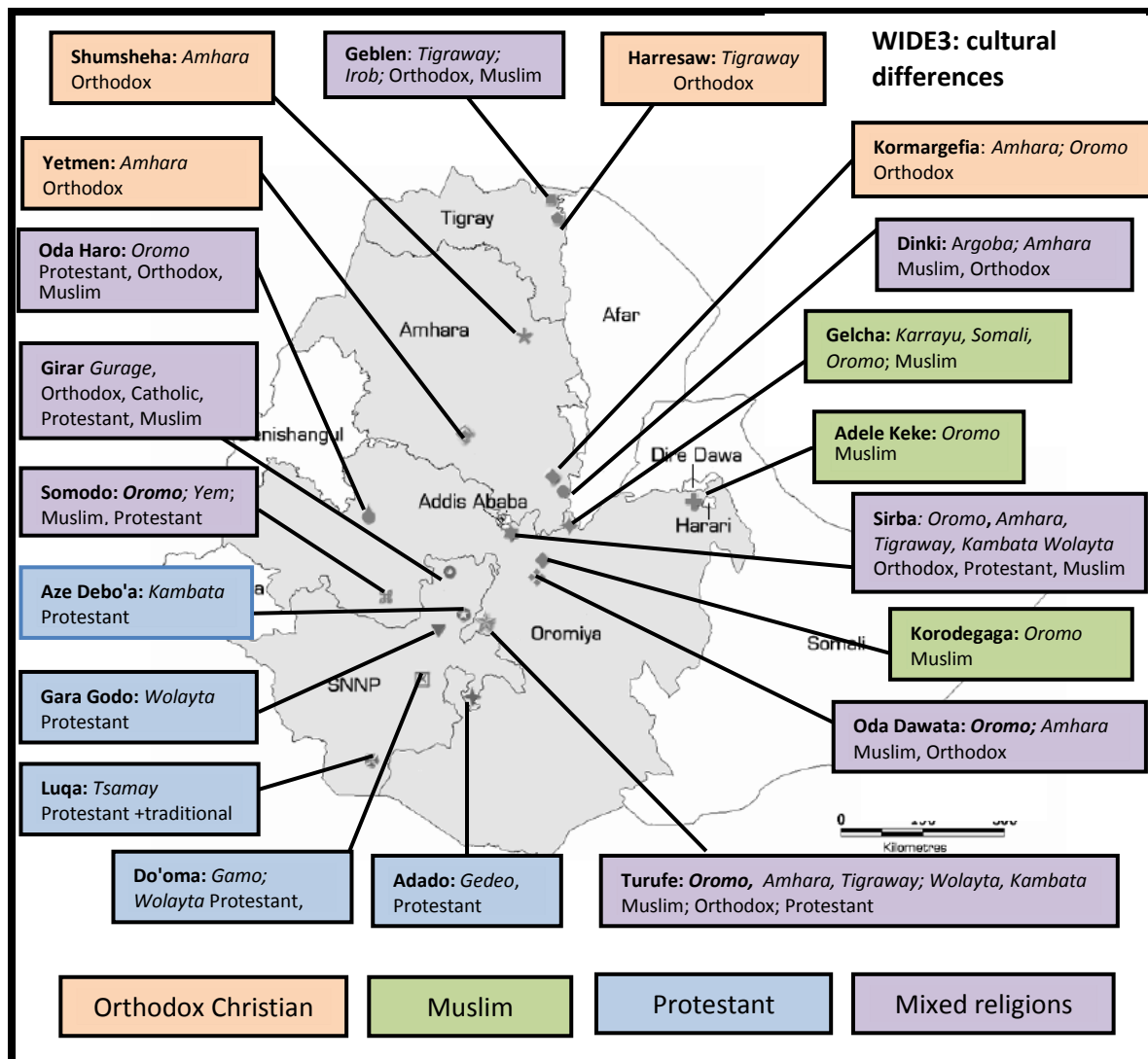
For further correspondence

The WIDE team can be contacted through the website at www.ethiopiawide.net/contact/ or by email contact@ethiopiawide.net

WIDE communities: map indicating major livelihoods differences



WIDE communities: Map indicating major cultural differences



ⁱ These are available from the Centre for the Study of African Economies (1994) at the following link: <http://www.csae.ox.ac.uk/evstudies/main.html>

ⁱⁱ during the Wellbeing in Developing (WED) Countries/University of Bath study: <http://www.welldev.org.uk>

ⁱⁱⁱ “Learn from the people; plan with the people. Begin with what they have; build on what they know. Of the best leaders, when the task is accomplished, the people will remark ‘we have done it ourselves’”. The remark was recently cited in Pascale, Sternin & Sternin (2010) *The Power of Positive Deviance: How Unlikely Innovators Solve the World’s toughest problems*, Boston: Harvard Business Press.

^{iv} Meles Zenawi interviewed by Shawn Houlihan on the occasion of the 5th International Conference on Federalism (4 December 2010), video retrieved from Ethiopian Federalism: <http://www.ethiopianfederalism.org/>

^v HE Ato Newai Gebreab, at a High Level Forum to discuss the implications of WIDE findings, held at Sheraton Addis in March 2014.

^{vi} The author or team of authors, and relevant peer reviewer, is identified on each individual brief.

^{vii} WIDE1 fieldwork was conducted by male researchers, whilst the fieldwork teams in WIDE2 and WIDE3 all involved at least one man and one woman.

^{viii} This is to be published in the conference proceedings.

^{ix} This is also to be published in the conference proceedings.