

FAO support of multi-stakeholder platforms on land tenure governance  
Innovative practices from the field and building on experience

## Corrigendum

Updated on 11 May 2021

The following corrections were made to the PDF after it went to print. “Productive impacts of improved service access and livelihood support in Ethiopia - Endline report on the Improved Nutrition through Integrated Basic Social Services with Social Cash Transfer (IN-SCT) Pilot Programme”

Page	Location	Text in printed PDF	Text in corrected PDF
2	unwanted page break	<p>The TDS case falls under the examples 002-005 in Figure 2. All other things being equal, a household of a given size under the PW scheme, receives the same monthly and yearly transfer amount regardless of the presence of a PLW.</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Figure 3 provides a visual representation of the correspondence between labour availability and household participation in the various safety net components of PSNP4 (PW, PDS and TDS), while Table 1 summarizes the eligibility criteria for each component (MoARD, 2014)</p>	<p>The TDS case falls under the examples 002-005 in Figure 2. All other things being equal, a household of a given size under the PW scheme, receives the same monthly and yearly transfer amount regardless of the presence of a PLW. Figure 3 provides a visual representation of the correspondence between labour availability and household participation in the various safety net components of PSNP4 (PW, PDS and TDS), while Table 1 summarizes the eligibility criteria for each component (MoARD, 2014)</p>
7	unwanted page break	<p>A graphical representation of the IN-SCT theory of change is reported in</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Figure 4 below (adopted from Devereux et al., 2016a). Although the main objective of the IN-SCT is to improve child nutrition outcomes, it can influence the productive behaviour of farmers in the short run.</p>	<p>A graphical representation of the IN-SCT theory of change is reported in Figure 4 below (adopted from Devereux et al., 2016a). Although the main objective of the IN-SCT is to improve child nutrition outcomes, it can influence the productive behaviour of farmers in the short run.</p>
14	unwanted page break	<p>As can be seen from</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Table 4, there are several statistically significant differences between the T and C1 groups in the sample of households with children under-five. Average household size across the study arms varies from 6.2 to 6.5. Households in the C1 group are likely to have a relatively younger head (39 years for T), who is married and less likely to have a household member living with a disability (3 percent compared to 9 percent for the other group), though their dwelling condition is in a poorer state compared to the T groups.</p>	<p>As can be seen from Table 4, there are several statistically significant differences between the T and C1 groups in the sample of households with children under-five. Average household size across the study arms varies from 6.2 to 6.5. Households in the C1 group are likely to have a relatively younger head (39 years for T), who is married and less likely to have a household member living with a disability (3 percent compared to 9 percent for the other group), though their dwelling condition is in a poorer state compared to the T groups.</p>
17	unwanted page break	<p>Similarly, we find statistically significant differences in households belonging to the mother-child sample at baseline (</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Table 5). The share of female-headed households (11.7 percent) and average school grade completed by the head (2.3) are higher in the pure control group than in the treated group. The share of</p>	<p>Similarly, we find statistically significant differences in households belonging to the mother-child sample at baseline (Table 5). The share of female-headed households (11.7 percent) and average school grade completed by the head (2.3) are higher in the pure control group than in the treated group. The share of households with a disabled member is lower in the control group (three percent) relative to the treated (5 percent). Further, in the pure control group, a lower share of people has a dwelling in poor conditions</p>

		households with a disabled member is lower in the control group (three percent) relative to the treated (5 percent). Further, in the pure control group, a lower share of people has a dwelling in poor conditions (30.3 percent) relative to the treated group (46.9 percent). Finally, average parcel size in the control group (0.58 ha) seems slightly larger than in the treated group (0.52 ha).	(30.3 percent) relative to the treated group (46.9 percent). Finally, average parcel size in the control group (0.58 ha) seems slightly larger than in the treated group (0.52 ha).
25	unwanted page break	We find that the PSNP/IN-SCT led to a wider spread of tools in the mother-child sample ( <p style="text-align: center;">PAGE BREAK</p> Table 8). We highlight an 18 percentage point increase in the number of households that own at least one of four plough components (yoke, beam, lever, or blades). This represents a 28 percent increase in mechanization over baseline average. The same pattern is observed for other agricultural tools such as Miran, Maresha, Sickle, and Shovel. We note that these are the most widely used tools.	We find that the PSNP/IN-SCT led to a wider spread of tools in the mother-child sample (Table 8). We highlight an 18 percentage point increase in the number of households that own at least one of four plough components (yoke, beam, lever, or blades). This represents a 28 percent increase in mechanization over baseline average. The same pattern is observed for other agricultural tools such as Miran, Maresha, Sickle, and Shovel. We note that these are the most widely used tools.
29	unwanted page break	We find a slight negative impact of the PSNP/INSCT on the engagement of households with the local Development Agents ( <p style="text-align: center;">PAGE BREAK</p> Table 11). However, this is statistically significant only for crop production decisions in the mother-child sample. It should be noted however, that the proportion of households engaging in these discussion increased by a significant percent (average differences are reported in Appendix C) for both groups from baseline to endline.	We find a slight negative impact of the PSNP/INSCT on the engagement of households with the local Development Agents (Table 11). However, this is statistically significant only for crop production decisions in the mother-child sample. It should be noted however, that the proportion of households engaging in these discussion increased by a significant percent (average differences are reported in Appendix C) for both groups from baseline to endline.
34	unwanted page break	Cash transfers, be it unconditional or through public works, can help small farmers overcome trade barriers and increase market participation and, ultimately, economic inclusion. <p style="text-align: center;">PAGE BREAK</p> Table 15 shows impacts of the PSNP/IN-SCT programme on the share of households selling a given crop.	Cash transfers, be it unconditional or through public works, can help small farmers overcome trade barriers and increase market participation and, ultimately, economic inclusion. Table 15 shows impacts of the PSNP/IN-SCT programme on the share of households selling a given crop.
37	unwanted page break	There is an increase of 4 percentage points in the number of male-respondents who undertake any such business in the mother-child sample ( <p style="text-align: center;">PAGE BREAK</p> Table 18). Given very low baseline average of about 4 percent of the sample undertaking such activities, a 4.4 percentage point impact estimate, represents over a hundred percent increase over baseline. The increase in the under-five sample is more modest and not statistically significant.	There is an increase of 4 percentage points in the number of male-respondents who undertake any such business in the mother-child sample (Table 18). Given very low baseline average of about 4 percent of the sample undertaking such activities, a 4.4 percentage point impact estimate, represents over a hundred percent increase over baseline. The increase in the under-five sample is more modest and not statistically significant.
50		Similarly, we find statistically significant differences in households belonging to the mother-child sample, which are provided in <p style="text-align: center;">PAGE BREAK</p> Table 23 and Table 24. Since the mother-child sample is cross-sectional, we analyse balance separately for households sampled at baseline and endline.	Similarly, we find statistically significant differences in households belonging to the mother-child sample, which are provided in Table 23 and Table 24. Since the mother-child sample is cross-sectional, we analyse balance separately for households sampled at baseline and endline
55	unwanted page break	The graphs in	The graphs in Figure 7 depict the distribution of the resulting propensity scores. The first row contains the

		<p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Figure 7 depict the distribution of the resulting propensity scores. The first row contains the graphs for each of the three pairwise comparisons for the under-five sample. This is followed by the mother-child baseline and endline samples in the second and third rows.</p>	<p>graphs for each of the three pairwise comparisons for the under-five sample. This is followed by the mother-child baseline and endline samples in the second and third rows.</p>
57	unwanted page break and space	<p>The graphs above show the distribution [...] Followup treatment control</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Figure 8, Figure 9 and</p> <p>SPACE</p> <p>Figure 10 provide a more visual depiction of the extent of overlap.</p>	<p>The graphs above show the distribution [...] Followup treatment control Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10 provide a more visual depiction of the extent of overlap.</p>
61	unwanted page break	<p>As a last step, we check if the reweighting (using the propensity scores to apply inverse probability weighting) is able to balance the covariates between the T and C1 arms in each sample.</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Table 26 reports these mean characteristics at baseline for the under-five sample.</p>	<p>As a last step, we check if the reweighting (using the propensity scores to apply inverse probability weighting) is able to balance the covariates between the T and C1 arms in each sample. Table 26 reports these mean characteristics at baseline for the under-five sample.</p>
62 - 63	unwanted page breaks	<p>Weighted results for the mother-child baseline and endline samples are provided in</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Table 27 and</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Table 28</p>	<p>Weighted results for the mother-child baseline and endline samples are provided in Table 27 and Table 28</p>