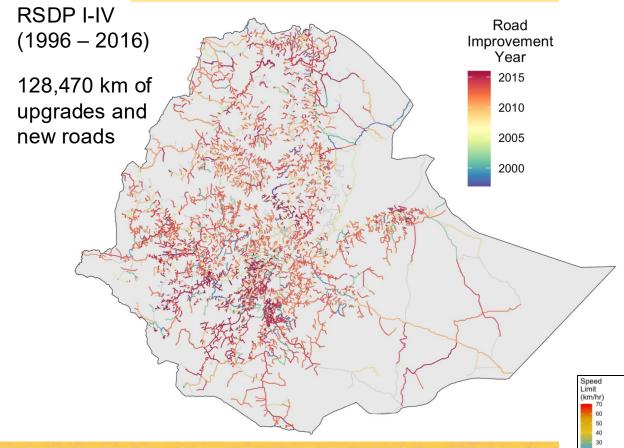
The Impact of Ethiopia's Road Investment Program on Economic Development and Land Use: Evidence from Satellite Data

Simon Alder (Swiss National Bank), Kevin Croke (Harvard U), Alice Duhaut (World Bank), Robert Marty (World Bank) & Ariana Vaisey (U of Chicago)

Motivation

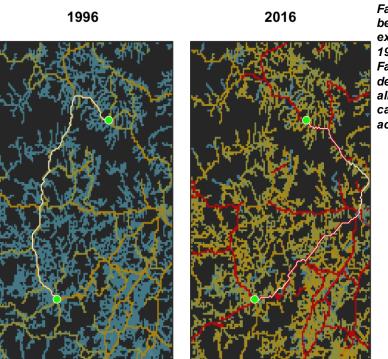
- Roads upgrades and constructions to promote integration, economic development, and facilitate trade.
- Between 1995 2015, World Bank-supported ~161 billion USD in projects
- Economic impact of investments in large-scale road infrastructure is debated.
- Study the impact of the large-scale Road Sector **Development Program in Ethiopia (1996-2016)**

Road Sector Development Program



Three Methods Approaches

- 1. Event study for year-to-year change, Callaway & Sant'Anna (2020), compares areas near improved roads to areas not-yet-treated.
- 2. Impacts from start to 2016 with an instrumental variable approach comparing incidentally connected areas to areas far from improved roads. The RSDP are instrumented by minimum spanning tree (MST) that connects targeted locations in a least-cost way.
- 3. Impact of changes in market access from start to 2016. Market access for an area captures how quickly population centers can be reached.



example cities in 1996 and 2016. determined between all city pairs to calculate market

Data



Annual road improvement data from the **Ethiopian Roads Authority**



Intercalibrated **nighttime lights** data from DMSP-OLS (1992 to 2013) and VIIRS (2012 – present)



Annual land cover data from the European Space Agency landcover dataset (1992 –

Aggregate all variables to the Kebele level, Ethiopia's 4^{th} administrative division (N = 15,714)

Results

- RSDP contributed to an increase in nighttime lights and urban land and reduction in cropland.
- Larger impacts in areas with higher nighttime lights at baseline & among higher speed limit roads

