

Article Type

(e.g. Research Article, Review, etc. Font is 14 pt)

Manuscript Title in 20 Words Maximum

The manuscript title should be justify aligned at the top of the first page. The title font should be Times New Roman in 16 pt and bold. Capitalize proper nouns, acronyms and first letter of each word, while, lowercase all articles (a, an, the), prepositions (e.g., on, to, at, in, with, etc.) or coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or) except in cases in which they appear as the first word of the title. Use of acronyms in the title should be avoided, unless they are widely understood.

First Author Name Surname^{*1}, Second Author Name Surname², Third Author Name Surname³

(The font should be 11 pt. and bold. Numerically order the authors' affiliations with superscript numbers if they come from different institutions. Use asterisk * to indicate corresponding author.)

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Abstract: An abstract is a summary of the content of the manuscript. It should briefly describe the research purpose, method, result any applicable recommendations for further research and conclusion in 300 words maximum. Please, avoid verbose terminologies or where unavoidable due to its expected audience or as part of a scientific nomenclature, provide additional clarification on the meaning of such terminology. Additionally, special signals, figures, tables, formulas and equations should be avoided, and citation of references is not allowed. Use font Times New Roman 10 pt. for formatting an abstract.

Keywords: Provide a maximum of 6 keywords, consistently and uniformly using British or American spelling, but not a mixture of these, and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and", "of"). Each keyword should be separated with a comma. Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. Keywords should be formatted in font Times New Roman using 10 pt.

JEL classification codes: The JEL classification codes should not be more than 5 and help identify the manuscript. The JEL classification codes should be formatted in font Times New Roman using 10 pt.

1. Introduction

Use font Times New Roman 14 pt. and bold for secondary headings (e.g. Introduction, Literature review, Discussion, Conclusions, References) and 10 pt. for formatting all the subsequent texts. The research context should be provided in the introduction section. Avoid the use of tables and figures in this section. The objectives and/or hypotheses as posited or analyzed should be clarified. The information on related research on the subject can also be included in the Introduction to support your arguments. The main ideas, significance, relevance, and contribution to existing theories and practices should be elaborated in this section.

2. Secondary heading

The rules for capitalizing the secondary title should be the same as for sentences. Only the first word, proper nouns, and acronyms should be capitalized. Use font Times New Roman 14 pt. and bold for secondary headings.

2.1 *Sub-heading*

Sub-headings should be typeset in italics only, with only the first word capitalized (see example above). Use font Times New Roman 12 pt. bold and italic for sub-headings.

2.1.1 *Sub- subheading*

Sub-subheadings should be typeset in italics only, with only the first word capitalized (see example above). Use font Times New Roman 10 pt. bold and italic for sub-subheadings.

3. Formulas and equations

The formulas, equations and their components given in methodology and relevant text should be written, preferably in Equation Editor. Basic symbols in equations should be similar to the font size in the main text. All the numerals should be given in Regular type and variables should be presented in *Italic*. Matrices should be written in square brackets []. Vectors should be given in figurative brackets { }. Equations should be formatted in font Times New Roman in 10 pt. Equations should be punctuated with the commas or periods when they are a part of a sentence. If necessary, the value of symbols should be specified.

For example:

$$\varphi_{\mu\nu}(z) = \frac{\|k_{\mu\nu}\|^2}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{\|k_{\mu\nu}\|^2 \|z\|^2}{\sigma^2}} [e^{ik_{\mu\nu}z} - e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}}] \quad (1)$$

Longer equations should be split at appropriate algebraic symbols. The parts of the longer equations should be horizontally left aligned in the equation editor. Equations should be numbered in Arabic numerals in round brackets and aligned right. The punctuation and numbers of longer equations should be vertically centered with the last line of the equation.

4. Tables and figures

Tables and Figures should be numbered consecutively and given in the identified place in manuscript. Sources of data used in tables and figures should be duly acknowledged in footnote to the same. Abbreviations and acronyms used in the tables and figures should be duly described in the manuscript where they have been cited/referenced/interpreted and also in the footnotes of the table/figure. Tables and figures should be duly referenced in the manuscript, where these have been interpreted. All tables should be presented as a part of the text and should be editable. Figures must be of professional quality and be ready for reproduction.

Table 1. Requirements for a table

| Requirements | Clarification | Notes |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Font | Table 1 is 8pt and bold Title and content is 8 pt. | |
| Line Format | Three-line table with solid lines | Line width 1px, black |
| Title location | At the top of table | |
| Table location | Centralized in text area | |

Source: Author (year)

Table 2. Table format sample

| | Elements | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | A | B |
| Line Format | Three-line table with solid lines | Line width 1pt. black |
| Title location | At the top of table | |
| Table location | Center aligned | |

The figures should have resolutions not lower than 600 dpi, with signals and letters in Times New Roman at 8 pt. A space should always be maintained between the variable and the unit. Style and font size of all figures should be the same throughout the manuscript. The figures shall be center aligned with title underneath. For a set of figures, it shall be alphabetically organized with lowercase letter in round brackets, such as (a), (b), (c) instead of giving numerical order to each individual figure under the same group.

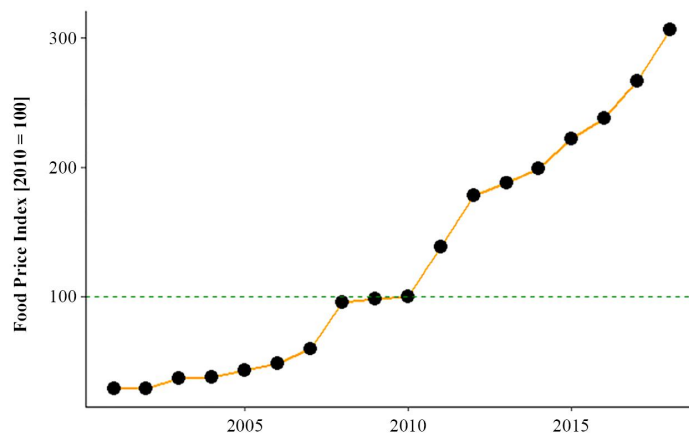


Figure 1. Food price indices in Ethiopia (2010=100)

Source: Author's illustration using data from [16]

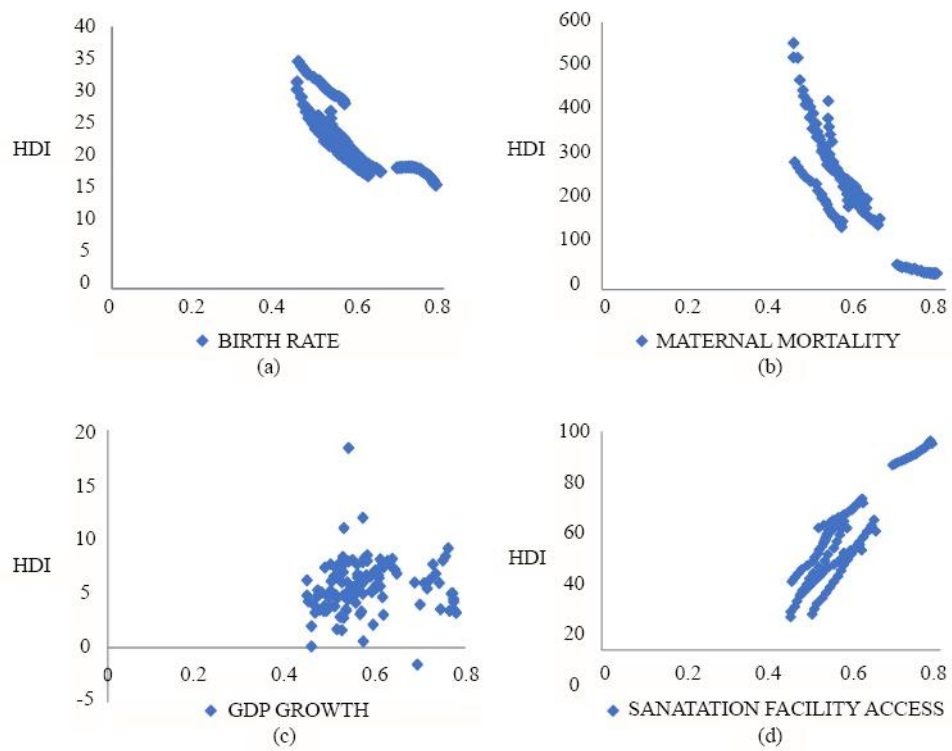


Figure 2. Scatter plot of HDI and explanatory variables

Acknowledgments

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Conflict of interest statement

Authors are encouraged to include a declaration of any conflicting interests. At the point of submission, each author should reveal any financial interests or connections, direct or indirect, or other situations that might raise the question of bias in the work reported or the conclusions, implications, or opinions stated or arrived at. The assumption of bias or and conflict of interests may include but not limited to pertinent commercial or other sources of funding for the individual author(s) or for the associated department(s) or organization(s), personal relationships, or direct academic competition.

References

A comprehensive References list is regarded as an important indicator of the paper's quality. If the relevant sources, especially the results published over a 2 or 3-year period are not reflected within the text, or most citations are from the author's publications, the editor reserves the right to consider this research not sufficiently scholarly to merit consideration for publication. The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Consistent with the APA 7th edition writing style, Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text and excluded from the reference list. Do not use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list.

Reference Format:

In-Text Citations:

When inserting a citation into the text, include the authors' surname/s and the year of publication, enclosed in parentheses, e.g. (Smith & Jones, 2016). This brief citation allows the reader to find the corresponding full reference in the list at the end of the manuscript.

Where you include a direct quote (word-for-word), the in-text citation must include the page number/s where the quotation appeared, e.g... "correct referencing is a necessity"(Smith & Jones, 2016, p.16). Generally, SER prefers that authors paraphrase [put in their own words after comprehending the full meaning of what they read] instead, using direct quotes sparingly and only when it is poignant for the elucidation of a pertinent event. In the case of direct quotes from online sources without pagination, authors must use paragraph numbers to indicate where they retrieved the direct quote from as in "(Smith & Jones, 2016, para.16). Authors should be aware that the overuse of direct quotes is a warning to the editors of the lack of originality of the work and may provide

sufficient grounds for a disqualification of the manuscript. Therefore, it is best practice to paraphrase [put in your own words] throughout the research.

For multiple in-text citations within parentheses, alphabetize citations by first author and add a semi-colon (;) between them to differentiate citations, e.g. (Smith & Jones, 2016; Williams, 2014). Additionally, note well that newer sources are placed before those that are dated [older].

Use "and" when citing authors' names in sentences and "&" for parentheses. E.g. Smith and Jones (2016) ... versus ... (Smith & Jones, 2016).

Creating a Reference List: The reference list starts on a separate page and is always organized in alphabetical order. Do not use numbers or bullet points. The 7th edition of the APA provides that the second and subsequent lines of each reference in the list must have a hanging indent.

Samples for References List:

- Chang, R., Kaltani, L., & Loayza, N. V. (2009). Openness can be good for growth: The role of policy complementarities. *Journal of Development Economics*, 90, 33-49.
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