



INTERNATIONAL FOOD  
POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
*sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty*

# CREATING CAPACITIES FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION UNDER CAADP: THE IFPRI EXPERIENCE

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# CREATING CAPACITIES FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES

## MAIN TOPICS

1 A BRIEF BACKGROUND ON IFPRI

2 CREATING THE CONDITIONS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES

3 IFPRI'S POLICY PRIORITY ANALYSIS SUPPORT FOR CAADP

4 BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR *BETTER POLICIES: ReSAKSS /SAKSS*

5 BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR *ECONOMIC MODELING: AGRODEP*

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BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR *BETTER POLICIES*: ReSAKSS /SAKSS

5

BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR *ECONOMIC MODELING*: AGRODEP

# IFPRI is...

- Inter-governmental
- International
- Independent
- Interdisciplinary
- Innovative
- Impact-oriented

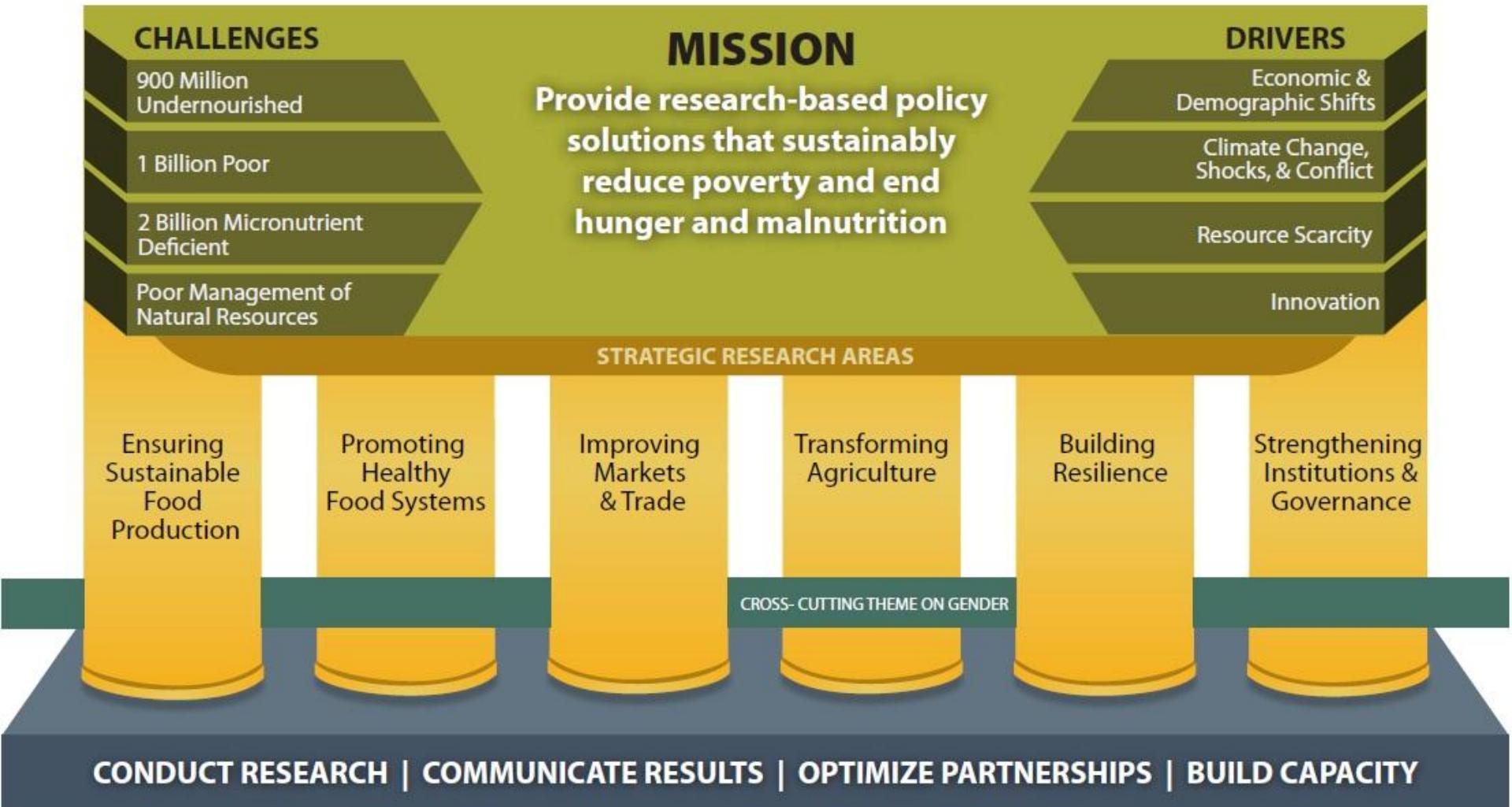
# A CHANGING LANDSCAPE

- **Supply-side** (shocks, climate change, dwindling natural resources) and **demand-side drivers** (population growth, urbanization, rising incomes) present new challenges.
- **Widening income inequalities** underline the need for inclusive growth.
- A **shifting global economic balance** highlights the rise of emerging economies.
- **Conflicts**, hunger, and poverty are more correlated.
- **New players** (e.g. BRICS, private sector) have an increased role in the food policy discourse.

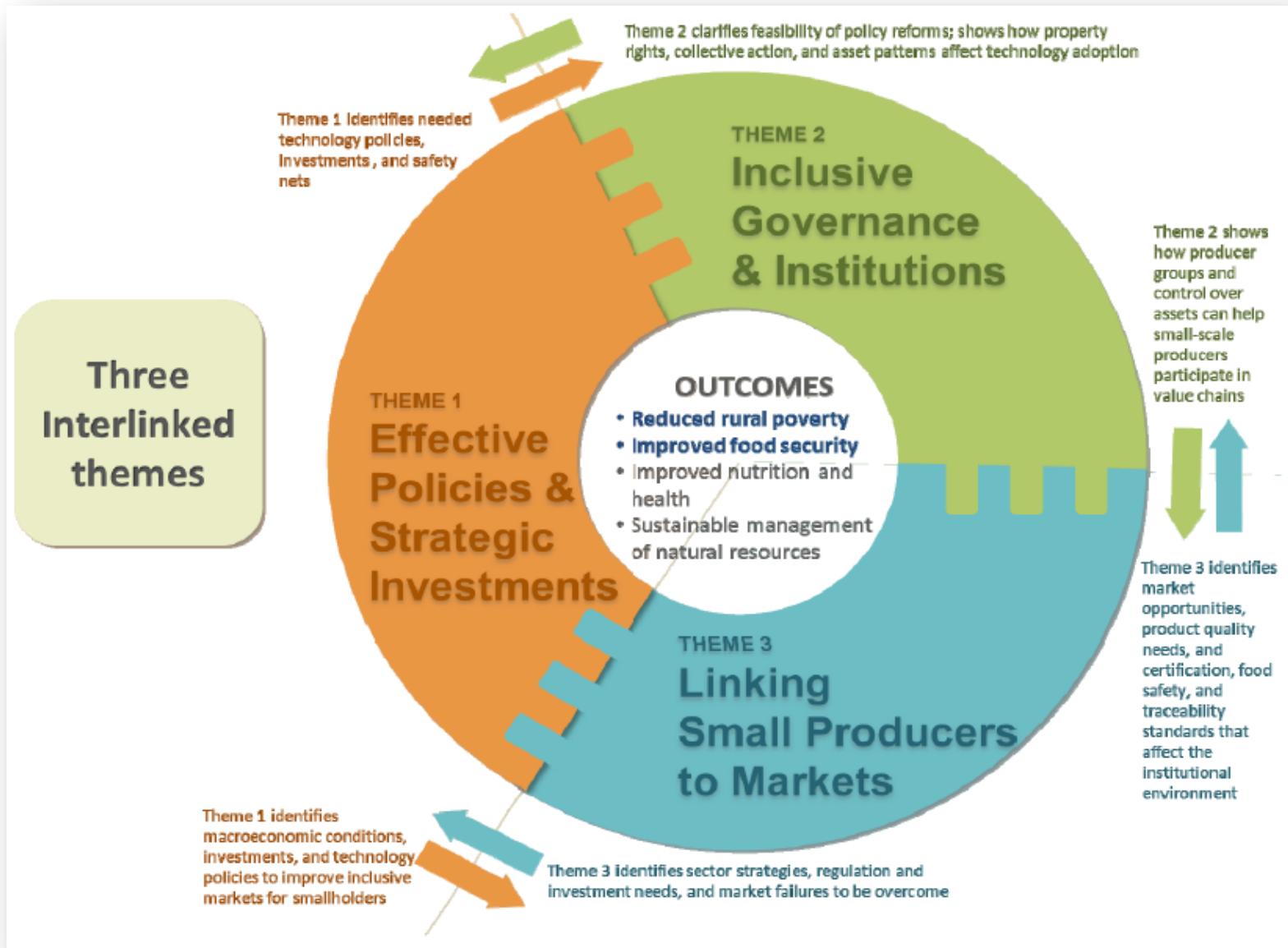


**NEW IFPRI STRATEGY**

# IFPRI's Structural Framework

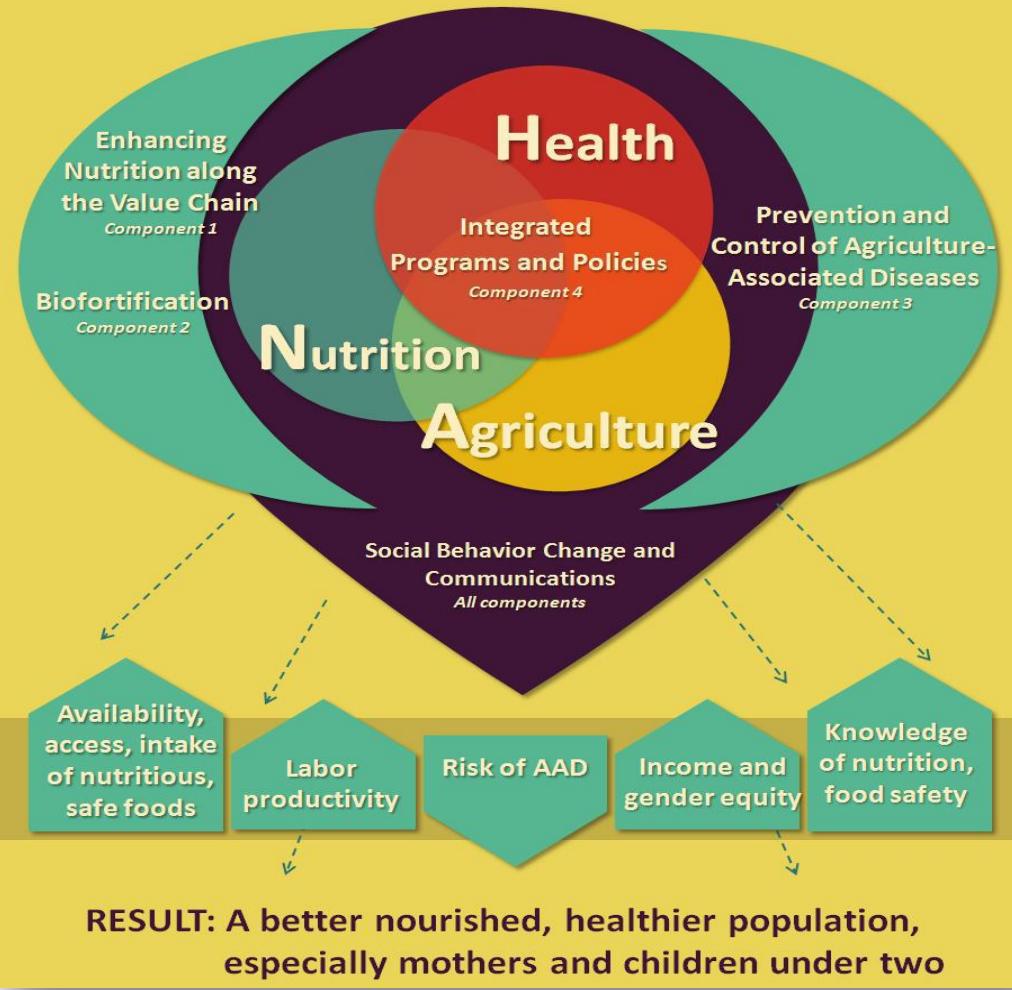


# CRP2: Policies, Institutions, and Markets



# CRP4: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Health

ISSUE: Poor people suffer from undernutrition and ill - health, especially mothers and children under two

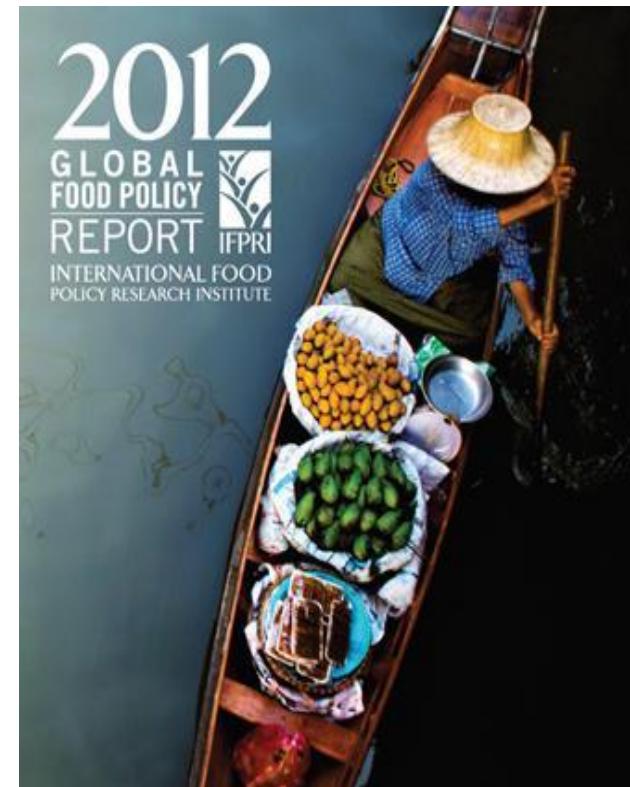


1. Enhancing nutrition along the value chain
2. Biofortification
3. Prevention and control of agriculture-associated diseases
4. Integrated programs and policies (agriculture, nutrition, and health)

# GLOBAL FOOD POLICY REPORT 2012

## Focal Areas

- Sustainable development and the green economy
- Drivers of agricultural productivity
- Empowering women in agriculture
- Agriculture as a job creator
- Evolving agricultural policies in the US and EU
- Prospects for long-term food security



IFPRI's research and outreach on a global level and in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East

## Offices around the world



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# THE NEED FOR EVIDENCE BASED POLICIES

- *Good Policies* are not a solution for everything
- *Bad Policies* are a problem for everything else
- *Policy Reversal* would jeopardize ongoing growth recovery process
  - Risk of return to failed policies of 60s and 70s
    - No institutional memory
    - New generation of leaders
    - Stronger fiscal positions
    - More open, democratic systems
    - Populist pressures and tendencies

# CREATING THE CONDITIONS FOR EVIDENCE BASED POLICY PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

LINKING ANALYSIS, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND POLICY:

CARRIER POLICY  
PROCESSES

ANCHOR  
ORGANIZATIONS

OPERATIONAL  
ACTORS

# CREATING THE CONDITIONS FOR EVIDENCE BASED POLICY PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

LINKING ANALYSIS, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND POLICY:

## RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

ALIGN RESEARCH AND CD  
AGENDA WITH POLICY  
AGENDA

CARRIER POLICY  
PROCESSES

ESTABLISH STRATEGIC  
PARTNERSHIPS WITH  
LEADING ORGANIZATIONS

ANCHOR  
ORGANIZATIONS

LEAVE YOUR DESK, AND  
LABS, GET OUT, ENGAGE

OPERATIONAL  
ACTORS

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### ANCHOR ORGANIZATIONS

LEAVE YOUR DESK, AND  
LABS, GET OUT, ENGAGE

### GOVERNMENTS AND POLICY MAKING ORGANIZATIONS

DEFINE CLEAR STRATEGY,  
PROGRAMS, AND ACTION  
AGENDA

COORDINATE GOV ACTION,  
EMPOWER LOCAL ADM;  
WORK WITH CSO

### OPERATIONAL ACTORS

INVEST IN GOV EXPERTISE;  
BE INCLUSIVE OF NON STATE  
ACTORS

# CREATING CAPACITIES FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES

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# POLICY PRIORITY ANALYSIS IN SUPPORT OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

## FOCUS AREAS

- LT growth options and poverty reduction analysis
- Country level priority analysis
- Ex ante investment impact analysis

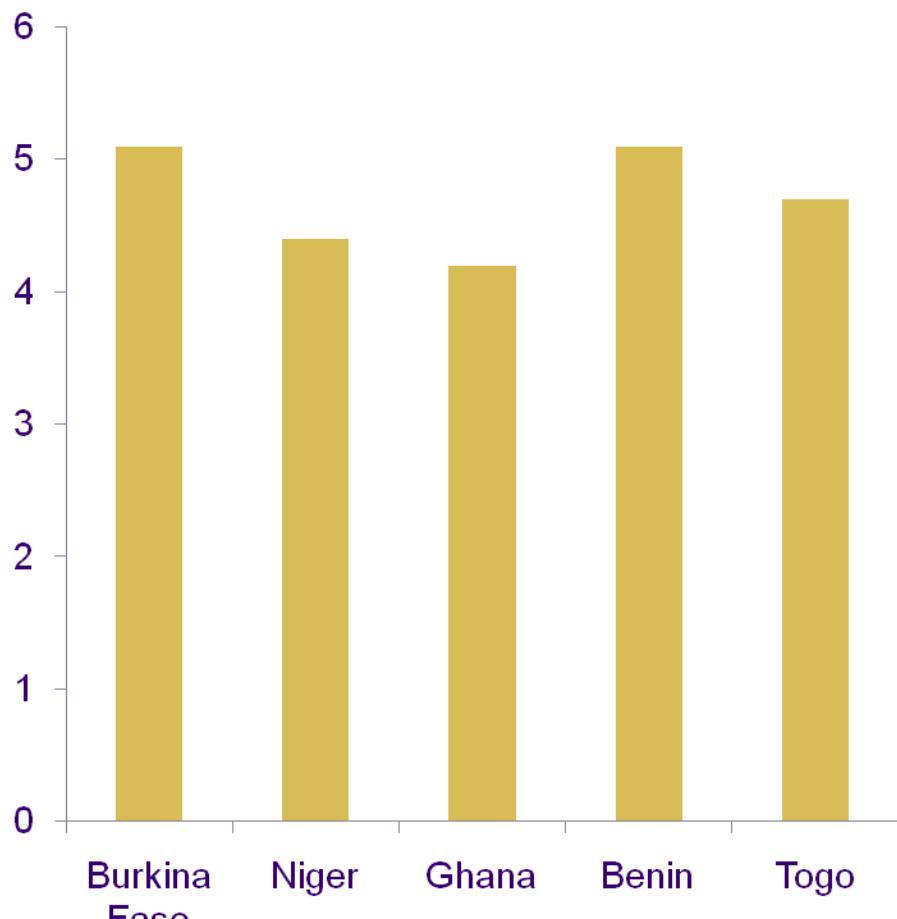
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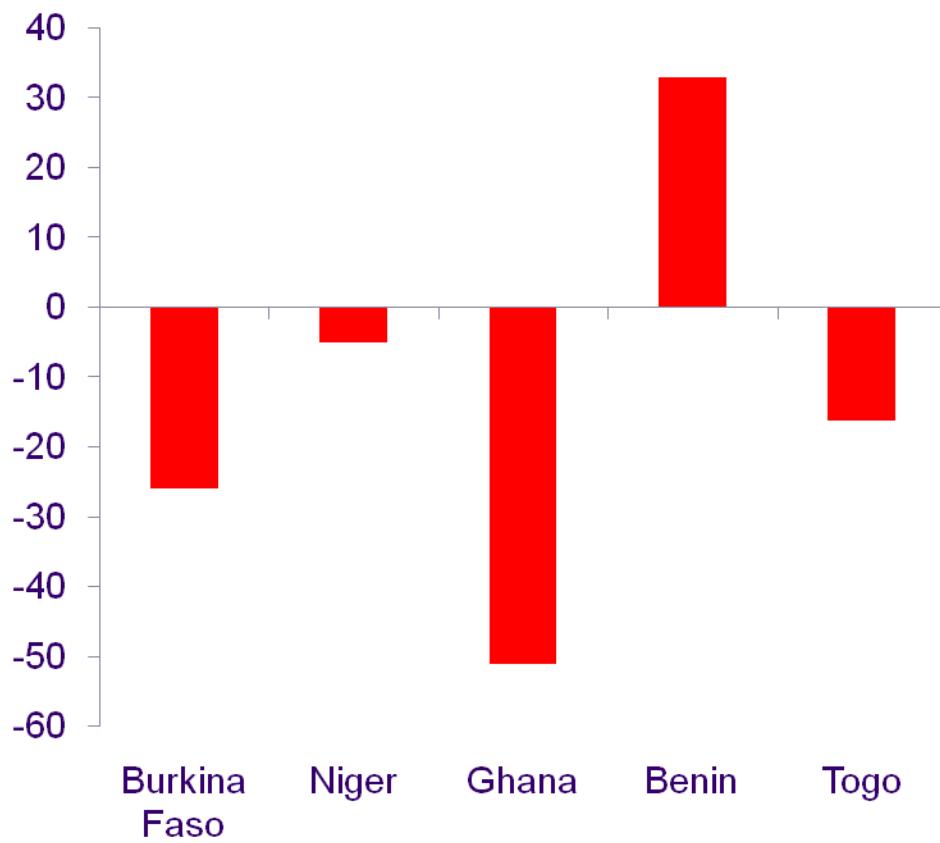
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# COUNTRY OUTCOMES BY 2015 UNDER CURRENT TRENDS

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

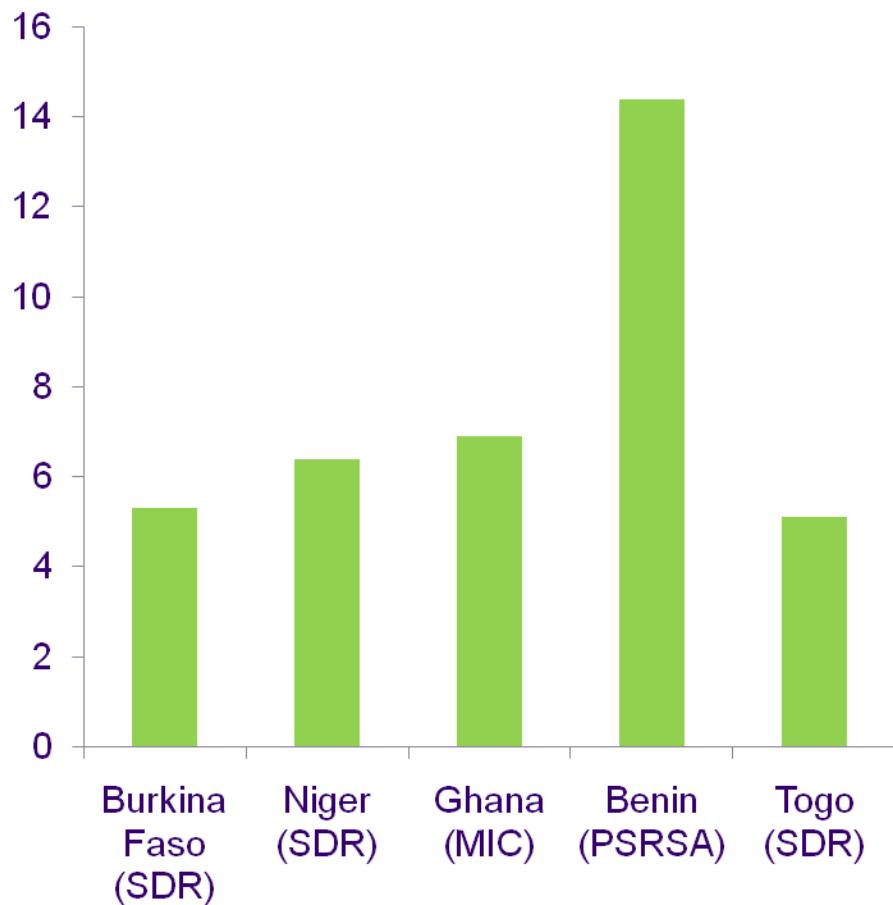


POVERTY REDUCTION

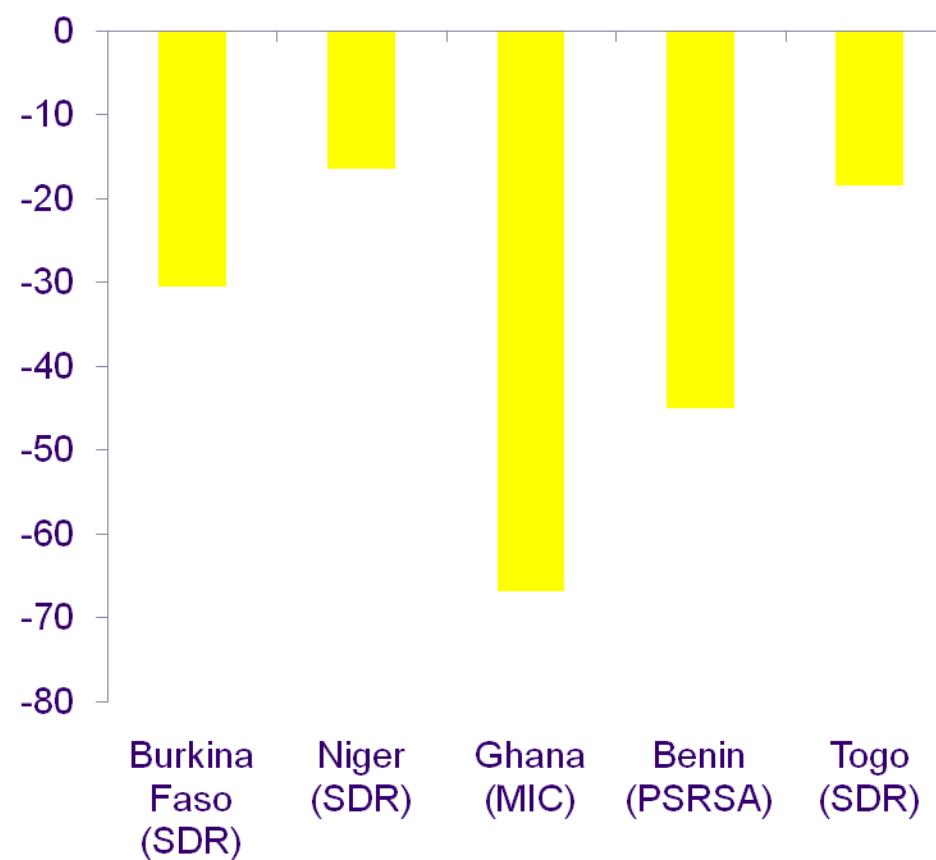


# COUNTRY OUTCOMES BY 2015 UNDER NEW STRATEGIES

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

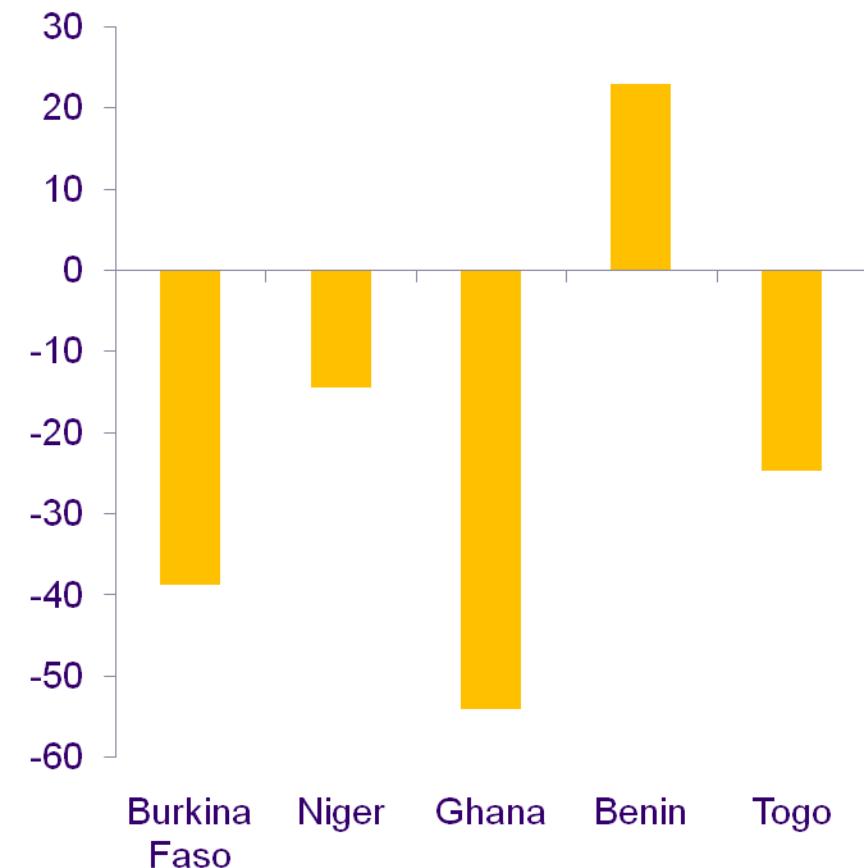


POVERTY REDUCTION

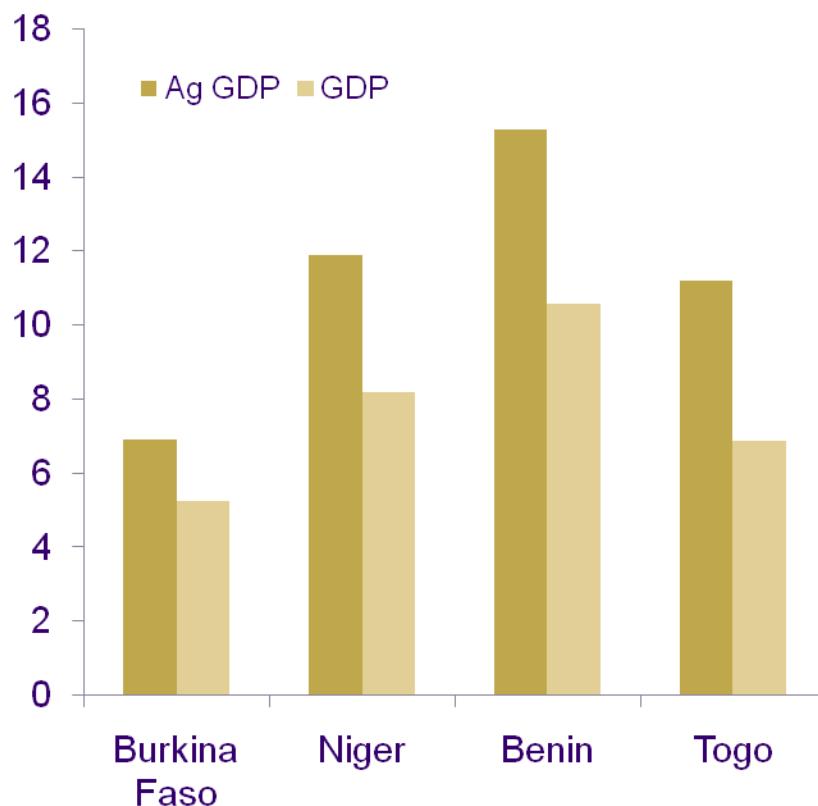


# TARGET CAADP AND MDG1 OUTCOMES BY 2015

POVERTY REDUCTION WITH CAADP 6% GROWTH



REQUIRED GROWTH RATES TO REACH MDG1



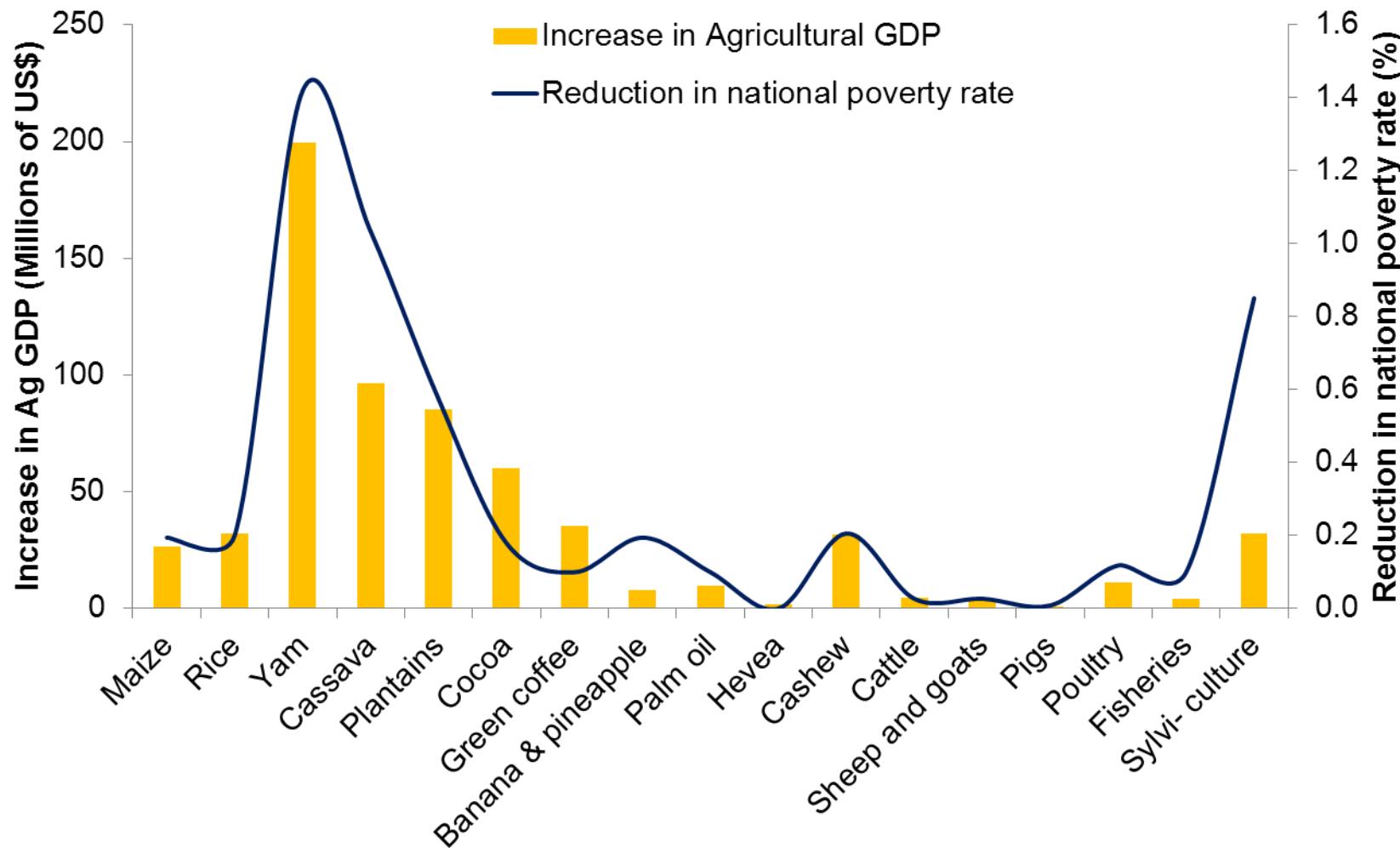
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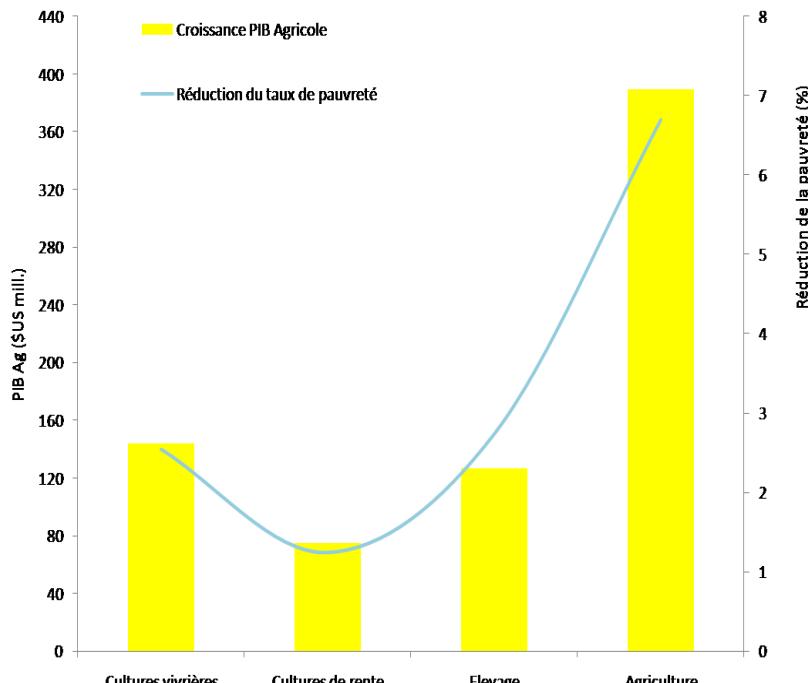
# IVORY COAST

Income and poverty reduction effects of achieving 1% additional growth in alternative agricultural activities

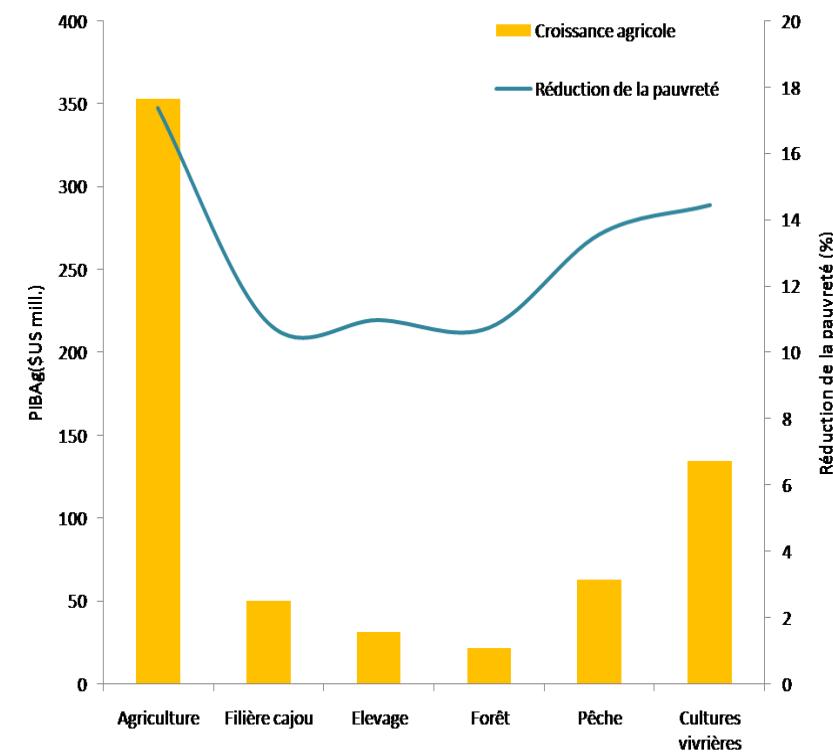


# Income and poverty reduction effects of achieving 1% additional growth in alternative agricultural activities

## MALI

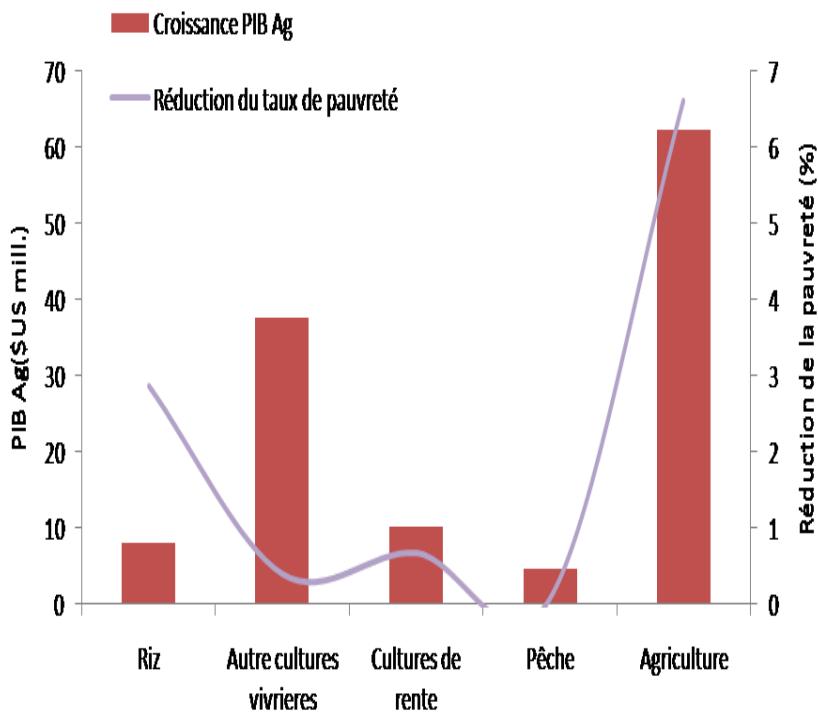


## GUINEA BISSAU

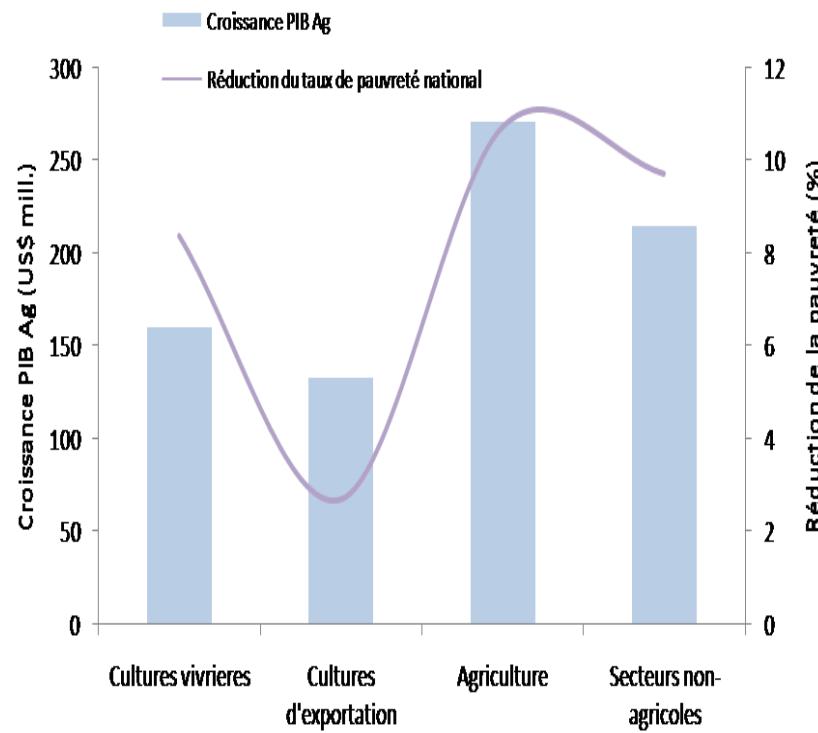


# Income and poverty reduction effects of achieving 1% additional growth in alternative agricultural activities

## GUINEA

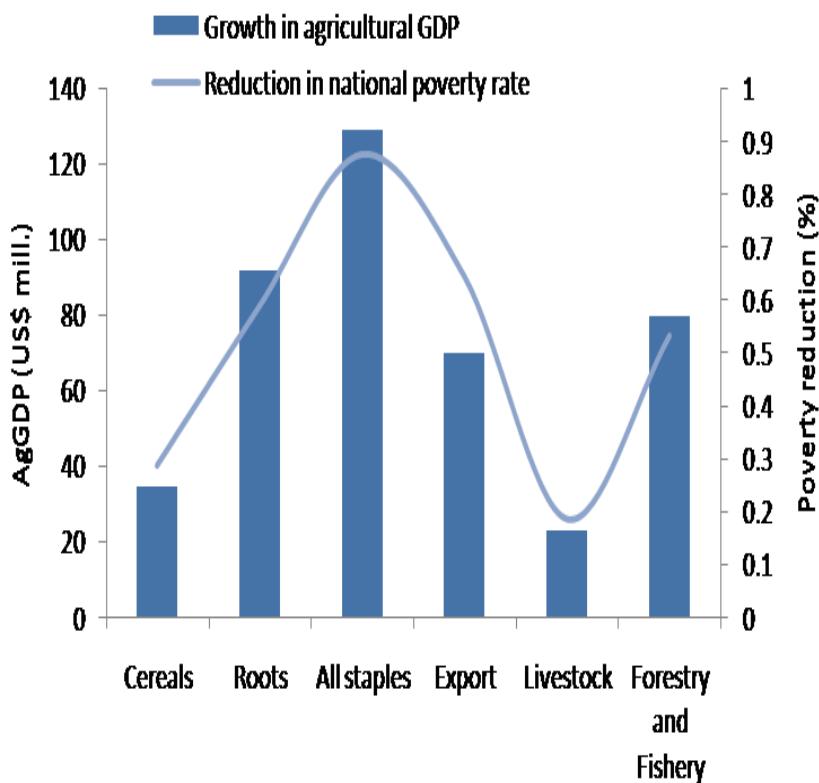


## BENIN

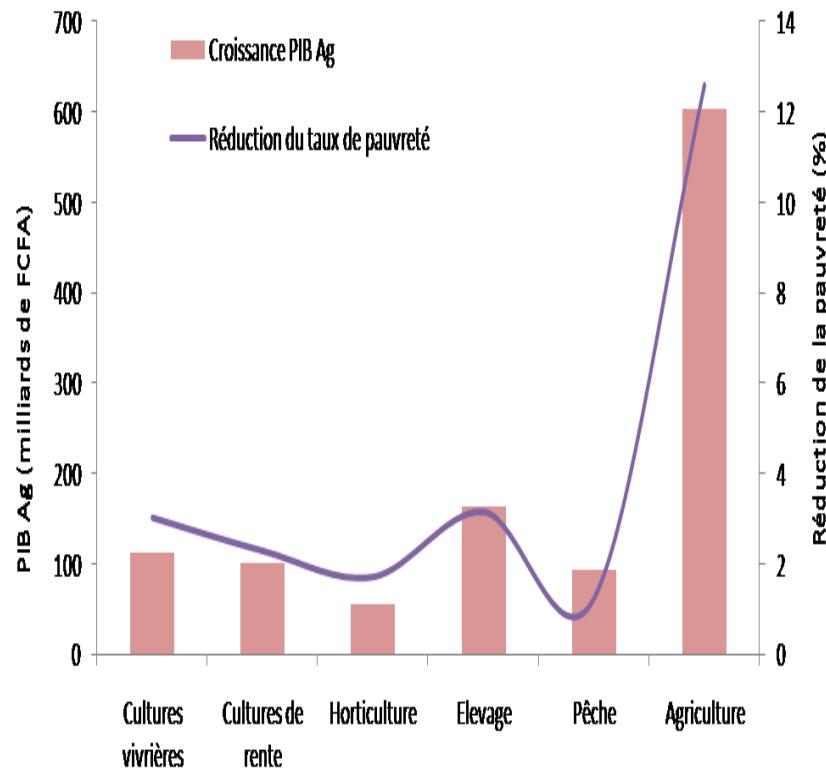


# Income and poverty reduction effects of achieving 1% additional growth in alternative agricultural activities

## GHANA

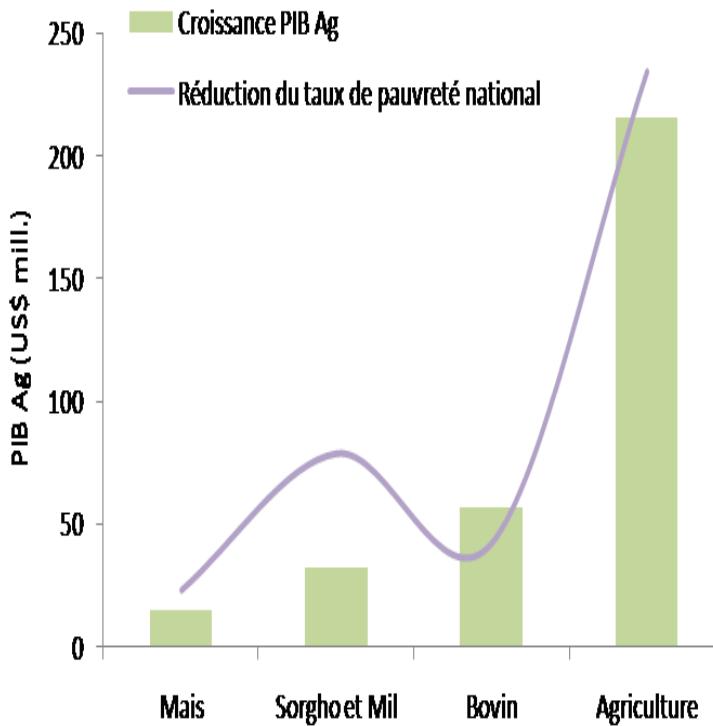


## SENEGAL

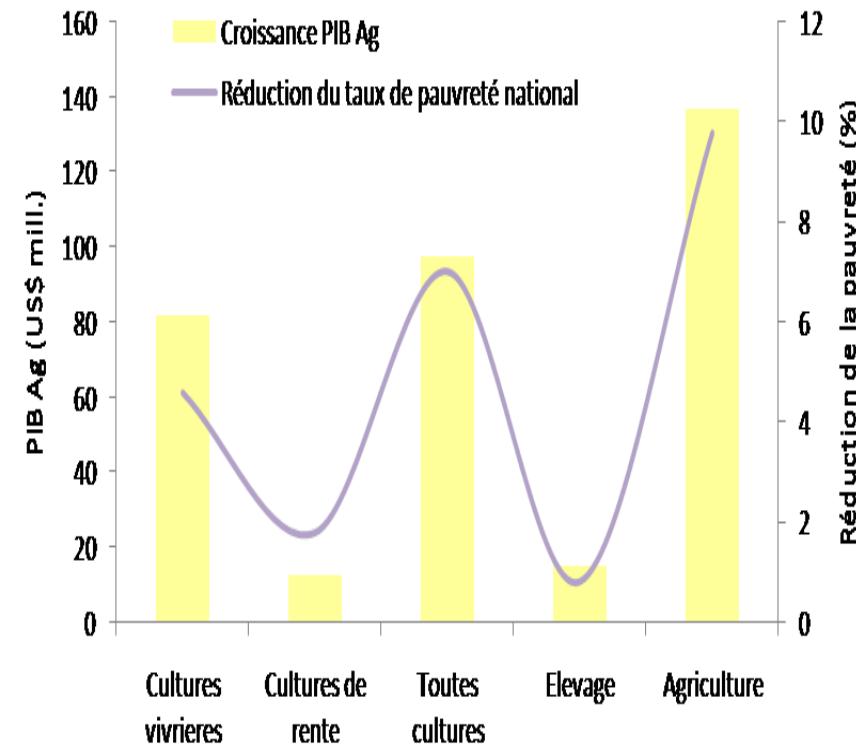


# Income and poverty reduction effects of achieving 1% additional growth in alternative agricultural activities

## BURKINA FASO



## TOGO



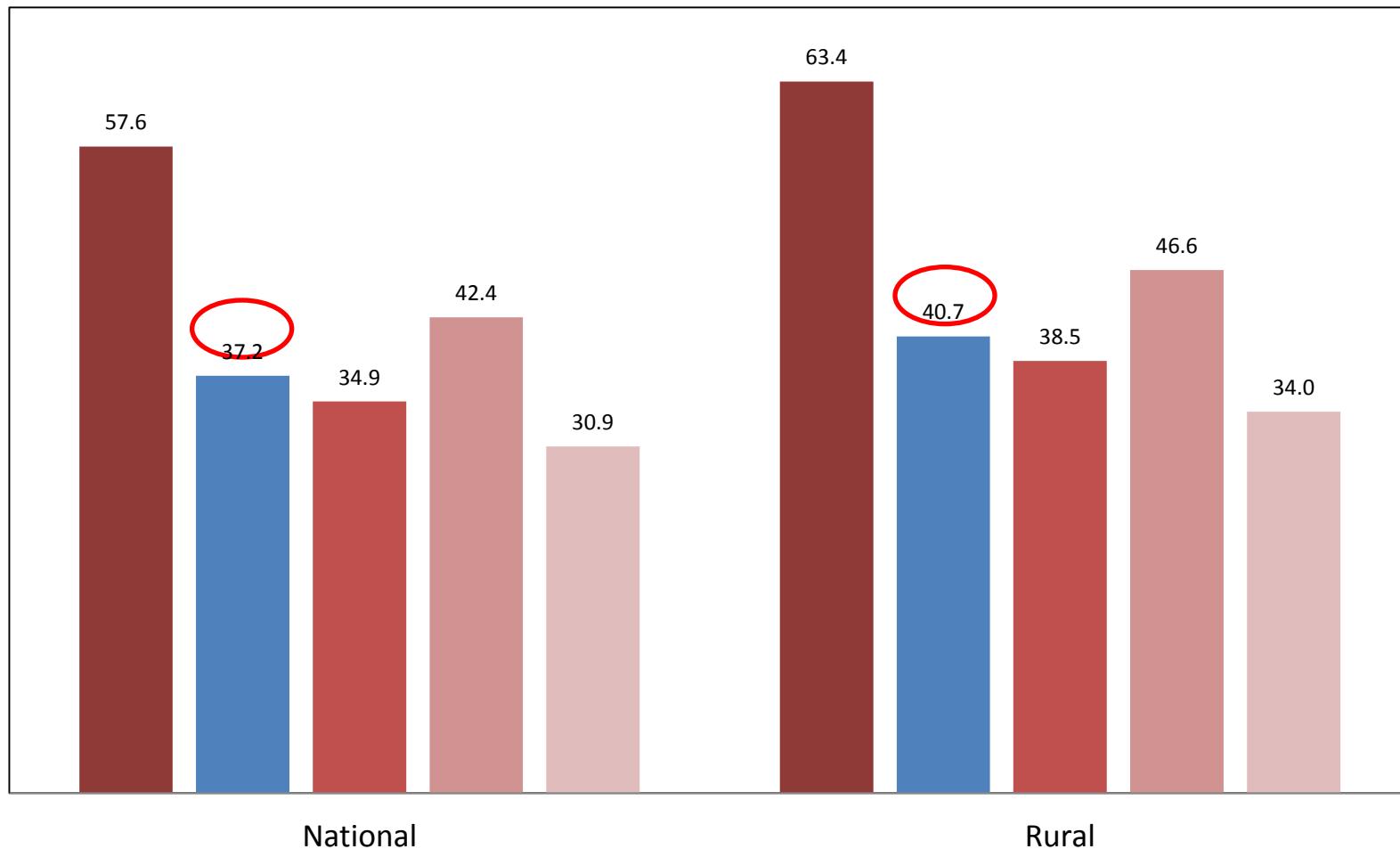
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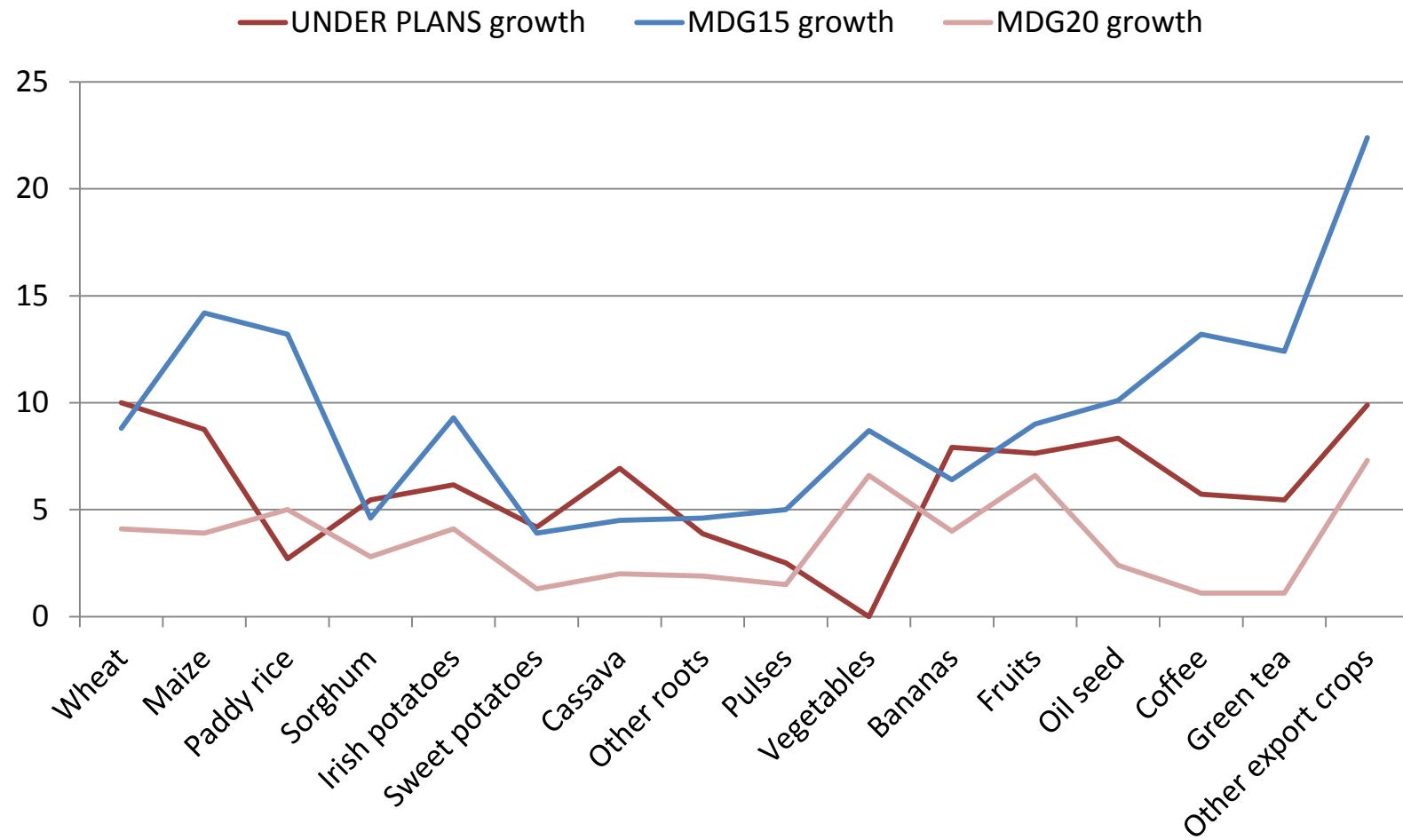
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- **Ex ante investment impact analysis**

# BENCHMARKING POVERTY OUTCOMES UNDER INVESTMENT PLANS RWANDA

■ Current ■ I PLANS ■ Vision- 2020 ■ PSTA I/CAADP ■ MDG1-2015



# BENCHMARKING GROWTH OUTCOMES UNDER INVESTMENT PLANS RWANDA



# CAADP PLANNING AND ANALYTICAL SUPPPORT

REPUBLICA YU RWANDA  
UBUHWE - UHURIMO - GUKUNDA IGHUGU

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP  
FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT  
NEPAD  
A Programme of the African Union

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

# RWANDA

## Review of Ongoing Agricultural Development Efforts

**B**etween 2000 and 2005, total output and average crop productivity growth in terms of annual yields were quite strong for most crop subsectors, especially rice and wheat. There were also significant increases in livestock numbers (driven by the sheep and pig sectors) and in milk production as a result of a joint effort by the government and the private sector to develop the dairy cattle industry.

Despite the generally positive trends, however, crop productivity in Rwanda is still very weak compared to its potential because of accelerated soil degradation and a very poor use of improved seeds and fertilisers. Due in large part to the scarcity of breeds with high genetic potential, the milk supply also remains very low. Rwanda must rely on imports for more than 30 percent of its milk consumption.

Rwanda depends heavily on agriculture as the main source of export revenue. The traditional exports—coffee, tea, pyrethrum, and hides and skins—represent 71 percent of the country's export revenue. Because of the government's recent emphasis on quality improvement and better marketing, the price of fully washed green coffee increased 25 percent from 2004 to 2005, and the price of ordinary coffee increased 51 percent. In 2004, a price premium was introduced to encourage good tea-leaf quality, resulting in Rwandan tea being first for quality at the Mombasa tea auctions. However, the tea sector still faces challenges in increasing production and productivity.

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# RWANDA

## Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food Security Past Performance and Prospective Outcomes

**T**he Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) aims to add value to the efforts of individual countries, where necessary, to ensure that its growth and poverty objectives are achieved. Doing so requires reviewing past, current, and emerging efforts against these objectives. This includes:

- Examining the recent growth performance of the agricultural sector, as well as future growth and poverty outcomes based on observed trends.
- Determining how such outcomes compare with the targets established for the sector under the CAADP agenda and how they compare with the Millennium Development Goal to halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day (MDG1).
- Measuring the prospects of meeting these targets and analysing the implications for future sector growth and poverty-reduction strategies.

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# RWANDA

## Strategic Options and Sources for Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food Security

**I**mplementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as the centrepiece of a poverty-reduction strategy implies that agriculture and its individual subsectors must play a primary role as leading sources of pro-poor growth at the national and rural levels. Rwanda and the other African countries are not just seeking to accelerate growth but also to maximise and broaden the impact of such growth on poverty reduction.

Successful implementation of the CAADP agenda therefore should be guided by a good understanding of the impact of sector-wide growth and growth within individual agricultural subsectors on income and poverty levels among different categories of rural households. In the present case, a better understanding of the possible equity implications of the current strategies under the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA) would allow the government of Rwanda to emphasise the options that are more likely to balance growth and maximise its poverty-reduction impact.

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# RWANDA

## Long-Term Funding for Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food Security

**T**he level of funding required to achieve the different growth and poverty outcomes projected in Brochure 2 (Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food Security: Past Performance and Prospective Outcomes) is calculated on the basis of the estimated, historical relationships between the rate of agricultural GDP growth and the change in the poverty rate, and between the level of public agricultural funding and the rate of agricultural GDP growth. Estimates of the first relationship indicate that a 1 percent growth in agricultural GDP leads to a 1.16 and 1.18 percent reduction in national and rural poverty rates, respectively. On the other hand, estimates of the second relationship suggest that a 1 percent increase in agricultural spending raises the sector's growth rate by 0.17 percent. This is quite weak compared to the average value across Africa, which is twice as high at 0.366 percent.

The relatively low impact of agricultural spending on agricultural sector growth can be partly explained by the fact that the estimates are based on data obtained during the immediate post-genocide period (1995-2005). For most of this period, a large share of spending was allocated to recovery and reconstruction activities. At the same time, significant damage to the productive base seriously limited the supply responsiveness of the sector. The long-term projections discussed above are therefore carried out using both the estimated elasticity for Rwanda and the Africa average.

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# RWANDA

## Strategic Analyses and Knowledge Support Systems to Inform and Guide the CAADP Implementation Process

**T**he New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) has made political and economic governance a cornerstone of its strategy, as illustrated by its adoption of and commitment to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). At the sectoral level, this philosophy translates into a recognition of the need to improve policy and strategy planning and implementation. This in turn calls for tools to help generate the necessary knowledge to inform and guide sector policies and strategies in order to facilitate a successful implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

# SIGNING OF THE FIRST COUNTRY CAADP COMPACT BY RWANDA



# THE MEANING OF A COMPACT

1. SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF COUNTRY POLICIES AND STRATEGIES
2. DETAILED GROWTH AND POVERTY OUTCOME SCENARIOS
3. SPECIFIC POLICY COMMITMENTS
4. LONG TERM INVESTMENT NEEDS
5. COMPREHENSIVE BASELINE DATA
6. ADVANCED ANALYTICAL TOOLS TO TRACK INVESTMENT, GROWTH, POVERTY
7. SHARED PARTNERSHIP, REVIEW, AND DIALOGUE PLATFORMS
8. PRIORITY INVESTMENT PLANS

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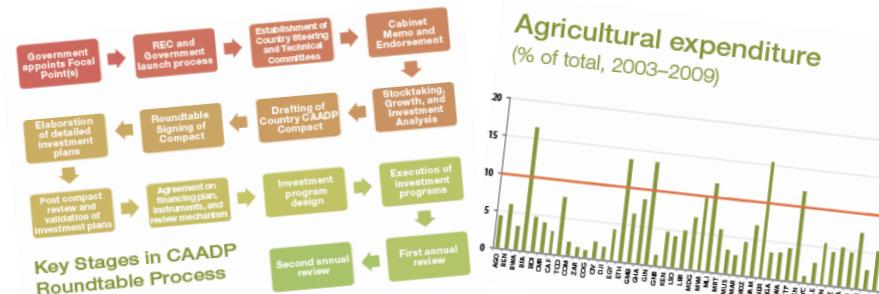
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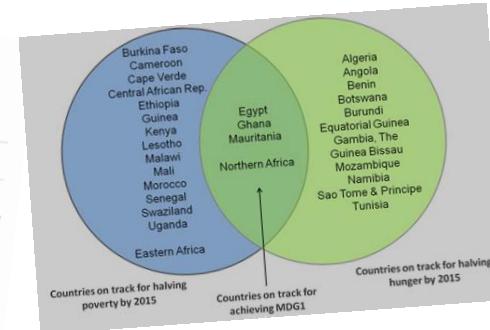
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BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR *ECONOMIC MODELING*: AGRODEP

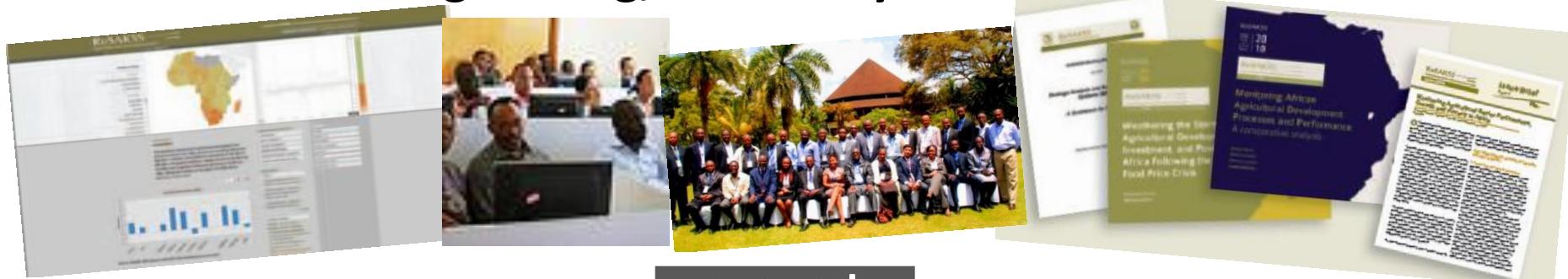
# THE REGIONAL STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND KNOWLEDGE SUPPORT SYSTEMS - RESAKSS



*Agricultural expenditure  
(% of total, 2003–2009)*



## Knowledge Management, Capacity Strengthening, and Policy Communications



support  
review and  
dialogue

evidence- and outcome-based planning and implementation of agricultural-sector policies and strategies in Africa

# ReSAKSS Organization

## ➤ 1 Africa-wide and 3 regional nodes:

- » IFPRI: ReSAKSS-AW
- » IITA: ReSAKSS-WA
- » ILRI: ReSAKSS-ECA
- » IWMI: ReSAKSS-SA

## ➤ Key partners

- » AUC
- » NPCA
- » RECs (ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC)

## ➤ Funding

- » USAID, DfID, SIDA, B&M  
Gates
- » IFAD, Netherlands



# CAADP M&E

## Framework and Core Indicators

**Table 1. CAADP M&E Minimum Core Set of Indicators**

Process, policy or intervention area	Indicator/Definition
<i>Enabling environment</i>	
1. Political and economic governance	1a. Percent of population satisfied with political governance by: (1) gender; (2) rural/urban; (3) age group; (4) sector 1b. Macroeconomic management: (1) deficit to GDP; (2) revenue to GDP; (3) inflation rate; (4) debt to GDP
2. Policies for private sector development	2a. Percent of population with access to agricultural and rural finance and credit 2b. Value of commercial loans for agricultural sector as percent of: (1) value of total loans; (2) AgGDP
<i>CAADP Country implementation process</i>	
3. Stage in county roundtable process and quality of participation	3a. Number of countries at major stages of the process 3b. Composition (e.g., institution, gender, expertise) of participants
<i>Commitments and financing</i>	
4. Donor commitments and disbursements	4a. Total ODA commitments as percent of AgGDP 4b. Share of ODA disbursed for (1) agricultural R&D; (2) value chains; (3) emergency food aid
5. Government spending and investment in Agricultural research and development	5a. Expenditures on the agricultural sector as percent of: (1) total government spending; (2) AgGDP 5b. Expenditures on agricultural R&D as percent of AgGDP
6. Private sector investments	6a. Total investment in agricultural sector as percent of AgGDP 6b. Total investment in agricultural value chains as percent of AgGDP
<i>Agricultural sector performance</i>	
7. Capacity	7a. Number of professionals as per 1000 farmers 7b. Composition of professionals as percent by: (1) gender; (2) education attainment (PhD, MS, BS, Diploma, etc.)
8. Agricultural growth and sources of growth	8a. Percent of area or output under improved technologies: (1) improved genetic material; (2) fertilizer; (3) irrigation 8b. Productivity of major commodities (tote-equivalent per unit factor) 8c. Real AgGDP growth rate (percent) 8d. % contribution to AgGDP growth of: (1) subsectors (crops, livestock, forestry, fishery); (2) major commodities
9. Agricultural trade performance	9a. Value of total agricultural exports by: (1) as percent of AgGDP; (2) share of value-added in total exports; (3) ratio to value of total agricultural imports; (4) percent contribution by subsectors and major commodities 9b. Domestic and export-import parity prices by major commodities
<i>CAADP goals</i>	
10. Poverty, hunger and food and nutrition security	10a. Poverty rate (P1) and gap (P2) by rural/urban 10b. Proportion of population below minimum dietary energy consumption (H1) by: (1) gender; (2) rural/urban; (3) age 10c. Nutrition diversity by: (1) gender; (2) rural/urban; (3) age

Notes: See Annex A for data requirements and sources, methods, and other related details.

Source: Benin, S.



ReSAKSS Working Paper No. 6

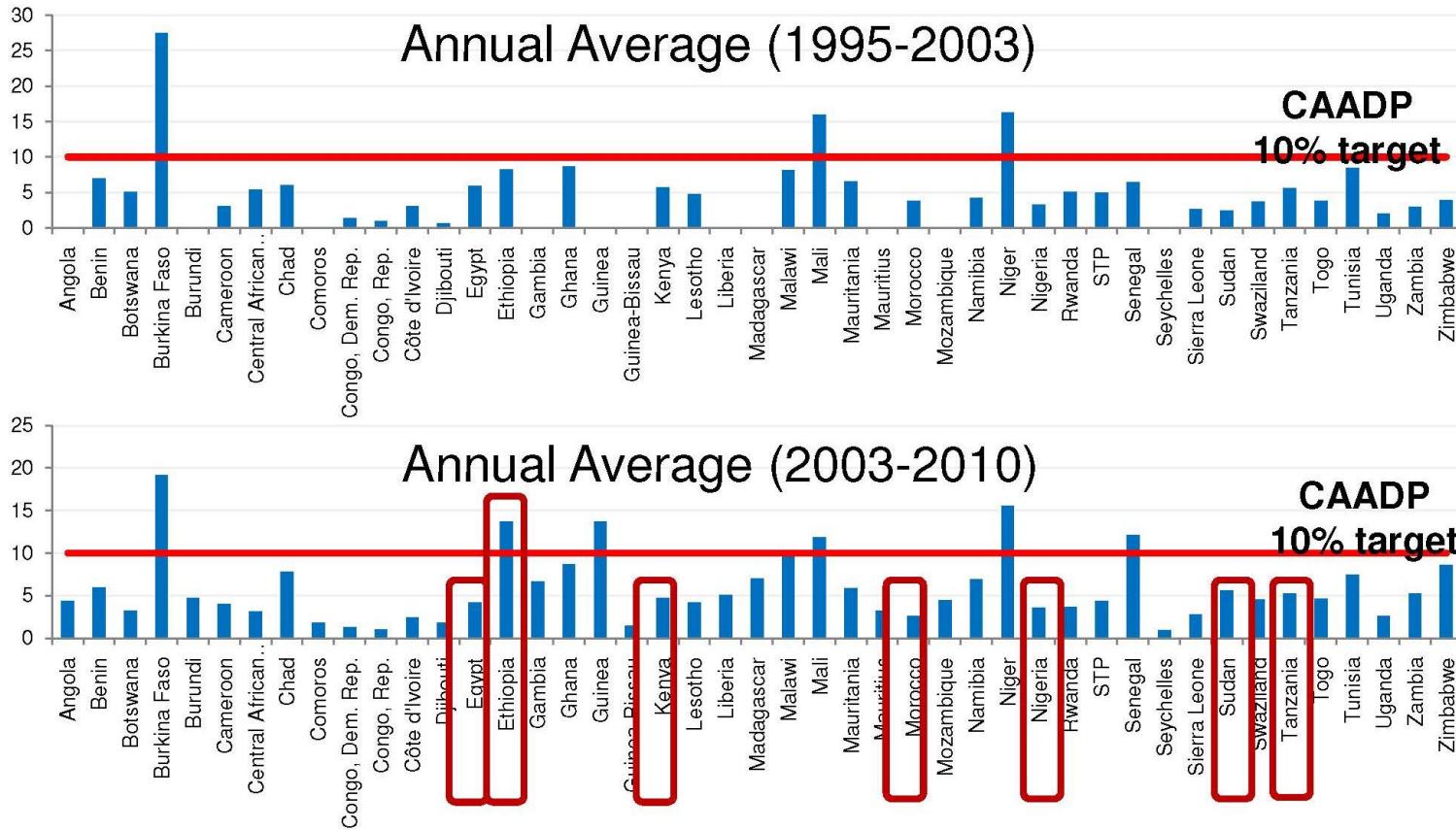
June 2008

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Sam Benin  
Michael Johnson  
with

Nienke Beintema  
Helen Bekele  
Plus Chilonda  
Ingrid Kirsten  
Janet Edeme  
Ahmed Elmekass  
Jones Govere  
Tom Kakuba  
Joseph Karugia  
Rudo Makunike  
Stella Massawe  
Edson Mpisi  
Manson Nwafor  
Babatunde Omilola  
Femi Olubode-Awosola  
Sid Sanyang  
Biruk Taye  
Maria Wanzala  
Mbaye Yade  
Yihenew Zewdie

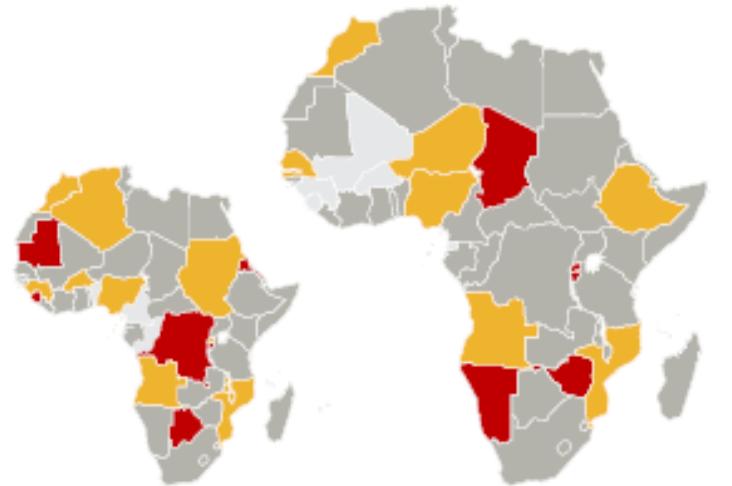
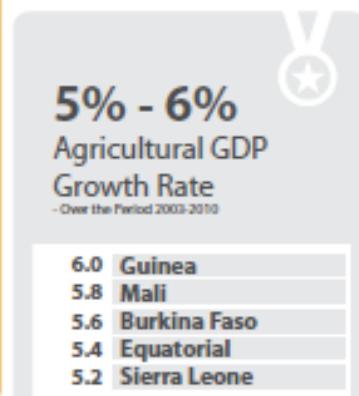
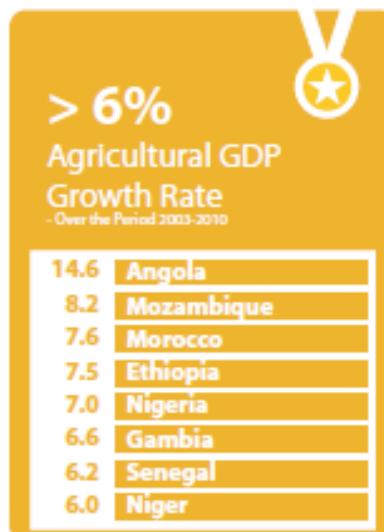
# Meeting the Maputo 10% target



Except Ethiopia, none of Big 9 has achieved target

# Who met CAADP 6% agricultural growth target?

## AGRICULTURE, VALUE ADDED (ANNUAL % GROWTH) ANNUAL AVG. LEVEL



Annual avg. level (1995-2003)

Annual avg. level (2003-2010)

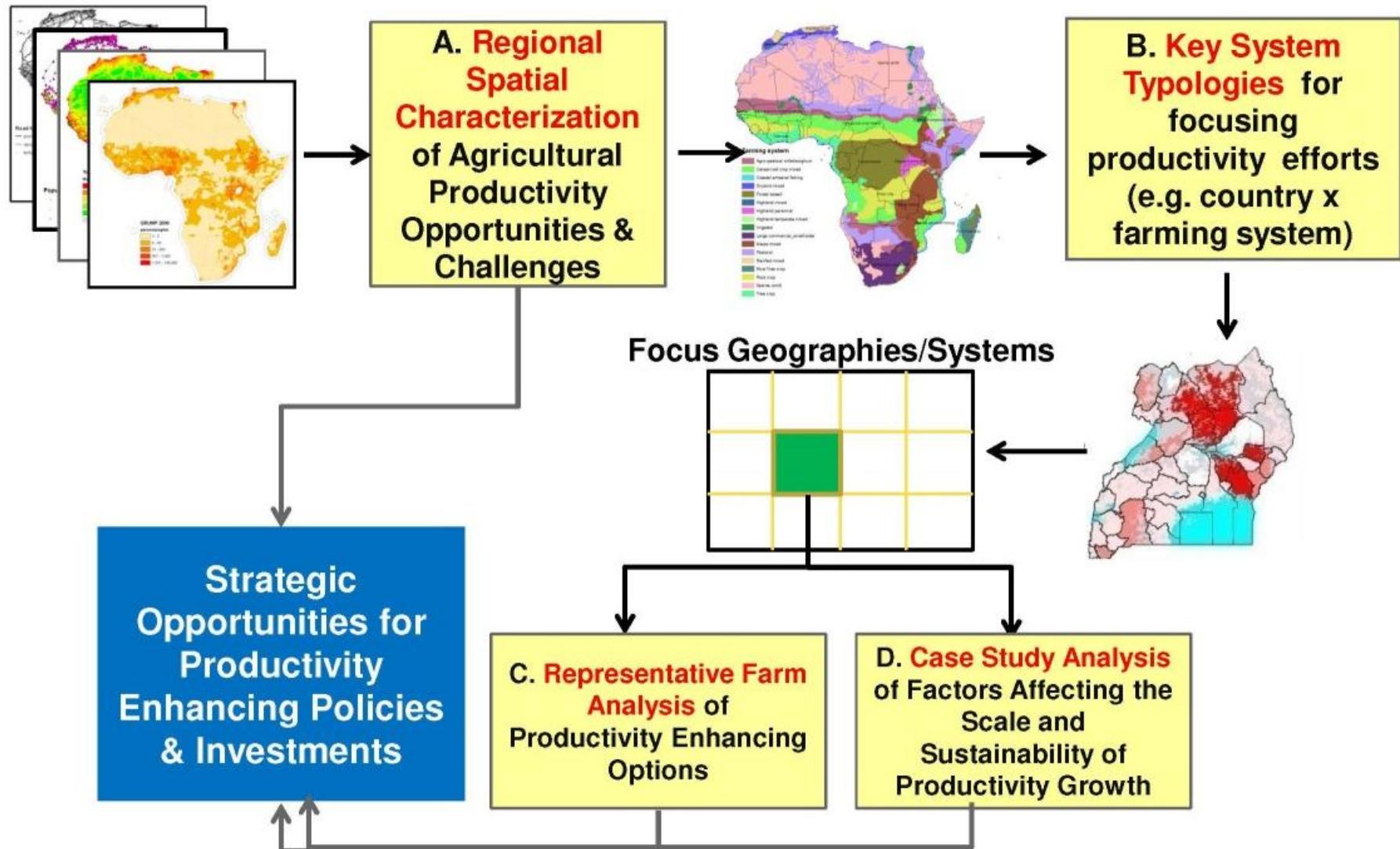
- ④ The overall agGDP growth in Africa has been **moderate**. Neither Africa as a whole nor any geographic subregions met the target yet.
- ④ For the continent as a whole, the growth rate declined from 4.7 percent in 1995-2003 to 4.2 percent in 2003-2010.
- ④ **Central Africa** shows an upward trend in performance, increasing from 2.6 percent in 1995-2003 to 2.7 percent in 2003-2010.

SOURCES: ReSAKSS illustration based on the World Development Indicators

LEARN MORE AT [RESAKSS.ORG](http://RESAKSS.ORG)

April 2012

# Overview of Agricultural Productivity Study: Framework and Sequence



# REVIEW, BENCHMARKING AND LEARNING TOOLS

## ReSAKSS

Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

Africa Wide

SELECT AN INDICATOR + GDP GROWTH

FACILITATED BY IFPRI | A PROGRAM IN SUPPORT OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

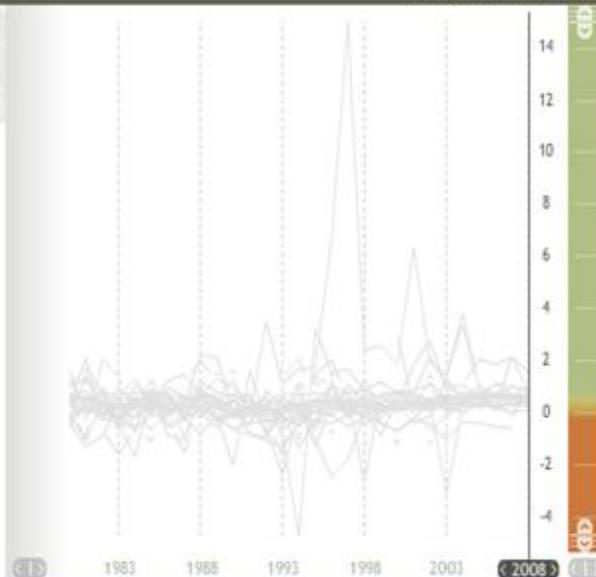
COMPARE COUNTRIES

COMPARE INDICATORS

DOWNLOAD DATA

ANNUAL % CHANGE X 10

- AFRICA WIDE
- REGIONS
  - EASTERN AND CENTRAL
  - SOUTHERN
  - WESTERN
- COUNTRIES
  - ALGERIA
  - ANGOLA
  - BENIN
  - BOTSWANA
  - BURKINA FASO
  - BURUNDI
  - CAMEROON
  - CAPE VERDE



### AFRICA WIDE OVERVIEW

At the continental level, agricultural GDP growth and overall GDP growth have increased substantially over the past two decades. Both agriculture and overall GDP growth rates were higher in 2008 than their averages in the 1990s and 2000s. Poverty rates have also slightly declined in Africa over the same period, from 46.7 percent in 1990 to 40.9 percent in 2007. Both child malnutrition rates and the proportion of the population that is undernourished have remained at about 30 percent over the same period.

### MONITORING PROGRESS

- OVERVIEW
- MDG TARGETS
- CAADP TARGETS
- GROWTH OPTIONS
- STRENGTHENING CAPACITY
- CAADP IMPLEMENTATION
- RESOURCES
- DATA

### GENERAL

- HOME
- ABOUT US
- PARTNERS
- PUBLICATIONS
- ANNOUNCEMENTS
- TOOLS
- NEWSLETTER
- CONTACT US

# **RESAKSS-SAKSS:**

## **A TWO STEP PROCESS FOR OWNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY**

### **STEP ONE: RESAKSS**

CREATE REGIONAL NODES TO CENTRALIZE  
COLLECTIVE SERVICES

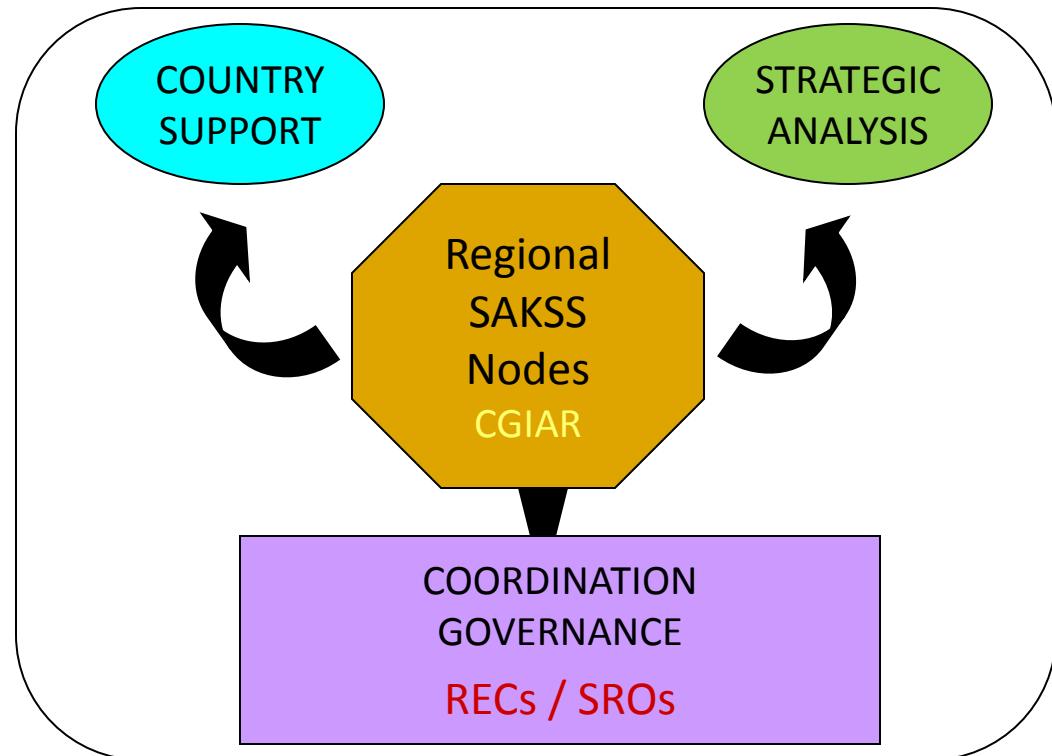
### **STEP TWO: SAKSS**

SET UP LOW-COST NATIONAL NODES TO FOCUS  
ON COUNTRY NEEDS

### **PRINCIPLE**

LINK EXISTING NATIONAL CENTERS OF EXPERTISE

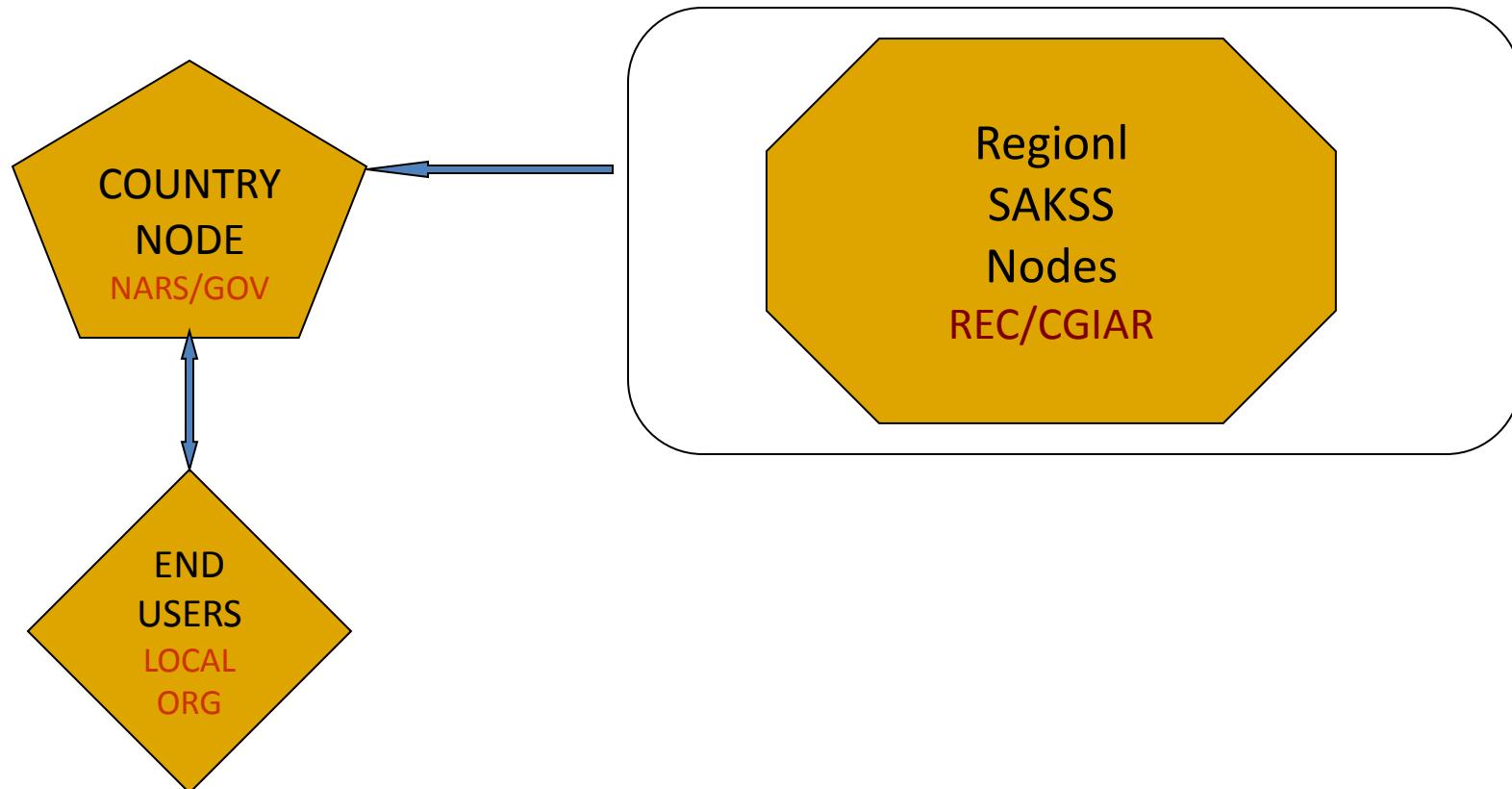
# RESAKSS-SAKSS: A TWO STEP PROCESS FOR OWNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY



**REGIONAL LEVEL**  
Support for  
Regional Coordination and  
Peer Review

**CONTINENT LEVEL**  
Support for Policy  
Dialogue and  
Mutual Review

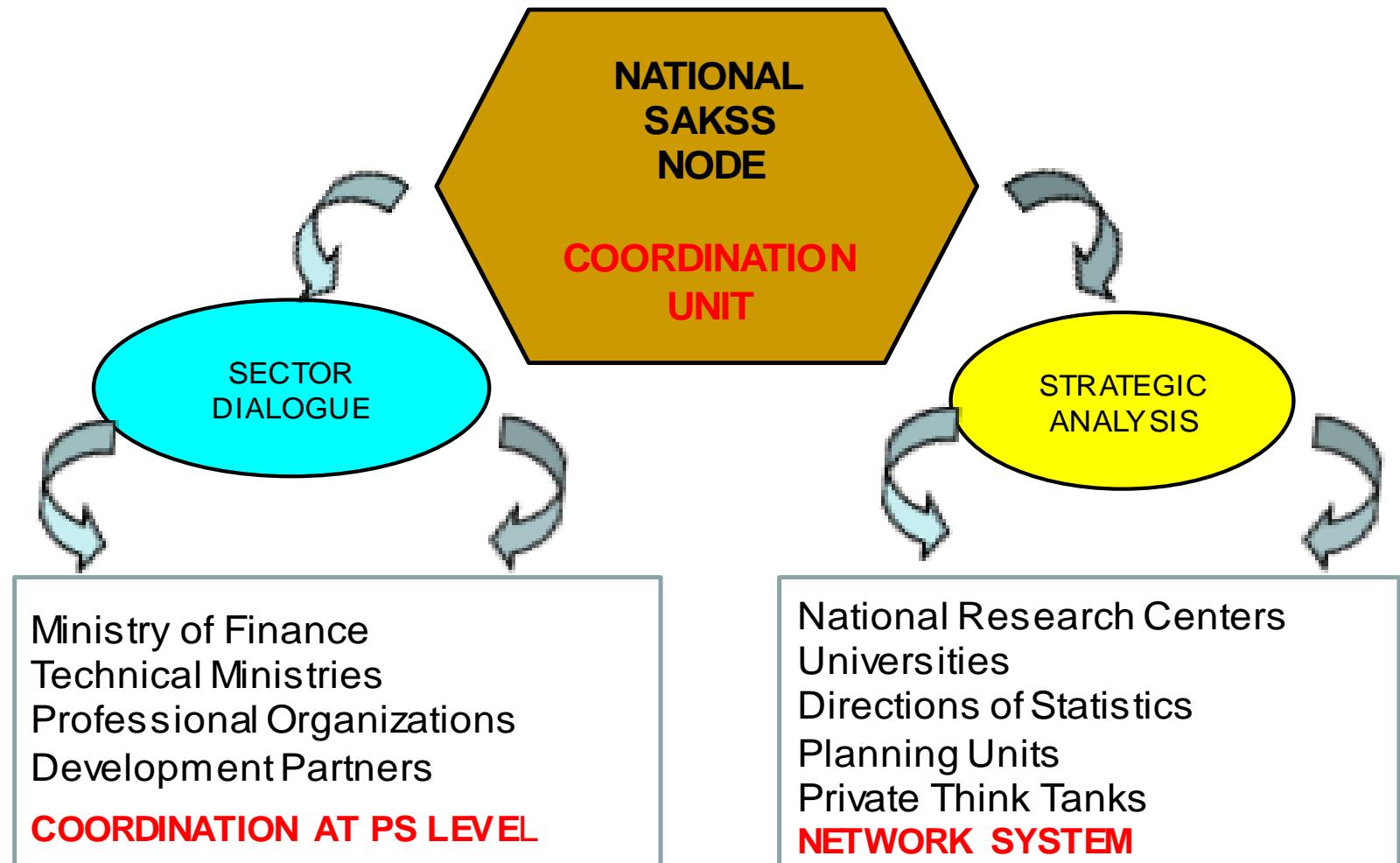
# RESAKSS-SAKSS: A TWO STEP PROCESS FOR OWNERSHIP AND SUSTAINABILITY



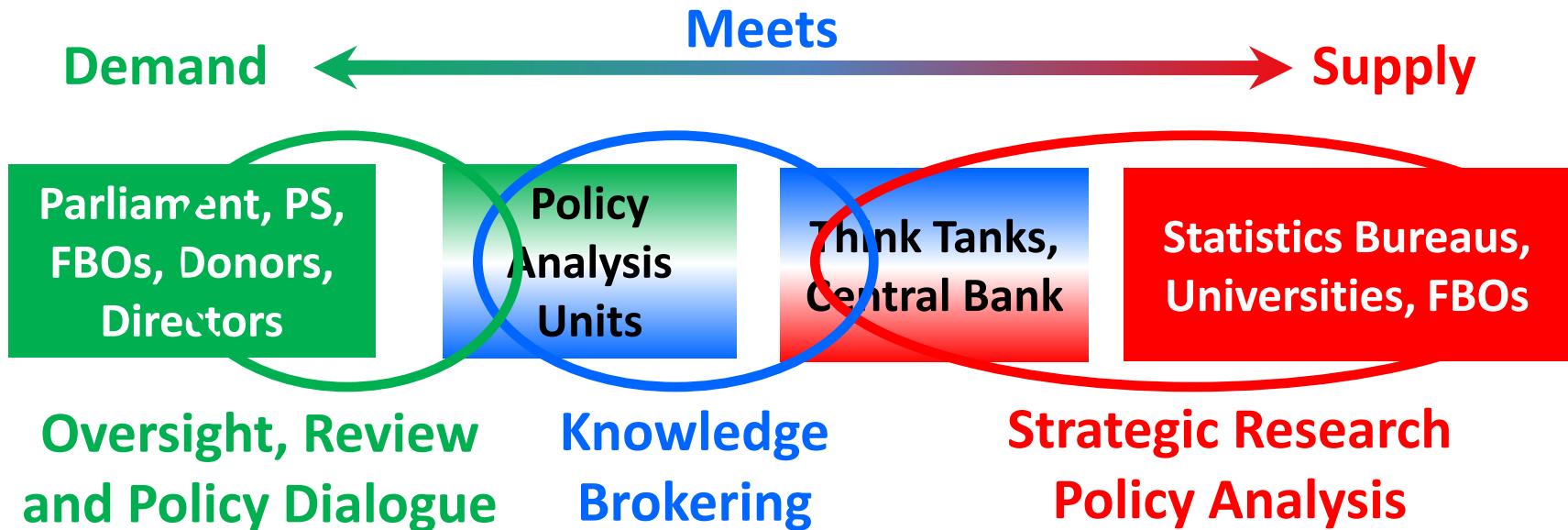
## COUNTRY LEVEL

Support for planning,  
Implementation, &  
Progress Review

# KEY COMPONENTS / FUNCTIONS OF SAKSS NODE



# THE COUNTRY SAKSS NODE



- Credence of SAKSS in CAADP process
- Governance
- Channel knowledge and evidence to policy makers
- Identify and express knowledge gaps
- Synthesize knowledge
- Mobilize and coordinate knowledge generation
- Facilitate training
- Link existing knowledge centers
- Develop analytical expertise
- Carry out research to fill knowledge gaps

# COUNTRY SAKSS-READINESS

- **SAKSS-ready:** Benin, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo (15)
- **SAKSS-sensitized:** Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, and Zambia (14)
- **SAKSS-beginner:** remaining countries

# SAKSS PROJECT SUPPORTED BY IFAD AND NETHERLANDS

## 2013 WORK PLAN

PROJECT ACTIVITIES	
DELIVERABLES	INDICATORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Capacity needs assessment study is completed</li> <li>b. Capacity building strategy is completed</li> <li>c. Country SAKSS node is operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>Report is validated and published by the node</i></li> <li>b. <i>Report is validated and published by the node</i></li> <li>c. <i>Coordination team is appointed and complete</i></li> </ul>

COUNTRY SEQUENCING	
JANUARY – JUNE 2013	JULY – DECEMBER 2-13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Mozambique</b></li> <li>2. Togo</li> <li><b>3. Ghana</b></li> <li>4. Senegal</li> <li><b>5. Rwanda</b></li> <li><b>6. Uganda</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Burkina Faso</li> <li><b>8. Benin</b></li> <li><b>9. Ethiopia</b></li> <li>10. DRC</li> <li><b>11. Kenya</b></li> <li>12. Zambia</li> </ul>

# CREATING CAPACITIES FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES

## MAIN TOPICS

1 A BRIEF BACKGROUND ON IFPRI

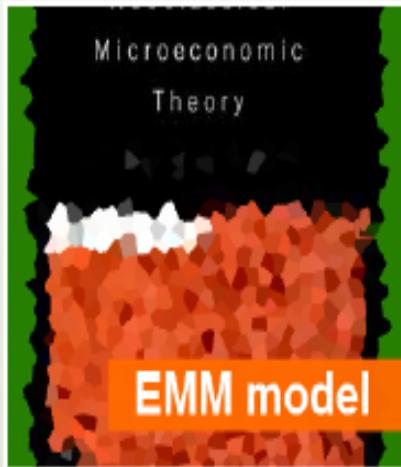
2 CREATING THE CONDITIONS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES

3 IFPRI'S POLICY PRIORITY ANALYSIS SUPPORT FOR CAADP

4 BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR *BETTER POLICIES*: ReSAKSS /SAKSS

5 BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR *ECONOMIC MODELING*: AGRODEP

The African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium is an initiative aimed at positioning African experts to take a leadership role in the study of strategic development questions and the broader agricultural growth and policy debate facing African countries.



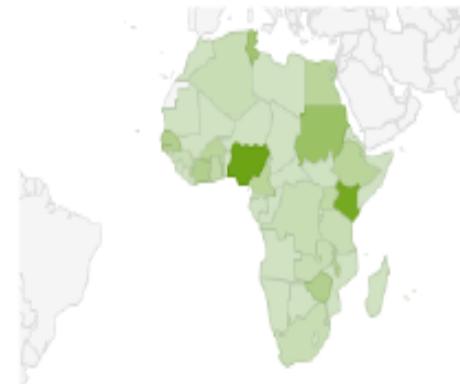
## ECONOMY WIDE MULTIMARKET MODEL

The Economy-wide Multi-Market (EMM) model was developed by IFPRI researchers. It is based on neoclassical microeconomic theory. In the model, an aggregate producer represents a specific zone's production of a specific sector. In this application for Ethiopia, there are a total of 2,352 (42 sub-sectors x 56 zones) such representative producers.

[read more](#)

## CURRENT COVERAGE

AGRODEP maintains repositories of economic models and data sets, related documentation and research output available to all Network Members.



## MODELS AND MODELING TOOLS

Models are listed by family, time dimension, and spatial coverage when applicable. Click a model's title to view the latest developments.

### DREAM

Last Updated: 1 Nov, 2012

Family: simulation model

Spatial Extent: global

Time:

DREAM, or Dynamic Research EvaluAtion for Management, is a menu-driven software package for evaluating the economic impacts of agricultural research and development (R&D). Users can simulate a range of market, technology adoption, research spillover, and trade policy scenarios based on a flexible, multi-market, partial equilibrium model.

### EMM

Last Updated: 1 Jan, 2007

Family: spatial multi-market partial equilibrium model

Spatial Extent: sub-national

Time:

The Economy-Wide Multi-Market (EMM) model is based on neoclassical microeconomic theory. In the model, an aggregate producer represents a specific zone's production of a specific sector. In this application for Ethiopia, there are a total of 2,352 (42 sub-sectors x 56 zones) such representative producers. Consistent with the setup of many other multi-market models, the supply function, rather than the production function, is used to capture each representative producer's response to market conditions.

Spatial Multi-market Partial Equilibrium Model

### GTAP MODEL

Last Updated: 7 Jul, 2003

Multi-country Computable General Equilibrium

### FILTER BY FAMILY

- Single-Country Computable General Equilibrium Model (3)
- Multi-Country Computable General Equilibrium Model (2)
- Multi-Market Partial Equilibrium Model (1)
- Simulation Model (1)
- Spatial Multi-Market Partial Equilibrium Model (1)

### FILTER BY SPATIAL EXTENT

- Global (4)
- National (3)
- Sub-National (1)

### FILTER BY COUNTRY

- Ethiopia (4)
- Algeria (3)
- Angola (3)
- Australia (3)
- Benin (3)
- Botswana (3)
- Burkina Faso (3)
- Burundi (3)
- Cameroon (3)

## RESOURCES

Sort by: Order:  
Title Asc

Title	Description
(Video) Basic Concepts and How to Measure Price Volatility 15 Mar, 2012 - Carlos Martins-Filho	The video is from a presentation made by Prof. Carlos Martins-Filho at...
(Video) BIO-PHYSICAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE WITH EPIC 5 Apr, 2012 - Christine Heumesser	The video is from a presentation made by Ms. Christine Heumesser at the AGRODEP Workshop on Climate Change held on June 6-7 2011, in...
(Video) Climate Change: An Overview of Research Questions 2 Feb, 2012 - David Zilberman	The video is from a presentation made by Prof. David Zilberman at the AGRODEP Workshop on Climate Change held on June 6-7 2011, in Dakar, Senegal. In this presentation, Prof. Zilberman...
(Video) Food Prices and Price Volatility 9 Mar, 2012 - Maximo Torero	The video is from a presentation made by Dr. Maximo Torero at the AGRODEP Workshop on Food Prices and Price Volatility held on June 6-7 2011, in Dakar, Senegal. In this presentation,...
(Video) Methodological Tools to Address Mitigation Issues - Alex de Pinto	The video is from a presentation made by Dr. Alex de Pinto at the AGRODEP Workshop on Climate Change held on June 6-7 2011, in Dakar, Senegal. In this presentation, he...
(Video) Mitigation Strategy and Biofuels (CGE Illustration): Land Use Analysis of Biofuel Mandates: A CGE perspective with MIDAGE-Duf	The video is from a presentation made by Dr. David Laborde at the AGRODEP Workshop on Climate Change held on June 6-7 2011, in Dakar, Senegal. In this presentation, David Laborde...

### FILTER BY FOCUS

- Economic Growth And Development (69)
- Policy Analysis (44)
- Climate Change (33)
- Agricultural Markets And Prices (26)
- Agricultural Production And Technology (26)
- Food Security And Nutrition (24)
- Poverty Analysis (24)
- Environmental And Resource Economics (13)
- Public Finance (13)
- Trade Policy Analysis (9)
- Labor And Migration Economics (6)
- Regional Integration (4)

### FILTER BY RESOURCE TYPE

- External Reference (184)
- Presentation (79)
- Documentation (27)
- Newsletter (14)
- Training Material (14)
- Announcement (11)
- Bulletin (2)
- Working Paper (2)

## DATA CATALOG

Sort by:

Order:

Title	Category	Geographic Coverage
HarvestChoice 2005 Poverty Headcount Ratio at Below '05 PPP \$1.25/day (percent) Data	Socio-economic Development Indicators	
Application and Data Package for "A Practical Guide to Trade Policy Analysis", joint work by UN and WTO	Model Output	
2012 Global Hunger Index Data	National Agricultural Statistics	
World Data Atlas Country Profile Data	National Agricultural Statistics	
Africa Development Bank	Socio-economic Development Indicators	

### FILTER BY DATA SET CATEGORY

- Household Survey (56)
- National Agricultural Statistics (41)
- Model Output (23)
- Social Accounting Matrix (16)
- Agricultural Science & Technology Indicators (13)
- Socio-Economic Development Indicators (11)
- Bilateral Trade Statistics (3)
- Tariffs (1)

## AGRODEP NETWORK

Select a role

2011 Mer



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**Odularu, Gbadebo Olusegun**  
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in Africa (FARA)  
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# Relevant references:

<http://resakss.files.wordpress.com/2009/01/resakss-africa-brochure.pdf> (Tracking Progress of African Agriculture.Toward CAADP Targets)

[http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/caadp\\_brochure.pdf](http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/caadp_brochure.pdf) (Supporting Evidence-Based Policy Planning and Implementation in Africa)

[http://www.agrodep.org/sites/default/files/AGRODEP\\_Brochure\\_English\\_May\\_final.pdf](http://www.agrodep.org/sites/default/files/AGRODEP_Brochure_English_May_final.pdf) (The african growth and development policy (AGRODEP) modeling consortium)