

# Monitoring Policy Impacts (MPI)

## Setting-up and Organizing MPI





# Monitoring Policy Impacts (MPI)

## Setting-up and Organizing MPI

by

Manfred Metz, Consultant, Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Germany, in collaboration with the Agricultural Policy Support Service, Policy Assistance Division, FAO, Rome, Italy

for

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO



### **About EASYPol**

EASYPol is an on-line, interactive multilingual repository of downloadable resource materials for capacity development in policy making for food, agriculture and rural development. The EASYPol home page is available at: [www.fao.org/tc/easypol](http://www.fao.org/tc/easypol).

EASYPol has been developed and is maintained by the Agricultural Policy Support Service, FAO.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

© [FAO November 2005](#): All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material contained on FAO's Web site for educational or other non-commercial purposes are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without the written permission of the copyright holders. Applications for such permission should be addressed to: [copyright@fao.org](mailto:copyright@fao.org).

## Table of contents

1	Summary .....	1
2	Introduction: Objectives and Purpose .....	1
3	Commencing policy impact monitoring.....	2
4	Options for setting-up an MPI capacity, pros and cons .....	3
	4.1 At central government level .....	3
	4.2 Attached to a line ministry.....	4
	4.3 Creation of a special project type MPI unit .....	5
	4.4 Outsourcing of MPI .....	6
5	Manpower capacity, material and financial requirements .....	7
6	Conclusions: Aspects to be considered in organizing MPI .....	9
7	Further readings.....	11
	Module metadata.....	12



## 1 SUMMARY

Once a decision is taken to establish an MPI system, this module puts forward the aspects to be considered in organizing such a system and discusses possible institutional / organizational set-ups. The following four organizational options are distinguished:

Setting up an MPI capacity

- 1) at **central government level**, but not directly affiliated to a line ministry;
- 2) as a **special unit in a line ministry** (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture);
- 3) as a **separate project-type unit**;
- 4) as an **external institution** (research institute, NGO, consulting firm).

Each of these options has special advantages and disadvantages. Which of the options is selected depends on the policy to be monitored, on the expectations from the monitoring exercise, on the prevailing conditions, on the available capacities and the resources made available for this purpose.

As general rules can be stated, that

- The closer a monitoring unit is located to decision-makers, the better is the information flow. However, at the same time, there is an increased risk of political interference and biased monitoring results.
- An independent and thorough assessment of policy impacts depends on availability of minimum research and analytical capacities, either within or outside government structures.
- Policy impact monitoring is an explicit venture which requires special funding and respective financial allocations.
- For economic and effectiveness reasons, maximum use should be made of existing capacities, data sources and information systems.

## 2 INTRODUCTION: OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE

### Objectives

The objective of this module is to provide guidance for setting up and organizing an MPI capacity. Readers will know about the possible alternative set-ups of an MPI Unit, their advantages and disadvantages, and become aware of the aspects to be considered, the capacity and resource requirements, and the conditions to be established in setting up and operating a system of MPI.

The module is closely linked to three other EASYPol Modules:

- EASYPol Module 056: [Monitoring Policy Impacts \(MPI\): The Role of MPI in Policy Formulation and Implementation](#)

- EASYPol Module 057: [Monitoring Policy Impacts \(MPI\): The Eight Methodo-  
"logical" steps for MPI](#)
- EASYPol Module 058: [Monitoring Policy Impacts \(MPI\): Application of the  
LogFrame Method](#)

### Target audience

The Module particularly aims at professional staff of government and organizations who are commissioned with the task to conduct policy impact monitoring. It also provides guidance for policy analysis and for performing general impact assessments at policy, programme and project level.

### Required Background

It is strongly recommended to review Modules 056 before dealing with the issues of setting-up and organising MPI presented in this module. Module 059 becomes particularly relevant once a decision is made to establish an MPI capacity.

## 3 COMMENCING POLICY IMPACT MONITORING

Depending on the - usually limited - capacities available at the beginning of an MPI exercise, it can rarely be expected that the full-fledged impact monitoring system will be fully operational right from the start. Recruitment of qualified staff and capacity building measures will take some time. It is, therefore, realistic to assume that a newly established impact monitoring unit will only show a limited performance in accomplishing policy monitoring tasks during the inception period.

In general, the most useful and important inception of impact monitoring activities consists in establishing a baseline and collecting baseline data<sup>1</sup>. To obtain baseline data requires collecting information on the situation before the actual implementation of policy measures. Since collection and compilation of baseline data requires considerable time and effort, a system for impact monitoring should ideally be established and functioning well before policy implementation starts. Drawing on secondary data might not always be feasible at a later stage, or is, at best, a compromise solution. In order to be as precise as possible and to avoid being challenged on the results of impact monitoring due to methodological shortcomings, the first step should, therefore, always be a thorough assessment of the status quo.

The relevant data and information will have to be collected and analysed in different time intervals. It will include, for example, daily, monthly, yearly market information for certain products. Data collection will have to be scheduled accordingly. Household level information will have to be collected and survey activities will have to consider the timeframe of those to be interviewed. Time has to be allocated to regularly assess and check the information that feeds into the impact monitoring system., Considerable efforts to harmonise and adjust the data to the specific needs of the system will be

---

<sup>1</sup> See EASYPol Module 057: [Monitoring Policy Impacts \(MPI\): The Eight Methodo-  
Steps for MPI.](#)

needed when drawing different sources from various institutions, all having their own methodology.

Sector-wide or even country-wide collection of data and information needs careful planning and coordination among all parties involved. As the MPI unit will have to do an assessment of all existing information first, before embarking on own survey activities, another point must be made in favour of an early establishment.

#### 4 OPTIONS FOR SETTING-UP AN MPI CAPACITY, PROS AND CONS

When establishing an MPI system, clarification has to be achieved about the main purpose of impact monitoring. Will it monitor the impacts of a particular (new) policy or policy change (e.g. sector adjustment, food security, privatisation of agricultural services), or will it be established as a regular exercise, e.g. to continuously monitor sector policies and performance, or to continuously monitor policies with respect to specific effects of particular importance, such as impacts on poverty or environment?<sup>2</sup> In the first case, MPI will be established for a certain period only, for the time when the respective policy is being implemented; in the second case, it will have to be established as a permanent structure, with substantial implications for the institutional set-up and organization.

The establishment of an MPI system requires a decision on **where to set up a respective unit** and on **how it will have to be equipped**. There are a number of issues to be taken into consideration and there is no standard solution which would fit all circumstances. It largely depends on the features of the policy to be monitored (macro -, sector - or special policies) and on the institutional capacities available within or outside the government structures. Any decision on institutionalising a monitoring system should be preceded by a thorough assessment of existing institutional capacities.

There are different options for establishing an MPI unit:

- 5) at **central government level** above line ministries;
- 6) as a **special unit in a line ministry** (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture);
- 7) as a **separate project-type unit**;
- 8) as an **external institution** (research institute, NGO, consulting firm).

##### 4.1 At central government level

Attaching the monitoring unit at the central government level above line ministries, such as the prime minister's or deputy prime minister's office can ensure a faster and more intensive flow of information between the staff of the monitoring unit and the policy decision-makers. A close and direct link between the two entities would enhance the capacity to access data and information from different government ministries and

---

<sup>2</sup> See EASYPol Module 056: [Monitoring Policy Impacts \(MPI\): The Role of MPI in Policy Formulation and Implementation](#), section 6.2.

agencies through formal as well as informal means of communication. Furthermore, resource allocation to the unit is expected to be better when closely linked to the central government level.

On the other hand, there is the risk of political interference into the work of the unit, to bring about pleasant monitoring results. Moreover, for a unit directly attached to the central government level, there is the possible disadvantage of being apart from the technical staff that is responsible for actual policy implementation. It will be more difficult to get regular feedback from implementers in the field who are a main source of information on impacts. The more parties and levels there are between the monitoring unit and its sources of information, the more efforts will have to be made to ensure a continuous flow of information.

### **Box 1: Examples for monitoring units for food security established at central government level**

In Ethiopia, a **Food Security Unit** was established under the office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Its task is to monitor the implementation and impacts of the National Food Security Strategy at central government level. The Food Security Unit reports to the National Steering Committee on Food Security and receives reports from the Food Security Coordination Offices of the federal states.

In Sierra Leone, the **Right to Food Secretariat** has been established within the Office of the Vice-President. The objective of the Secretariat is to facilitate joint planning, coordinate, monitor and evaluate efforts among all line ministries and stakeholders in Sierra Leone with the aim of achieving food security for all Sierra Leoneans.

The tasks of the Right to Food Secretariat comprise i.a.:

- monitor and evaluate progress towards the realization of food security in Sierra Leone for the attention of the Committee;
- ensure that information about all food security programmes is centrally stored and regularly updated;
- ensure that progress towards the realization of food security is properly monitored;
- ensure that progress reports are regularly prepared for the attention of His Excellency the President and Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security; and
- ensure that reports on progress towards the realization of food security are regularly published for the information of the public.

## **4.2 Attached to a line ministry**

Setting-up a unit in a concerned line ministry will in many circumstances be an appropriate place, particularly if MPI refers to a specific sector policy for which the respective ministry is mandated. A close link between technical staff responsible for implementation and the decision-makers can enhance the work of the monitoring unit. Establishing the entity and staffing it from within the line department will ensure a better understanding on how the concerned ministry works and on how policies in the respective sector are being implemented. While policy formulation is usually done



within specialised departments of line ministries, the independence of such units is, however, more difficult to ensure. The closer the impact monitoring unit is situated to the decision-makers, the greater the political pressure exercised on them may be.

### **Box 2: Example for policy monitoring under the Ministry of Agriculture**

Due to the overriding importance of the agricultural sector for **food security in Sierra Leone**, the Ministry of Agricultural and Food Security (MAFFS) is spearheading the drive towards national food security. In order to be able to fully comply with its special food security mandate, to ensure that food security concerns are well reflected in the Ministry's programmes and activities, and to monitor the implementation and impacts of the National Food Security Strategy, a **Food Security Coordinating Unit (FSCU)** has been established at the MAFFS.

The **FSCU** coordinates and monitors all food security related activities of the various departments of the MAFFS as well as of other institutions, donors and NGOs engaged in agricultural development. Furthermore, the FSCU acts as Secretariat for the **Technical Committee (TC)** which has the role of monitoring the cross-sector food security programmes, including also employment, health, nutrition, women and youth affairs. The monitoring results are communicated to the Right to Food Secretariat (see Box 1 above).

### **4.3 Creation of a special project type MPI unit**

If MPI is geared towards a specific policy during its time of implementation, the creation of a special MPI unit may be the option of choice. It stresses the role of MPI as an explicit and particular exercise, providing for a clear delineation from other affairs and ensuring greater independence from the “daily business” of a ministry or government agency. Furthermore, it allows tailoring of the MPI capacities and funding and equipping according to the specific needs.

**Box 3: Example for policy monitoring unit within the Ministry of Agriculture**

In connection with an **Agricultural Sector Adjustment Programme in Jordan**, an **Agricultural Policy Impact Monitoring (APIM) Unit** was established within the 'Agricultural Economic and Planning Department' of the Ministry of Agriculture, close to the office of the minister. The unit was mandated to follow-up the impacts of the policy reform process.

The unit was created as a prerequisite for the Government of Jordan to receive a World Bank and KfW-funded sector adjustment loan to finance the restructuring of the agricultural sector. The APIM unit had the advantage to be adequately funded through foreign assistance. It was well equipped to perform the duties set-out by the lending agencies. However, the uncertainty about the future of the unit made it difficult to employ the highly qualified staff actually required. Furthermore, the capacities that were created with the donor funds might not be sustainable.

**4.4 Outsourcing of MPI**

The tasks of MPI may be partly or completely outsourced by to a local research institution, an NGO or a consulting firm. Such an approach is particularly appropriate if impact monitoring is not established as a regular exercise but is only done with regard to a special policy during a certain policy implementation phase. Since there is no need to either set up, staff or operate a separate monitoring unit, outsourcing will likely be the most cost-effective solution. Furthermore, one can rely on experience and capacities that may not be available within a government but are available within a country. A further possible advantage is that an external research institute, NGO or consulting firm can act more independently from political interference.

The main problems / possible disadvantages with such an arrangement is that an external institution outside government structures is operating apart from the policy decision makers, restraining intensive and regular communication, and may not benefit from the same degree of support and acceptance from government authorities as a governmental body. This can, however, be catered for by suitable arrangements, e.g. an official/ministerial order, obliging the government institutions to grant all necessary support and full access to relevant data and information to the external institutions entrusted to perform the impact monitoring tasks. Outsourcing might also create a conflict of interest when funding becomes a pressure to produce "acceptable" results, especially when findings are expected to be critical.

The following Table 1 summarises the criteria to be applied in selecting the appropriate organisational option for MPI, the advantages and disadvantages.

**Table 1: Criteria for setting-up an impact monitoring unit**

Location	Criteria	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Central government level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of broad economic reforms.</li> <li>Monitoring impacts of cross-cutting policies.</li> <li>Ongoing (long term) policy reforms in different sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close lines of communication to decision-makers.</li> <li>Trust and reputation.</li> <li>Easier access to official data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long communication channels to technical staff on the ground.</li> <li>Thin line between independence and political interference.</li> </ul>
<b>Line ministry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing (long term) monitoring of sector policies.</li> <li>Monitoring of policy impacts on a specific sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to own technical expertise.</li> <li>Acquaintance with subject matter.</li> <li>Close link between decision-makers, implementers, and monitoring staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPI might be seen as a "side activity".</li> <li>Sometimes no clear division of labour and responsibilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Project type monitoring unit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely limited monitoring of a specific policy reform programme.</li> <li>Pilot phase for institutionalised unit.</li> <li>Policy monitoring as condition of an externally financed reform programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Predetermined, planned budget, often with foreign assistance.</li> <li>Can be tailored to the very specific needs of a reform programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No capturing of long term implications of policy changes.</li> <li>Less commitment for time-bound activity.</li> <li>Possible dependency on foreign funding.</li> </ul>
<b>External institution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific impacts to be investigated</li> <li>If data collection and/or analytical capacities are weak in government institutions.</li> <li>Very specific expertise required.</li> <li>Scaleable from partial involvement to complete outsourcing possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best and special expertise can be chosen.</li> <li>Labour division according to needs and expertise.</li> <li>Greater independence from political interference.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial dependency can cause twisted results.</li> <li>Difficult access to official data and information.</li> <li>Less support due to distance between researchers and decision-making bodies.</li> </ul>

## 5 MANPOWER CAPACITY, MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Enabling a monitoring unit to become operational includes not only the assignment of qualified staff but also the provision of material and financial resources, and the necessary budgetary provisions. The financial requirements will be determined by the scope of tasks to be performed, independent from the issue whether a unit will e.g. conduct its own impact surveys or whether external institutions will be involved. In either case, the work will have to be budgeted and paid for.

Detailed manpower requirements have to be carefully assessed and defined in each case. A multidisciplinary team will have to be brought together under a coordinating and management body. Core expertise of the unit will likely include:

- **Subject matter specialists** regarding the policy area or sector to be covered.
- **Economists**, to assess the (quantitative) linkages between measures and impacts.
- **Research managers**, to set up an appropriate data and information collection and analysis system.
- **Planning specialists**, to conceptualise the various activities of the unit.
- **Sociologists**, to ensure identification and adequate consideration of all stakeholders.
- **Communication specialists**, for suitable forms of presentation and information dissemination of the monitoring results.

Such capacities must be accessible when needed but not (necessarily) permanently employed under the unit. They may form part of a task force for MPI.

If and where the necessary expertise is not readily available - a normal case to be expected, particularly when an impact monitoring unit is newly established - provisions for **capacity building** and respective initial investments and efforts will have to be made. Alternatively, provisions have to be made for outsourcing or to hire-in experienced professionals for accomplishing specific tasks. However, even in cases when certain functions or the overall execution of MPI is outsourced, provisions may have to be made for further training of the staff of contracted institutions.

**Support staff** will also be necessary, especially in the field of computer operations. As a large share of the work will consist of data compilation and analysis, there is a strong demand for literacy in software applications for database management, spreadsheet application, and presentation tools and skills. In addition, the technical equipment (hardware) of the office has to match the tasks to be performed. Furthermore, the unit will have to be mobile in order to keep in close contact with other departments and to ensure exchange with field staff.

#### **Box 4: Resource requirements for Agricultural Policy Impact Monitoring in Jordan**

In Jordan, the Government and the lending agencies of the Agricultural Sector Adjustment Loan (ASAL) agreed to set-up an capacity for monitoring the impacts of the agricultural sector reform programme. The Agricultural Policy Impact Monitoring (APIM) unit was established under a separate technical co-operation agreement. The budget for the project-type unit comprised an amount of approximately two million US Dollars for a period of five years, or about three percent of the sum of the ASAL. This amount included the initial investment costs for cars and computers plus the deployment of an international advisor to the unit.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS: ASPECTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN ORGANISING MPI**

In setting-up an MPI system, arrangements have to be made that the essential functions on the various steps of the MPI process<sup>3</sup> are effectively performed. All relevant stakeholders (organizations and groups, senior policy makers, government departments, NGOs, development and research institutions, target groups and people affected by a certain policy etc.) should be actively involved in this process.

The guiding principles for a respective monitoring system are:

- functionality and practicality,
- transparency,
- application of cost-effective approaches,
- taking into consideration existing conditions, potentials and constraints.

The specific issues to be considered in setting up an MPI system are only partially identical with “conventional” monitoring of project activities. Such specific aspects include:

- At first, an inventory and review of all relevant policy-measures (programmes, projects and activities), institutions and organizations, as well as available data, information, and data sources will have to be made. This should also ensure that, from the very beginning, duplication of efforts in collection and analysis of information is avoided. However, cost-effectiveness considerations should not unconditionally adopt the results of monitoring and data collection activities of other institutions. Thorough attention has to be given to assess the reliability of data and information from various sources that is being used for impact monitoring. This, of course, also applies to own surveys to be conducted.
- A transparent system will ensure the involvement of concerned government institutions, NGOs, interest groups, research institutions like e.g. universities, consultants and development agencies, etc. Many of these institutions can make useful contributions to impact monitoring. They could have their own

---

<sup>3</sup> See EASYPol Module 057: [Monitoring Policy Impacts \(MPI\): The Eight Methodo-“logical” Steps for MPI](#).

information and database to be tapped, and they could also be involved by performing specific tasks during the process of impact monitoring.

- Statistical offices usually play an important role as data sources. In most countries, such institutions maintain comprehensive databases, containing valuable information also for impact monitoring purposes. However, experience has shown that data and information is often not available in a suitably processed form, usable for the specific monitoring tasks. Information gathering methods might, for example, be based on regional sampling, based on administrative units, while the need of the impact monitoring system is on sector specific information.

The establishment of formal co-ordination and co-operation mechanisms (e.g. for information and data exchange, surveys, data processing and analysis) among the agencies concerned is one of the biggest challenges for every MPI unit. This step will need careful planning, and it will have to include an assessment of available monitoring capacities within other government institutions and different concerned ministries. In this respect, the planning of capacity building measures related to impact monitoring should not be confined to the staff of impact monitoring unit but also cover the need of collaborating institutions. Understanding the MPI system and being able to deliver the required data and information will be important to all stakeholders. Enhancing the capacities within those institutions that are already concerned with respective data collection will be a more economic approach than creating new capacities from scratch within the own monitoring unit. However, even establishing and maintaining an information exchange system between partners will always involve an investment of resources.

The possibility of outsourcing of impact monitoring functions should always be seriously considered. As mentioned above, the division of labour in impact monitoring should be governed by the criterion to make maximum use of existing capacities, whether from within or outside government structures. Assignment of tasks to those institutions which have a comparative advantage in terms of qualification and costs will be the most effective and economical way to accomplish the overall objective of an MPI system.

In spite of a possible division of labour in performing different tasks during the process of impact monitoring, there are certain functions that should remain with the impact monitoring unit. These are, first of all, an overall co-ordinating and supervisory function. Furthermore, the impact monitoring unit - be it a government or an external institution - should be the place where the relevant data and information base is kept and maintained. The setting-up and management of such an information base will require special technical know-how. Such skills should be pooled within the monitoring unit as it should act as the focal point for accessing the compiled and analysed data.

The management of an impact monitoring system requires a multidisciplinary approach. Although there is no need for the staff to be experts in all relevant disciplines, they must have the know-how and be able will have to identify and select the appropriate institutions for certain tasks and to judge and utilise the outputs submitted by them.

The government (or whoever is the client of the MPI) must commit the human, financial and material resources for carrying out the commissioned impact monitoring tasks. Since impact monitoring calls for a real-time assessment, it is particularly important for the unit to be flexible in its approaches and able to quickly respond to new situations. MPI, in order to be able to trigger necessary policy adjustments to changing conditions, itself requires prompt adjustments to such changes.

## 7 FURTHER READINGS

USAID Center for Development Information and Evaluation, 2000, *Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, Measuring Institutional Capacity, TIPS, No. 15*. (no place) [http://www.dec.org/usaids\\_eval/](http://www.dec.org/usaids_eval/)

World Bank, Operations Evaluation Department, 2000, *Designing Project Monitoring and Evaluation, Lessons and Practices, Number 9*, Washington D.C., USA.

World Food Programme, Office of Evaluation (OEDE), 2001, *Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines, draft*, Rome, Italy, October.

### **Web-links on issues and literature related to impact assessment**

World Bank, OED (Operations Evaluation Department): <http://www.worldbank.org/oed/>

World Bank, Impact Evaluation for Sustainable Poverty Reduction:  
<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/impact/>

USAID Center for Development Information and Evaluation:  
[http://www.dec.org/usaids\\_eval/#15](http://www.dec.org/usaids_eval/#15)

## Module metadata

**1. EASYPol module** 059

### 2. Title in original language

**English** Monitoring Policy Impacts (MPI)

**French**

**Spanish**

**Other language**

### 3. Subtitle in original language

**English** Setting-up and Organizing Monitoring Policy Impacts

**French**

**Spanish**

**Other language**

### 4. Summary

This module puts forward the aspects to be considered in organizing an MPI system and discusses possible institutional / organizational set-ups. The following four organizational options are distinguished:

a) Setting up an MPI capacity at central government level, but not directly affiliated to a line ministry; b) as a special unit in a line ministry (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture); c) as a separate project-type unit; d) as an external institution (research institute, NGO, consulting firm).

Each of these options has special advantages and disadvantages. Which of the options is selected depends on the policy to be monitored, on the expectations from the monitoring exercise, on the prevailing conditions, on the available capacities and the resources made available for this purpose.

### 5. Date

November 2005

### 6. Author(s)

Manfred Metz, Consultant, Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Germany, in collaboration with the Agricultural Policy Support Service, Policy Assistance Division, FAO, Rome, Italy

### 7. Module type

- Thematic overview
- Conceptual and technical materials
- Analytical tools
- Applied materials
- Complementary resources

### 8. Topics covered by the module

- Agriculture in the macroeconomic context
- Agricultural and sub-sectoral policies
- Agro-industry and food chain policies
- Environment and sustainability
- Institutional and organizational development
- Investment planning and policies
- Poverty and food security
- Regional integration and international trade
- Rural Development



**9. Subtopics covered by the module**

**10. Training path**

[Analysis and monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic impacts of policies](#)

**11. Keywords**