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REVIEWER'S APPENDIX
for:

Why Isn't the Doha Development Agenda More Poverty Friendly? *

by

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Part I: AIDADS Parameter Estimates

Part II: Macro-economic Closure in the CGE Model

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- *Part IV.1: Trade Volume Changes (referred to in the text)*
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Part I: AIDADS Specification and Parameter Estimation

The following equation gives the budget share form of AIDADS:

$$\lambda_n = \frac{p_n \gamma_n}{y} + \frac{\alpha_n + \beta_n \exp(u)}{1 + \exp(u)} \left(1 - \frac{p'\gamma}{y}\right) \quad \forall\ n$$

where λ_n is the budget share of good *n*, α_n, β_n, and γ_n are unknown parameters, *u* represents utility, p_n is the price of good *n*, and *y* is income. The following parametric restrictions are used to ensure well-behaved demands: $0 \le \alpha_n, \beta_n \le 1$ for all *n*, and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_n = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \beta_n = 1.$$

Estimation of this demand system is undertaken using the 80 country, per capita consumption data set offered by GTAP, version 6.1 and the resulting parameters are reported in the first part of Table 1. The demand system is then calibrated in order to permit it to precisely reproduce per capita demands in each country, as illustrated for the case of Peru in the second part of Table A1. This country-specific calibration technique is detailed in Golub (2006).

The AIDADS demand system is particularly attractive for poverty analysis, since it devotes two-thirds of its parameters to consumption behavior in the neighborhood of the poverty line. In particular, γ_n is the estimated subsistence level of demand for commodity n, and α_n is the marginal budget share at the subsistence level of income, while the remaining n-dimensional parameter vector, β_n, is the marginal budget share at very high income levels. So, in the case of staple foods, we observe a non-zero (relatively large) value for both γ_n and α_n, whereas the value of β_n is zero (see Table 1 – where the

subsistence estimate is reported as a share of expenditure at mean prices and subsistence income). Thus, from (1), we see that the budget share for staple foods at low income (and hence low utility) levels will be high, whereas it will be low at high levels of per capita income and utility. In the case of Peru, for example, expenditures on food and clothing account for about 60% of budgets at the $1/day poverty line.

Table A1. Estimated Consumption Relationships: AIDADS Parameters

Commodity Group	International Estimates			Calibrated-Peru		
	Subsist Shr	MBS-Poor	MBS-Rich	Subsist Shr	MBS-Poor	MBS-Rich
Crops	0.57	0.19	0.00	0.57	0.19	0.00
Meat, Dairy, Fish	0.00	0.16	0.05	0.00	0.14	0.05
Food and Beverages	0.10	0.20	0.07	0.10	0.21	0.08
Textiles and Apparel	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.10
Utilities	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.05
Trade	0.04	0.07	0.20	0.04	0.05	0.15
Manufactures	0.17	0.07	0.15	0.17	0.07	0.18
Transportation and Communication	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.17
Financial Services	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.03
Housing and Public Services	0.05	0.08	0.21	0.05	0.07	0.19

Source: Authors' estimates.

Part II: Macro-economic Closure in the CGE Model

One of the key decisions in CGE modeling is the choice of macroeconomic closure for the model. This involves determining the split between exogenous and endogenous variables. The standard macroeconomic closure in the GTAP model allows current consumption, both private and public, and future consumption (savings) to be determined by a utility function governing preferences for the representative regional household. This is attractive when it comes to assessing aggregate national welfare, as it provides an unambiguous measure of regional well-being (utility of the representative household). It also permits one to completely decompose regional welfare.

However, in the present paper the focus is not on aggregate regional welfare, but rather on the welfare of individual households within the country. Here, the representative regional household approach is less insightful, in part because in this formulation changes in the price of capital goods (savings) and government consumption play a large role in regional household welfare. Mapping public consumption and savings to the disaggregate households is beyond the scope of this research. Therefore, we seek a closure that will place a clear emphasis on utility derived from private consumption – a macro-aggregate that we are able to meaningfully disaggregate.

It is common for CGE modelers to focus attention on private consumption as a measure of regional welfare. Typically these authors fix real government consumption as well as investment. In addition, they fix the trade balance, so savings is also effectively fixed (e.g., Harrison, Rutherford and Tarr, 2002). This closure gives rise to a singularity in a global model, since a global closure requires that global savings equals global investment. The other problem with this closure for our purposes is that any time the

price of government services falls or the price of capital goods falls, real private consumption will rise. This may not be realistic, particularly in those cases where savings and government spending tend to command a sizable, and relatively constant share of net national income.

Dissatisfaction with these alternatives leads us to a third macro-economic closure for the trade poverty work reported in this paper. In particular, we exogenize the three key macroeconomic ratios: government spending, net national saving, and the trade balance, all relative to net national income. This has intuitive appeal. It also has some significant practical advantages which are important for this paper. We develop these implications here.

Begin with the following disposition of net national income:

$$Y = C + S + G \qquad \text{(A.4)}$$

Where Y = net national income, C = private consumption expenditure, S = net national savings (public and private savings combined), and G = government spending. From this, we obtain the following expression for private consumption:

$$C = Y\left(1 - \frac{S}{Y} - \frac{G}{Y}\right) = \kappa Y \qquad \text{(A.5)}$$

where κ = the marginal propensity for private consumption out of net national income which is fixed under this closure. In proportional change terms, this implies that real private consumption, $\hat{Q}^C$, will rise if either the price of private consumption falls ($\hat{P}^C < 0$) or net national income rises ($\hat{Y}^C > 0$). These variables are easily mapped to the disaggregated households, making distributional analysis clear-cut.

There is a further implication of this closure rule that is also advantageous. This may be seen by normalizing the external balance condition, dividing through by net national income to get:

$$\frac{(S-I)}{Y} = \frac{(X-M)}{Y} \qquad \text{(A.6)}$$

Note that the right hand side of this equation is fixed in our closure, and *S/Y* is fixed. Therefore, *I/Y* is also fixed. However, real investment, $\hat{Q}^I$, does vary in this closure. It rises when the price of capital goods falls, or when *Y* rises. This seems reasonable. Of course it does dilute some of the real consumption gains that would have occurred (the price of capital goods generally falls under trade liberalization) if we had left investment fixed in real terms, as done under the second closure option considered above.

There is yet a third important benefit associated with this closure option, the treatment of transfer payments. In a simplified view of the world, public transfer payments to private households can be viewed as the difference between taxes and government spending on real goods and services: $Trans = T - G$, or, dividing through by net national income, *Y*:

$$\frac{Trans}{Y} = \frac{T}{Y} - \frac{G}{Y} \qquad \text{(A.7)}$$

Since *T/Y* is fixed under our tax replacement closure, and *G/Y* is fixed, the left hand side of this equation is also fixed. Thus, even though *Trans* is not explicitly modeled, we know that it must implicitly change in proportion to *Y*. As a result, we can consistently index the transfer payments in the model to net national income, which is what we have done in our analysis of poverty impacts.

Part III: Aggregate Results from the Main Scenarios: Terms of Trade and Welfare

Full liberalization of trade distorting agricultural policies in the rich countries generates sizable trade volume increases for rice, sugar and beef products where border protection is dominant (see supplementary tables Appendix Part IV). In the coarse grains and cotton sectors we observe declines in world trade as output increasing domestic subsidies are eliminated and excess supplies are reduced. Under the partial reforms of the Doha scenario, full elimination of export subsidies and limited tariff reductions generate declining trade volumes in wheat and dairy products.

These volume changes serve to boost world prices for agricultural products in general, and border prices for the developing countries in particular. The resulting change in the terms of trade (ToT) is the primary channel through which rich country agricultural reforms impact developing countries. If a country is a net importer of food products and the world price of food products rises, then the ToT might be expected to deteriorate.

Table A2 reports the change in focus country ToT and welfare (as measured by the percentage change in real private national consumption). Consider first the case of Bangladesh, which experiences a 0.5% ToT deterioration under Rich-Agr-Full liberalization, and a 0.2% ToT decline under the Rich-Agr-Doha scenario. This is primarily due to higher import prices for cotton, wheat and oilseeds. With a deteriorating ToT, Bangladesh can afford fewer imports for a given amount of exports, and real consumption is expected to decline. On the other hand, Brazil, with a 4.9% ToT appreciation, can now consume more imports, or export less and consume more domestic production, so its welfare rises.

Of course, the story is a bit more complex for two reasons. First, in a world of differentiated products, there is no single "world price" for a good. Even a commodity like rice is differentiated and many different prices can co-exist in the world market at one point in time. As a result it matters importantly whether rice is sourced from a country whose price is rising, for example due to the elimination of an export subsidy. This is the case we observe for dairy imports into Venezuela from the European Union and United States. Venezuela also suffers from higher import prices for manufactures from Brazil, since the latter country experiences a real appreciation. In short, Venezuela is an example of a country that experiences ToT and consumption losses due to the country specific pattern of imports. Overall, we find that the ToT deteriorate in seven of the fifteen focus countries in the case of full agricultural reform in the rich countries, and in eight of the fifteen countries in the case of the Doha reforms. The latter result follows from the greater emphasis of Doha on export subsidies to market access.

The second caveat to the simple "ToT drive welfare" story arises from the presence of domestic tax and subsidy distortions. Note in particular, that in the case of the Philippines (Rich-Agr-Full) and Peru (Rich-Agr-Doha), the ToT improve, but welfare falls. This stems from fact that these countries have domestic tax policies that favor agriculture, relative to industry. Therefore an expansion of agriculture at the expense of industry has an adverse effect on economic efficiency and overall welfare.

Table 6. Welfare and Terms of Trade Results

	Rich Agr. Full		Rich Agr. Doha		Poor Agr. Full		Poor Agr. Doha		Non-Ag. Full		Non-Ag. Doha		Total Full		Total Doha	
	ToT	U	ToT	U	ToT	U	ToT	U	ToT	U	ToT	U	ToT	U	ToT	U
Bangladesh	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	-4.8	-0.7	0.1	0.0	-5.7	-0.6	0.0	0.0
Brazil	4.9	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	-1.8	-0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.7	2.0	0.3
Chile	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0
Colombia	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-2.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-1.5	-0.5	0.3	-0.1
Indonesia	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
Malawi	2.6	1.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.8	0.3	0.3
Mexico	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-2.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Mozambique	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	1.2	-0.1	-0.1
Peru	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0
Philippines	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Thailand	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.1	0.5	0.5
Uganda	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2
Venezuela	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.6	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-2.2	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
Vietnam	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	1.1	-0.1	0.1	-1.2	4.5	-0.7	-1.1	-1.2	5.7	-0.9	-1.2
Zambia	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Average	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0
AAV	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.2
Sign Cons.	0.7	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.9	-0.8	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.2	-0.1

Source: Authors' simulations

Part IV: Additional Results

This section of the appendix presents additional results. In some cases, we refer to these results in the paper, but don't have space to present them (e.g., trade volume changes). In other cases

Part IV.1: Trade Volume Changes

Table A3. Trade Volume Changes under Doha Reform (% Change)

Commodity	Total	Rich Agric.	Poor Agric.	Rich Non-Agric.	Poor Non-Agric.
Rice	47.3	31.9	13.6	1.5	0.3
Wheat	1.0	-0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0
Coarse Grains	-1.0	-2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Oilseeds	-0.4	-1.6	0.8	0.4	0.0
Sugar	-5.5	-6.6	1.2	-0.2	0.1
Cotton	-0.2	-2.2	0.1	1.8	0.1
Other Crops	1.2	0.3	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Milk	-5.1	-5.1	-0.4	0.0	0.4
Cattle	-3.3	-3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Non-Ruminant	0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1
Fish	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Forest	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Processed Dairy	-3.8	-5.1	1.2	0.1	0.0
Processed Beef	12.8	11.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
Processed Ruminant	7.5	5.6	1.8	0.1	-0.1
Processed Sugar	21.2	18.7	2.6	-0.1	0.0
Processed Rice	19.2	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Processed Oilseeds	3.7	2.1	2.0	-0.2	-0.2
Other Food & Bev.	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
Textiles & Apparel	5.3	-0.1	0.0	3.9	1.4
Autos	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4
Heavy Manufactures	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
Electronics	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Other Manufactures	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A4. Trade Volume Changes under Full Reform (% Change)

Commodity	Total	Rich Agric.	Poor Agric.	Rich Non-Agric.	Poor Non-Agric.
Rice	377.9	148.3	226.1	2.3	1.3
Wheat	13.5	2.6	11.2	0.2	-0.6
Coarse Grains	4.5	-3.0	7.7	0.1	-0.3
Oilseeds	3.4	-1.5	3.7	0.8	0.5
Sugar	8.2	-1.5	9.0	-0.5	1.2
Cotton	2.4	-7.1	2.3	4.3	3.0
Other Crops	10.5	1.8	8.7	-0.2	0.3
Milk	3.7	-2.8	3.6	-0.4	3.3
Cattle	-5.5	-6.7	1.8	-0.1	-0.5
Non-Ruminant	2.2	-1.0	1.8	0.9	0.5
Fish	5.9	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5
Forest	3.2	-0.4	0.1	0.6	2.8
Processed Dairy	19.4	10.3	9.1	0.3	-0.3
Processed Beef	65.7	59.0	4.7	0.3	1.8
Processed Ruminant	42.7	25.6	17.0	0.3	-0.2
Processed Sugar	76.7	57.3	18.5	-0.1	1.1
Processed Rice	157.5	118.0	40.9	-0.5	-1.0
Processed Oilseeds	42.0	13.7	30.3	-0.4	-1.6
Other Food & Bev.	10.3	3.2	7.2	-0.1	0.0
Textiles & Apparel	22.0	-0.5	0.1	9.9	12.5
Autos	5.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	3.4
Heavy Manufactures	6.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	5.0
Electronics	1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	1.7
Other Manufactures	5.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	3.9

Source: Authors' simulations.

Part IV.2: Earnings Shares Across Strata and Countries

Table A5. Earnings Shares for Agricultural Stratum, $1/day

Country	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Total
Bangladesh	0.02	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.00
Brazil	0.02	0.63	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	1.00
Chile	0.23	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	1.00
Colombia	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Indonesia	0.02	0.95	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.00
Malawi	0.05	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mexico	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mozambique	0.02	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.00
Peru	0.02	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.00
Philippines	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00
Thailand	0.08	0.80	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	1.00
Uganda	0.29	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.03	1.00
Venezuela	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vietnam	0.03	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00
Zambia	0.28	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	1.00

Source: Authors' calculations, based on household survey data.

Table A6. Earnings Shares for Non-Agricultural Stratum, $1/day

Country	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Total
Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.00
Brazil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Chile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00
Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.00
Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.00
Malawi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	1.00
Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	1.00
Peru	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	1.00
Philippines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	1.00
Thailand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.00
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	1.00
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.01	1.00
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	1.00

Source: Authors' calculations, based on household survey data.

Table A7. Earnings Shares for Urban Wage Worker Stratum, $1/day

Country	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Total
Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Brazil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Chile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Malawi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Peru	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.00
Philippines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Thailand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.00
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

Source: Authors' calculations, based on household survey data.

Table A8. Earnings Shares for Rural Wage Worker Stratum, $1/day

Country	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Total
Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Brazil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Chile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Malawi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Peru	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.00
Philippines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Thailand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.00
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.79	0.18	0.00	0.02	0.01	1.00
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

Source: Authors' calculations, based on household survey data.

Table A9. Earnings Shares for Transfer Stratum, $1/day

Country	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Total
Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	1.00
Brazil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Chile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Malawi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Peru	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Philippines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	1.00
Thailand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	1.00
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.99	1.00
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Authors' calculations, based on household survey data.

Table A10. Earnings Shares for Urban Diversified Stratum, $1/day

Country	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Total
Bangladesh	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.43	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.09	1.00
Brazil	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.32	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.38	1.00
Chile	0.07	0.16	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.26	1.00
Colombia	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.17	1.00
Indonesia	0.05	0.30	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.28	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.05	1.00
Malawi	0.04	0.28	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.24	1.00
Mexico	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.48	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.29	1.00
Mozambique	0.01	0.35	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.27	1.00
Peru	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.28	0.05	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.17	1.00
Philippines	0.20	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.33	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.12	1.00
Thailand	0.02	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.28	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.30	1.00
Uganda	0.15	0.13	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.05	0.28	0.09	0.10	1.00
Venezuela	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.34	0.01	0.27	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.28	1.00
Vietnam	0.04	0.43	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.24	0.14	1.00
Zambia	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.38	0.07	0.03	0.15	0.10	1.00

Source: Authors' calculations, based on household survey data.

Table A11. Earnings Shares for Rural Diversified Stratum, $1/day

Country	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Total
Bangladesh	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.43	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.10	1.00
Brazil	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.41	1.00
Chile	0.05	0.16	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.35	1.00
Colombia	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.22	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.21	1.00
Indonesia	0.06	0.32	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.04	1.00
Malawi	0.03	0.38	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.27	1.00
Mexico	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.30	1.00
Mozambique	0.01	0.43	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00
Peru	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.14	1.00
Philippines	0.22	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.30	0.01	0.12	0.08	0.11	1.00
Thailand	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.24	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.35	1.00
Uganda	0.14	0.15	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.26	0.14	0.10	1.00
Venezuela	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.28	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.00
Vietnam	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.21	1.00
Zambia	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.43	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.12	1.00

Source: Authors' calculations, based on household survey data.

Part IV.3: Drivers of Poverty Change across Scenarios

Table A12.Drivers of Poverty Change from Complete Agricultural Liberalization by Rich Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	2.1	1.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Brazil	41.5	17.7	16.3	-0.6	-1.0	1.6	-0.8	16.2	-1.3	0.0	0.3	0.8
Chile	13.5	7.0	6.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.9	-0.5	6.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.0	0.7
Colombia	11.5	5.8	5.1	-0.5	-0.7	0.7	-0.7	5.1	-1.0	0.0	0.1	1.2
Indonesia	3.2	1.9	1.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.4	1.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Malawi	1.0	0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	0.2	-0.7	0.0	0.1	-1.3
Mexico	11.2	5.0	4.5	0.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	4.5	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9
Mozambique	2.2	1.1	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Peru	16.9	9.6	7.9	-0.8	-1.2	2.3	-0.9	7.7	-1.3	0.0	0.1	0.8
Philippines	3.1	1.9	1.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	-0.1	1.4	-0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6
Thailand	23.4	12.2	9.6	-0.2	-1.2	3.8	-1.0	9.3	-1.8	0.0	0.1	1.2
Uganda	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Venezuela	2.4	1.3	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Vietnam	4.9	2.7	2.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	2.3	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Zambia	1.8	1.0	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Average	9.2	4.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.5	0.8	-0.4	3.9	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5
AAV	9.2	4.6	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.7
Sign Cons.	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1.0	-1.0	1.0	-1.0	1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.9	0.7

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A13.Drivers of Poverty Change from Complete Agricultural Liberalization by Poor Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	-1.9	-0.9	-0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	-0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	-0.5
Brazil	1.9	1.3	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	3.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Colombia	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.5
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.4
Malawi	3.7	2.3	1.7	0.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	1.8	-0.3	0.0	0.6	-0.8
Mexico	-12.4	-5.3	-4.7	0.0	0.2	-0.9	0.2	-4.7	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.5
Mozambique	3.4	2.3	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	-1.2
Peru	-1.9	-1.0	-0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	-0.5
Philippines	-2.3	-1.4	-1.0	0.4	0.4	-0.3	0.4	-0.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	-1.1
Thailand	3.4	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	-1.2
Uganda	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Venezuela	-1.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Vietnam	5.7	3.9	3.6	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.5	1.4	0.0	1.5	-1.4
Zambia	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	-0.4
Average	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.6
AAV	2.9	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6
Sign Cons.	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.9	-1.0

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A14.Drivers of Poverty Change from Complete Non-Agricultural Liberalization by Rich Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Malawi	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mozambique	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Peru	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.4
Thailand	-1.4	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.5
Uganda	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vietnam	-4.7	-2.2	-2.2	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	-2.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-2.4
Zambia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Average	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
AAV	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sign Cons.	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	-0.7

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A15.Drivers of Poverty Change from Complete Non-Agricultural Liberalization by Poor Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.4	0.8
Brazil	4.1	2.5	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.4
Chile	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	-0.1
Colombia	3.3	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.4	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.8
Indonesia	-1.4	-0.4	-0.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	-0.2	1.3	0.0	1.0	-0.3
Malawi	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.0	3.1	-0.5
Mexico	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	-0.1
Mozambique	-0.3	0.8	1.3	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.4	0.0	2.3	-0.1
Peru	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.2
Philippines	-0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0
Thailand	-2.9	0.0	0.1	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.0	4.5	0.0	4.0	-0.6
Uganda	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Venezuela	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0
Vietnam	-6.2	1.7	1.4	13.1	9.7	10.5	9.7	-0.3	6.2	0.0	7.0	-3.8
Zambia	-0.8	0.9	1.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.2	2.8	0.0	2.7	-0.2
Average	0.4	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.1	0.0	2.2	-0.2
AAV	2.1	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.5
Sign Cons.	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	-0.4

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A16.Drivers of Poverty Change from Complete Ag & Non-Ag Liberalization by Rich & Poor Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.6	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	0.0	3.9	0.6
Brazil	47.2	21.3	19.6	0.2	-0.3	2.7	-0.1	19.6	-0.5	0.0	1.6	1.1
Chile	17.0	9.7	8.6	1.6	0.8	2.8	0.8	8.8	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.5
Colombia	14.1	7.6	6.8	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	7.2	0.8	0.0	1.7	1.5
Indonesia	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	-0.5
Malawi	8.1	5.8	4.6	2.1	1.2	3.6	1.2	4.7	0.8	0.0	3.9	-2.7
Mexico	-0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.6
Mozambique	5.8	4.5	4.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.2	2.7	0.0	3.2	-0.6
Peru	17.1	10.4	8.7	1.1	0.4	3.9	0.7	8.5	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.5
Philippines	0.2	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.0	1.7	-0.9
Thailand	22.5	13.9	11.1	4.7	2.2	7.6	2.4	11.6	3.3	0.0	4.9	-1.1
Uganda	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.2
Venezuela	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.2
Vietnam	-0.3	6.2	5.0	16.1	11.3	13.9	11.3	3.0	7.1	0.0	8.6	-7.3
Zambia	0.4	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	3.2	0.0	3.0	-0.3
Average	9.3	6.0	5.2	2.9	2.0	3.5	2.1	5.2	1.9	0.0	2.7	-0.5
AAV	9.4	6.0	5.2	2.9	2.0	3.5	2.1	5.2	2.0	0.0	2.7	1.2
Sign Cons.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	-0.4

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A17.Drivers of Poverty Change from Doha Agricultural Liberalization by Rich Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Brazil	13.9	6.6	6.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.3	6.1	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Chile	3.3	1.8	1.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Colombia	5.3	2.7	2.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	2.4	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Indonesia	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malawi	-2.3	-1.4	-1.0	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.4	-1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Mexico	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Mozambique	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Peru	2.1	1.2	1.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Philippines	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Thailand	4.4	2.5	2.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	1.9	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Uganda	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Venezuela	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vietnam	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Zambia	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
AAV	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sign Cons.	0.9	0.8	0.9	-0.3	-0.6	0.8	-0.5	0.9	-0.5	0.0	0.8	0.9

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A18.Drivers of Poverty Change from Doha Agricultural Liberalization by Poor Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malawi	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Mexico	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Peru	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Thailand	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Vietnam	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Zambia	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
AAV	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sign Cons.	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	-0.9

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A19.Drivers of Poverty Change from Doha Non-Agricultural Liberalization by Rich Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Malawi	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mozambique	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Peru	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Thailand	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	1.9	1.0	0.9	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Zambia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAV	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sign Cons.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.4

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A20.Drivers of Poverty Change from Doha Non-Agricultural Liberalization by Poor Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Indonesia	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malawi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.1
Vietnam	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Zambia	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAV	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sign Cons.	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.9	-0.1

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A21.Drivers of Poverty Change from Doha Ag & Non-Ag Liberalization by Rich & Poor Countries

Countries	Land	Ag. Unskilled Labor	Ag. Skilled Labor	Non-Ag. Unskilled Labor	Non-Ag Skilled Labor	Wage Labor Unskilled	Wage Labor Skilled	Agricultural Capital	Non-agricultural Capital	Transfers	Taxes	Cost of Living
Bangladesh	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Brazil	14.4	6.8	6.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.3	6.3	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3
Chile	4.2	2.3	2.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	2.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Colombia	5.6	2.9	2.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	2.6	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malawi	-2.2	-1.3	-1.0	0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.3	-1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Mexico	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Mozambique	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Peru	2.0	1.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	1.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Philippines	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Thailand	3.0	1.9	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.3
Uganda	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Venezuela	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Vietnam	0.9	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	1.0
Zambia	1.4	0.8	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
AAV	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Sign Cons.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	-0.2	0.8	-0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.9	0.7

Source: Authors' simulations.

Part IV.4: Earnings Driven Poverty Changes across Scenarios

Table A22 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich Countries Completely Reform Agric. Policies

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Brazil	-1.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
Chile	-3.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.7
Colombia	-1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Indonesia	-1.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.7
Malawi	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.7
Mozambique	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Peru	-0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.5
Philippines	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-1.0
Thailand	-1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.7	-7.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	-0.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.7
AAV	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
Sign Cons.	-1.0	1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A23 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Poor Countries Completely Reform Agric. Policies

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Brazil	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	-0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Colombia	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Malawi	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Mexico	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7
Mozambique	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Peru	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Thailand	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-1.9
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.0
Zambia	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
AAV	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Sign Cons.	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A24 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich Countries Completely Reform Non-Agric. Policies

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malawi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAV	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sign Cons.	0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A25 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Poor Countries Completely Reform Non-Agric. Policies

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	-0.9	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-1.4
Brazil	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Chile	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
Colombia	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Indonesia	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
Malawi	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Mexico	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Mozambique	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Peru	-0.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
Philippines	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.6
Thailand	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-1.5
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Venezuela	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Vietnam	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-3.2
Zambia	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Average	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
AAV	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6
Sign Cons.	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A26Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich & Poor Countries Completely Reform Agric. & Non-Agric. Policies

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	-1.0	-1.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-1.6
Brazil	-1.8	0.0	-1.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	-0.3
Chile	-4.8	0.0	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	-1.5	-1.1
Colombia	-1.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Indonesia	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-1.0
Malawi	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Mexico	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
Mozambique	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.6
Peru	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.8
Philippines	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	-1.0
Thailand	-1.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	-1.0	-10.0
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Venezuela	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Vietnam	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-4.1
Zambia	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
Average	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.5
AAV	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.5
Sign Cons.	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A27 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich Countries Partially Reform Agric. Policies under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Chile	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
Colombia	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Malawi	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mexico	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Philippines	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Thailand	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.6
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
AAV	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Sign Cons.	-0.8	0.8	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A28 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Poor Countries Partially Reform Agric. Policies under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Chile	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
Colombia	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Malawi	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mexico	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Philippines	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Thailand	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.6
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
AAV	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Sign Cons.	-0.8	0.8	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A29 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich Countries Partially Reform Non-Agric. Policies under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malawi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sign Cons.	0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	0.9	-0.5	0.2

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A30 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Poor Countries Partially Reform Non-Agric. Policies under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malawi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sign Cons.	0.0	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	0.8	-0.5	0.4

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A31 Earnings-Driven Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich & Poor Countries Partially Reform Agric. & Non-Agric. Policies under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse
Bangladesh	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Chile	-1.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
Colombia	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Malawi	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mexico	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Thailand	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.3
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
AAV	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Sign Cons.	-0.8	0.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9

Source: Authors' simulations.

Part IV.5: Decomposed Poverty Changes across Scenarios

Table A32. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich Countries Completely Reform Agriculture

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	-0.46	-0.04	0.39	-0.11
Brazil	-3.16	0.39	0.97	-1.80
Chile	-5.42	0.01	1.51	-3.90
Colombia	-1.28	0.05	0.95	-0.28
Indonesia	-2.68	0.05	1.40	-1.23
Malawi	-0.05	0.05	-0.74	-0.74
Mexico	-1.74	0.12	1.93	0.31
Mozambique	-0.23	-0.01	0.31	0.07
Peru	-1.32	0.07	0.85	-0.40
Philippines	-2.35	0.32	1.27	-0.76
Thailand	-9.63	0.16	2.84	-6.63
Uganda	-0.01	0.00	0.05	0.04
Venezuela	-0.17	0.00	0.42	0.25
Vietnam	-0.13	0.05	0.31	0.23
Zambia	-0.01	0.02	0.13	0.14
Average	-1.91	0.08	0.84	-0.99
AAV	1.91	0.09	0.94	1.13
Sign Cons.	-1.00	0.93	0.89	-0.88

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A33. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Poor Countries Completely Reform Agriculture

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	-0.10	0.56	-0.63	-0.18
Brazil	-0.15	-0.05	0.05	-0.15
Chile	-1.36	0.19	-0.24	-1.41
Colombia	-0.03	0.14	-0.39	-0.28
Indonesia	-0.30	0.39	-0.92	-0.82
Malawi	-0.85	0.32	-0.43	-0.96
Mexico	1.84	-0.15	-1.08	0.61
Mozambique	-0.78	0.48	-0.78	-1.08
Peru	-0.07	0.34	-0.50	-0.23
Philippines	1.36	0.40	-2.33	-0.56
Thailand	-2.61	1.02	-2.96	-4.55
Uganda	-0.04	0.04	-0.06	-0.06
Venezuela	-0.11	0.25	-0.29	-0.15
Vietnam	-1.42	1.13	-1.42	-1.70
Zambia	-0.19	0.17	-0.27	-0.29
Average	-0.32	0.35	-0.82	-0.79
AAV	0.75	0.38	0.82	0.87
Sign Cons.	-0.43	0.93	-0.99	-0.91

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A34. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich Countries Completely Reform Non-Agriculture

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	-0.06	0.03	-0.01	-0.05
Brazil	0.03	0.01	-0.10	-0.07
Chile	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
Colombia	-0.06	0.01	0.01	-0.04
Indonesia	0.37	0.01	-0.84	-0.46
Malawi	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.02
Mexico	-0.19	0.02	0.48	0.31
Mozambique	-0.06	0.00	0.10	0.04
Peru	0.05	0.02	-0.05	0.03
Philippines	0.00	0.15	-0.85	-0.70
Thailand	0.50	0.18	-1.21	-0.53
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Venezuela	-0.08	0.00	0.13	0.05
Vietnam	0.19	0.09	-2.13	-1.84
Zambia	-0.01	0.00	0.06	0.05
Average	0.05	0.04	-0.30	-0.21
AAV	0.11	0.04	0.40	0.28
Sign Cons.	0.43	1.00	-0.74	-0.76

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A35. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Poor Countries Completely Reform Non-Agriculture

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	-4.54	4.13	1.04	0.62
Brazil	-1.42	1.47	0.55	0.60
Chile	-1.61	2.08	-0.16	0.31
Colombia	-0.94	0.97	0.69	0.71
Indonesia	-0.50	2.40	-0.83	1.07
Malawi	-1.40	1.57	-0.33	-0.16
Mexico	-0.82	1.13	-0.19	0.12
Mozambique	-0.84	1.17	-0.05	0.28
Peru	-1.46	1.06	0.21	-0.19
Philippines	-1.24	2.51	0.00	1.27
Thailand	-2.11	6.37	-1.42	2.84
Uganda	-0.16	0.18	0.06	0.08
Venezuela	-1.04	1.78	-0.04	0.70
Vietnam	-4.54	5.43	-3.42	-2.53
Zambia	-1.27	1.56	-0.10	0.19
Average	-1.59	2.25	-0.27	0.39
AAV	1.59	2.25	0.61	0.78
Sign Cons.	-1.00	1.00	-0.44	0.51

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A36. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich & Poor Countries Completely Reform Agriculture and Non-Agriculture

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	-5.17	4.67	0.78	0.29
Brazil	-4.70	1.81	1.47	-1.42
Chile	-8.38	2.28	1.10	-4.99
Colombia	-2.32	1.16	1.26	0.10
Indonesia	-3.11	2.85	-1.19	-1.45
Malawi	-2.28	1.96	-1.52	-1.84
Mexico	-0.90	1.11	1.14	1.35
Mozambique	-1.90	1.64	-0.42	-0.69
Peru	-2.80	1.49	0.52	-0.80
Philippines	-2.24	3.39	-1.91	-0.76
Thailand	-13.86	7.73	-2.74	-8.87
Uganda	-0.21	0.22	0.06	0.07
Venezuela	-1.41	2.03	0.23	0.85
Vietnam	-5.90	6.70	-6.66	-5.85
Zambia	-1.48	1.74	-0.17	0.09
Average	-3.78	2.72	-0.54	-1.59
AAV	3.78	2.72	1.41	1.96
Sign Cons.	-1.00	1.00	-0.38	-0.81

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A37. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich Countries Partially Reform Agriculture under Doha

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	-0.13	-0.01	0.14	0.00
Brazil	-1.25	0.15	0.38	-0.72
Chile	-1.48	0.01	0.49	-0.99
Colombia	-0.62	0.02	0.43	-0.17
Indonesia	-0.52	0.01	0.37	-0.13
Malawi	0.49	0.01	-0.09	0.41
Mexico	-0.47	0.04	0.59	0.15
Mozambique	-0.01	-0.01	0.07	0.05
Peru	-0.19	0.01	0.22	0.04
Philippines	-0.38	0.05	0.35	0.02
Thailand	-2.20	0.02	0.75	-1.42
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
Venezuela	-0.07	0.00	0.19	0.12
Vietnam	0.00	-0.02	0.15	0.14
Zambia	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Average	-0.46	0.02	0.27	-0.16
AAV	0.52	0.02	0.29	0.30
Sign Cons.	-0.87	0.84	0.96	-0.55

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A38. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Poor Countries Partially Reform Agriculture under Doha

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01
Brazil	-0.05	0.01	0.01	-0.04
Chile	-0.39	0.00	0.09	-0.30
Colombia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Indonesia	0.12	0.00	-0.04	0.07
Malawi	-0.02	0.00	-0.04	-0.06
Mexico	0.06	0.02	-0.22	-0.13
Mozambique	0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.05
Peru	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.00
Philippines	0.26	-0.02	-0.24	0.00
Thailand	0.03	0.18	-0.56	-0.35
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Venezuela	-0.03	0.08	-0.10	-0.05
Vietnam	0.06	-0.05	-0.21	-0.21
Zambia	0.00	0.01	-0.02	-0.01
Average	0.01	0.01	-0.10	-0.08
AAV	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.09
Sign Cons.	0.07	0.56	-0.88	-0.86

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A39. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich Countries Partially Reform Non-Agriculture under Doha

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	-0.02	0.02	-0.03	-0.03
Brazil	0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.03
Chile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Colombia	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Indonesia	0.14	0.00	-0.32	-0.17
Malawi	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.01
Mexico	-0.08	0.01	0.24	0.17
Mozambique	-0.02	0.00	0.04	0.02
Peru	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.01
Philippines	-0.01	0.04	-0.32	-0.29
Thailand	0.23	0.09	-0.50	-0.18
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Vietnam	-0.13	0.01	0.99	0.87
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Average	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
AAV	0.05	0.01	0.17	0.12
Sign Cons.	0.20	1.00	0.03	0.22

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A40. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Poor Countries Partially Reform Non-Agriculture under Doha

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Brazil	-0.04	0.03	0.00	-0.01
Chile	-0.04	0.00	0.03	-0.01
Colombia	-0.03	0.02	0.09	0.07
Indonesia	0.09	0.03	-0.09	0.03
Malawi	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Mexico	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.06
Mozambique	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Peru	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
Philippines	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
Thailand	0.10	0.25	-0.37	-0.02
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Venezuela	-0.29	0.49	-0.07	0.13
Vietnam	-0.02	0.00	0.12	0.09
Zambia	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Average	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	0.02
AAV	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.03
Sign Cons.	-0.34	0.97	-0.39	0.52

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A41. Decomposed Percent Change in the Poverty Headcount ($1/day) across Developing Country Strata, when Rich & Poor Countries Partially Reform Agriculture and Non-Agriculture under Doha

Countries	Earnings	Taxes	Cost Of Living	Total
Bangladesh	-0.12	0.00	0.07	-0.05
Brazil	-1.33	0.19	0.35	-0.79
Chile	-1.91	0.01	0.62	-1.28
Colombia	-0.66	0.04	0.52	-0.09
Indonesia	-0.16	0.05	-0.09	-0.20
Malawi	0.47	0.02	-0.13	0.35
Mexico	-0.49	0.07	0.55	0.13
Mozambique	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.02
Peru	-0.18	0.03	0.21	0.06
Philippines	-0.13	0.08	-0.20	-0.25
Thailand	-1.84	0.54	-0.67	-1.97
Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
Venezuela	-0.40	0.57	0.04	0.21
Vietnam	-0.10	-0.06	1.04	0.89
Zambia	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Average	-0.46	0.10	0.16	-0.19
AAV	0.52	0.11	0.31	0.42
Sign Cons.	-0.88	0.92	0.52	-0.46

Source: Authors' simulations.

Part IV.6: Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount

Table A43. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Complete Agricultural Reforms in the Rich Countries

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	-93	44	1	4	2	-3	-3	-49
Brazil	-319	45	-28	-24	18	-68	-33	-410
Chile	-9	0	0	0	1	-2	-1	-11
Colombia	-39	19	1	2	5	0	0	-11
Indonesia	-185	29	1	5	4	-5	-34	-185
Malawi	-16	-1	0	-2	-2	0	-10	-31
Mexico	-34	12	4	4	56	-2	-10	29
Mozambique	-5	5	0	1	2	1	0	4
Peru	-33	36	-1	-2	3	-8	-14	-18
Philippines	-51	11	1	1	3	-17	-34	-86
Thailand	-15	1	0	-3	4	-6	-59	-79
Uganda	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	7
Venezuela	-2	4	3	2	0	1	1	8
Vietnam	-1	1	0	0	0	-1	4	3
Zambia	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	8

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A43. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Complete Agricultural Reforms in the Poor Countries

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	90	-87	-8	-21	-3	-9	-41	-79
Brazil	-21	3	-5	-4	1	-5	-3	-35
Chile	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-4
Colombia	0	-6	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-11
Indonesia	-44	-15	-2	-10	-3	-8	-41	-124
Malawi	-26	0	0	-2	-1	0	-11	-41
Mexico	40	-7	3	6	-31	12	33	57
Mozambique	-18	-7	-1	-3	-5	-10	-21	-66
Peru	4	-10	0	0	-2	0	-1	-10
Philippines	27	-17	-5	-8	-6	-22	-33	-64
Thailand	-5	-1	0	-3	-4	-3	-37	-54
Uganda	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-7	-10
Venezuela	1	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	0	-5
Vietnam	-1	-3	0	0	-1	-3	-18	-26
Zambia	0	-6	-6	-2	-1	-3	-1	-18

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A44. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Complete Non-Agricultural Reforms in the Rich Countries

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	-7	-4	-1	-2	0	-2	-7	-23
Brazil	1	-2	-6	-4	-2	-2	-1	-17
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-2
Indonesia	20	-30	-3	-15	-2	-7	-32	-69
Malawi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mexico	-2	3	2	4	14	3	6	29
Mozambique	-1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Philippines	-3	-7	-4	-6	-2	-22	-36	-80
Thailand	1	0	0	-1	-2	0	-4	-6
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Vietnam	0	-5	0	0	-1	-1	-21	-28
Zambia	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A45. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Complete Non-Agricultural Reforms in the Poor Countries

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	66	43	11	29	6	28	97	280
Brazil	-18	20	63	43	10	11	6	136
Chile	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colombia	0	15	3	3	4	2	2	29
Indonesia	156	-25	-1	-4	-2	5	31	161
Malawi	-5	1	0	0	-1	0	-2	-7
Mexico	6	0	1	2	-6	2	6	11
Mozambique	10	-2	0	1	0	3	6	17
Peru	-2	-3	0	0	1	-1	-2	-8
Philippines	38	0	4	6	0	35	63	144
Thailand	6	0	0	2	-2	2	25	34
Uganda	2	0	0	1	0	1	9	14
Venezuela	1	6	9	5	0	2	1	23
Vietnam	1	-9	0	0	-2	-1	-27	-39
Zambia	0	1	5	2	0	3	1	11

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A46. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Complete Agricultural & Non-Agricultural Reforms in the Rich & Poor Countries

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	56	-4	2	10	4	14	47	129
Brazil	-357	66	23	11	27	-64	-31	-325
Chile	-11	0	0	0	1	-3	-2	-15
Colombia	-38	27	3	4	7	1	1	4
Indonesia	-53	-40	-5	-24	-3	-16	-76	-217
Malawi	-46	-1	0	-4	-3	-1	-22	-78
Mexico	10	7	10	16	33	15	35	125
Mozambique	-14	-3	-1	-2	-3	-6	-13	-42
Peru	-31	23	-1	-2	2	-10	-16	-35
Philippines	11	-13	-5	-8	-5	-26	-41	-86
Thailand	-14	0	0	-5	-4	-7	-75	-105
Uganda	1	1	0	1	0	1	7	12
Venezuela	0	8	10	6	0	2	1	28
Vietnam	-1	-16	0	0	-4	-7	-62	-90
Zambia	0	-1	3	1	-1	1	0	5

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A47. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Partial Agricultural Reforms in the Rich Countries under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	-22	14	1	2	1	0	3	-1
Brazil	-133	17	-8	-7	7	-28	-13	-166
Chile	-3	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-3
Colombia	-19	8	1	1	2	0	0	-7
Indonesia	-30	8	0	2	1	0	-1	-20
Malawi	14	-1	0	0	0	0	4	17
Mexico	-9	4	1	2	17	0	-1	14
Mozambique	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Peru	-4	7	0	0	1	-1	-1	2
Philippines	-6	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Thailand	-4	0	0	-1	1	-1	-13	-17
Uganda	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	7
Venezuela	-1	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Zambia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A48. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Partial Agricultural Reforms in the Poor Countries under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	2	-3	0	-1	0	-1	-2	-6
Brazil	-5	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-8
Chile	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indonesia	8	-1	0	0	0	0	3	11
Malawi	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-3
Mexico	1	-1	-1	-2	-6	-1	-2	-12
Mozambique	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-3
Peru	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	5	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-3	-4
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Venezuela	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-2
Vietnam	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	-3
Zambia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A49. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Partial Non-Agricultural Reforms in the Rich Countries under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	-2	-4	-1	-2	0	-1	-5	-15
Brazil	0	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-6
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Indonesia	8	-12	-1	-6	-1	-3	-12	-26
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	-1	1	1	2	7	2	3	16
Mozambique	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Philippines	-2	-3	-2	-3	-1	-9	-15	-33
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-2
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	2	0	0	1	1	10	13
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A50. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Partial Non-Agricultural Reforms in the Poor Countries under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Indonesia	7	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	4
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-6
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1

Source: Authors' simulations.

Table A51. Levels Change in the Poverty Headcount (1000 persons) from Partial Agricultural & Non-Agricultural Reforms in the Rich & Poor Countries under Doha

Countries	Agric.	Non-Agric.	Urban Labor	Rural Labor	Transfer	Urban Diverse	Rural Diverse	Total
Bangladesh	-21	6	-1	-1	0	-2	-4	-22
Brazil	-138	17	-12	-10	6	-30	-15	-182
Chile	-3	0	0	0	1	-1	0	-4
Colombia	-19	10	1	1	3	0	0	-4
Indonesia	-7	-6	-1	-4	0	-2	-11	-31
Malawi	13	-1	0	0	0	0	3	15
Mexico	-9	3	1	2	16	0	-2	12
Mozambique	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peru	-4	7	0	0	1	0	-1	3
Philippines	-3	-2	-1	-2	0	-8	-12	-28
Thailand	-3	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-16	-23
Uganda	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	7
Venezuela	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	7
Vietnam	0	2	0	0	1	1	10	14
Zambia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Authors' simulations.