Building Agricultural Market Linkages

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Access to agricultural markets is crucial for welfare









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- Increasing attention to other trade costs: difficulty for sellers and buyers to find each other (search costs)

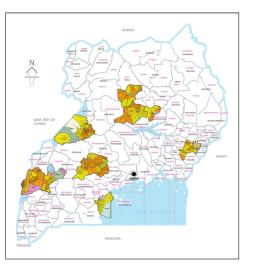
A mobile marketplace for agriculture

- Kudu: an SMS-based marketplace for agriculture trade
- Buyers and sellers post quantity, desired price, and location
- Matching algorithm identifies specific trades that are feasible, then directly connects buyers and sellers
- Users sent price data via SMS every two weeks



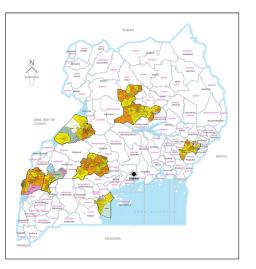


Study design



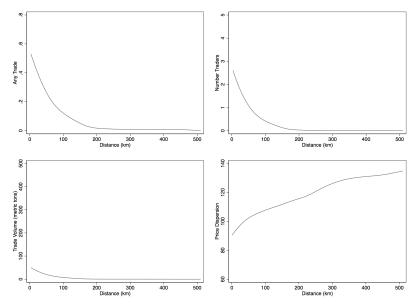
- RCT covering 12% of Uganda
 - Includes 110 subcounties
 - Sampled 2-3 largest trading centers in each subcounty

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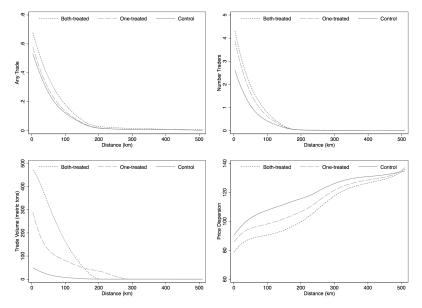


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 - Includes 110 subcounties
 - Sampled 2-3 largest trading centers in each subcounty
- Household surveys (3,000 HHs)
- Trader surveys (1,400 traders)
- High-frequency price surveys (260 markets)

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 - On average, 10% increase in farmer revenue (but hard to measure)
 - Increases in revenues among farmers most likely to use the platform (larger farmers)

Policy implications

- Marketplace platforms become more valuable the larger they are, but getting to scale can be difficult
 - · No mechanism to collect commissions on transactions
 - To break-even with user-fees, would have to charge ${\sim}4000~\text{UGX}$ for each bid or ask
 - Could sell price information, but to generate reliable and sufficient data, it would have to operate at a massive scale
- However, the welfare effect seems potentially large, so building them at public expense could be an efficient way of improving rural welfare
- Incorporating these platforms into existing extension services could also help scale-up



Thank you for your time and comments!

Appendix

Usage statistics

- 4,000 unique sellers
- 3,000 unique buyers
- Over 50,000 asks and bids
- 1,300 completed transactions; 7,300 tons of grain; \$2.3 million in value
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Back

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) access

(00:47:58) Kudu:	(00:48:25) Kudu:
Welcome to Kudu! Please reply with:	Enter crop
1. Buy	0. Back
2. Sell	(00:48:39) User: GNUTS
3. Price Information	
4. Block Farmer / Trader	(00:48:39) Kudu:
5. Language / Orulimi / Leb	Select option below or enter 0 and try again
(00:48:16) User: 2 (Sell)	1. Groundnuts
	2. Goats
(00:48:16) Kudu:	3. Piglets
What crop would you like to sell?	4. Eggplant
1. Maize	0. Back
2. Nambale beans	(00:48:46) User. 1 (Groundnuts)
3. Black beans	
4. Mixed beans	(00:48:46) Kudu:
5. Other	Enter quantity in Kgs
0. Back	0. Back
(00:48:25) User. 5 (Other)	(00:48:58) User. 700
()	

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) access

(00:48:58) Kudu: Enter unit price (per Kgs) 0. Back (00:49:07) User: 4200 (00:49:07) Kudu: Sell 700 Kgs of Groundnuts for 4200/= per Kgs? 1. Submit 2. Main menu 0. Back (00:49:17) User: 1 (Submit) (00:49:17) Kudu: Your sell of 700 Kgs of Groundnuts for 4200/= per Kgs has been placed on the market. You can call 0780997402 for help.

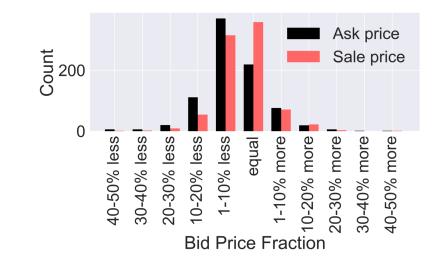
Web access

Sell Produce Highlighted fields are Required
Produce
Maize
Quantity
1000
Price (UGX)
800
Sell produce
Help On Selling »
Produce You're Selling »

Kudu matching algorithm

- Kudu assigns each possible (ask, bid) pair a score representing the "gains from trade"
- "Gains from trade" = quantity x (bid price ask price) transport costs
- Transport costs estimated using OpenStreetMap data (to calculate the distance between parish centroids, along different road types) and estimates of travel cost per km of each road type
- Allows consideration of some trades with negative gains (to allow for negotiation)
- When Kudu "clears," considers all bids and asks and proposes a feasible set of trades that maximize the total gains from trade

Ask bid spread



Travel time of successful trades

