Impact of climate change on food yield in Senegal: FAVAR approach

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In this paper,

* We evaluate the impact of climate change on food crop yields in Senegal using a FAVAR model. Our modeling approach is robust and yields better results than the standard VAR model which is inadequate when many variables (as in the case in this study) are considered.
* The model allows us to see how several variables (we analyzed twenty such variables, but report results for only a dozen for the sake brevity) respond to chocs to temperature and precipitation.
* Our results show that thermal shocks have a positive impact on the yields of rice, maize and millet, with a much greater impact on rice and maize yields. Rising temperatures are, however, detrimental to sorghum.
* Finally, our results show also that a decline in rainfall has a negative impact on the yields of all cereals.