

Strengthening Capacities for Evidence-based Policy Planning and Implementation in Africa: *IFPRI's Support to CAADP in 2017–2018*



Introduction

Since 2006, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has provided policy research and capacity-strengthening support to guide the planning and implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Endorsed in 2003 by African heads of state and government, CAADP is a continentwide framework for accelerating growth and progress toward poverty reduction and food and nutrition security through an agriculture-led growth strategy.

As part of IFPRI's support to CAADP, the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) was established in 2006 to provide policy-relevant analysis, data, and tools necessary to support the formulation and implementation of evidence-based agricultural-sector policies and strategies, as well as to facilitate CAADP policy dialogue, peer review, benchmarking, and mutual learning processes. ReSAKSS is facilitated by IFPRI in partnership with Africa-based CGIAR centers, the African Union Commission (AUC), the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), and leading regional economic communities (RECs).

The African Growth and Development Policy (AGRODEP) Modeling Consortium was established in 2010 by IFPRI in partnership with African subregional research organizations to create a critical mass of Africa-based experts who can take a leading role in addressing strategic development issues faced by the continent, including analytical needs of the CAADP implementation agenda. Led by IFPRI, the AGRODEP Modeling Consortium facilitates the use of economic modeling tools, promotes access to data sources, provides training and research grants, and supports collaboration between African and international researchers.

This report highlights achievements made in 2017 and the first half of 2018 by IFPRI and its partners in support of the CAADP implementation agenda through ReSAKSS and the AGRODEP Modeling Consortium.

INFORMING CAADP REVIEW AND DIALOGUE PROCESSES THROUGH RESAKSS

ReSAKSS continues to help inform and guide the CAADP implementation agenda through its flagship *Annual Trends and Outlook Reports* (ATORs), tracking of CAADP indicators, web-based knowledge products, and strengthening of capacities for mutual accountability.

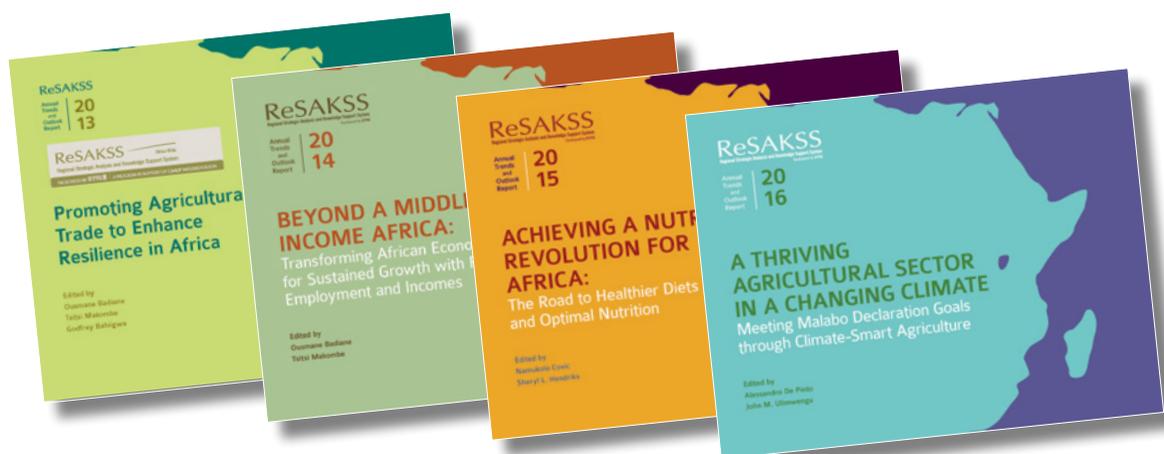
Monitoring CAADP Progress

The Africa-wide ATOR serves as the official CAADP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report. The 2016–2017 ATOR, "A Thriving Agricultural Sector in a Changing Climate: Meeting the Malabo Declaration Goals through Climate-Smart Agriculture," was launched in October 2017 in Maputo at the ReSAKSS Annual Conference on the same theme. The report takes stock of current knowledge on the effects of climate change, reviews existing evidence on the effectiveness of various climate-smart agriculture (CSA) strategies, and provides examples of CSA practices and tools for developing evidence-based policies. The ATOR notes that progress toward boosting agricultural productivity and improving food security in Africa

south of the Sahara (SSA) is expected to slow due to rising temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events. The report emphasizes that widespread adoption of CSA practices in SSA positively affects crop production and helps to reduce prices and decrease the number of people at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The effectiveness of CSA practices depends not only on their widespread adoption but also on adjustments to climate change across entire farming and food systems.

Like previous ATORs, the 2016–2017 report assesses progress toward CAADP goals, using the CAADP Results Framework. Overall, CAADP processes have been widely implemented across Africa. Most CAADP indicators have trended in the expected direction since 2003. General improvements over time have been observed in agricultural productivity and value-added growth, intra-Africa agricultural trade, and reduction of poverty, child malnutrition, and adult undernourishment. Countries that have been in the CAADP process the longest and those that have implemented most of its levels have had better outcomes.

The 2017 ReSAKSS conference in Maputo brought together more than 160 participants to



discuss the report and review progress in supporting CAADP implementation, including evaluating progress and lessons learned in preparing for the first CAADP Biennial Review (BR), formulating next-generation national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs) that are compliant with Malabo Declaration commitments, and mobilizing local capacity to support CAADP analytical needs at the

country level. Twelve pre-conference side events were organized by ReSAKSS partners, including AUC, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, the African Agricultural Technology Foundation, Action Aid, the CAADP Non-State Actor Coalition, Africa Lead, the University of Kiel, and IFPRI.

Production of the 2017–2018 ATOR, "Boosting Growth to End Hunger by 2025: The Role of Social



ReSAKSS Annual Conference, October 25–27, 2017, Maputo, Mozambique

Protection," picked up steam during the first half of 2018. In light of the Malabo Declaration commitment to end hunger on the continent by 2025—in part, by integrating social protection with measures to increase agricultural productivity—the ATOR will take an in-depth look at social protection in Africa by examining (1) Africa's experience with implementing social protection programs; (2) knowledge gaps related to enhancing the role of social protection in consumption smoothing, inclusive agricultural growth and transformation, and building resilience of livelihoods; and (3) policy implications for designing and rolling out national safety-net programs in Africa. The 2017–2018 ATOR will be launched at the 2018 ReSAKSS Annual Conference, which will be held in Addis Ababa on October 24–26, 2018. ReSAKSS also began production of the 2018–2019 ATOR on gender parity in rural Africa during the first quarter of 2018. Leading subject matter experts from within and outside Africa are contributing to both ATORs.

CAADP Biennial Review

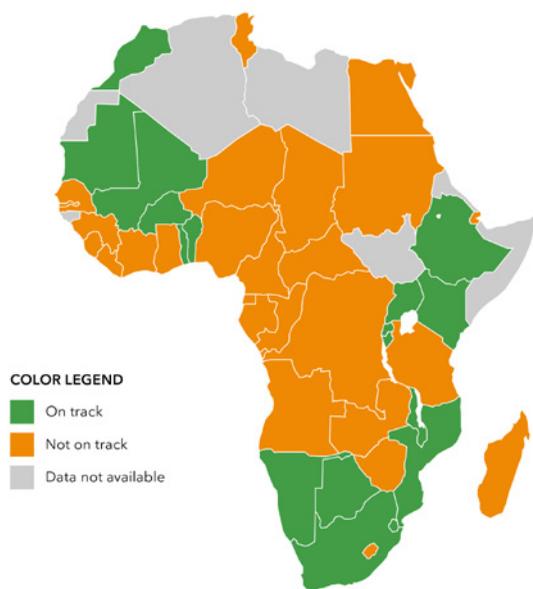
Under the leadership of AUC and NPCA, ReSAKSS has provided major support to the inaugural

CAADP BR. The CAADP BR is a mutual accountability process for assessing agricultural-sector performance at the country, regional, and continental levels, as it relates to achieving the commitments of the 2014 Malabo Declaration. In collaboration with AUC, NPCA, and other technical partners, ReSAKSS supported the development of BR technical guidelines, tools, and indicators and training of 156 national experts from 52 countries on these guidelines and tools. ReSAKSS led the development of a user-friendly interface to ease data entry and automatic generation of scorecards, and supported the data collection and analysis efforts of countries and RECs and the drafting of country reports and regional summaries. From September 25–27, 2017, ReSAKSS participated in a writeshop in Nairobi, Kenya, dedicated to drafting a continental BR report as well as country scorecards and regional summaries based on input from the countries and RECs. The draft continental BR report was endorsed in early October 2017 by AUC's Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment, which includes agriculture ministers of African Union (AU) member states.



North Africa BR Training Workshop, July 17–21, 2017, Tunis, Tunisia

The 2017 Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard



Country overall progress on implementing the Malabo Declaration for agricultural transformation in Africa

Against the 2017 benchmark of 3.9 out of 10, which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the Malabo Declaration, countries whose score (out of 10) appears in "green" are **ON TRACK**, and countries whose score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK** for the 2017 reporting exercise to the January 2018 AU Assembly.

Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
2.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Burundi	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Cabo Verde
4.7	4.2	2.1	4.6
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo
2.4	2.2	2.8	2.8
Cote d'Ivoire	DR Congo	Djibouti	Egypt
3.5	1.4	3.2	3.4
Ethiopia	Gabon	Ghana	Guinea
5.3	2.9	3.1	3.3
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia
2.1	4.8	3.7	0.9
Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali
2.1	3.1	4.9	5.6
Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
4.8	5.0	5.5	4.1
Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda
4.1	3.5	3.4	6.1
Rep. A. Sahara	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Somalia
2.1	1.5	3.8	4.0
South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Sudan
4.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Swaziland	Tanzania	Tojo	Tunisia
4.0	3.1	4.9	1.7
Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2017 Benchmark
4.4	3.6	3.2	3.9

Source: AUC (African Union Commission), 2018, *Inaugural Biennial Review Report of the African Union Commission on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods* (Addis Ababa: AUC).

In late December 2017 and early January 2018, ReSAKSS helped finalize the continental BR report; provided input on BR report materials presented at the AU Summit, held on January 29, 2018, in Addis Ababa; and generated maps summarizing the BR results. The CAADP BR report, including the first-ever Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS), was launched during the Summit. Of the 47 reporting countries, 20 obtained an overall agricultural transformation score of at least 3.9 out of 10, indicating that they are on track to achieve Malabo commitments by 2025. The inaugural BR marks a milestone in promoting mutual accountability across Africa. The progress that countries have made in a short period is commendable and a testament to individual countries' commitment to the process and the support of several partners, including ReSAKSS. With a score of 3.6, however, Africa on the whole is not on track to meet the Malabo commitments. Regionally, only eastern and southern Africa—with scores of 4.2 and 4.0,

respectively—are on track. Three countries were recognized during the Summit as having made the most progress in implementing the Malabo commitments: Rwanda, with an overall agricultural transformation score of 6.1, was recognized as the best-performing country in implementing all seven commitments; Mali and Morocco came in second and third place, respectively, with agriculture transformation scores of 5.6 and 5.5.

14th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting

Before the 14th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting held in Libreville, Gabon, on April 25–27, 2018, the AUC and NPCA, in partnership with ReSAKSS, the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held a policy learning event on April 23–24. Participants discussed what countries, RECs, nonstate actors, technical institutions, and development partners had experienced and learned from the inaugural BR process. The event highlighted



14th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting, April 25-27, 2018, Libreville, Gabon

the need for inclusive multistakeholder approaches to the BR process, for strengthening country data and M&E systems, and for countries to take advantage of existing mechanisms such as the joint sector review (JSR) process. ReSAKSS staff also participated in the Partnership Platform meeting itself, which focused on identifying ways to advance the implementation of NAIPs while building on the momentum of the inaugural BR report.

On April 25, 2018, ReSAKSS held a side event at the CAADP Partnership Platform meeting to introduce participants to ReSAKSS knowledge products; present the feature topic

of the 2017–2018 ATOR on social protection; and announce the ReSAKSS Data Challenge, a competition open to anyone in Africa and from the diaspora (from researchers to artists and beyond) to produce an innovative knowledge product in the form of an essay or report, visual art, or IT service or product using ReSAKSS resources. Participants in the side event highlighted the need to consider indigenous or informal social protection systems in national social safety-net programs and the need to integrate social protection measures and best practices into the current formulation of second-generation NAIPs.



Malabo Policy Learning Event, April 23-24, 2018, Libreville, Gabon

Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews

ReSAKSS supports regular, inclusive, and comprehensive agriculture JSRs. In particular, ReSAKSS conducts JSR assessments at the country and regional levels to evaluate the agricultural policy and institutional landscape, outcomes in the agricultural sector, and the quality of the current

review process and ways of improving it. During 2017 and the first half of 2018, ReSAKSS continued to provide technical support to strengthen JSRs in most of the 17 countries that underwent JSR assessments between 2014 and 2016. The JSR assessment for Seychelles was carried out and finalized during the first half of 2018.

ReSAKSS-Southern Africa (SA) has initiated dialogues with the governments of Namibia and Lesotho on conducting JSR assessments in these countries during the second half of 2018. ReSAKSS-SA also helped the Mozambique SAKSS to conduct a second JSR assessment, which was completed and validated in May 2017. ReSAKSS-East and Central Africa (ECA) introduced the concept of a regional JSR to the East African Community (EAC) during a meeting held in Kigali in May 2017 to review the EAC's draft regional agriculture investment plan. Meanwhile, ReSAKSS-West Africa (WA) provided technical support for the organization of Nigeria's first agriculture JSR workshop, held in Abuja on September 28–29. More than 100 participants from key stakeholder groups across the country attended the event. IFPRI is now finalizing JSR assessment reports for Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Niger, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe for publication in 2018.

ReSAKSS-WA also provided technical support to the 2017–2018 regional JSR meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), held on March 26–27, 2018, in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Participants discussed the findings of ECOWAS's recent regional JSR (R-JSR) assessment, drafted terms of reference for implementing the R-JSR, and discussed ECOWAS's CAADP M&E mechanism. By the end of the meeting, participants had established three regional JSR

subcommittees and agreed on a road map for implementing the R-JSR.

National Agriculture Investment Plans

Working closely with AUC, NPCA, and other technical partners, ReSAKSS and IFPRI provided technical support for the development of next-generation NAIPs in 22 countries, including all 15 ECOWAS member states. In particular, IFPRI assembled data, refined methodologies, and provided training and coordination to help local experts carry out analyses for NAIP design and appraisal. In October 2017 and March 2018, IFPRI held two NAIP clinics in Saly, Senegal, to help ECOWAS member states improve their NAIP documents by incorporating IFPRI research findings. The March clinic offered more accessible formats of the NAIP analysis by IFPRI and local experts as well as opportunities to receive feedback from thematic area experts on improving the programs and interventions outlined in the draft NAIPs. All ECOWAS country NAIPs are expected to be completed during 2018. Modeling work for the Kenya NAIP wrapped up in the first quarter of 2018 and is currently being finalized for the Ethiopia, Seychelles, and Uganda NAIPs.

For each country, the analytical work led by IFPRI and ReSAKSS generates three key products: (1) the Malabo Status Assessment and Profile (M-SAP), which reviews changes in each country over the course of the last NAIP and evaluates the country's current situation with respect to the Malabo thematic areas, thus providing a baseline for measuring future progress toward targets; (2) the Malabo Goals and Milestones Report (M-GMR), which lays out the intermediate targets necessary for a county to achieve the Malabo commitments on agricultural growth and poverty reduction; and (3) the Policy and Program



Mutual Learning and Capacity Strengthening Clinic on NAIP Appraisal and Design for ECOWAS Member States, October 13, 2017, Saly, Senegal

Opportunities report, which identifies the specific actions needed at the country level to achieve the Malabo targets in each thematic area, policy and institutional opportunities in the country, and existing best practices that could be customized by the country.

ReSAKSS also participated in independent technical reviews of the Malawi and Rwanda NAIPs to ensure their technical coherence and alignment with Malabo commitments. Technical reviews of the Malawi and Rwanda NAIPs took place in Lilongwe in October 2017 and in Kigali in December 2017, respectively.

Country SAKSS and eAtlases

One of the key elements needed for the success of the CAADP process and achievement of its goals at the country level is the continuous generation of data and evidence to guide the design and implementation of various programs and interventions in the agricultural sector. Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) platforms aim to help meet country-specific analytical and capacity needs while working in close collaboration with the regional-level knowledge platforms (ReSAKSS). To date, SAKSS

platforms have been established in 14 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe SAKSS platform was launched in November 2017, with funding from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and technical support from ReSAKSS-SA. ReSAKSS nodes are providing technical support to fully operationalize the platforms and set up governance structures and analytical networks to connect policy makers and other development practitioners with data and analysis.

Before a SAKSS platform is established, a capacity needs assessment (CNA) is carried out to take stock of a country's existing institutional, human, and technical capacities and recommend an action plan for addressing any gaps. A CNA was conducted in Seychelles during the first quarter of 2018, in preparation for setting up a SAKSS in that country.

ReSAKSS has been developing country eAtlases, a core tool of the SAKSS platforms, for mapping highly disaggregated data on agricultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical indicators. To

date, ReSAKSS, in collaboration with the country SAKSS platforms, has developed eAtlases for 23 countries and held national workshops in more than a dozen countries to review the underlying data and train country stakeholders on using and managing the tool and data. The ReSAKSS country eAtlas tool was shortlisted for the 2018 Geospatial World Excellence Award, an important recognition of its innovativeness.

ReSAKSS organized a continental learning and exchange workshop on the country eAtlases, held in Dakar on October 17–18, 2017. The workshop

introduced a new version of the eAtlas and its associated tools to experts from 14 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, and Uganda. The training gave participants the opportunity to share their experiences in managing and maintaining their eAtlases and to develop annual work plans for 2018.

Knowledge Management

By serving as a knowledge platform and resource storehouse, ReSAKSS keeps its partners and



ReSAKSS Country eAtlas Workshop, October 17–18, 2017, Dakar, Senegal

stakeholders up-to-date on the CAADP implementation agenda through the ReSAKSS website and various social media platforms, and by regularly distributing a newsletter. The ReSAKSS website features datasets, tools for tracking and mapping indicators at the continental, regional, and national levels, country and regional profiles monitoring progress, ReSAKSS publications, and resources on the CAADP implementation and mutual accountability processes. The ReSAKSS website allows users to customize indicators and countries for comparison and to display the results in a variety of formats, including maps and bar and line charts, all of which are available for immediate download. During 2017 and early 2018, the website attracted a total of 10,965 unique visitors, 51,245 page views, and more than 3,920 downloads of ReSAKSS publications. Social media platforms—Twitter, SlideShare, and Facebook—help to publicize ReSAKSS activities, events, and information about the CAADP agenda. ReSAKSS currently has 2,982 followers on Twitter and 1,292 likes on Facebook, and received 26,544 views on SlideShare between June 2017 and June 2018.

STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR ECONOMIC MODELING THROUGH AGRODEP

AGRODEP continues to build on the foundation established during its first phase, scaling-up membership and deploying technical expertise to provide policy analysis and strategic advisory

ReSAKSS Website



services to state and nonstate organizations at the country and regional levels.

Policy Analysis and Advisory Services

Under its new Policy Analysis and Advisory Services (PAAS) component, AGRODEP continues to develop the institutional infrastructure to support the provision of services by its advanced pool of members, i.e., PAAS teams. With the increasing recognition of AGRODEP as a major network of African experts, several members are being mobilized to use their expertise in ReSAKSS-led activities as well as projects and proposals that are carried out in collaboration with international organizations and universities. For example, AGRODEP members and their mentors, together with the German Center for Development Research (ZEF), provided analytical support in promoting proven agricultural innovations in the agri-food sector in several African countries under the Program of Accompanying Research for Agricultural Innovations (PARI) project. In October 2017, several AGRODEP network

members took part in PARI's National Policy Roundtable in Ethiopia, where preliminary results of economywide modeling work were presented to key stakeholders involved in Ethiopia's national innovation processes. Similarly, in February 2018, several AGRODEP network members participated in the National Policy Roundtable and PARI's Annual Research and Planning Meeting, both held in Cotonou, Benin, where preliminary research findings and their policy implications were presented to key stakeholders.

From mid-2017 through the first quarter of 2018, four AGRODEP members and their mentors conducted performance evaluations of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN) in Benin, Ghana, and Nigeria. The NAFSN is a joint commitment between country governments, financial partner organizations, and the private sector to achieve sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth by stimulating private investment in agriculture in 10 African countries. AGRODEP, through IFPRI, was commissioned by three donor

agencies (DFID, GIZ, and USAID) to assess the performance of the NAFSN since its launch in 2012. Assessment reports for Benin, Ghana, and Nigeria were produced in March 2018, and a synthesis report covering these three countries and Burkina Faso was published in May 2018.

In 2017, more than 50 AGRODEP members joined the NAIP Experts Group and participated in technical clinics on the methodologies and tools to be used for the appraisal and design of the NAIPs. Organized by ReSAKSS, the series included clinics on gender analysis, climate-smart agriculture, foresight tools, regional trade, public agricultural expenditure analysis, food security and nutrition, and agricultural growth and poverty reduction goals. Following the training, several AGRODEP members took part in economic modeling work and in the preparation of M-GMR reports. Other AGRODEP members served as thematic area experts in the NAIP clinics for ECOWAS member states, held in October 2017 and March 2018 in Saly, Senegal.



AGRODEP Training Course: Policy Analysis and Innovations in Value Chains, December 19–20, 2017, Dakar, Senegal



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Economic Models, Toolboxes, and Datasets

In October 2017, AGRODEP produced a new toolbox on macroeconomic closure rules and published a related AGRODEP Technical Paper, "Sensitivity of Computable Equilibrium Models to Macroeconomic Closure Rules: Evidence from the IFPRI Standard Model." Using social accounting matrices (SAMs) for Nigeria and Tanzania, the paper examines roughly 10 cases of closure related to government accounts, the rest of the world, the investment-savings equilibrium, and factor markets. The AGRODEP library now includes 22 models (from IFPRI and other sources) and toolboxes as well as documentation in 15 AGRODEP Technical Notes. The models are organized around two main pillars: (1) simulation models and toolboxes and (2) econometric models and toolboxes. With AGRODEP's stronger focus on PAAS, more emphasis is being placed on the acquisition and warehousing of more models and toolboxes related to econometric methods, impact evaluation, value chain analysis, and natural

resource management. At the same time, AGRODEP continues to maintain and update its current set of 22 economic models and toolboxes.

The AGRODEP data portal, hosted on the AGRODEP website, covers various types of data used for economic analysis and policy research related to agricultural growth and development in Africa. AGRODEP continues the data warehousing function by populating and updating its catalog with available datasets from various sources. The recent addition of 9 new SAMs—for Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda—brought the total number of datasets in the portal to 319.

One promising development on the potential supply of better SAMs for African countries was the expert group meeting on the construction and production of Supply–Use Tables (SUTs) organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in February 2018. Attended by national statistical experts from 30 African countries, the meeting provided an opportunity to exchange country experiences and best practices

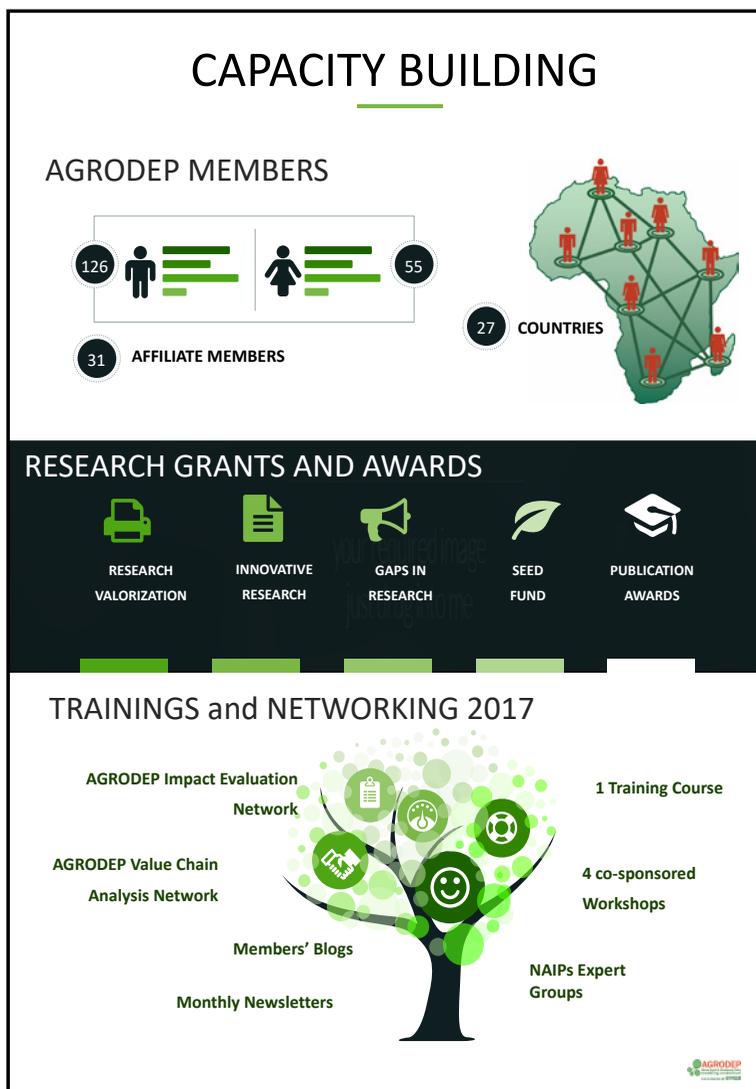
and to strengthen participants' technical capacity to compile and apply SUTs. The AGRODEP project manager gave a presentation entitled "Use of Social Accounting Matrices in Policy Analysis: Examples from AGRODEP."

AGRODEP Membership

AGRODEP currently has 181 members from 27 African countries, 30 percent of whom are women. The large pool of qualified members makes it possible to identify experts who can be positioned and equipped to lead the expansion of PAAS activities. In November 2017, AGRODEP issued a new membership call to recruit qualified researchers who are citizens of an African country, based in Africa, and have obtained a PhD within the last 15 years (or are currently pursuing a doctorate or have a master's degree plus technical skills and experience). Researchers engaged or strongly interested in the PAAS thematic area of trade policy analysis, value chain analysis, and agricultural technology and investments were encouraged to apply. Stronger consideration was given to applicants from countries with little or no representation in AGRODEP. In the first round of screening, 80 individuals were selected from among 506 applicants; a second round will further winnow the number. The final selection and new member registration (through an online membership agreement process) was finalized in August 2018.

AGRODEP publishes grant research outputs in the AGRODEP Working Paper Series, which

launched in June 2012. The 40th paper in the series was published in January 2018. Entitled "Credit Constraints and Agricultural Productivity in Developing Countries: The Case of East Africa," the paper examines how credit impacts agricultural productivity in the region, as well as how efficiency losses are associated with credit constraints. Using data based on the Living Standards Measurement Study–Integrated Surveys on Agriculture for Tanzania and Uganda, the paper finds that credit affects agricultural productivity in the region through various channels and



in different ways. Overall, farm size, extension services, and nonfarm income also appear to affect agricultural productivity. In addition, the results show that most rural households continue to rely on informal credit systems rather than on formal or semiformal systems.

Trainings and Workshops

AGRODEP held two member workshops in Senegal in 2017: The first, on computable general equilibrium modeling of the effects of national policies on Senegal's economy and agriculture, took place

in February and was organized by the Agricultural Economics Unit of the Joint Research Center (Seville), with support from AGRODEP, Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (a Senegalese research organization), and Wageningen Environmental Research. The second, on the modernization of African agriculture through the adoption of improved agricultural technologies, took place in September and was organized by AGRODEP, with support from the Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International, IFPRI, the Agricultural Technology Adoption Initiative, and the World Bank, in collaboration with the Institut des Hautes Etudes du Développement Durable.

In December 2017, AGRODEP held the "Policy Analysis and Innovations in Value Chains" training course in Dakar. The two-day course included lectures and hands-on exercises using value chain data to help familiarize participants with various methods of value chain analysis as well as several new innovative interventions designed to increase farmers' wellbeing. Eleven AGRODEP members (selected from 48 applicants) attended.

AGRODEP facilitates collaboration through specialized networks such as the AGRODEP Impact Evaluation Network (AIEN) and the AGRODEP Value Chain Analysis (AVCA) network. Through AIEN and AVCA, AGRODEP provides selected researchers with the latest technical and topical developments in the fields of impact evaluation and

TECHNICAL RESOURCES

MODELS and TOOLBOXES

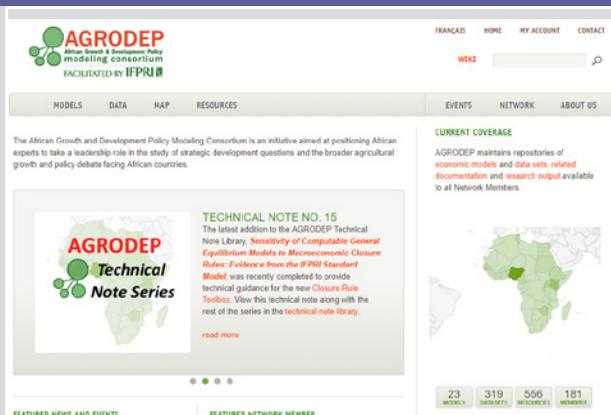
- *IFPRI Standard Model
- *MIRAGE Model
- *MIRAGRODEP Model
- *IMPACT Model
- *PEP 1-1 Model
- *PEP 1-T Model
- *GTAP Model
- *PETS Model
- *PE-Trade Model
- *ERATO Model
- *Gravity Model
- *DREAM Model
- *Spatial Equilibrium Model

- *Micro-macro Distributional Analysis Toolbox
- *Macroeconomic Modeling Toolbox
- *Macro Closure Rules Toolbox
- *RECS Toolbox
- *Supply and Demand Elasticities Toolbox
- *TASTE Program
- *Consistent Policy Aggregator Toolbox
- *GAMS Training Toolbox

DATASETS

PUBLICATIONS SERIES

AGRODEP Website



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value chain analysis. AGRODEP also encourages networking among researchers within a country and among researchers engaged in similar research across countries by providing grant support for team workshops and meetings and for dissemination of research outcomes and policy recommendations.

Knowledge Management and Outreach

The Consortium maintains several outreach tools, including publications such as the *AGRODEP Newsletter* and the *AGRODEP Bulletin* that are disseminated electronically and posted on the AGRODEP website. The *AGRODEP Newsletter* provides information to stakeholders on AGRODEP news and events, featured members, and publications. The *AGRODEP Bulletin* provides insights into major economic development issues in Africa and announces AGRODEP activities. Currently on a bi-monthly schedule, the Consortium published four *Newsletters* and two *Bulletins* in 2017 and three *Newsletters* during the first half of 2018. Other outreach publications include the AGRODEP Working Papers series, AGRODEP Technical Notes series, and AGRODEP Data Reports series.

AGRODEP's web portal (www.agrodep.org) continues to grow, providing new resources, news, and information to AGRODEP members and stakeholders. Between January 1, 2017, and June 30, 2018, the portal drew a total of 29,272 visits, with 49 percent coming from Africa. AGRODEP's social media influence is also growing. AGRODEP is present on LinkedIn (232 members), Facebook (1,300 likes), and Twitter (1,359 followers). AGRODEP presentations and videos shared on the AGRODEP

YouTube channel (549 subscribers) drew 35,948 views between January 2017 and June 2018.

AGRODEP continues to rely on project management and governance groups, including a small program coordination team, a Consortium Board (previously called Steering Committee), and a Scientific Advisory Board. While IFPRI continues to lead overall coordination to ensure a smooth transition to increased membership and expanded PAAS activities, coordination functions will be adapted to suit the needs of a more mature and engaged Consortium. Slight modifications have been made in the composition and organization of staff involved in program coordination. The Consortium is in the process of trimming Consortium Board membership and adjusting its composition to align with the Consortium's expanded PAAS function by including more policy makers and representatives of nonstate groups. The Scientific Advisory Board will continue to involve leading technical experts, but its membership is being revisited with a view to gaining expertise in the thematic areas targeted under the Malabo agenda.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

For the remainder of 2018, ReSAKSS will continue to strengthen CAADP mutual accountability processes. Specifically, ReSAKSS will support efforts led by the AUC and NPCA to plan for the next BR in 2020, drawing lessons from the inaugural BR to improve the process and strengthen BR indicators, methodologies, and tools. ReSAKSS will develop policy briefs that help disseminate results of the inaugural BR report and scorecard at the country and regional levels. ReSAKSS will also provide technical support to strengthen JSR processes in the 18 countries, including Seychelles, that have already gone through JSR assessments and will initiate assessments in 11 new countries: Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho,

Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone.

Between 2018 and 2019, ReSAKSS will provide technical and analytical support to guide the appraisal and formulation of next-generation NAIPs in some 20 new countries determined by AUC and NPCA, deploying local trained experts to assist in these efforts. ReSAKSS will provide leadership on the analytical work and, together with a NAIP Task Force composed of international experts, will backstop the work of local experts. IFPRI and ReSAKSS will also participate in NAIP domestication events and technical workshops organized by individual countries. ReSAKSS will continue to work with ECOWAS member states as they finalize the incorporation of evidence-based analysis led by IFPRI into their NAIPs. As more countries complete



and validate draft NAIPs, ReSAKSS will support their technical reviews.

ReSAKSS will continue to prepare the Africa-wide 2017–2018 and 2018–2019 ATORs and organize the 2018 ReSAKSS Annual Conference in Addis Ababa, where the 2017–2018 ATOR will be launched.

ReSAKSS will provide technical support for the establishment of new country SAKSS platforms in Djibouti, Guinea, Malawi, Niger, Swaziland, and Zambia. In addition, ReSAKSS will strengthen the existing 14 country SAKSS platforms and set up or strengthen their local analytical networks and M&E activities. New capacity needs assessments will be launched in Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. Countries with eAtlases will receive training from ReSAKSS to help manage them. ReSAKSS will also develop new country eAtlases for Angola, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Mauritania, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

During the remaining months of 2018, AGRODEP will continue to advance the development of the institutional infrastructure for its PAAS component. Linked to these efforts are current membership-related activities, such as registering a new cohort and revising membership guidelines. Under the trade policy analysis theme of the PAAS

component, a workshop will be organized among AGRODEP experts and mentors in the areas of international and regional trade. The workshop aims to mobilize group members to address issues related to the African Continental Free Trade Area. The 3- to 4-day workshop will include agenda setting, research presentations, and training sessions on quantitative methods in trade policy analysis.

AGRODEP will continue to coordinate and monitor the involvement of AGRODEP members in ReSAKSS-related activities, such as supporting the NAIP process and PARI project. The Consortium is also at the early stages of preparing AGRODEP members to provide support to the 2020 CAADP BR.

Under the Technical Resources component, AGRODEP will continue to maintain the model and data libraries, and will release a technical note on the balancing of SAMs. AGRODEP plans to organize two training workshops before the end of the year. One will focus on the design of experimental evaluations of interventions for agricultural technology adoption. This workshop will be open to teams comprising an AGRODEP researcher and a policy maker. AGRODEP will continue with the reorganization of its governance groups to ensure better guidance, especially of the new policy analysis and advisory function.

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RESAKSS AND AGRODEP MODELING CONSORTIUM PARTNERS AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) is a knowledge-brokering, multicountry network represented by four platforms: one at the continental or Africa-wide level (ReSAKSS-AW) and three at the subregional level—East and Central Africa (ReSAKSS-ECA), Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA), and West Africa (ReSAKSS-WA). The subregional nodes are hosted by the International Livestock Research Institute in Kenya, the International Water Management Institute in South Africa, and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, respectively.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) coordinates the ReSAKSS-AW work under a governance structure that is chaired by the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency. Each node is governed by a steering committee consisting of representatives from major Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) stakeholder groups and chaired by the respective regional economic communities: the Economic Community of West African States for ReSAKSS-WA, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa for ReSAKSS-ECA, and the Southern African Development Community for ReSAKSS-SA. The steering committees provide oversight and ensure that the ReSAKSS agenda remains rooted in agricultural development priorities, CAADP, and regional strategies. ReSAKSS stakeholders and partners include government agencies, policy makers (both international and domestic), policy analysts, donors, research institutes and researchers, the academic community, civil society, farmers' groups, and the private sector.

The African Growth and Development Policy (AGRODEP) Modeling Consortium represents collaboration among IFPRI; the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA); Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network; West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WE CARD); and leading academic institutions in and outside Africa.

The Modeling Consortium is managed by IFPRI and governed through a Consortium Board (previously Steering Committee) and Scientific Advisory Board. The Consortium Board guides AGRODEP on key matters of policy, operational issues, and resource mobilization; ensures that the initiative remains focused on its objectives and mission and is run effectively; and recommends strategies and actions to increase the effectiveness and impact of AGRODEP. The members of the Consortium Board include representatives from regional and international organizations, academic institutions and universities, international aid agencies, and other leading policy and development organizations. The Scientific Advisory Board ensures that AGRODEP is at the forefront of technical innovation and is meeting the technical needs of its members. The Scientific Advisory Board consists of individual members who are experts from the economic research and policy community with outstanding international reputations and knowledge of African countries and the major challenges they face.

Other key AGRODEP institutional partners include the Global Trade Analysis Project in the United States, Centre for World Food Studies in the Netherlands, Université Catholique de Louvain in Belgium, Laval University in Canada, and the University of Pretoria in South Africa.

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