

Strengthening Capacities for Evidence-based Policy Planning and Implementation in Africa: *IFPRI's Support to CAADP in 2018–2019*



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. IFPRI expert support for CAADP includes three main program areas: the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), the African Growth and Development Policy (AGRODEP) Modeling Consortium, and the Malabo Montpellier Panel (MaMo Panel).

ReSAKSS was established in 2006 to provide policy-relevant analysis, data, and tools to support the formulation and implementation of evidence-based agricultural-sector policies and strategies, as well as to enable CAADP policy dialogue, peer review, benchmarking, and mutual learning processes. IFPRI facilitates ReSAKSS in partnership with Africa-based CGIAR centers, the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Union Development Agency–NEPAD (AUDA–NEPAD), and leading regional economic communities (RECs). The AGRODEP Modeling Consortium, created in 2010 by IFPRI in partnership with African subregional research organizations, is a network of Africa-based experts who can take a leading role in addressing strategic development issues across the continent, including the 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. The MaMo Panel convenes 17 leading experts in agriculture, ecology, nutrition, and food security to encourage the development of meaningful policy innovations by African governments in order to accelerate progress toward food security and improved nutrition in Africa as part of the CAADP agenda. The Panel's core mission is to promote and guide exchanges among high-level policymakers to encourage the scaling-up and replication of successful policies and programs from the best-performing African countries in various Malabo priority areas. The MaMo Panel is facilitated by IFPRI, the University of Bonn, and Imperial College London.

This report highlights achievements made in 2018 and the first half of 2019 by IFPRI and its partners in support of the CAADP implementation agenda through ReSAKSS, the AGRODEP Modeling Consortium, and the MaMo Panel.

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 is the official CAADP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report. The 2017–2018 ATOR, *Boosting Growth to End Hunger by 2025: The Role of Social Protection*, was launched during the 2018 ReSAKSS Annual Conference, held in October 2018 at the African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The report, drafted on the same theme as the conference, synthesizes evidence on the successful implementation of social protection, fills knowledge gaps, and identifies policy implications for the design and roll-out of social protection programs in Africa. The ATOR notes that social protection—public or private initiatives that aid the poor and protect the vulnerable against risks to their livelihoods—is key to efforts to reduce hunger in

Africa. According to the ATOR, social protection can help reduce income inequality and promote more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable pathways to structural transformation. Although cash transfers have perhaps the most potential to reduce poverty, cash-plus programs, which provide regular cash transfers along with additional components or interventions designed to augment income effects, have the largest and most consistent body of evidence supporting their impact on extreme poverty. In examining the core components of social protection program design, the report stresses the importance of both the early development of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and continuous empirical assessments. The latter enable social protection programs to generate evidence for learning and for improving the design of succeeding program phases.

Using the CAADP Results Framework, the 2017–2018 ATOR assesses progress toward CAADP goals. Overall, analysis of key CAADP trends shows that Africa has made good progress since 2003. Broader development outcomes include rising gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and declining undernourishment, child malnutrition, and poverty. However, agriculture value added grew at only a moderate rate of 4.3 percent in 2008–2017, lower





ReSAKSS Annual Conference, October 24–26, 2018, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

than the CAADP 6 percent target, and government agriculture expenditures during the same period grew by only 3 percent, far below the CAADP target of 10 percent.

The 2018 ReSAKSS conference brought together more than 170 delegates, including policymakers, researchers, civil society, and development partners, to discuss the 2017–2018 ATOR and to review progress in supporting CAADP implementation. This review included an evaluation of progress in preparing for the second CAADP Biennial Review (BR) and formulating Malabo-compliant second-generation national agriculture investment plan (NAIPs). In her opening remarks during the conference, H.E. Josefa Sacko, AUC Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture,

noted that the conference's focus on social protection was important and timely, as it would provide guidelines and tools for member states to integrate social protection in their NAIPs and account for implementation through the BR mechanism.

The 2018 conference included the launch of the first edition of the ReSAKSS Data Challenge. The ReSAKSS Data Challenge is a competition open to anyone in Africa and from the diaspora to produce an innovative knowledge product in the form of an essay or report, work of visual art, or information technology (IT) service or product using ReSAKSS data or resources. During the conference dinner, held on October 25, 2018, the three winners of the ReSAKSS Data Challenge were announced and presented with

awards for their innovative work.

ReSAKSS and its partners—including the AUC, the MaMo Panel, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank, the University of Pretoria, Harvest Plus, AfricaLead, and Compact 2025—also held a total of 11 side-event sessions on various topics related to the conference theme.

Following up on the conference, ReSAKSS, in partnership with IFPRI's Communication and



ReSAKSS Annual Conference, October 24–26, 2018, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



2017–2018 ATOR Policy Seminar, May 2, 2019, Washington, DC, USA

Public Affairs Division, organized a policy seminar on May 2, 2019, at IFPRI headquarters in Washington, DC. The purpose of the seminar was to share the findings and policy implications of the 2017–2018 ATOR with a diverse audience from the international development community. The report coeditor, IFPRI Senior Research Fellow Fleur Wouterse, noted that well-designed and well-implemented social protection systems can enhance human capital and productivity, reduce inequalities, build resilience, and end intergenerational poverty. Seminar discussants provided vital insights on the report. Rob Vos, director of IFPRI's Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division, noted the need for coherent social protection programs in order to help households manage risk and invest more in agricultural inputs. Sudhanshu Handa, a professor of public policy at the University of North Carolina, underscored the importance of having clear messaging around social protection graduation programs to prevent governments from falsely choosing these programs over long-term investments in social protection. The seminar was well attended—55 people attended in-person and 547 people joined virtually.

Production of the 2019 ATOR, *Gender Equality in Rural Africa: From Commitments to Outcomes*, advanced during the first half of 2019. As gender-sensitive policies and programming are central

to effectively advancing Malabo's agricultural transformation agenda, the 2019 ATOR will take an in-depth look at gender in Africa by examining the intersections of gender and (1) context and institutions, (2) assets, (3) shocks and resilience, (4) livelihood strategies, (5) income and control of income, and (6) well-being. The 2019 ATOR will be launched at the 2019 ReSAKSS Annual Conference, which will be hosted by the Togo Ministry of Agriculture and

held in Lomé, Togo, on November 11–13. In parallel with its work on the 2019 report, ReSAKSS also initiated the production of the 2020 ATOR (focusing on agriculture sector policies in Africa) during the first quarter of 2019.

CAADP Biennial Review

The CAADP BR is a mutual accountability process at the level of heads of state and government for assessing country performance toward meeting Malabo Declaration commitments. Under the leadership of AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, ReSAKSS has continued to provide major support to the CAADP BR. The inaugural BR was launched in January 2018. As part of the BR Task Force set up by AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, ReSAKSS participated in several task force meetings to draw lessons from the first BR and to improve the BR process, indicators, and methods in preparation for the 2019 BR exercise and the second BR report, which will be launched in January 2020. From October 31 to November 2, 2018, AUC and AUDA-NEPAD organized a peer-to-peer experience-sharing and learning platform for national CAADP BR focal persons, held in Nairobi, Kenya. The event offered a platform for CAADP BR focal persons to exchange perspectives on their national BR experiences, discuss updates to BR indicators and methodologies, and review the roadmap for the



Training of Trainers Workshop on the Malabo Declaration BR Reporting Tools, February 18–22, 2019, Kigali, Rwanda

2019 BR reporting cycle. The exercise informed the finalization of the 2019 BR technical guidelines and the country reporting template.

In addition, a team from ReSAKSS facilitated an AUC/AUDA-NEPAD-led BR Training of Trainers workshop in Kigali, Rwanda, on February 18–22, 2019. Technical experts from more than 20 countries attended the training. Participants received training on the revised BR guidelines and tools as well as the eBiennial Review (eBR), an interactive web-based data platform developed by IFPRI/ReSAKSS at the request of AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to facilitate BR data collection, analysis, access, management, and reporting at the country, regional, and continental levels. From March 18 to 22, 2019, the trained experts (including the ReSAKSS team) then provided training to AU member states on the BR guidelines and tools during a continental BR training workshop organized by AUC in Accra, Ghana.

More than 250 participants from 45 AU member states—including country CAADP focal points, M&E experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, and representatives from national bureaus of statistics—attended the workshop. Country representatives were trained on the revised CAADP

BR technical guidelines, the country reporting template, and the eBR tool. For countries that were unable to participate in the March training, AUC held a follow-up training workshop on April 8–10 in Addis Ababa.

Following the BR training, ReSAKSS has been providing technical support to countries to improve data collection, analysis, reporting, and validation. ReSAKSS also piloted work to improve BR data systems in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, and

Togo in partnership with country BR teams and with funding support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The support involves work to improve BR data accuracy, consistency, traceability, and validity through capacity-strengthening activities. ReSAKSS continued to work with countries and RECs to popularize the findings of the inaugural BR report by producing and disseminating related country and regional briefs. In the last quarter of 2018, ReSAKSS published regional BR briefs for the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). A total of 10 country BR briefs were published in the second quarter of 2019.



BR Inception Workshop, April 18, 2019, Maputo, Mozambique

Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews

To strengthen mutual accountability processes at the country and regional levels, ReSAKSS, in collaboration with country stakeholders, AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, and other development partners, has been facilitating the adoption of regular, inclusive, and comprehensive agriculture joint sector reviews (JSRs). Since 2014, ReSAKSS has conducted assessments of JSRs in 23 countries and two RECs (ECOWAS and EAC) to evaluate the agricultural policy and institutional landscape, outcomes in the agricultural sector, and the quality of the current review process and ways to improve it.

Recently, the ReSAKSS-East and Central Africa (ECA) node reviewed and finalized the JSR assessment report for Seychelles. A workshop to review and validate the report was held on July 9–10, 2018. The node also held discussions with the government of Djibouti on conducting a JSR assessment in the country and supported Uganda with preparing a brief to highlight progress made in strengthening its JSR process. During the first half of 2019, ReSAKSS-ECA conducted a JSR assessment for EAC, prepared a draft assessment report, and shared the report with stakeholders at an EAC workshop in June 2019. ReSAKSS-West Africa (WA) provided technical support to enhance Burkina Faso's JSR and supported a light public agricultural expenditure review for 2016–18 to help track stakeholder commitments as part of the country's 2019 JSR. In support of the ECOWAS regional JSR, ReSAKSS-WA supported the refinement of the ECOWAS Agriculture Regional Information System (ECOAGRIS) website to improve the uploading of the 2016 BR data. ReSAKSS-WA also helped to finalize ECOWAS' Agricultural Policy M&E mechanism in August 2018 and to prepare a brief on the M&E mechanism for dissemination. ReSAKSS-Southern Africa (SA) provided technical support to Angola, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, and Madagascar to finalize their JSR assessment

reports, which were launched in 2018. Angola and Mauritius went on to organize sectorwide validation workshops for stakeholders to review and validate the reports.

National Agriculture Investment Plans

Working closely with the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, and other technical partners, ReSAKSS and IFPRI have provided technical support for the development of next-generation NAIPs in all 15 ECOWAS member states as well as Angola, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Specifically, ReSAKSS and IFPRI have supported the (1) development of a NAIP Toolbox, for adoption by AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, that outlines metrics, analytical tools, methodologies, and core programmatic components to guide NAIP design; (2) establishment of a NAIP Experts Group to provide technical support to countries as they elaborate their NAIPs; and (3) creation of a NAIP Task Force to provide training, backstopping, and quality control to the local experts.

For each country, analytical work by the Experts Group with technical support from IFPRI and ReSAKSS generates three key Malabo products: (1) the Malabo Status Assessment and Profile (SAP) report, 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 (MGM) report, which lays out the intermediate targets for a country to achieve the Malabo commitments on agricultural growth and poverty reduction; and (3) the Policy and Program Opportunities (PPO) report, which identifies specific country-level actions to achieve the Malabo targets in each thematic area, policy and institutional opportunities in each country, and existing best practices that each country could customize.

Starting in August 2018 and with funding from the German government through GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) to support country-level work, IFPRI and ReSAKSS began providing technical support to eight new countries (Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). The thematic areas for this support were overarching agricultural growth and expenditure and poverty and hunger reduction targets, intra-African trade, inclusive value chain development, food security and nutrition, gender, climate-smart agriculture and resilience, mutual accountability, and agricultural-technical-vocational education and training. By the end of July 2019, ReSAKSS and IFPRI had completed draft SAP reports for all eight GIZ-funded countries and shared the drafts with country officials from Angola, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, and Namibia. Draft MGM reports also had been completed for Angola, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, and Namibia and shared with the countries for feedback. Meanwhile, PPO reports had been completed for seven countries in at least one thematic area of gender, mutual accountability, intra-African trade, or agricultural-technical-vocational education and training.

To discuss the draft SAP and MGM reports with country officials, IFPRI and ReSAKSS organized a technical clinic in Johannesburg on December 10–12, 2018. Clinic participants included two representatives from each of six GIZ-funded countries, as well as representatives from PEMConsult (which provided complementary support to NAIP development in the six countries), AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, and GIZ. At the workshop, countries had the opportunity to review the IFPRI/ReSAKSS methodologies and the draft analytical

outputs, discuss results with task force members and experts, share progress on their NAIP processes, and learn from other countries' experiences.

In addition to helping coordinate the above modeling work carried out by IFPRI researchers and local experts, primarily AGRODEP members, ReSAKSS nodes also engaged directly with country teams to support the NAIP formulation process. For example, in October 2018, ReSAKSS-SA participated in a mission to Zimbabwe, organized by AUC and AUDA-NEPAD in response to a request from Zimbabwe's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, to ensure that the country's NAIP integrates and domesticates the Malabo commitments. During the first quarter of 2019, ReSAKSS-SA participated in country NAIP support missions to Mbabane, Eswatini (March 4–8) and Gaborone, Botswana (March 11–15). During both missions, AUC and representatives from ReSAKSS and PEMConsult met with officials from the ministries of agriculture (principal/permanent secretaries and directors, department heads, and CAADP teams) to help the countries develop NAIP formulation roadmaps and better understand the support available from ReSAKSS and other technical partners.



NAIP Domestication Meeting, March 4–8, 2019, Mbabane, Eswatini

ReSAKSS-ECA provided technical support to Seychelles in the development of its NAIP appraisal report and participated in the validation of Kenya's Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy. It also supported EAC to develop terms of reference for an implementation plan for its regional agricultural investment plan (RAIP) and provided technical support to the EAC Secretariat on the collation of M&E indicators for the RAIP. In collaboration with HubRural, ReSAKSS-WA participated in backstopping missions in Benin and Mali in March 2019, aimed at evaluating their NAIP formulation and implementation processes. During the country visits, ReSAKSS-WA provided country NAIP teams with methodological guidance for drafting communication materials.

In September 2018, ReSAKSS organized a side event on "Strengthening Local Capacities to Support the Design of Evidence-based Malabo Compliant NAIPs" during the 2018 African Green Revolution Forum. In light of efforts led by AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to formulate evidence-based next-generation NAIPs, the side event sought to assess the current analytical and operational support and reflect on any necessary actions. It included panelists from AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, the Alliance for a Green Revolution

in Africa, country experts from Rwanda and Zambia, IFPRI/ReSAKSS, and McKinsey and Company.

In June 2019, ReSAKSS launched a NAIP tracking tool website. The site provides country status information on NAIP development and implementation, as well as on the technical support being provided to countries. Its user-friendly interface highlights key NAIP development milestones and offers interactive charts and maps to analyze progress in NAIP development for a selected country or group of countries.

15th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting

On June 11–14, 2019, ReSAKSS actively participated in the 15th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting organized by AUC and AUDA-NEPAD in Nairobi, Kenya. The theme of the meeting was "Enhancing Trade and Market Access for Accelerated Agriculture Transformation." ReSAKSS led the organization of two side events and a breakout session during the meeting. The first side event, "Tracking CAADP Indicators and Progress," was held on June 12. It presented trends on Africa's performance using the CAADP indicators; shared the preliminary findings of the 2019 ATOR, *Gender Equality in Rural Africa: From Commitments to Outcomes*; and demonstrated the ReSAKSS online



ReSAKSS and US Agency for International Development Side Event during the 15th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting, June 12, 2019, Nairobi, Kenya

knowledge platforms (the eBR and the NAIP tracking tool). Participants at the event highlighted the need to understand factors influencing Africa's agricultural growth in order to better address the recent agricultural growth slowdown. Noting that only one of the Malabo Declaration commitments explicitly mentions gender or women—specifically, the commitment to halve poverty by 2025—participants called for explicit gender equality commitments in order to ensure strategies and investments for achieving the commitments.

Considering the CAADP Partnership Platform theme of trade and the recent signing of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, ReSAKSS in partnership with the US Agency for International Development (USAID) organized a second side event and a breakout session on generating evidence for trade policy planning, implementation, and mutual accountability. This event, held on June 12, focused on efforts to promote trade policy planning, dialogue, and review through dedicated trade technical networks and mutual accountability best practices. Participants welcomed the launch of a Trade and Regional Integration Expert group or the AfCFTA

network set up, as part of AGRODEP, to provide analytical support and to anchor actions and planning around the AfCFTA. They underscored the importance of trade data and analysis that directly address the needs of different stakeholders such as traders, farmers, women, and youth. They also called for political will at the highest level and inclusive dialogue and review to ensure the successful implementation of the AfCFTA and the achievement of Malabo commitments.

The breakout session, which took place on June 13, focused on the measurement and tracking of formal and informal trade in Africa. Session participants noted the huge gaps in Africa's trade data; the sizeable magnitude of informal-cross border trade; and the many initiatives intended to address gaps in trade data, including the new African Union Trade Observatory. They called for investments in strengthening capacities for trade data collection, management, and analysis, as well as better coordination and coherence among trade data initiatives.

Country SAKSS and eAtlases

Country Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) platforms are a critical instrument



eAtlas Training Workshop, January 7–9, 2019, Conakry, Guinea

ReSAKSS Website

for supporting the review of and dialogue on CAADP implementation, as well as for providing country-level data and analyses. SAKSS platforms are meant 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, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. ReSAKSS nodes are providing technical support to fully operationalize the platforms and set up governance structures and analytical networks to connect policymakers and other development practitioners with data and analysis support. Before a SAKSS platform is established, a capacity needs assessment 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. During the last quarter of 2018, a capacity needs assessment report for Seychelles was finalized and validated, and the publication of the report as a ReSAKSS working paper is underway.

As part of its support to country SAKSS platforms, ReSAKSS has been developing country eAtlases, a core tool for mapping highly disaggregated data on many agricultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical indicators. ReSAKSS, in collaboration with the country SAKSS platforms, has developed eAtlases for 22 countries and held national workshops in more than a dozen countries to review the underlying data and provide training to country stakeholders on how to manage the tool and data. During the last quarter of 2018, ReSAKSS launched the Guinea eAtlas, and organized a workshop in January 2019 to train 36



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country stakeholders on managing the eAtlas and related data.

Knowledge Management

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

Between July 2018 and June 2019, the website attracted a total of 11,053 unique visitors, 47,019 pageviews, and more than 4,658 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 3,316 followers on Twitter and 3,600 likes on Facebook and received 23,257 views on SlideShare.

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

Policy Analysis and Advisory Services

Under the 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 carried out in collaboration with international organizations and universities. The Trade and Regional Integration PAAS thematic group (PAAS-TRI), comprising 11 AGRODEP members and invited mentors, was launched during the AfCFTA workshop held on November 12–15, 2018, in Dakar, Senegal. The initial members of the trade PAAS group were also named as members of the AfCFTA task force, a group that will be engaged in research activities evaluating the potential impacts of the AfCFTA. The workshop consisted of a research day for presentations on the topic, an agenda-setting day with stakeholders from various institutions working on trade and

development issues in Africa, and two days of refresher training on the economic models and tools typically used in quantitative analysis of trade integration issues. PAAS thematic groups for value chain analysis and for agricultural transformations and investments in Africa will be launched this year.

Some members of the PAAS-TRI group are involved in the *Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor (AATM)*, an annual report that assesses long-term and emerging trends and drivers of Africa's agricultural trade at global and regional levels. It examines Africa's recent performance in different markets and identifies changes in the composition and direction of trade. The current volume is a collaboration of IFPRI, AGRODEP, and ReSAKSS. Four members of the PAAS-TRI group participated in the authors' workshop, held on November 16, 2018, in Dakar, Senegal, and are coauthoring chapters for the next volume.

AGRODEP continues to be involved in projects that are consistent with the principles of the PAAS component. Related to the PAAS for value chain analysis, three AGRODEP members contributed country reports for a recent IFPRI document prepared for the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management on implementing agricultural risk management policies. This report was funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The country reports



Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor 2019 Authors' Workshop, November 16, 2018, Dakar, Senegal

for Niger, Senegal, and Uganda focused on operational gaps in countries' decision-making process in implementing agricultural risk management projects and policies, as identified in risk assessments conducted in developing countries.

Eighteen AGRODEP members participated in a large-scale diagnostic study of the systems of grades and standards for agricultural products in Africa. Coordinated by IFPRI researchers from November to December 2018, the survey sought to provide an up-to-date assessment of certification schemes and to generate a baseline that can be used to measure or track progress on the development of such grading systems in years to come. In recognition of the quality of their work, 8 of the 22 African researchers who represented their respective countries and contributed to the survey received financial rewards. Seven of the eight awarded are members of AGRODEP.

Eight AGRODEP members currently are involved in reviewing draft country policy effectiveness reports under the Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) project of FAO and the European Union. As part of its collaboration with the FIRST project, IFPRI coordinates peer-review feedback on draft country policy effectiveness analysis reports. The peer review provides comparisons with existing literature and ongoing research projects, and includes recommendations for improvements and suggestions on additional sources of information for filling information gaps. IFPRI draws on the expertise of AGRODEP experts for African countries covered in the study.

Related to the Agricultural Transformations and Investments PAAS theme, AGRODEP members and their mentors provide analytical support in promoting proven agricultural innovations in the agrifood sector in several African countries. These actions are



AGRODEP Training Course: Trade Analysis Methodologies, November 14–15, 2018, Dakar, Senegal

performed under the Program of Accompanying Research for Agricultural Innovations project. With funding from the German Center for Development Research (Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung; ZEF), under the second phase of the project, two AGRODEP members are engaged in cost-benefit analysis using an agent-based model of small-scale irrigation schemes in Niger and Mali; one AGRODEP member is identifying infrastructure investment for rural development based on agricultural typology work developed in the first phase of the project and on GIS layers and satellite data on existing infrastructure; and three AGRODEP members are engaged in modeling African commitments for agricultural development covering six African countries. These three AGRODEP members attended a kick-off workshop held on January 21–25, 2019, to develop an economic modeling framework for use in assessing the investments and agricultural transformation requirements to achieve multiple economic goals (Malabo targets, United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063) for Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, and Rwanda.

Nine AGRODEP members are among the experts involved in supporting the development of Malabo-compliant NAIPs in eight central and southern African countries: Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Led by IFPRI/

ReSAKSS and supported by GIZ, the team of experts completed SAP reports for each country to review the current status in the Malabo thematic areas, and currently are completing MGM reports. Three AGRODEP members helped present initial versions of the SAP and MGM reports to country representatives in Johannesburg in December 2018. Moving forward, the team of experts will complete PPO reports to provide guidance on gaps and opportunities at the policy and program levels for countries to achieve the Malabo commitments in different thematic areas.

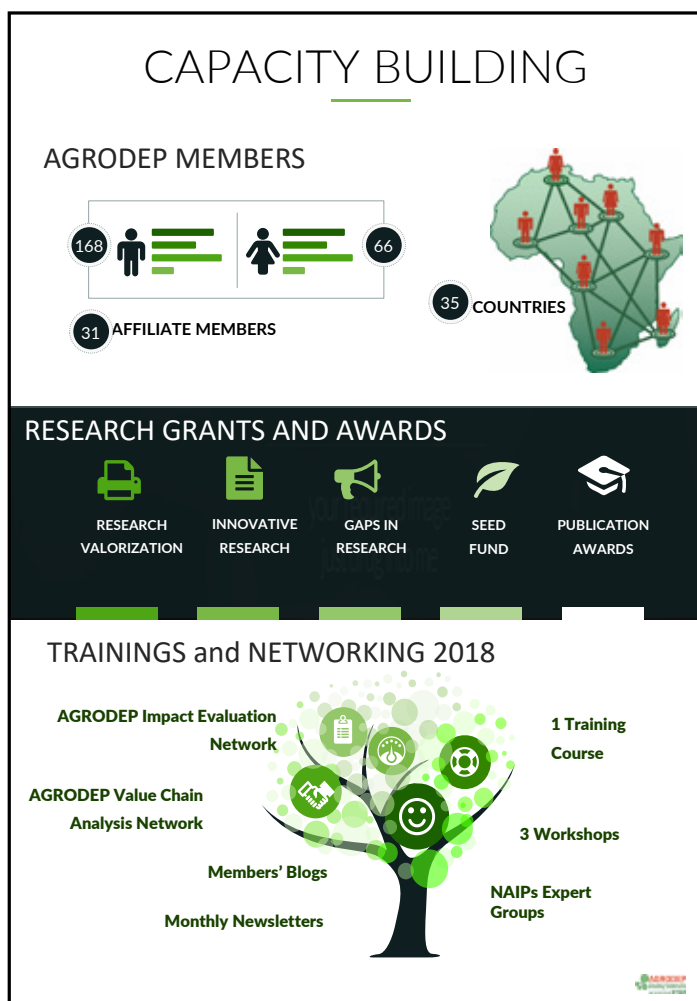
Economic Models, Toolboxes, and Datasets

In November 2018, AGRODEP released the AGRODEP Incentives along Value Chains Toolbox together with documentation. The toolbox, developed in Excel, aids researchers in conducting analyses on the impact of distortions, in the form of agricultural policies and trade policies, on agricultural value chains. Datasets and model codes allow users to reproduce the examples provided in the documentation, AGRODEP Technical Note #16, which provides a description of the nominal rate of protection methodology as well as a description of the Incentives along Value Chains Toolbox in Excel.

The AGRODEP library now includes 23 models (from IFPRI and other sources) and toolboxes as well as documentation in 16 AGRODEP Technical Notes. The models are organized around two main pillars: (1) simulation models and toolboxes and (2) econometric models and toolboxes. The overview page of the AGRODEP model library was updated in March 2019 to include a guide with information on the simulation models in the library. The metadata table is designed to provide users with a concise view and assist them in the decision-making process regarding

which model to use for different policy issues. It provides information on model classifications, main data requirements, temporal and spatial scale, model dynamics, and market structure, as well as links to model documentation and references.

In September 2018, AGRODEP began making publicly available most of the economic models and toolboxes that were developed exclusively for AGRODEP members during the first phase of the project. To date, five models are now publicly available: Exports Restrictions and Import Tariffs Overall Impacts (ERATO) model, documented in AGRODEP Technical Note No. 03; Partial Equilibrium Trade (PE-Trade) model, documented in AGRODEP Technical Note No. 07; Partial Equilibrium Trade Simulation



(PETS) model, documented in AGRODEP Technical Note No. 12; AGRODEP Spatial Equilibrium Model, documented in AGRODEP Technical Note No.14; and AGRODEP Macroeconomic Closure Rule Toolbox, documented in AGRODEP Technical Note No.15.

A new version of the MIRAGRODEP model, MIRAGRODEP-AEZ, has been developed to allow modeling of agroecological zones. This feature is particularly important for agricultural productivity analysis and modeling innovations at the subnational level. Another new version of the MIRAGRODEP model with improved specification of the labor market closure, the current account, and the savings equation is being developed. These features are essential for modeling the potential impacts of regional

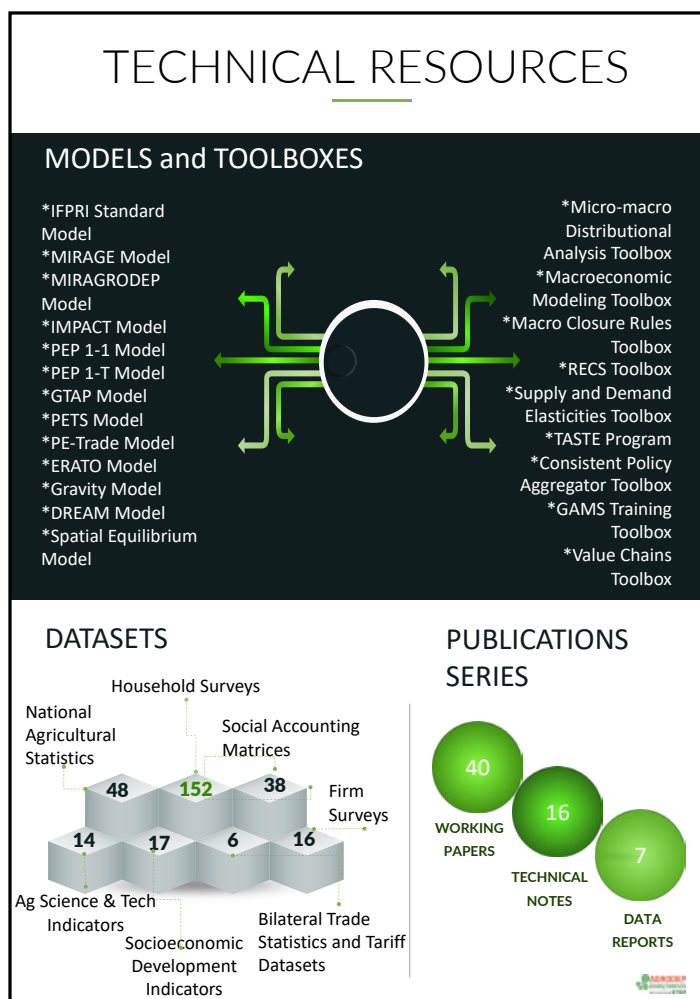
integration, including the AfCFTA . Summaries of these new versions will be released within the year.

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. Metadata files are being developed for the different types of datasets in the portal. For social accounting matrices (SAMs), a metafile was developed to present concise information about the matrices developed for AGRODEP. The metadata file summarizes the main characteristics of the SAMs in terms of sectoral disaggregation,

factors, institutions, and the like. Similarly, for household surveys, an Excel template was developed and will be filled with summary information to help users navigate different household survey datasets. A Technical Note that compares different methods used in balancing SAMs is being finalized. The French version is ready and will be uploaded together with the English version when the latter is finalized. The technical note will be packaged with model codes and data in a SAM balancing toolbox.

AGRODEP Membership

Several calls for membership during the previous phase of the project brought the number of regular AGRODEP members to 181 researchers from 27 African countries by the end of 2017. The membership call launched in November 2017 attracted 506 applicants. Eligibility is limited to citizens of an African country who are based in Africa and have obtained a PhD within the past 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 areas of trade policy analysis, value chain analysis, and agricultural technology and investments were encouraged to apply. Stronger consideration was given to applicants from countries that have minimal or no AGRODEP representation. Fifty-three new members, 42 men and 11 women, were selected from among 506 applicants, bringing total membership to 234 researchers from 34 countries. The new members come from 26 countries in Africa, with 6 countries that have not previously been represented in AGRODEP membership. The large pool of qualified members makes it possible to identify experts who can be positioned and equipped to expand PAAS activities.

Trainings and Workshops

On November 5–9, 2018, AGRODEP cosponsored a workshop on Agricultural Technology Adoption and Impact Analysis in Dakar, Senegal. At the workshop, participants learned to identify the determinants of and constraints to technology adoption, as well as approaches to promote technology adoption. They also were taught the use of field experiment methods to analyze technology adoption, and engaged in Stata exercises for econometric analysis and analysis of data from field experiments. Participant teams, consisting of an economist/econometrician and a project manager/policymaker also put together research proposals on technology adoption. The event was co-sponsored by the Institut des Hautes Etudes du Développement Durable (IHEDD) based at the University of Clermont-Ferrand in France. Other sponsoring and/or participating organizations included FERDI (Fondation pour les Études et Recherches sur le Développement International), ATAI, the World Bank under the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program, IFPRI, and CORAF/WE CARD



AGRODEP Workshop: Agricultural Technology Adoption and Impact Analysis, November 5–9, 2018, Dakar, Senegal

(Conseil Ouest et Centre africain pour la recherche et le développement agricoles).

On November 12–15, 2018, AGRODEP held a workshop on the AfCFTA. The workshop presented recent and ongoing research related to the AfCFTA and to regional integration in Africa, launched the AGRODEP Trade and Regional Integration expert group and AfCFTA Task Force to provide policy analysis and advisory services in support of the AfCFTA, and discussed research questions and priorities and innovative research methodologies to support evidence-based policy recommendations. The final two days of the event consisted of a training course on Trade Analysis Methodologies. Members of the PAAS-TRI expert group have contributed chapters to the second AATM, which was launched during a policy symposium at the African Green Revolution Forum held in Ghana in September 2019. The course covered measurement of trade integration with trade flows/trade indicators, measurement of trade integration with gravity models, partial equilibrium models used in trade analysis, and simulation models for assessing the AfCFTA.

AGRODEP facilitates collaboration through specialized networks such as the AGRODEP Impact Evaluation Network and the AGRODEP Value Chain Analysis network. Through these networks, AGRODEP provides selected researchers with the latest technical

AGRODEP Website

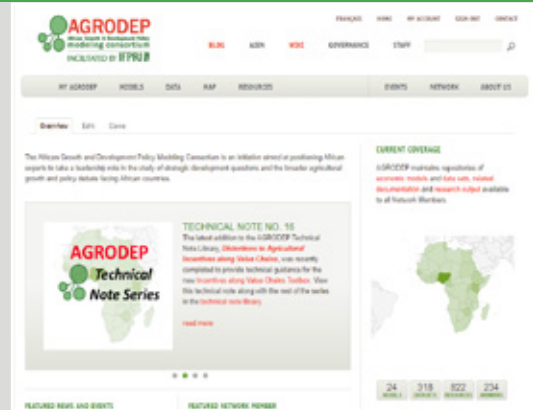
and topical developments in the fields of impact evaluation or value chain analysis. AGRODEP also encourages networking among researchers within a country and among researchers engaged in similar research across countries by providing grant support for team workshops and meetings and for dissemination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

Knowledge Management and Outreach

The AGRODEP Modeling Consortium maintains several outreach tools, including publications such as the *AGRODEP Newsletter*, that are disseminated electronically and posted on its website. The newsletter is designed to provide information to stakeholders on AGRODEP news and events, highlight featured members, and disseminate publications. Currently on a bimonthly schedule, the consortium published six newsletters in 2018 and three newsletters during the first half of 2019. Other outreach publications include the AGRODEP Working Papers series, AGRODEP Technical Notes series, and AGRODEP Data Reports series.

AGRODEP's web portal continues to grow, providing new resources, news, and information to AGRODEP members and stakeholders. Between January 1, 2018, and June 30, 2019, the portal drew a total of 14,500 visits and 81,792 pageviews, with 40 percent of visitors coming from Africa. AGRODEP's social media influence is also growing. AGRODEP is present on LinkedIn (233 members), Facebook (1,420 followers), and Twitter (1,360 followers). AGRODEP presentations and videos shared on the AGRODEP YouTube channel (745 subscribers) drew 39,968 views between January 2018 and June 2019.

AGRODEP continues to rely on project management and governance groups, including a small program coordination team, a Consortium Board (previously called the Steering Committee), and a



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Scientific Advisory Board. Although 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, engaged consortium. Slight modifications have been made in the composition and organization of program coordination staff. The consortium has trimmed the membership in the Consortium Board and adjusted its composition to align with its expanded PAAS function by including more policymakers and representatives of nonstate groups. The Scientific Advisory Board continues to involve leading technical experts, but its membership has been revisited to include experts in the thematic areas targeted under the Malabo agenda.

FACILITATING EVIDENCE-BASED DIALOGUE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY THROUGH THE MALABO MONTPELLIER PANEL

The Malabo Montpellier Panel (MaMo Panel) supports evidence-based dialogue through its technical reports that identify areas of progress and positive change across the continent as well as the institutional and policy innovations that

can be replicated and scaled up in other countries. The related Malabo Montpellier Forum (MaMo Forum) uses the evidence produced by the panel to facilitate dialogue and exchange among high-level decision-makers on African agriculture, nutrition, and food security.

The Malabo Montpellier Panel Reports

The MaMo Panel publishes two technical reports per year to inform and guide policy choices to accelerate progress toward the ambitious goals of the African Union Commission's Agenda 2063, the Malabo Declaration, and the global development agenda. Each report is accompanied by five to seven country case studies, on average. All reports and case studies are subsequently translated into French and German.

In July 2018, the panel published *Mechanized: Transforming Africa's Agriculture Value Chains*, which was launched at the second meeting of the MaMo Forum in Lilongwe, Malawi. This report summarizes the findings of a systematic analysis of what countries at the forefront of progress in mechanization have done right. It also analyzes which policy decisions were made and which interventions were implemented to substantially increase the uptake of mechanization. The report takes a broad perspective on mechanization, including technologies along the entire value chain and how they relate to agricultural development and job creation. It suggests what can be done to sustainably mechanize agriculture to increase production and enhance value addition across value chain segments. The set of policies and practices that are identified, if brought to scale, could have significant impact on agricultural transformation in Africa. The report provides a roadmap for African governments to take concerted action to deliver on the growth

and transformation targets set out by the Malabo Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The mechanization report was followed by the panel report *Water-Wise: Smart Irrigation Strategies for Africa*, which was published in December 2018 and launched at the MaMo Forum meeting in Rabat, Morocco. The objective of this report was to identify interventions that work and recommend options for policy and program innovation that allow countries to upgrade or expand current irrigation systems. This strategy should be as diverse as are African countries and agro-ecologies. It may include small-scale and farmer-led irrigation systems or large-scale systems supported by governments and the private sector. Several common features distinguish those African countries that have made significant progress in increasing their irrigation potential. The report analyzes which institutional and policy innovations were implemented to increase irrigation uptake. The case studies show that success has been most likely where governments made irrigation a top policy and investment priority – by creating conducive fiscal environments, providing supportive infrastructure, and/or deploying smart regulations. The countries analyzed have also shown a growing role for the private sector in the design, development, and dissemination of innovative, smart technologies as



Malabo Montpellier Forum, July 10, 2018, Lilongwe, Malawi

well as business models in operating and maintaining facilities. The experience of the six case-study countries analyzed in this report can help other African governments develop country-specific strategies to increase resilience and improve livelihoods in Africa's rural communities and beyond.

Finally, in June 2019, the MaMo Panel published its fourth report, *Byte by Byte: Policy Innovation for Transforming Africa's Food System with Digital*

Technologies, launched at the MaMo Forum in Kigali, Rwanda. The report analyzes which institutional and policy innovations had been implemented and what actions the private sector and agtech startups had taken to increase the development and use of digital tools and services in the agriculture value chain. The objective of this report is to identify interventions that work and benefit farmers and other actors in the value chain and recommend options for policy and program innovation that allow countries to develop a "digitalization ecosystem" in which digital technologies and services can foster growth and competitiveness in Africa's agriculture value chains. Governments and the private sector will need to support such efforts; crucially, any agriculture digitalization strategy should be designed to fit local environments and meet the needs of all value chain actors, while creating new opportunities for Africa's youth and women.

The Malabo Montpellier Forum: A Platform for Exchange and Mutual Learning among Leaders on Agricultural Growth and Food Security

The Malabo Montpellier Forum provides a platform for informed dialogue and exchange among African policymakers at the highest level on agriculture, nutrition, and food security. The forum is cochaired by the Rt. Hon. Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima, former



Malabo Montpellier Forum, December 17, 2018, Rabat, Morocco

vice president of the Republic of Malawi, and H.E. Abdoulaye Bio-Tchané, minister of state in charge of planning and development of the Republic of Benin. The MaMo Forum meets twice per year in a different African country to facilitate dialogue and exchange among high-level decision-makers on African agriculture, nutrition, and food security. Under the leadership of its cochairs, the forum seeks to create a space for busy executives to discuss issues of strategic importance in a context that is free from domestic pressures.

Between June 2018 and June 2019, the Forum met three times: in July 2018 in Lilongwe, Malawi; in December 2018 in Rabat, Morocco, in collaboration with the Policy Center for the New South; and in June 2019 in Kigali, Rwanda. Each of these high-level, invitation-only forums brought together around 40 participants, including senior representatives of African governments (ministerial or permanent secretary level), partners from African regional institutions, development partners, and panel members.

Knowledge Management and Outreach

The MaMo Panel works through several outreach tools, including a monthly newsletter that provides information to stakeholders on panel activities, publications, and events. The MaMo Panel website (www.mamopanel.org) has been fully translated

MaMo Panel Website

into French and continues to grow, providing access to resources, news, and information. The panel's social media influence has been growing. MaMo is present on LinkedIn (76 members), Facebook (6,033 followers), and Twitter (28,298 followers), and its presentations and videos are shared on SlideShare and YouTube channels. It also initiated a webinar series in December 2018 and hosts two webinars per quarter. The webinars are an open discussion platform on thematic areas covered in panel reports, and they give the floor to country experts and high-level practitioners. During the webinars, these experts share practical and operational experiences on what institutional innovations, policy/programmatic interventions, and implementation modalities have worked best in their countries. The webinar series' objective is to extend the reach of the MaMo network to a much wider audience than forum and panel events. The webinars enable online conversations among peers and audiences interested in African agriculture, nutrition, and food security. To date, the panel has hosted four webinars. Furthermore, between July 2018 and July 2019, the panel received more than 90 mentions in the media, including television and radio interviews, print press, and online. The



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MaMo Panel also maintains its own blog (www.mamopanel.org/news/blog/) and published 20 blog posts during that same period.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

ReSAKSS

For the remainder of 2019, ReSAKSS will continue to support efforts led by the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to provide technical support for the 2019 BR exercise. It will support RECs with their oversight and quality control role in reviewing the country BR reports and data and preparing regional summaries, as well as support the preparation of the continental BR report and scorecard.

ReSAKSS will also work with countries to help ensure that the BR process is embedded in the country JSR process and includes all key stakeholders. ReSAKSS nodes will disseminate the results of the inaugural BR report and scorecard.

ReSAKSS will continue to conduct JSRs assessments in seven new countries: Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Guinea, Namibia, Sudan, and South Africa. In addition, ReSAKSS will continue to



Malabo Montpellier Forum, June 25, 2019, Kigali, Rwanda

provide technical support to the ECOWAS JSR process and finalize the regional JSR assessment for EAC. ReSAKSS-SA will support SADC with harmonizing its regional agricultural indicators and help plan for a JSR assessment of the SADC Regional Investment Plan.

IFPRI/ReSAKSS will finalize technical and analytical support to guide the appraisal and formulation of next-generation NAIPs in eight countries in southern and central Africa: Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. IFPRI/ReSAKSS will finalize drafting of MGM reports for Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and will finalize all draft SAP and MGM reports and the drafting of PPO reports across more thematic areas for all eight countries. The team will discuss the analytical results and their integration into NAIPs during country dialogue and validation workshops.

ReSAKSS will finalize the production of the 2019 ATOR on gender equality and launch it during the 2019 ReSAKSS Annual Conference to be held on November 11–13 in Lomé, Togo. ReSAKSS will continue to advance production of the 2020 ATOR focusing on agricultural sector policies in Africa. Leading authors contributing to the 2020 ATOR have been invited to participate in a workshop at IFPRI headquarters in Washington, DC, to discuss the report outline and methodologies.

ReSAKSS nodes continue to provide technical support for the establishment and operation of new country SAKSS platforms in Angola, Cabo Verde, Eswatini, and Malawi. In addition, ReSAKSS will provide technical support for the operationalization and strengthening of existing country SAKSS platforms. ReSAKSS will continue to provide technical support and training to help countries utilize and manage their eAtlases in several of the countries with an eAtlas platform.

AGRODEP

During the remainder of 2019, AGRODEP will continue to advance the development of its PAAS component. AGRODEP intends to promote the PAAS-TRI expert group and the AfCFTA Task Force by pursuing collaborations and support from stakeholder agencies. Several AGRODEP members currently are collaborating with IFPRI staff on the 2019 volume of the *AATM*. IFPRI's Food Security Portal presents another opportunity, as it has expressed interest in collaborating with African partners on data collection, research, and policy dialogues on topics of regional interest. Aside from launching the other PAAS thematic subgroups (value chain analysis and agricultural transformation and investments), AGRODEP will continue to monitor several ongoing PAAS-related projects. Under the Technical Resources component, AGRODEP will continue with customization of existing AGRODEP models such as the MIRAGODEP global computable general equilibrium model and the AGRODEP spatial equilibrium model. AGRODEP also will release an agricultural trade database for Africa and toolboxes on the computation of regional trade integration and on SAM balancing techniques. Under the Capacity Building and Outreach component, AGRODEP will conduct a membership survey to help identify AGRODEP experts for various research projects. AGRODEP's Affiliate Membership program will be strengthened with regular outreach to and evaluation of applicants. AGRODEP also will organize two training courses that are aligned with the PAAS thematic activities, focus on current AGRODEP models and toolboxes, or deal with economic tools and techniques.

MaMo Panel

Throughout the past year, the MaMo Panel has been actively participating in and hosting events, workshops, and meetings to disseminate the findings of its reports and to engage in conversations pertaining to agricultural growth and transformation in

Africa. This included a side event on agricultural mechanization at the African Green Revolution Forum in September 2018; participation in the World Food Prize; a seminar co-organized by the panel and BMZ (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung) in Berlin on the structural change of agriculture in Africa in February 2019; and a high-level workshop in collaboration with the African Development Bank in March 2019 on policy innovation through evidence and dialogue in agriculture.

For the remainder of 2019, the panel has planned a variety of activities as it seeks to further strengthen and position itself as a key program to accelerate agricultural growth and transformation across the African continent. In December 2019, it will publish its next report, which will focus on the nexus between energy and African agriculture. It will explore the role of renewable energies in the transformation of Africa's food systems and the benefits to rural communities. The next meeting of the forum is also scheduled to take place in December. Furthermore, during the next two quarters, the following selected activities are planned:

- September 3–6, African Green Revolution Forum, Accra, Ghana: Plenary and side-event participation to present the findings of the panel's *Byte by Byte* report.

- September 16, Jeddah: High-level workshop with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).
- September 23–26, African Association of Agricultural Economists Conference, Abuja, Nigeria: Hosting the organized symposium "Smart Value Chains: Policy Innovation for Transforming Africa's Food System."
- October/November: Bonn, Germany, and London, United Kingdom: Hosting of workshops/seminars to present the *Byte by Byte* report.
- December 12–14, Atlantic Dialogues, Marrakech, Morocco: Participation in side events.
- December 16, Malabo Montpellier Forum, Banjul, the Gambia.

The panel will host five further webinars between June and December 2019, creating open discussion platforms on thematic areas covered by the panel's reports. During these webinars, country experts and high-level practitioners will share practical and operational experiences on what institutional innovations, policy/programmatic interventions, and implementation modalities work best in their countries. The webinar series will extend the reach of the MaMo network to a much wider audience than the forum and panel events, and enable online conversations among peers and audiences interested in African agriculture, nutrition, and food security.



Joint event at the African Development Bank, High-Level Policy Innovation through Evidence and Dialogue in Agriculture, March 18, 2019, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

PARTNERS AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES FOR RESAKSS, AGRODEP, AND MAMO PANEL

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 Technical Committee (previously 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 Technical Committee ensures that AGRODEP is at the forefront of technical innovation and is meeting the technical needs of its members. The Technical Committee consists of individual members who are experts from the economic research and policy community with an outstanding international reputation 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.

The MaMo Panel is jointly hosted by the Africa Regional Office of IFPRI, the University of Bonn, and Imperial College London and is co-chaired by Dr. Ousmane Badiane (Africa Director, IFPRI) and Professor Joachim von Braun (Director, Center for Development Research, University of Bonn). The Panel currently has 17 members from 16 countries.

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