

Strengthening Capacities for Evidence-based Policy Planning and Implementation in Africa:

*IFPRI and AKADEMIYA2063's Support to
CAADP in 2019–2020*



Introduction

Endorsed in 2003 by African heads of state and government, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a continentwide framework for accelerating growth and progress toward poverty reduction and food and nutrition security through an agriculture-led growth strategy. Beginning in 2006, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) hosted and incubated three programs that provide policy research and capacity-strengthening support to guide the planning and implementation of CAADP. The three programs migrated to AKADEMIYA2063 in July 2020. They are: (1) the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), (2) the African Growth and Development Policy (AGRODEP) Modeling Consortium, and (3) the Malabo Montpellier Panel (MaMo Panel). AKADEMIYA2063, with headquarters in Kigali, Rwanda, and a regional office in Dakar, Senegal, provides data, policy analysis, and capacity strengthening support to enable African Union member states to achieve economic transformation and shared prosperity.

ReSAKSS was established in 2006 to provide policy-relevant analysis, data, and tools to support the formulation and implementation of evidence-based agriculture-sector policies and strategies, as well as to enable CAADP policy dialogue, peer review, benchmarking, and mutual learning processes. AKADEMIYA2063 leads the work of ReSAKSS in partnership with 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, 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 AKADEMIYA2063 in close collaboration with 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 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 led by AKADEMIYA2063, the University of Bonn, and Imperial College London.

This report highlights achievements made in the second half of 2019 and the first half of 2020 by IFPRI and AKADEMIYA2063 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

Across Africa, agriculture remains a crucial sector for food security, nutrition, economic growth, and employment, particularly for women. Yet studies consistently find that women in agriculture have less access to resources and lower productivity than men. Evidence shows that gender disparities are undermining African countries' ability to meet their goals of ending hunger, reducing poverty, boosting trade, and increasing resilience to climate change and other risks. The 2019 ATOR, *Gender Equality in Rural Africa: From Commitments to Outcomes*, applies a gender lens to several issues that must be addressed to fully achieve the goals outlined in the 2014 Malabo Declaration. It examines the intersections

between gender and context and (1) institutions within which rural people operate, (2) the natural resources that they depend on for agriculture, sources of vulnerability, and resilience to shocks, (3) assets, and (4) livelihood strategies.

The 2019 ATOR was launched and presented during the 2019 ReSAKSS Annual Conference, held November 11–13, 2019, in Lomé, Togo. The conference brought together over 140 delegates, including policymakers, researchers, civil society, and representatives from RECs, AUC, and AUDA-NEPAD to deliberate on CAADP implementation progress and on the findings and policy recommendations of the 2019 ATOR. Opening the conference, Togo Minister of Agriculture, Animal Production, and Fisheries, Mr. Noël Koutéra Bataka, stressed the importance of addressing the gendered agricultural productivity gap. The 2019 ATOR shows that gender gaps in assets, livelihood strategies, and control over income impose costs on households, communities, and nations. According to the report, addressing the gender productivity gap requires policies that increase women's access to labor, which in turn require changing norms of what is acceptable for women, improving women's access to producer groups





ReSAKSS Annual Conference, November 11–13, 2019, Lomé, Togo

and markets, and women's control over income. The report calls for a gender transformative agriculture and food system, which requires making the system "womenable" by changing rules and practices, regulatory systems, and social norms, and improving women's skills, knowledge, and resources.

Since the ATOR is the official monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report for CAADP, conference participants also discussed the findings of the chapter that assesses progress toward CAADP goals. The assessment shows that progress in CAADP implementation has been commendable and most CAADP indicators have trended in the expected direction since 2003. However,

economic growth and the reduction of inequality, poverty, and undernourishment have decelerated while child malnutrition remains relatively high. This calls for substantially raising agricultural productivity growth and investments in the sector, including for market access and trade infrastructure. This is particularly important as many countries still lag behind in allocating 10 percent of their national budget to agriculture.

Before the official conference opening, a total of seven side-event sessions organized by ReSAKSS and its partners were held. The side events addressed the centrality of gender to agricultural transformation, ReSAKSS knowledge platforms, national metrics for women's

empowerment, and more. Five winners of the second ReSAKSS Data Challenge were announced during the ReSAKSS conference dinner held on November 12, 2019. The Data Challenge is a competition for enthusiastic data users to showcase their creativity and analytical skills using data and other resources on the ReSAKSS website to develop an innovative knowledge product in the form of an essay or report, visual art, or IT service or product.



ReSAKSS Data Challenge Award Ceremony, November 11, 2019, Lomé, Togo



2019 ATOR Policy Seminar at IFPRI, December 12, 2019, Washington, DC, USA

Following the conference, ReSAKSS, in partnership with IFPRI's Communications and Public Affairs Division, organized a policy seminar on December 12 at IFPRI headquarters in Washington, DC. The purpose of the seminar was to share the findings and policy implications of the 2019 ATOR with a diverse audience from the international development community. The seminar was well attended, with a total of 65 people attending in person and 405 participating virtually. Also on December 12, the 2019 ATOR editors and some of the leading authors presented the report at a second policy seminar, held at the offices of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) in Washington, DC, for USAID participants, including the senior leadership.

During the first half of 2020, ReSAKSS advanced the production of the 2020 ATOR on *Sustaining Africa's Agrifood System Transformation: The Role of Public Policies*. The 2020 ATOR will help to shed light on the types of policies required to accelerate Africa's recent economic growth recovery and transform its agri-food system by examining (1) the agri-food system policy landscape from a historical perspective, (2) policies for competitive and sustainable agricultural production systems,

(3) policies for inclusive development of modern food value chains, and (4) the broader policy environment for transforming agri-food systems. The report will be launched during the 2020 ReSAKSS Annual Conference to be held virtually in November 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor

In 2018, ReSAKSS in partnership with AGRODEP launched a new publication, the *Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor* (AATM), to provide policymakers and development practitioners with access to accurate and reliable data and analysis on intra-African agricultural trade and to help advance their efforts to boost intra-African agricultural trade and transformation on the continent.

The second edition of the publication, the 2019 AATM, was launched during a policy symposium co-organized by IFPRI and the Center for Technical and Rural Cooperation (CTA) at the 2019 African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) on September 3 in Accra, Ghana. The report finds that while growth in Africa's agricultural imports has continued to outpace export growth, the agricultural trade deficit has been on the decline since 2012. According to the report, Africa



Launch of 2019 AATM at AGRF 2019, September 3, Accra, Ghana

has continued to play a minimal role in global agricultural trade – its share of world agricultural trade grew only marginally from 4.3 percent to 5.0 percent between 2005 and 2017.

And despite the strengthening of the continent's comparative advantage in agricultural products in recent years, its advantage has largely been limited to unprocessed and semi-processed products. The report also finds that nontariff barriers present the biggest impediment to Africa's trade performance, and to a lesser extent, the lack of agricultural product diversification and high trading costs. The 2019 AATM notes that greater regional integration envisioned under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement



Launch of 2019 AATM at AGRF 2019, September 3, Accra, Ghana

could also strengthen Africa's ability to take advantage of new trade opportunities while protecting the continent from external trade shocks, including from the emerging protectionist tendencies seen in some major global economies.

Following its launch at the 2019 AGRF, the AATM was presented and discussed at several other high-level forums held in October 2019, including the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Ambassadors meeting and the Brussels Development Briefing on "Africa's Agriculture Trade in a Changing Environment," held in Brussels and organized by CTA, the European Commission, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Secretariat, and IFPRI.

In late 2019, ReSAKSS and the AGRODEP Modeling Consortium launched production of the 2020 AATM. The report monitors continental and regional trends in African agricultural trade flows and policies and analyzes informal cross-border trade flows and the initiatives to assess and formalize informal cross-border trade in Africa.

The report was prepared in partnership with African researchers, especially those from the AGRODEP Consortium. The 2020 AATM was launched during a policy symposium organized by IFPRI at the 2020 AGRF, and held virtually in September.

CAADP Biennial Review

The CAADP biennial review (BR) is a process for promoting mutual accountability through reviewing country progress toward meeting

Malabo Declaration commitments. Throughout 2019, ReSAKSS provided technical support to AUC and AUDA-NEPAD for the second BR process. In September 2019, ReSAKSS participated in a write-shop to draft a consolidated second continental BR report and Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS) in Lusaka, Zambia, organized by AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, and in a workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya, to finalize the 2019 BR report and AATS. In October 2019, the report was reviewed and approved by AUC's Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The 2019 BR report and AATS, launched at the 33rd African Union (AU) Summit (February 9–10), show that although African countries are making progress toward achieving Malabo goals, the rate of progress has slowed.

The 2019 BR report shows that 36 out of 49 reporting AU member states improved their overall agricultural transformation scores compared to 2017. However, the 2019 report sets a higher benchmark score to gauge progress toward achieving the Malabo commitments by 2025: 6.66 out of 10 compared to 3.94 in 2017. Thus, only 4 of the 49 countries surpassed the 2019 benchmark: Rwanda (7.24), Morocco (6.96), Mali (6.82), and Ghana (6.67). Ghana is the only country to move from being off-track in 2017 to being on-track in 2019; the other three were on track in both BRs. Given the overall slowdown in progress, the report calls on AU member states to convene inclusive national stakeholder dialogues to review the results of the second BR and come



Malabo BR Award Ceremony, 33rd African Union Summit, February 9–10, 2020, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

up with concrete policy and programmatic responses to build momentum toward the 2025 goals.

ReSAKSS piloted work to improve BR data systems in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, and Togo in partnership with country BR teams, with funding support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The support included making improvements to BR data accuracy, consistency, traceability, and validity through capacity-strengthening activities. Comparing the 2017 BR data submissions in the five countries to 2019 BR data submissions shows clear advances in the completeness of the 2019 BR indicators and data sources and higher reporting rates, as well as greater engagement of nonstate actors, especially civil society organizations in data collection and validation.

Following the launch of the second BR report, ReSAKSS nodes for East and Central Africa (ECA), Southern Africa (SA), and West Africa (WA) in partnership with country and regional BR experts began the development of regional and country-level policy briefs based on the report that will be used in regional and country-level dialogues around the BR. The briefs will highlight key BR findings, data challenges, and lessons learned, as well as any policy and programmatic changes in

the country as a result of the BR. In addition, the ReSAKSS team led the production of thematic BR briefs focusing on food safety, resilience, policy drivers of agricultural transformation, and why many countries are off-track in the latest 2019 BR. The thematic brief on why many countries are off-track was published during the second quarter of 2020, while all the other briefs are currently under review for publication in the fourth quarter.

Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews

ReSAKSS supports regular, inclusive, and comprehensive agriculture joint sector reviews (JSRs). In particular, ReSAKSS conducts JSR assessments at the country and regional levels to evaluate the agricultural policy and institutional landscape, outcomes in the agriculture sector, and the quality of the current review process and ways of improving it. At the request of AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, ReSAKSS has to date initiated agriculture JSR assessments in 26 countries and 3 regions since 2014. Of these, a total of 21 country assessments have been completed to date.¹ The JSR assessment reports for Lesotho and Namibia reached an advanced state during the second quarter of 2020. And JSR assessments are still ongoing in three countries and may be delayed due the impact of COVID-19 (Cabo Verde, Guinea, and Madagascar). For Cabo Verde and Guinea, sensitization workshops were held in 2019 to discuss the assessments and objectives. However, for Guinea, resource-related constraints faced by the country have limited its progress, while ReSAKSS-WA is waiting for Cabo Verde to launch its assessment. Due to COVID-19, ReSAKSS-

SA has decided to launch JSR assessments for South Africa and Botswana in 2021. Meanwhile, assessments have been delayed for Djibouti and Burundi due to a lack of cooperation from the countries and in Sudan due to the political situation in the country.

During the review period, ReSAKSS-WA provided technical and financial support to enhance Burkina Faso's JSR. The ReSAKSS node funded data collection and analysis efforts for public expenditure data, macroeconomic and trade data, and computation of some indicators based on an agricultural survey. ReSAKSS-WA also supported Ghana's 2020 agriculture JSR, conducted a light agricultural expenditure review for Burkina Faso, and supported ECOWAS in its preparation for the ECOWAS 2020 regional JSR by supervising the production of a background JSR report for the upcoming regional JSR workshop.

Malawi published its JSR report for 2019, and ReSAKSS-SA participated in its validation meeting held in January 2020. Moreover, ReSAKSS-SA supported the 2020 JSR work in Mozambique through the Agricultural Sector Coordination Committee. The node also supported the production of a JSR report for Angola and engaged Eswatini following its JSR to help set up an M&E system. Moreover, during the reporting period, ReSAKSS-ECA finalized the regional JSR assessment report for the East African Community (EAC), which has been externally reviewed and is being finalized for publication. In addition, ReSAKSS-ECA reviewed EAC's Regional Agriculture Investment Programme (RAIP) implementation plan and provided comments and suggestions for its improvement.

¹ The countries are Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

National Agriculture Investment Plans

Operationalizing the Malabo Declaration and the CAADP Results Framework will require countries and RECs to align their national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs) with the new goals and targets of the Declaration and indicators in the Results Framework. In support of the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, ReSAKSS began supporting the preparation of next-generation NAIPs in 2016 by (1) developing a NAIP Toolbox that outlines metrics, analytical tools, methodologies, and core programmatic components to guide the design of NAIPs; (2) establishing a NAIP Experts Group to provide technical support to countries as they elaborate their NAIPs; and (3) setting up a NAIP Task Force to provide training, backstopping, and quality control to the local experts. The Experts Group is comprised of 216 expert researchers from across Africa. The Task Force includes international experts from IFPRI, AKADEMIYA2063, Africa Lead, the University of Pretoria, and the West and Central Africa Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WE CARD).

For each country, the Experts Group produces three main deliverables: the Malabo Status

Assessment and Profile (SAP), the Malabo Goals and Milestones Report (MGM), and the Policy and Program Opportunities report (PPO). The SAP reviews changes in the country over the course of the last NAIP and evaluates the country's current situation with respect to each of the Malabo thematic areas, thus providing a baseline for the measurement of future progress toward targets. The MGM lays out the intermediate targets necessary for the country to achieve the Malabo commitments on agricultural growth and poverty reduction. The PPO report identifies, for each thematic area, the specific actions needed at the country level to achieve the Malabo targets in the thematic area; policy and institutional opportunities in the country; and existing best practices that can be applied by the country.

During the last half of 2019, ReSAKSS finalized its analytical support for the development of second-generation NAIPs in eight countries in Central and Southern Africa: Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. By the end of December 2019, ReSAKSS had completed the SAP, MGM, and PPO reports for all eight countries. In



National BR Validation Workshop, July 4, 2019, Maseru, Lesotho

addition, Cameroon was added as a ninth country under GIZ support in October 2019, with SAP and MGM reports completed before the end of 2019. The reports have been shared with country NAIP teams to inform their NAIP formulation processes.

ReSAKSS also continued its engagement with country teams to support the NAIP formulation process. It produced additional detailed analysis on agricultural productivity for Côte d'Ivoire by constructing economic accounts for agriculture to gain insights into differences in smallholder farmer productivity across geographic regions and by farmer characteristics. On August 13–14, 2019, ReSAKSS-SA participated in a validation workshop for the Botswana NAIP in Gaborone. During the workshop, programs and policies proposed for inclusion in the NAIP were discussed and validated. ReSAKSS-SA also participated in Namibia's Country Stakeholder Dialogue, also on August 13–14, 2019, which served as a forum to discuss the way forward for developing Namibia's agri-food sector strategy. In addition, Dr. Greenwell Matchaya of ReSAKSS-SA and Dr. Ousmane Badiane, Executive Chairperson for AKADEMIYA2063, participated in a mission to

Angola's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry from August 16–18 during which they presented the NAIP analytical findings and discussed with the Ministry and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) how best to organize ReSAKSS and FAO's NAIP support in order to ensure complementarities and avoid duplication of efforts. Project lead Dr. Ismael Fofana visited Eswatini and Lesotho in October 2019 to discuss the NAIP analyses in detail with country teams, facilitating interaction between the country teams and NAIP experts in anticipation of the final deliverables.

During the review period, Botswana finalized the draft of its NAIP, and Mozambique advanced in the drafting its NAIP 2.0. On May 28, 2020, ReSAKSS-SA supported Mozambique's workshop to validate a customized version of its MGM report titled "Rationalization of Investments in the Agriculture Sector: Challenges and Growth Opportunities." The report will inform Mozambique's NAIP 2.0.



NAIP Support Mission to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, August 16–18, 2019, Luanda, Angola

Country SAKSS and eAtlases

Country Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) platforms are a critical instrument 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, ReSAKSS has established 14 SAKSS platforms in: Benin, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

While activities to operationalize and strengthen country SAKSS platforms were delayed during the first quarter of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, activities began to pick up during the second quarter using virtual meetings with countries. ReSAKSS-SA discussed SAKSS work plans with officials in Angola, Eswatini, Malawi, and Mozambique using virtual meetings. ReSAKSS-SA also engaged the Malawi government in January 2020 on developing a full-fledged local analysis network in the country. Working virtually, ReSAKSS-ECA provided technical support to the Uganda SAKSS platform to develop its 2020 work plan. Moreover, the node continued its support to country SAKSS platforms in Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda to implement their activities and facilitate their communication with ReSAKSS-Africawide. In collaboration with the SAKSS platforms, ReSAKSS-ECA also collected information on COVID-19 policy responses in Kenya, Rwanda, and

Uganda. ReSAKSS-WA supported the Togo SAKSS in elaborating a 2020 work plan and budget and reviewed and finalized technical and financial reports for submission to IFPRI.

ReSAKSS has been developing ReSAKSS Country eAtlases, a core tool of the SAKSS platforms, for mapping highly disaggregated data on agricultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical indicators into a centralized and highly interactive system. The eAtlases can help policy analysts and policymakers access and use data at subnational levels to guide agricultural policy and investment decisions. To date, ReSAKSS, in collaboration with the country SAKSS platforms, has developed eAtlases for 23 countries and has 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.

In October 2019, ReSAKSS organized a regional clinic for seven west African countries to train the national experts working on or using the eAtlas. In Niger, the eAtlas platform was launched in January 2020 during a three-day workshop that included the formation of an eAtlas team and a training of the team on



ReSAKSS Country eAtlas Workshop, January 27–29, 2020, Niamey, Niger

using and managing the eAtlas. Due to COVID-19, activities to launch eAtlas platforms in countries have been delayed. Nonetheless, the ReSAKSS team continued to support countries virtually

with the development, updating, and management of eAtlases. During the first and second quarters of 2020, ReSAKSS-ECA supported Kenya and Uganda in updating data for their eAtlases, and ReSAKSS-WA supported the Ghana SAKSS in developing a work plan for strengthening its eAtlas and updating it with data for 2018 and 2019. From March 2–4, 2020, ReSAKSS launched an eAtlas platform for Gambia during a training workshop held in the country. Participants at the workshop included policymakers and GIS technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture. In southern Africa, ReSAKSS-SA supported Malawi and Mozambique in updating data for their eAtlases. Malawi and Mozambique progressed well in collecting and synthesizing more data to be uploaded and updated on their eAtlas platforms. In addition, ReSAKSS nodes began working with country SAKSS platforms to gather eAtlas-compatible data on COVID-19 impacts on food systems and policies.

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; and 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 2019 and June 2020, the website attracted a total of 10,721 unique visitors and 38,545 pageviews, and saw over 3,614 downloads of ReSAKSS publications. Social media platforms—Twitter, SlideShare, and Facebook—help to publicize ReSAKSS activities, events, and information about the CAADP agenda. The ReSAKSS SlideShare page had 2,357 views during the same period. As of the end of June, ReSAKSS had 3,527 followers on Twitter and 3,693 likes on Facebook.

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 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, that is, PAAS teams. With the increasing recognition of AGRODEP as a major network of African experts, AGRODEP 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.

Some members of the PAAS Trade and Regional Integration (PAAS-TRI) thematic group are involved in the *Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor* (AATM). The AATM is an annual report that assesses long-term and emerging trends and drivers of Africa's trade performance in agricultural products at the global and regional levels. Four members of the PAAS-TRI group co-authored chapters in the 2019 volume of the AATM, which was released in September 2019 during the AGRF held in Accra, Ghana. In preparation for the 2020 AATM, five AGRODEP members participated in an authors' workshop held in Dakar, Senegal, on December 13, 2019. One of the five AGRODEP PAAS-TRI members

is serving as co-editor of the 2020 volume. The volume includes a topical chapter on informal cross-border trade in Africa and will address the potential impact of COVID-19, and associated border closings and trade restrictions, on African agricultural trade. The 2020 volume is a collaboration between IFPRI through AGRODEP and ReSAKSS, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ, and USAID.

PAAS-TRI is also involved in research on the potential impacts of the AfCFTA. In a study of the



impacts of Morocco's participation in the free trade area, the researchers are examining several scenarios including deeper integration with the main RECs in Africa as well as the impacts of choice of sensitive products in the negotiations. In analyzing the impacts of the AfCFTA in central African countries, the researchers developed a fiscal database to be able to assess the fiscal impacts under various closure rules for the public sector in these countries.

Related to the PAAS Agricultural Transformations and Investments theme (PAAS-ATI), AGRODEP members and their mentors 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. With funding from the German Center for Development Research (ZEF), under the second phase of the PARI project, two AGRODEP members completed cost-benefit analyses using an agent-based model of small-scale irrigation schemes in Niger and Mali. They co-authored a discussion paper on "Targeting Small-Scale Irrigation Investments Using Agent-Based Modeling: Case Studies in Mali and Niger," which was submitted to ZEF in April 2020. An AGRODEP member completed a project on the identification of infrastructure investment for rural development based on agricultural typology work developed in PARI Phase I and on GIS layers and satellite data on existing infrastructure. Three AGRODEP members engaged in modeling exercises to assess the investments and agricultural transformation requirements to achieve multiple economic goals (Malabo targets, SDGs, Agenda 2063) for Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, and Rwanda. Their research findings on African commitments for agricultural development goals and milestones were published as AGRODEP Working Papers no. 41 to no. 46 in March and April 2020.

Nine AGRODEP members were among the experts involved in supporting the development of Malabo-compliant National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) in nine central and southern African countries: Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Led by IFPRI/ReSAKSS

and supported by the GIZ, the team of experts had completed Status Assessment and Profile (SAP) reports and Malabo Goals and Milestones (MGM) reports for all nine countries and Policy and Program Opportunities (PPO) reports for eight countries by the end of 2019.

Seven AGRODEP members were variously involved in activities to support the CAADP BR in 2019. These activities included training of trainers and of country BR teams, technical support activities, regional validation exercises, and expert support for RECs in the preparation of country and regional reports.

Economic Models, Toolboxes, and Datasets

The AGRODEP library now includes 24 models (from IFPRI and other sources) and toolboxes as well as documentation in 17 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. A metadata table provides users with a concise view and assists them in choosing which model to use for different policy issues. It provides information on model classifications, main data requirements, temporal and spatial scale, model dynamics, market structure, and more. Links to model documentation and references are also provided. Another page with sample policy questions and answers to guide selection of models was added in May 2020.

In September 2018, AGRODEP began the process of making publicly available most of the economic models and toolboxes that were developed exclusively for AGRODEP

members during the first phase of the project. The first five models that have been made publicly available are: 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. There were more than 60 downloads of the codes for these AGRODEP models during the period July 2019 to June 2020. Over the same period, there were nearly 900 downloads of the model codes and more than 21,500 video views of the English and French videos from the AGRODEP GAMS Training Toolbox that was released in March 2015.

The MIRAGRODEP global computable general equilibrium (CGE) model continues to be customized to better represent the main features of African economies. For example, the current account equation has been rewritten and the demand system now consists of a three-stage nesting to better reflect the elasticities between broad categories of goods. A specific (linear) savings equation will be introduced in the model as well. This is particularly important when dealing with negative savings. The propensities to save have already been estimated econometrically for OECD countries and the dataset for

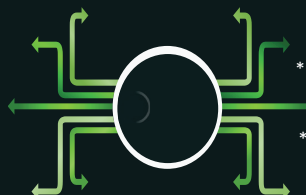
developing countries is being completed using various sources, particularly at the national level, as many missing values are available from international databases. These features are essential for modeling the potential impacts of regional integration, including the AfCFTA. The MIRAGRODEP model has been used in several recent assessments of the global repercussions and impacts on poverty and food security of COVID-19.

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

TECHNICAL RESOURCES

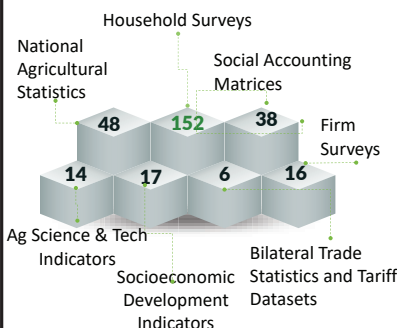
MODELS and TOOLBOXES

- *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
- *Value Chains Toolbox

DATASETS



PUBLICATIONS SERIES

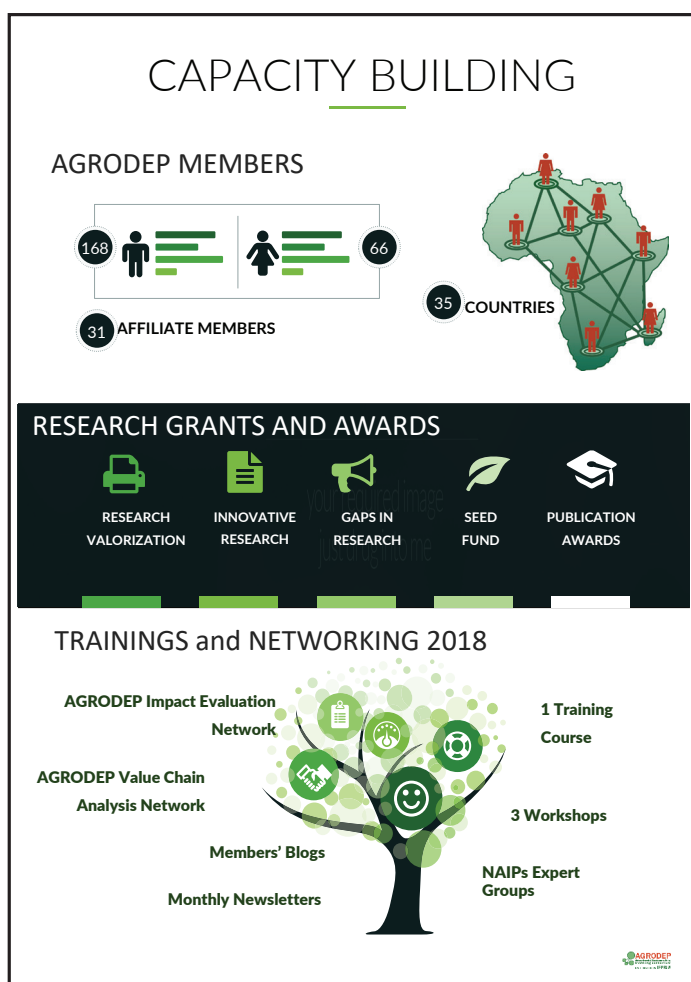


Africa. AGRODEP continues the data warehousing function by populating and updating its catalog with available datasets from various sources. These include 10 social accounting matrices (SAMs) that were developed by AGRODEP during the first phase of the project and were downloaded 52 times from July 2019 to June 2020. Metadata files are being developed for the different types of datasets that are available in the data portal. For 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 so on. Similarly, for household surveys, an Excel template was developed and will be filled with summary information to help users navigate different household survey datasets without having to open them each time.

The AGRODEP Toolbox on Methods for Updating and Balancing Social Accounting Matrices was released in October 2019 along with documentation in Technical Note no. 17 "A Comparative Analysis of Methods for Updating and Balancing Social Accounting Matrices." The technical note is available in French. The toolbox and accompanying note guide users through four methods for updating and balancing SAMs, including cross-entropy, ordinary least squares, Huber, and Hellinger methods, allowing for comparison. An example is given using Rwanda SAMs from 2006 and 2011. There have been 26 downloads of the toolbox from October 2019 to June 2020.

AGRODEP Membership

The seventh call for AGRODEP membership, which was completed in 2018, brought the number of AGRODEP members to 234 regular members from 36 African countries, of which 28 percent are female. Eligibility is limited to citizens of African countries who are 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 areas of trade policy analysis, value chain analysis, and agricultural technology and investments were encouraged to apply. Stronger consideration was given to



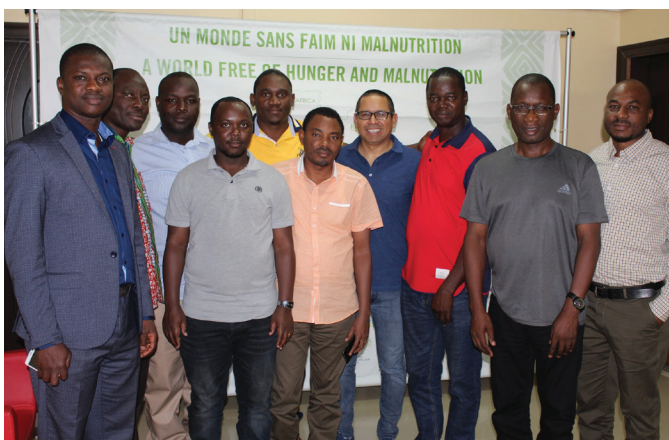
applicants from countries that have minimal or no representation in AGRODEP membership. The large pool of qualified members makes it possible to identify experts who can be positioned and equipped to lead the expansion of PAAS activities.

Sixty-eight percent of AGRODEP's members participated in a membership survey in December 2019. The survey was designed to update existing member profiles, including recent publications, projects, and awards, as well as collect information about their participation and interest in AGRODEP activities. The response rate was greater for recent members (85 percent for those who became members in 2018) than for earlier members (50 percent for members from 2010). Sixty-seven percent of the respondents have downloaded resources from the AGRODEP website in the last five years. Fifty-six percent have participated in AGRODEP activities in the last five years, and 93 percent of those who participated indicated that AGRODEP activities have been beneficial for their career. It should be noted that more recent members have had less opportunity to participate in AGRODEP events such as trainings, grants, and workshops because there have been fewer such AGRODEP activities in the last four years. In identifying the types of activities that they are interested in, 87 percent of the respondents indicated research consulting activities. The members were also asked to identify their areas of interest from among AGRODEP's PAAS thematic groups. The survey results are being used to guide development of future activities as well as improve identification of members being considered for research and policy analysis projects under AGRODEP's PAAS component.

Trainings and Workshops

AGRODEP organized a training course on Microeconometrics: Applications in Stata, which was held December 3–6, 2019, in Dakar, Senegal. Nine AGRODEP members participated in the course, which provided participants with up-to-date statistical and econometric techniques to analyze microeconomic data. A wide variety of microeconomic methods available in Stata were covered, including linear regression, instrumental-variables estimation, nonlinear models, panel data models, estimation of average treatment effects, simulations, and bootstrapping. Special emphasis was placed on the rationale and implementation of the methods and interpretation of results using different examples and applications.

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 or value chain analysis. AGRODEP



AGRODEP Training Course: Microeconometrics: Applications in Stata, December 3–6, 2019, Dakar, Senegal

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, which is disseminated electronically and posted on the AGRODEP website. The newsletter is designed to inform stakeholders about AGRODEP news and events, featured members, and publications. Currently on a bi-monthly schedule, the Consortium published six newsletters between July 2019 and June 2020. Other outreach publications include the AGRODEP Working Papers series, AGRODEP Technical Notes series, and AGRODEP Data Reports series.

AGRODEP released six new papers as Working Papers Nos. 41 to 46 in the AGRODEP Working Paper series. The papers address African Commitments for Agricultural Development Goals and Milestones in six African countries—Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Rwanda. Each is co-authored by an AGRODEP member and is the output of research conducted under the PARI project. Each paper investigates the progress and effects of working toward SDGs under CAADP and the Malabo Declaration as well as Agenda 2063 goals using CGE modeling and microsimulation. Each country has made some progress toward these goals but has room for improvement in terms of productivity and advancements in investment strategy.

AGRODEP's web portal continues to grow, providing new resources, news, and information to AGRODEP members and stakeholders. Between January 1, 2019, and June 30, 2020, the portal drew a total of 15,705 visits and 79,309 pageviews, with nearly 43 percent of visitors coming from Africa. AGRODEP's social media influence is also growing. AGRODEP is present on LinkedIn (238 members), Facebook (1,525 followers), and Twitter (1,357 followers). AGRODEP presentations and videos shared on the AGRODEP YouTube channel (913 subscribers) drew 38,777 views between January 2019 and end June 2020.

AGRODEP continues to rely on the modality of project management and governance groups that was set out in the previous phase of the project, including a small program Coordination Team, a Consortium Board (previously called Steering Committee), and a Technical Committee (previously called Scientific Advisory Board). While IFPRI remains in charge of overall coordination to ensure a smooth transition to an 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 has trimmed membership in the Consortium Board and adjusted it to include more policymakers and representatives of nonstate actor groups in line with the Consortium's expanded PAAS function. The Technical Committee continues to involve leading technical experts, but its membership has also been revisited to cover expertise in the new thematic areas targeted under the Malabo agenda.

The AGRODEP management team conducted a webinar on December 20, 2019, to welcome the members of the new AGRODEP Technical Committee and AGRODEP Consortium Board. The team presented an overview of the AGRODEP project, including a brief background of past and current activities, highlighting the recent involvement of several AGRODEP members in the 2019 Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor. Results from the membership survey were also summarized and discussed and the plans for 2020 were outlined.

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.

Malabo Montpellier Panel Reports

The Panel continues to publish two technical reports per year that seek to inform and guide policy choices to accelerate progress toward the ambitious goals of the AUC'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 translated into French.

In December 2019, the Panel published its fifth report, *Energized: Policy Innovations to Power the Transformation of Africa's Agriculture and Food System*. The report provides a framework for policy innovation and design, gives an overall picture, and focuses on what six African countries—Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, and Zambia—have done successfully in terms of institutional and policy innovation for energy expansion in support of agriculture and rural people. Although the use of energy—particularly renewable energies—in

Africa's agriculture sector is rather new, important lessons can be learned from policy innovations and successful interventions in several African countries. Their experience shows that access to energy has a transformative impact on the livelihoods of the rural poor, reducing the drudgery of their work and generating higher incomes. The report recommends that integrated approaches for energy strategies and policies for agriculture also address the synergies with health, the environment, and community development—such as the challenges of continued high biomass-based energy use. In addition, investments in technologies and in systems innovation to scale off-grid and mini-solutions are crucial alongside cross-border policies to ensure energy security. The report's country case studies provide practical examples and insights into what has worked, why, and how in terms of institutional and policy innovations and programmatic implementation. These lessons can serve as a roadmap for other African governments seeking to enhance the use of improved energy services in African agriculture and food systems.

In July 2020, the Panel published its sixth report, *Meat, Milk and More: Policy Innovations to Shepherd Inclusive and Sustainable Livestock Systems in Africa*. The report provides options for sustainably promoting growth in the livestock sector, drawing from what four African countries—Ethiopia, Mali, South Africa, and Uganda—have done successfully in terms of institutional and policy innovation as well as programmatic interventions. The report



Panel co-chairs Prof Joachim von Braun and Dr. Ousmane Badiane with H.E. Amie Fabureh, Minister of Agriculture of The Gambia. Banjul, December 2019

highlights several key recommendations, including the need for livestock sector policies and strategies to be developed jointly across ministries and supported through innovative financial mechanisms designed to specifically meet the needs of the different livestock systems, the seasonality of production, and the environment. It is also critical to have in place systems for technical and institutional innovations in the sector and regulations to spur interregional and international trade, while guaranteeing the health and safety of animals, producers, and consumers. To fully harness the opportunities of the sector, support must be given to women, young entrepreneurs, and small and medium-sized enterprises.



Participants at the 5th MaMo Forum, in Banjul, The Gambia. December 2019



H.E. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime at the MaMo Forum in Kigali, June 2019

The Malabo Montpellier Forum

The MaMo Forum provides a platform for informed dialogue and exchange among African policymakers at the highest level on African agriculture, nutrition, and food security. The Forum seeks to create a space for busy executives to exchange directly on issues of strategic importance in a context that is free from domestic pressures. The Forum meets twice per year in different African countries to facilitate dialogue and exchange among high-level decision-makers.

Between July 2019 and July 2020, the Forum met twice: in December 2019, hosted by the Government of The Gambia in Banjul, and in July 2020, virtually, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Each of these high-level, invitation-only Forums brought together about 40 participants, including senior representatives of African governments at ministerial or permanent secretary level, partners from African regional institutions, development partners, and members of the Panel.

Since July 2019, the Panel has been actively participating in and hosting a wide array of events, workshops, and meetings to disseminate the findings of its reports and to engage in conversations pertaining to agricultural growth and transformation in Africa.

2019

- **3 July, Brussels, Belgium:** Panel member Sir Gordon Conway spoke at the Brussels Briefing on "The Land-Water-Energy Nexus and the Sustainability of the Food System," presenting the findings of the Panel's *Water-Wise* report.
- **3–6 September, Accra, Ghana:** Plenary and side event participation in the AGRF to present the findings of the Panel's *Byte by Byte* report.
- **23–26 September, Abuja, Nigeria:** Hosted an organized symposium titled "Smart Value Chains: Policy Innovation for Transforming Africa's Food System" at the AAAE conference with Panel co-chair Dr. Ousmane Badiane and Panel member Prof. Muhammadou Kah.
- **18 September, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia:** Workshop co-organized with and at the Islamic Development Bank to present the Panel's work, with Dr. Ousmane Badiane and Prof. Muhammadou Kah.
- **14 October, Bonn, Germany:** Focus group meeting on the Panel's report *Energized: Policy Innovations to Power the Transformation of Africa's Agriculture and Food System*. The Panel organized a one-day focus group meeting that brought together the Panel's research team, Panel co-chairs Dr. Ousmane Badiane and Prof. Joachim von Braun, Panel member Dr. Ashok Gulati, and experts from IFPRI and the University of Bonn.
- **1–10 November, Berlin, Germany:** Dr. Ousmane Badiane spoke on "Urban Circular

Food: On the Future of Urban Nutrition" at the Berlin Science Week.

- **20–23 November, Budapest, Hungary:** Prof. Sheryl Hendriks presented a paper on the "Ethical Conduct of Science" at the World Science Forum, and used the MaMo Panel as an example of how policy advice can be kept ethical.
- **22–24 November, Dakar, Senegal:** Conference on Climate Change and Food Security in West Africa co-hosted by Prof. Joachim von Braun and University of Bonn, with the Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Senegal, and the West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL).
- **26 November, Washington, DC, USA:** Policy seminar "Transforming Africa's Food System with Digital Technologies" at IFPRI with Panel co-chair Dr. Ousmane Badiane, Panel member Dr. Debisi Araba, and Panel program head Dr. Katrin Glatzel.
- **26–29 November, Antananarivo, Madagascar:** "Symposium 8: From Feeding People to Nourishing People" organized by the Royal Academy of Engineering and chaired by Panel member Prof. Noble Banadda.
- **14 December, Marrakech, Morocco:** Parallel side event at Atlantic Dialogues, "Agriculture, Irrigation and Energy" with Panel members Dr. Debisi Araba as moderator and Prof. Muhammadou Kah as speaker.

2020

- **9–10 March, Abuja, Nigeria:** Panel member Dr. Debisi Araba represented the Panel at the African Economic Research Consortium Senior Policy Seminar, where he presented the findings of the Panel's report *Nourished: How Africa Can Build a Future Free from Hunger & Malnutrition*.

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) is available in French and English and provides access to the Panel's resources (reports, country case studies, infographics), news coverage, and blogs. The Panel's social media influence has been growing. MaMo is present on LinkedIn (177 followers), Facebook (6,068 followers), and Twitter (28,606 followers), and its presentations and videos are shared on SlideShare and its YouTube channel. The Panel also initiated a webinar series in December 2018 and hosts on average two webinars per quarter. The webinars provide an open discussion platform on thematic areas covered by the Panel's reports that gives the floor to country



Policy seminar "Transforming Africa's Food System with Digital Technologies" at IFPRI Washington DC, November 2019

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 work the best in their countries. The webinar series' objective is to extend the reach of the MaMo network to a much wider audience than the Forum and the Panel events. The webinars enable an online conversation among peers and audiences interested in African agriculture, nutrition, and food security. Between July 2019 and June 2020, the Panel hosted the following webinars:

- **12 July 2019:** How is Rwanda transforming its agriculture value chains thanks to mechanization? Alain Nzeyimana, Agricultural Mechanization Specialist, Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board
- **22 November 2019:** Technologies digitales au service de l'agriculture—cas du Sénégal. Seth Sall, Head of Digital Economies and Partnership Division at the Ministry of Telecommunications in Senegal
- **31 March 2020:** Why increasing the role of renewable energy mini-grids is essential to transforming agricultural productivity and food security in Africa. Prof. Nuhu Hatibu, Regional Head (Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda), Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA); Dr. Roberto Ridolfi, Assistant-Director-General FAO; in partnership with PowerForAll
- **5 May 2020:** Togo's experience in irrigation development. Mr. Daoudo

Salifou, Director at the Ministry of Agriculture, Togo

- **4 June 2020:** Are digital technologies the answer to food system transformation in Africa during COVID-19? Lessons from Kenya. Dr. Debisi Araba, Malabo Montpellier Panel member and Managing Director of the AGRF; Ms. Peris Bosire, Co-founder Farm Drive



Furthermore, between July 2019 and June 2020, the Panel received more than 70 mentions in the media, including television and radio interviews, print press, and online. The MaMo Panel also maintains its own blog (www.mamopanel.org/news/blog/) and published 10 blog posts during that same period.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

ReSAKSS

For the remainder of 2020, ReSAKSS will provide technical support to AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, RECs, and countries to review and draw lessons from second BR process. As the technical

leader or co-leader of BR Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for Malabo themes 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, ReSAKSS will work with other TWG members to constructively critique the second BR process, indicators, and methods in order to improve the next BR. ReSAKSS will provide technical support to countries as they begin preparations for the third BR. In addition, ReSAKSS will continue its efforts to support the dissemination of the second BR results at country and regional levels by working collaboratively with countries and RECs to finalize the production of country, regional, and thematic BR briefs.

ReSAKSS will evaluate the impacts of and policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic among vulnerable communities in Africa. Specifically, ReSAKSS will (1) assess the impact of COVID-19 on agricultural production systems; (2) identify COVID-19 vulnerability hot spots for monitoring and early intervention; (3) track and disseminate real-time information on food price changes due to COVID-19; (4) monitor policy responses to COVID-19 at the community level; and (5) establish an interactive portal to provide access to COVID-19 data, analytics, and training. ReSAKSS will disseminate its findings through regular newsletters, bulletins, webinars, and podcasts.

ReSAKSS will finalize the production and publication of the 2020 ATOR, which includes tracking the expanded set of CAADP core indicators. The 2020 ATOR examines the role of policies in sustaining Africa's agri-food system transformation. ReSAKSS will also initiate work on the 2021 ATOR on a topic to be determined in consultation with CAADP stakeholders. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 ATOR will be launched virtually in November.

During the remainder of 2020, ReSAKSS nodes will continue to provide technical support for the operationalization and strengthening of existing country SAKSS platforms. For the countries that have already launched their eAtlases, ReSAKSS will provide technical support and training to help the countries utilize and manage these tools. ReSAKSS will also complete the development of new country eAtlases for Angola, Cabo Verde, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

AGRODEP

During the remaining months of 2020, under the Policy Analysis and Advisory Services component, AGRODEP intends to continue to promote the PAAS Trade and Regional Integration (PAAS-TRI) expert group and the AfCFTA Task Force by pursuing collaboration and support from stakeholder agencies. Five AGRODEP members are currently collaborating with IFPRI staff on the 2020 volume of the *Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor*. Another opportunity for collaboration is with IFPRI's Food Security Portal (FSP), which is engaging with African researchers on collection of price data related to COVID-19, evaluation of research tools and e-learning courses, and policy dialogues on topics of regional interest. Under the Technical Resources component, AGRODEP will continue with customization of existing AGRODEP models such as the MIRAGRODEP global CGE model and the AGRODEP spatial equilibrium model. AGRODEP will also release an agricultural trade database for Africa and toolboxes on the computation of regional trade integration. Under the Capacity Building and Outreach component, AGRODEP will conduct a semi-annual membership survey designed to improve the identification of AGRODEP experts for various research projects. The Affiliate Membership program of AGRODEP will be strengthened with regular outreach to

and evaluation of applicants. AGRODEP will also organize one or two training courses that are either aligned with the PAAS thematic activities, about current AGRODEP models and toolboxes, or about economic tools and techniques.

MaMo Panel

Although the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic means that in-person events and conference are not taking place, the Panel is planning to virtually engage in a number of events:

- A further 3 webinars are scheduled between August and December 2020.
- **8–11 September 2020:** African Green Revolution Forum, side event and symposium participation.
- **12–16 October 2020:** Borlaug Dialogue on “Building Resilience Today for Improved Global Food Systems Tomorrow,” with participation of Panel members in symposia.
- **December 2020:** 7th Malabo Montpellier Panel Forum.

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

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.

From January 2006 to June 2020, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) coordinated the work of ReSAKSS. Starting in July 2020, the work of ReSAKSS-AW is coordinated by AKADEMIYA2063 under a governance structure that is chaired by the African Union Commission and the African Union Development Agency—NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD). 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, policymakers (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 AKADEMIYA2063; International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); 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.

Between January 2017 and July 2020, the MaMo Panel was facilitated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Since July 1, 2020, it is led by AKADEMIYA2063. The collaboration with Imperial College London and ZEF at the University of Bonn remains unchanged. The Panel is co-chaired by Dr. Ousmane Badiane (Executive Chairman, AKADEMIYA2063) 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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