



PANAP

Network for the economic analysis of policies

Pan African Network for the economic Analysis of Policies

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Potential Effects of the AfCFTA on African agri-food sectors



- Assessment of economic effects of AfCFTA on the continent, regions and countries with focus on the agri-food sector and food security.
- Economy-wide (continental, regional and national) impacts of trade liberalization, sectoral transmission of sector-specific policies for sectors and regions.
- Tariff scenarios to inform government decision about sensitive products.
- Model chain to allow covering all spatial level.
- Cooperation JRC - ARBE (AUC Dpt. of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment) FARA - PANAP



Preliminary Conclusions

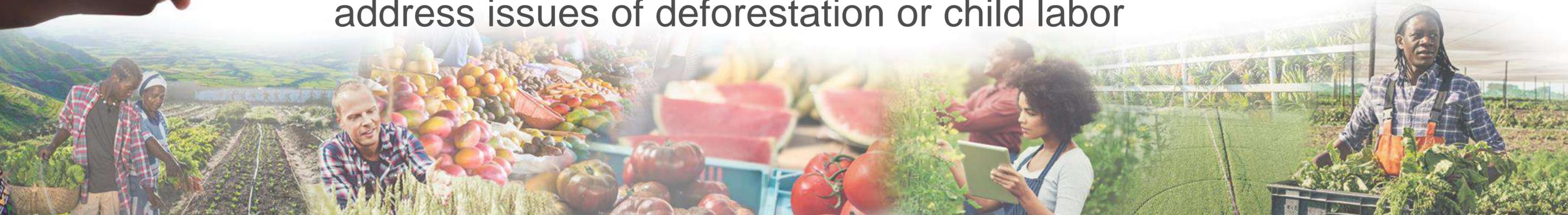
- Overall effects are positive on food security.
- Production will tend to be more concentrated, which might require increased monitoring of vulnerabilities
- Joint effort to provide AU and member states with sensible policy recommendations.



Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

Economic impacts of sustainable cocoa initiative

- Within PANAP, a series of activities have been organized or are planned to support the implementation of the Sustainable Cocoa initiative
- A first economic evaluation of the impacts of the price premium for cocoa (Living Income Differential) has been conducted
- A survey to 1,700 cocoa farmers was carried on to collect data on farming systems and assess their economic and environmental sustainability
- Further evaluation of the impacts of the initiative are planned to address issues of deforestation or child labor



Kenya

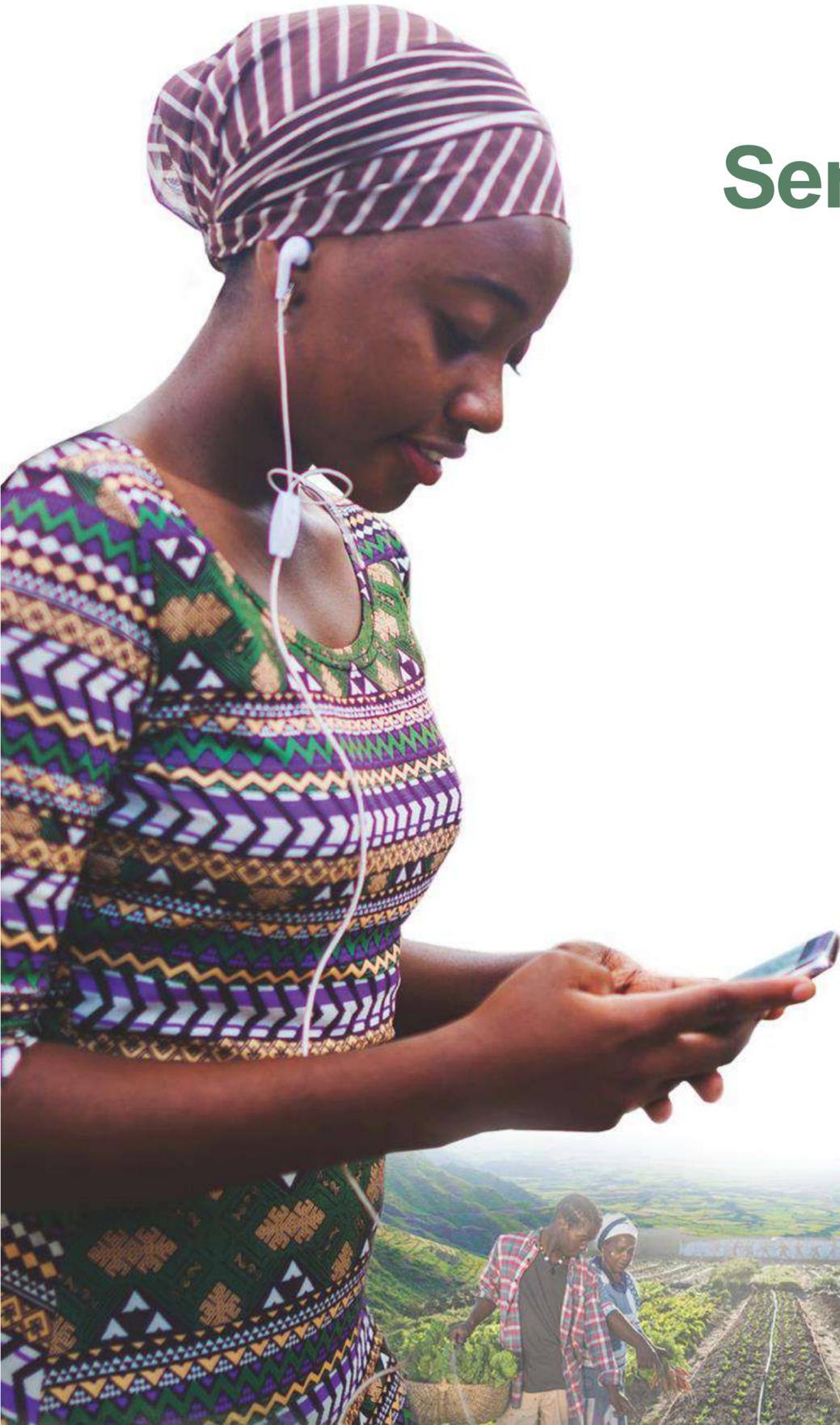
COVID-19 impacts and economic recovery

- Simulation model exercise (cooperation JRC-KIPPRA - Kenyan Institute for Public Policy Research) to analyse impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition in Kenya
- April-June 2020 lockdown could lead to 5.6% reduction in GDP
- General employment would drop by 11.9% in annual terms.
- Aggregate exports demand would reduce by 8.1% together
- Export demand+ decrease in remittances, lead to a depreciation of the Kshs - price increase of imported commodities. Under higher prices, imports would decline by 11.6%, while food crops imports would reduce by even more.



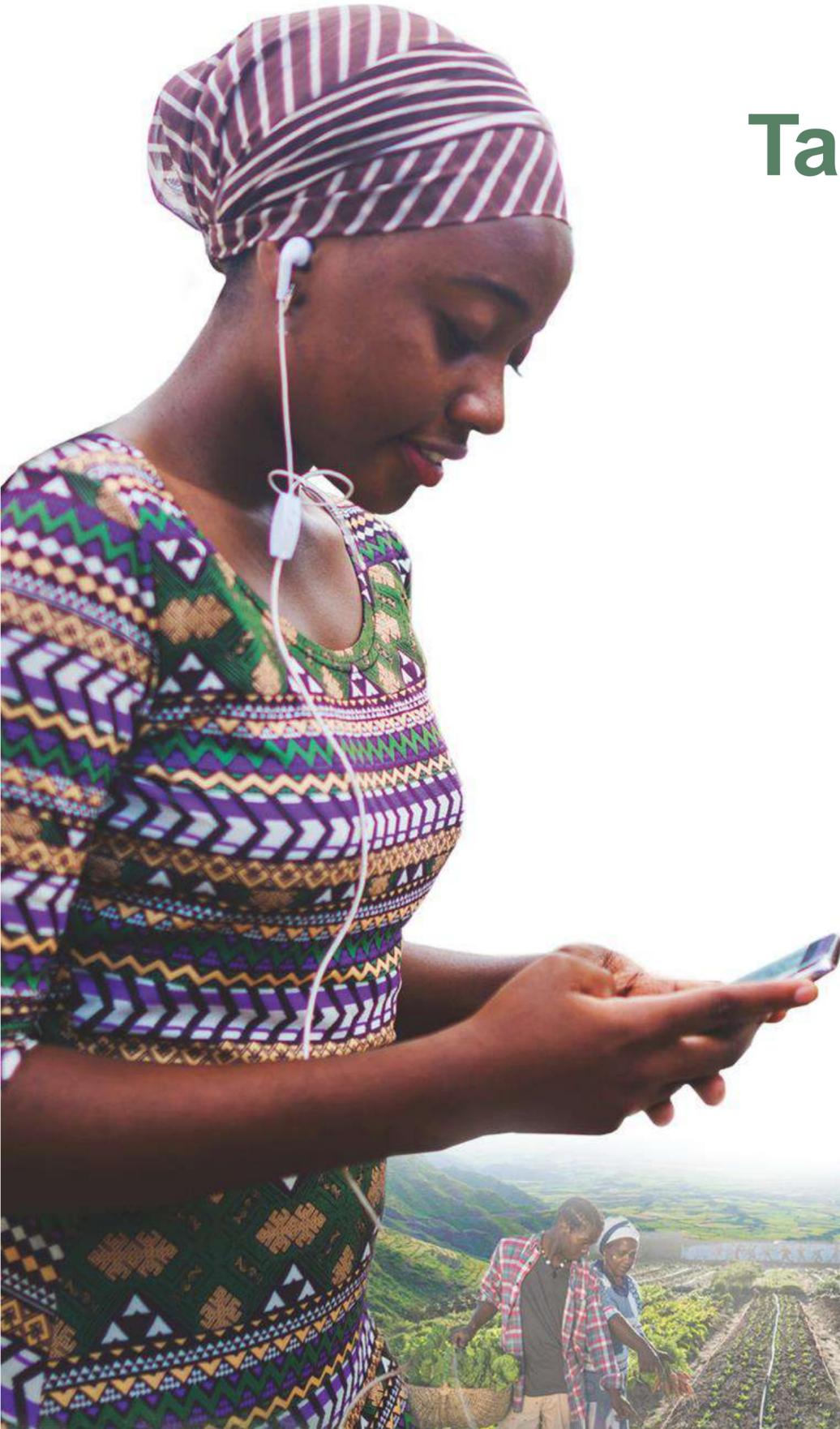
Senegal

- In 2008, the Senegalese government launched an Input Subsidy Programme (ISP) to enhance farmer's access to agricultural inputs
- The budget gradually increased from 7 million to 76 million euros in 2018
- The ISP covers improved seeds and fertilizer. More recently, agricultural equipment is also concerned. The average subsidy rate is 50%
- Within PANAP and with EU Delegation and the MoA, an ex-post assessment of the ISP has been launched, to assess:
 - Impacts of the programme on farm performance
 - Analysis of the preferences of farmers for different designs of the ISP



Tanzania

- Produce cess (= tax) is a levy charged by Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to traders on the value of marketed agricultural production.
- Since 2017, produce cess is set to a maximum of 3% for all crops
- The Government plan to undertake a cess reform; Several reform options are under discussion
- The model FSSIM-Dev (Farm System Simulator for Developing economies) was used to simulate the effects of some of these reform options on the Government tax revenue as well as on crop mix, production, household consumption, farm income, and poverty gap



Niger

Capacity building and policy impact analysis

- Since 2016, PANAP has organized trainings with officials and researcher to strengthen the local capacity in modelling agricultural policies
- First report on Small Irrigation program published in 2019
- Ongoing project with a group of experts to assess the impacts of Climate Smart Innovations and construction of large dam on the Niger River
- Ongoing project to analyze the effect of governance on productivity in large irrigation perimeters





Nigeria



Real-time tracking of staple food prices during COVID pandemic

- Since 2018, PANAP explores spatial and temporal variations of staple food prices in Nigeria in real-time applying a smartphone-based crowdsourcing model (“citizen data”)
- A first study during the COVID outbreak showed for maize and rice 25% and 44% higher prices than in the same period in 2019. Both urban and rural areas were affected.
- Further evaluation of the impacts are planned to address issues of food affordability and market functioning as more information becomes available (including expanding the areas of data collection and commodities)



PANAP website

<https://datam.jrc.ec.europa.eu/datam/area/PANAP>



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PANAP network



- Home
- Data and dashboards (12)
- News (22)
- Publications (31)
- Models (3)
- Partners (19)
- Launch
- Events
- Documents

- EXTERNAL KEY WEBSITES
- International organizations (1)
 - Knowledge platforms (2)
 - Policy pages (2)

Home

Under the aegis of the African Union (AU) - European Union (EU) partnership, this network of academic/research and institutional partners develops research on agro-economics and policy issues.

PANAP aims to strengthen the liaison between researchers/scientists and policymakers in Africa, and to stimulate their cooperation on selected topics linked to policy priorities that reinforce the stability of African agriculture and food sectors.

Access the PANAP navigator:



Coordinating Organizations



