

2014 ReSAKSS Annual Conference

Addis Ababa · Ethiopia · 8-10 October

PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL TRADE TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE



The Joint Sector Review Experience and Scaling up in Southern Africa

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ReSAKSS

Africa Wide

Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

FACILITATED BY IFPRI | A PROGRAM IN SUPPORT OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

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Southern Africa

Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

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Mutual Accountability

- Mutual accountability (MA) is a process by which two or more parties hold one another accountable for the commitments they have voluntarily made to one another
- It is a core principle of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)
- A mutual accountability framework (MAF) for CAADP was developed by NCPA in 2011 to guide mutual accountability processes at continental, regional and country levels



Principles of Mutual Accountability

- A shared vision or agenda among the cooperating parties
- Common objectives and strategies aimed at achieving the vision
- **Jointly agreed performance indicators** based on mutually agreed performance criteria
- Genuine dialogue and debate process based on consent, common values and trust



Elements of an Effective Mutual Accountability Process

- Evidence-based: need technical credibility to minimize biases
- Ownership: all concerned stakeholders need to be involved from the start
- Debate: open and transparent discussions
- Behavior change – towards better performance outcomes based on evidence, ownership and debate



What is a Joint Sector Review (JSR)?

- A joint sector review (JSR) is one way of operationalizing the mutual accountability framework at country level
- The JSR process creates a platform to:
 - assess the **performance and results** of the agriculture sector
 - assist governments in setting sector policy and priorities
 - assess **how well state and non state actors have implemented pledges and commitments (laid out in NAIPs, and other agreements)**



Principles of a Joint Sector Review

- National ownership and leadership
- Relevance to NAIP or cooperation agreement
- Inclusive participation
- Commitment to results by all participants
- Impartiality and evidence-based
- Enhance national planning
- Sensitivity to gender
- Learning experience



Purpose and benefits of the Joint Sector Review

- The primary purpose of a JSR is to determine and evaluate observed **results of sector performance and their comparison with the intended results** or targets
- Therefore, the JSR:
 - allows diverse stakeholders to get insights into and influence overall policies and priorities of the sector
 - serves as a management and policy support tool for inclusive stakeholder planning, programming, budget preparation and execution, monitoring and evaluation, and overall development of the sector



JSR content, scope, data and methods

- Content of JSR and scope depends on cooperation agreement
- Cooperation agreements (CAADP compact, NAIP, GAFSP agreements, New Alliance Framework, etc.)
- Five main areas to review:
 - development results/outcomes (income, food security, resilience, etc)
 - agricultural sector performance (productivity, trade)
 - financial and non-financial resources (public and private)
 - policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes
 - linkages, enabling environment, and assumptions
- Detailed data on different variables, measured at different levels and over many years
- Multiple methods based on: SCP against mutually-agreed actions, targets and milestones; and analysis of SWOTs



Best Practices for a Joint Sector Review

- **Set up a JSR steering committee chaired by Ministry of Agriculture**
- **Establish JSR secretariat**
- **Develop terms of reference for the JSR**
- **Mobilize resources**
- **Constitute review team**
- **Undertake technical studies**
- **Organize review and dialogue**
- **Draw an action plan to implement the recommendations from the JSR**



JSR Assessment in Mozambique and Malawi

Objectives of the Assessment

- To evaluate the policy and institutional environment within which the NAIPs were being implemented.
- To examine the progress made toward achieving NAIP's key target outcomes and thus create baselines for future reviews.
- To assess the adequacy of existing processes to effectively carry out such review in the future and identify actions to remedy eventual weaknesses



ReSAKSS, the AU and the NEPAD have been Leading this work in the region

JSR review process in Mozambique

The Joint Sector Review process was launched in Maputo on 29th August 2013.

The MINAG/DE, IFPRI, MSU, ReSAKSS-SA, MoZAKSS members and other stakeholders have finalized a JSR assessment report aimed at informing the JSR process in Mozambique.

G8/New Alliance reporting

Joint Sector Review Process in Malawi

ReSAKSS-SA in collaboration with the AUC NEPAD, and COMESA and the Ministry of Agriculture has finalized and validated JSR report at a workshop in Lilongwe in April 2014

G8/New Alliance reporting



Lessons learned in JSR Assessment

- 1. Leadership at continental level by AUC/NPCA to the process plays key role.**
- 2. Political ownership/leadership by Ministry of Agriculture is key.**
- 3. Technical leadership and buy-in are important. Technical people need to see value in it and provide support.**
- 4. Inclusivity is important**
- 5. Consultativeness is also important**



Outcomes of JSR

- **Appears in Malawi the JSRs are being done differently now following the assessment recommendations**
- **Results from the JSR assessment reports used in compiling the New Alliance report for 2013-2014**



Future Plan for JSRs

- 1. Implementation of action plans by initial seven countries**
- 2. Rolling JSR to next set of countries through a process lead by AUC/NPCA**
- 3. Continued technical support by IFPRI/ReSAKSS to the initial seven countries and next set of countries**



Going forward

M&E at country levels

Strategic analysis at Regional and country levels

Knowledge management at regional and country level

Capacity building in M&E and policy analysis at regional and country level as identified in CNAs studies

Strengthening and establishment of SAKSS nodes in other countries

Enhance partnership with ReNAPRI, AGRA and Universities

Continue taking a facilitating role in Joint sector Reviews with AUC/NEPAD in the Southern Africa

E-atlas in Malawi and Mozambique

ReSAKSS-SA
plans to
engage in: