Promoting Mutual Accountability through Strengthened Agricultural Joint Sector Reviews

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Why a CAADP Mutual Accountability?

- Increasing mutual accountability is getting more attention at global, regional, national levels;

- Mutual accountability is intrinsic to the CAADP agenda as reflected in the core principles that guide the delivery of the CAADP: transparency and accountability, inclusiveness and collective responsibility, driven by peer pressure and incentives and commitment to results and long term impact.

- Based on common understanding of MAF principles, AUC-NPCA were mandated during the 5th CAADP PP to put in place a mechanism that holds accountable all stakeholders (AU, DPs, countries ...etc.) on commitments made to the CAADP agenda.
Why a CAADP Mutual Accountability contd.

- Building from the Sustaining the CAADP Momentum, call has been made to focus on performance, results and impact

- A key component of delivering these Results and Impact will be a stronger Mutual Accountability

- With increasing commitments made to the CAADP agenda, it is critical that resources are delivered and used effectively.

- Hence, the MAF presents a cost effective mechanism that will ensure mutual review and dialogue among all stakeholders based on evidence generated by the M&E system.

- Ultimately, the processes and outputs of the MAF will inform both technical and political decision making processes at different levels.
MAF and Joint Sector Review

- Mutual Accountability will be pursued at Continental, Regional and National Levels

- At continental and regional levels, mutual accountability will be defined through a CAADP Partnership Framework Agreement. This will help to jointly review agreed actions and commitments at these levels.

- At country level, the word “Mutual” will be defined to reflect the Joint and then Sector Review

- So Joint Sector Reviews will be instituted at country level to strengthen mutual accountability.
Implementing MAF through Joint Sector Reviews in Agricultural Sector

- To facilitate the mutual accountability process, the CAADP MAF was developed (AUC-NPCA 2011).

- A key instrument for promoting mutual accountability is the Joint Sector Review (JSR), which is a set of guidelines developed to assist country stakeholders to develop and implement it (CAADP MA-M&E JAG 2012).

- JSRs provide a platform to assess the performance and results of the agriculture sector and in turn assist governments in setting sector policy and priorities.
Identifying what the mutually-agreed milestones and targets is fundamental in the JSR process or in any mutual accountability process
Mutually agreed milestones;

- In the CAADP process, such mutually-agreed milestones and targets are expected to be articulated in documents such as
  - The Compacts,
  - CAADP-based NAIPs including
    - New Alliance Cooperation Frameworks.
    - The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) project appraisal documents,
    - Grow Africa business letters of Intent
    - other CAADP-related initiatives
How Does the National Ag & FSIP fit with Mutual Accountability?

- The NAFSIP, including policy & actions, is the guiding document for the collective actions necessary to end poverty and hunger

- A country M&E and MAF is developed to monitor and track commitments in NAFSIP

- Stakeholders make commitments to the actions in support of the NAFSIPs, and agree to be held Mutually Accountable for those actions as well as joint impact on poverty and hunger
Contents of Cooperation agreements which are focus areas of JSRs include one or combination of the following mutually agreed milestones

- development results such as income growth, poverty and hunger reduction, food and nutrition security, etc.;
- overall agricultural sector growth target, with specific subsector and commodity targets;
- required financial and non-financial resources;
- policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes; and
- linkages (including pathways to achieve the development results), enabling environment and assumptions.
5 Major JSRs Components that will promote MA – in line with NAFSIPs

1. Public Expenditure Review

2. Public Policy Review

3. Donor Expenditure Review

4. Private Sector Review and Report

5. Civil Society Review and Report
JSRs should be inclusive to:

- allow diverse stakeholders to get insights into and influence overall policies and priorities of the sector
- serve as a management and policy support tool for inclusive stakeholder planning, programming, budget
- lead to preparation and execution, monitoring and evaluation, and overall development of the sector
Strengthening Joint Sector Reviews

- JSRs in the agriculture sector are not new in the continent. Several countries (e.g. Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) already conduct JSRs on a regular basis.

- However, for such existing JSRs to be more effective as a mutual accountability tool and in making evidenced-based policies and investments in the sector, they will need considerable strengthening in terms of design, data and analysis, transparency, and stakeholder inclusion.

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Joint sector reviews need to follow set of principles including:

- 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
How do we see JSRs in 2014 & beyond

- Africa Leaders (HoSG) have already called for instituting strong accountability Systems

- The G8 leaders and in Partnership with Africa Leaders further called and launched a process to strengthen accountability and transparency of commitments

- In January 2014 Summit, Leaders will launch a consultative process on key instruments including the CAADP Results Framework – associated accountability systems JSRs
  - 6-7 Feb. 2014 Meeting of AgDWG & Permenent Secretaries to internalise the next decade requirements including JSRs
  - 10th CAADP PP testing continental JSR mechanisms and MA
  - End of March Joint Ministerial (Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Infrastructure)
  - At the July 2014 Summit, HoS&G will commit to stronger systems for accountability

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Initially,

- We are starting with initial 5 countries as pilots

- Mozambique, Rwanda, Ghana, Tanzania, ........?

- The Plan is to expand the JSR into the 34+ countries and others as they integrate CAADP agenda.

- As AUC and NPCA, we expect to continue the partnership (AUC, NEPAD Agency, ReSASS) – in fielding joint teams to countries in launching the JSRs
Mutual Accountability Takeaways

- MA is a joint effort by all stakeholders
- MA coordinates actions via the NAFSIPs, to accelerate reductions in hunger and poverty
- MA is implemented through a strengthened JSR process
- Stakeholders make voluntary commitments to the NAFSIPs via inclusive and transparent processes
- The strengthened JSR assess commitments and impact, to improve the effectiveness of collective action to end hunger and poverty in Africa.
Thank You