



# **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 5<sup>th</sup> 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



# 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.**



## **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 & Permanent Secretaries to internalise the next decade requirements including JSRs
  - 10<sup>th</sup> 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



# 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