

# 2014 ReSAKSS Annual Conference

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**PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL TRADE TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE**



## The JSR Experience and Scaling Up in ECA



ReSAKSS Africa Wide  
Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

FACILITATED BY IFPRI  A PROGRAM IN SUPPORT OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION



# What is Mutual Accountability?

- A process by which two or more parties hold one another accountable for the commitments they have voluntarily made to one another
- Mutual Accountability (MA) is a core principle of CAADP
- A mutual accountability framework (MAF) for CAADP was developed by NCPA in 2011 to guide MA 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



# What is a Joint Sector Review (JSR)?

- JSR is one way of operationalizing the MAF at country level
- The JSR process creates a platform to:
  - assess the performance and results of the agriculture sector
  - assist governments to assess effectiveness of sector policies and strategies
  - assess how well state and non state actors have implemented pledges and commitments (laid out in CAADP compacts, NAIPs, and other agreements)
  - guide decisions to continue with or make adjustments in implementation of NAIP or agreement



## Principles of JSR

- 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 JSR

- Main purpose is to determine and evaluate observed results of sector performance and compare with:
  - intended results; or
  - targets in NAIP or agreement
- 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



## What to monitor? Five main areas

- Development results e.g. income growth, poverty and hunger reduction, food and nutrition security
- Overall agricultural sector growth targets, with specific subsector and commodity targets
- Required financial and non-financial resources to effectively implement the cooperation agreement
- Policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes
- Linkages (pathways to achieve the development results), enabling environment, and assumptions



## Content, scope, data and methods of a JSR

- Content of JSR and scope depends on cooperation agreement
- Cooperation agreements (CAADP compact, NAIP, GAFSP agreements, New Alliance cooperation framework, etc.)
- Five main areas to review as above:
- Need detailed data on different variables, measured at different levels and over many years
- Multiple methods guided by mutually-agreed actions, targets and milestones; and analysis of SWOTs





## Outputs required for the JSR

- Public Expenditure Review—government commitments, expenditures and alignment
- Donor Expenditure Review—commitments, disbursements, and alignment
- Civil Society Scorecard—commitments and alignment
- Private Sector Scorecard—commitments and investments



## Outputs required for the JSR

- Policy Implementation Report—state and non-state actors
- Agriculture Sector Performance Review
- Impact Scorecard—progress and impact on poverty and hunger reduction, food and nutrition security



# Building Blocks of 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 (human and financial)
- Constitute review team
- Undertake technical studies
- Organize review and dialogue
- Draw implementation and follow-up plan for the recommendations from the JSR



# Assessment of JSR Processes in Ethiopia and Tanzania



## AUC-led Process

- Agreement between Ethiopia, Tanzania and five other countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, and Senegal) to pilot
- Process led by Policy/Planning/Programming Directorates
- IFPRI/ReSAKSS provided technical support by through JSR focal persons in the countries
- Country level experts engaged



## Approach

- Examined previous review and consultative processes in these countries - the stakeholders involved and their roles
- Reviews of earlier review reports
- Supplemented with information collected from stakeholders: key informant interviews; a data collection template; consultative and validation workshops;
- Identified gaps in the review processes, possible improvements that could be made and developed stakeholder-specific action plans

# Assessment of Ethiopia and Tanzania

<b>JSR principle</b>	<b>Finding</b>	<b>Remarks/recommendations</b>
National ownership and leadership	PIF review in Ethiopia; and ASR/PER review in Tanzania. Strong ownership by governments and DPs; not so NSAs	Maintain strong ownership by Governments and DPs, but need to build ownership by NSAs; Improve resource mobilization
Relevance to NAIP or cooperation agreement; comprehensive in coverage	Relevance to PIF and ASDP, but in some cases, other initiatives/programs not included	Maintain practice but expand coverage to cover all initiatives under one comprehensive review
Inclusive participation	Government and DPs engagement is strong but other actors less involved	Enhance involvement of non-state actors, including private sector in the process; Develop practical mechanisms to do this
Commitment to results by all participants	Very strong among Government and DPs	Non-state actors and private sector to also make commitments; in Tanzania NSAs willing to contribute resources to the MA processes

# Assessment of Ethiopia and Tanzania

<b>JSR principle</b>	<b>Finding</b>	<b>Remarks/recommendations</b>
Impartiality and evidence-based;	Considerable scope exists to enhance use of objective analysis	Strengthen data collection, management and analysis, Enhance analytical capacity; involve local institutions; prepare all required reports; allow sufficient time for analysis and review
Enhance national planning	Results are used to inform planning; but limited capacity to utilize results fully	Enhance capacity of actors to implement and follow up on implementation of recommendations; develop a robust mechanism for follow up
Sensitivity to gender	Women and youth not adequately engaged	Strengthen capacity of women and youth interest groups to engage in the processes
Learning experience	Sharing in-country conducted through retreats and broad forums; less sharing at regional/continental level	Participate in regional and continental level forums to share and learn from other countries





## ReSAKSS Support for Strong JSR

- Establishment of Country SAKSS
  - Enhance data collection, management and analysis
  - Knowledge management and sharing
  - Capacity enhancement
- Analytical support for technical studies
  - E.g. Public expenditure reviews
- Sharing JSR tools and experiences with other countries



**THANK YOU**

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