

2014 ReSAKSS Annual Conference

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PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL TRADE TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE



Efforts to Strengthen MA Through Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews

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FACILITATED BY IFPRI  A PROGRAM IN SUPPORT OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION



Presentation outline

- 1. The need for mutual accountability**
- 2. Purpose of JSRs**
- 3. Principles of JSRs**
- 4. AUC-led JSR process**
- 5. JSR status in countries**
- 6. JSR Best Practices**
- 7. Lessons learned**
- 8. Outcomes of JSR**
- 9. Future Plans**



What is Mutual Accountability?

- Mutual accountability is 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 the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), upheld by Malabo Declaration
- 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**



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 NAFSIPs, and other agreements)**



Principles of a Joint Sector Review

- **National ownership and leadership**
- **Relevance to NAFSIP or cooperation agreement**
- **Inclusive participation**
- **Impartiality and evidence-based**
- **Commitment to results by all participants**
- **Enhance national planning and programming**
- **Sensitivity to gender**
- **Provide a platform for learning**



JSR content, scope, data and methods

- Content and scope depends on cooperation agreement
- Cooperation agreements (CAADP compact, NAFSIP, GAFSP, New Alliance, 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**



AUC-led Process to Strengthen JSRs

- **AUC initiated process with letters AUC to the seven countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania)**
- **Technical support provided by IFPRI/ReSAKSS through JSR focal persons in the countries**
- **Consultants by ReSAKSS were recruited at country level**
- **AfricaLead II provided logistical support in-country**
- **National validation workshops were held in each of the seven countries and gaps identified**
- **Action plans developed based on recommendations from national JSR validation workshops**



JSR Assessment Status

- JSR assessments are complete and AUC will make them available after receiving them from the 7 countries
- Countries implementing action plans developed during national validation workshops
- [..\..\..\Users\gbahiigwa\Desktop\Malawi JSR Assessment \(1\).pdf](#)



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. Technical support by IFPRI/ReSAKSS very important for the start, later to country SAKSS**
- 5. Logistical support provided by Africa Lead II was very helpful, especially with validation workshops**



Outcomes of JSR

- **In Burkina Faso, the JSR assessment outcomes helped Government to make a decree on improving the JSR process in the country**
- **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**
- 4. Logistical support to countries by Africa Lead II**

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Thank You