How to Work Together to Advance Country SAKSS, MA/JSR in ECA

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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
What to monitor? five main areas

- Development results e.g. income growth, poverty and hunger reduction, food and nutrition security, etc.

- 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:
  – development results
  – agricultural sector performance
  – financial and non-financial resources
  – policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes
  – linkages, enabling environment, and assumptions

• 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
- 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
Country SAKSS Functions

- **Strategic analysis:**
  - policy analysis on topical issues relevant to NAIPs
  - monitoring the implementation of NAIPs to guide review and dialogue
  - develop analytical tools and methodologies, e.g. E-Atlas to guide planning and decision making

- **Knowledge management:**
  - collect and manage data on key national, CAADP and MDG targets
  - document and share lessons to guide growth and poverty reduction strategies
  - share knowledge with stakeholders in a variety of forms: policy briefs, conferences, websites
  - provide a platform for policy review and dialogue to strengthen mutual accountability

- **Capacity strengthening:**
  - provide training and analytical tools to national partners to improve own capacity in analysis and planning
Country SAKSS Architecture

- A structured network of country level knowledge generators and users
- Made up of 4 distinct but interrelated components: Host institution, Steering Committee, Secretariat, Network of institutions and individuals
- Hosted within relevant country structures (ministries, planning units, research institutions, knowledge management organs, etc.)
SAKSS Secretariat

**Composition:**

- **Coordinator:** experienced research manager from the country
- **Research Assistants:** follow up with research by network
- **Communication specialist:** website, policy briefs, newsletters, seminars, reports, etc.

**Functions:**

- Set up and maintain active network
- Raise funds to manage competitive grants to address key knowledge gaps relating to NAIP
- Facilitate capacity strengthening of network (using ReSAKSS, etc.)
- Provide quality control of network outputs
- Synthesize, manage and generate knowledge products from network outputs
- Facilitate use of knowledge products in decision making processes: organize policy dialogues, etc.
- Provide information to ReSAKSS Coordinator for regional and continental CAADP M&E monitoring
SAKSS network

Composition:
- Statistical bureaus
- Universities
- Think Tanks
- NGOs and FBOs
- Consultancies and Individuals
- Locally-based international organizations

Functions:
- Express interest in network
- Provide and update info on expertise and capacity
- Apply for research grant
- Receive grants and training
- Deliver on TORs (e.g. data, analysis, training, etc.)
Other Key Actors

**Government/Host Institution:**
- provides funding and institutional support (e.g. office space, auditing services, etc.)

**Donors:**
- provide funding for SAKSS activities, directly and/or indirectly via Government/Host Institution

**AUC/NPCA:**
- provide advocacy and fundraising for establishment of SAKSS

**RECs:**
- provides advocacy and funding and guidance for set-up and operations of SAKSS

**ReSAKSS Node:**
- provides TA for set-up of SAKSS and facilitate training of Network for region-wide capacity development

**Others in country:**
- work with ReSAKSS to provide training to Network for national capacity development
Setting up a country SAKSS

- Preparatory steps for each country
  - capacity needs assessment (CNA) study
  - capacity strengthening strategy
  - concept note on country SAKSS
  - terms of Reference (ToRs) for the SAKSS Coordinator
  - work plan for the SAKSS platform

- Operationalization activities:
  - signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) OR AGREEMENT between ReSAKSS and a SAKSS host institution
  - release of funds to host institution
  - recruitment of the SAKSS coordination team
  - official launch the country SAKSS
## Operationalizing Country SAKSS (Dates)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Countries</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete capacity needs assessment</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Benin, Ghana, Togo, Malawi, Zambia Mozambique,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity strengthening strategy</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Togo, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia</td>
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<td>Concept note on country SAKSS</td>
<td>For all countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terms of Reference for SAKSS coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work plan for country SAKSS</td>
<td>For all countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operationalizing country SAKSS Platform (signing of MoU, launching platform, hiring SAKSS team, and organization of first meeting of SAKSS governance body)</td>
<td>Rwanda and Ghana (Country SAKSS operational) Mozambique (end of November).</td>
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