Providing Timely Data and Analysis to Improve Food Security in Africa

Greenwell Matchaya, PhD
Economics Researcher / ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator, IWMI
Email: g.matchaya@cigar.org
Outline

- CAADP – at a glance
- Lessons from CAADP implementation
- The Malabo Declaration
- The CAADP Mutual Accountability;
- ReSAKSS and SAKSS
CAADP - rationale...

Framework to stimulate, guide and support strengthening of systems and capacity for Africa to achieve...

- Food and Nutritional Security
- Increased Income and Poverty alleviation
- Sustainable socio-economic growth

10% Public Expenditure allocation to Agriculture

6% Annual Agriculture Productivity growth rate
Lessons from CAADP Implementation

- Growing demand for results and impacts
- A clear call for mutual accountability
- The CAADP vision (including the Maputo targets of 10% & 6%) is still valid;
- Hence the rationale to sustain an agric-led development agenda;
- With > attention to private sector engagement;
- Mainstreaming gender, youth and nutrition issues;
- Promoting value addition eg thru agro-processing
AU Malabo Declaration

1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process

2. Recommitment to enhance investment finance in Agriculture
   • Uphold 10% public spending target

3. Commitment to Zero hunger – Ending Hunger by 2025
   • At least double productivity (focusing on Inputs, irrigation, mechanization)
   • Reduce PHL at least by half
   • Nutrition: reduce stunting to 10%
AU Malabo Declaration...

4. Commitment to Halving Poverty, by 2025, through inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation

- Sustain Annual sector growth in Agricultural GDP at least 6%
- Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains.

5. Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities & Services

6. Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods & Production Systems to Climate Variability and Other Shocks

7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results
Malabo Declaration 7: Commitment to Mutual Accountability (MA) to Actions and Results

• a) to conduct a biennial Agricultural Review Process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on progress.

• b) to foster alignment, harmonisation and coordination among multi-sectorial efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability.

• c) to strengthen national and regional institutional capacities for knowledge and data generation and management that support evidence based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
But the Paucity of Timely Data can limit achievements of Targets

- Countries need data to track performance in respect of indicators/targets
- Across the continent, timely and good quality data is a challenge
- Agriculture sectors need capacity building for data assembly, management, and analysis
- Data on food availability and prices for example are scant and yet crucial
- Data on informal trade of food across borders very limited
- Data gathering is costly, and needs to be sustainable
- Governments (state and non-state actors) need to allocate funding to data and M&E in general
Efforts by ReSAKSS to improve the limited data situation underway

- SAKSS
  - Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System-at country level
  - These efforts aim to foster capacity development at country level
  - Located in ministries of Agriculture & these assist with monitoring and evaluation under the CAADP commitment
  - Not a department, but rather, a function
SAKSS is a network of people and institutions that provides timely, credible, and evidence-based knowledge and analysis to inform agricultural and rural development (ARD) strategies in Africa.

The individuals are linked through collaborative research (strategic analysis), capacity strengthening, and dialogue.

Knowledge support system:
A network that serves the evidence needs of strategy formulation and implementation.
SAKSS: Broker of Strategic Analysis/Knowledge

Demand → Supply

SAKSS

Oversight Body

• Credence of SAKSS in CAADP process
• Governance
• Channel knowledge and evidence to policy makers
• ...

SAKSS

Node

• Identify and sensitize knowledge gaps
• Synthesize knowledge
• Mobilize and coordinate knowledge generation
• Facilitate training
• ...

Statistics Bureaus, Universities, FBOs

SAKSS Network

• Express interest and buy into vision
• Align knowledge generation activities
• Receive funding and training
• ...

Parliament, PS, FBOs, Donors, Directors

Policy Analysis Units

Think Tanks, Central Bank

• Credence of SAKSS in CAADP process
• Governance
• Channel knowledge and evidence to policy makers
• ...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>1. Strategic analysis</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sector-wide M&amp;E; data collection and analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Annual trends and outlook reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Specific strategic analysis and production (occasional reports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>2. Capacity building</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Training members of the SAKSS network in areas of M&amp;E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support to the ministry in areas of M&amp;E and evidence based policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>3. Knowledge Support Systems —</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Publications/knowledge products</td>
<td><a href="http://www.resakss.org">www.resakss.org</a> for the regional SAKSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Databases eg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SAKSS Progress to Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ReSAKSS-WA</td>
<td>SAKSS in Ghana, Togo and Benin</td>
<td>CNA studies in Togo, Ghana, Benin, Burkina Faso, Senegal Ongoing in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire and planned for Gambia, Liberia, and Sierra Leone in the context of the ECOWAS/CAADP CTF before end of the year JSR in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Senegal Ongoing in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo and planned to start in Mali and Niger in October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReSAKSS-SA</td>
<td>SAKSS in, Mozambique and Zambia</td>
<td>CNAs in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Sector Reviews in Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland and Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReSAKSS-ECA</td>
<td>SAKSS in Rwanda, DRC, Tanzania</td>
<td>CNA studies in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda: JSR in Ethiopia and Tanzania, <strong>DRC and Uganda</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing in Kenya and Burundi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Through the SAKSS, ReSAKSS is also training members of the SAKSS networks in various countries on using eAtlas

• The goal is to entrench e-Atlas in the planning departments of Agriculture

• The eAtlas tool is a GIS-based mapping function to help policy analysts and policymakers access/summarize data
  • and use high quality and highly disaggregated agricultural data to guide agricultural policy and investment decisions.
  • The tool will make available, a wide range of data related to food production, distribution and consumption
Thank you