ABOUT RESAKSS

Stella Clara Massawee
M& Analyst ReSAKSS ECA
About ReSAKSS

- **Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)** asked by AUC to help report on JSR processes for upcoming AU meetings

- **ReSAKSS:**
  - Information and knowledge management system - established in 2006
  - Partners with AUC, NPCA, RECs, CG Centres (IFPRI, ILRI, IITA, IWMI)
  - Supports evidence and outcome-based planning and implementation of agricultural-sector policies and strategies in Africa under CAADP
  - Supports establishment and function of country SAKSS
ReSAKSS M&E activities

- ReSAKSS has been an active member in the Africa agriculture M&E initiatives

- M&E system
Rationale for common M&E framework:
The need to assess impact more broadly, adding up to more than of progress and performance associated with individual pillars:

(i) to comprehensively assess whether and how investments and policies surrounding the CAADP implementation are having their desired impact on targeted growth and poverty reduction goals

(ii) individual pillar M&E frameworks focus on specific targets without considering how they interact with those of other pillars (e.g. through price effects) to affect the overall CAADP goals and objectives
Africa-wide M&E Systems closely related to the Agriculture Sector

- CAADP pillar M&E systems (for each pillar)
- Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF): The MAF focuses on the commitments between donors and governments.
- Overarching M&E system for CAADP: Demand from 2nd CAADP Partnership Platform (PP) meeting in 2007.
  - Need for a common M&E Framework whose results can tell compelling story about progress and performance with CAADP implementation at national, regional and continental levels.
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- Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF): The MAF focuses on the commitments between donors and governments.

- Overarching M&E system for CAADP: Demand from 2\textsuperscript{nd} CAADP Partnership Platform (PP) meeting in 2007.
  - Need for a common M&E Framework whose results can tell compelling story about progress and performance with CAADP implementation at national, regional and continental levels
Rationale for common M&E framework

• A mechanism by which processes put in place, commitments etc can be regularly and transparently measured against stated targets and if necessary can lead to the revision of the processes
  – Are countries achieving the targeted growth rates? (6%)
  – Are countries investing at the targeted level? (10%)
  – Are these investments having their intended impacts on poverty and hunger?

• To bring cohesion across the different systems being developed to track specific components of CAADP, including the individual CAADP pillar M&E systems, APRM and MAF

• To inform the review processes established by CAADP-PP (mutual, peer and progress reviews)

• To further inform policy-making and dialogue
Idea behind M&E framework

Greater/better distributed poverty reduction & food and nutrition security outcomes

Accelerated agricultural growth & Greater market access

More enabling policies & Greater/more efficient allocation of agricultural investments

More effective Processes

National level

Roundtable

Global level

Regional level

Early actions

Africa-wide level

Commitments

Declarations

Decisions
Key questions for M&E

• Delivering on commitments:
  – Have commitments and targets been met so far?

• Effectiveness of interventions (policies, investments, etc.)
  – How effective have different types of interventions been in any achievements realized so far?
  – What factors have shaped the achievements?
  – What are the trade-offs and complementarities, if any, among different types of interventions?

• Consistency with initial targets:
  – What are the projected impacts if interventions proceed as planned?
  – Are the projected impacts compatible with the CAADP targets?
  – If not, what adjustments are needed to get it on track?

• Exploring better interventions
  – Could greater or better distributed impacts be obtained by reconfiguring the interventions?
  – What are the different interventions that can lead to these outcomes?
What to monitor & evaluate

• **Input indicators:** what is the overall level of effort invested?
  – CAADP processes, policies, institutions, investments, etc.

• **Output indicators:** what is the level of provision, coverage, and utilization of services?
  – Access to infrastructure and services, adoption of technologies, etc.

• **Outcome indicators:** what is the effect on outcomes that affect goals?
  – Yields, production, wages, prices, trade, etc.

• **Impact indicators:** what is the ultimate effect on goals?
  – Growth, income, poverty, food security, hunger, etc.

• **Conditioning indicators:** how confident are we that any observed changes is due to the intervention?
  – Total budgetary resources, climate, natural disasters, wars, etc.
Input indicators: enabling conditions (other processes, policies, institutions)

Gov’t

Private Sector

National Policy Processes/Events
CAADP, SWAP, MTEF, Exp Reviews, Donor harmonization, Elections, Law, etc.

Donors

Others

Regional Level
Actors
RECs, Reg. Orgs., etc.

Process
Summit, Reviews, etc.

Africa-wide level
Actors
AU, Int’l Orgs., etc.

Process
Assembly, Summit, etc.

Global level
Actors
G-8, G-20, WTO, etc.

Process
Conventions, etc.

Key Indicators:
- Policies for private sector development (property rights, access to credit, contract enforcement, licensing, competition, ...)
- Policies on equity (access of poor and vulnerable groups to resources, markets, food, and nutrition)
- Governance (political stability, accountability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption)
- Harmonized policies and strategies
- Commitments met
# Output indicators

**Coverage and utilization of services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment / Intervention</th>
<th>Provision / Coverage (e.g.)</th>
<th>Utilization (e.g.)</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Number of technologies dev’d</td>
<td>Area under technology</td>
<td>Commodity, gender, space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Extension-farmer ratio</td>
<td>Number of visits received per year</td>
<td>Gender, space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Capacity of irrigation (irrigable area)</td>
<td>Area under irrigation</td>
<td>Commodity, gender, space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm support</td>
<td>Quantity of support</td>
<td>Area under input</td>
<td>Commodity, gender, space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder roads</td>
<td>Length or density of roads</td>
<td></td>
<td>Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Distance to nearest market</td>
<td>Share of output sold</td>
<td>Commodity, gender, space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post harvest</td>
<td>Capacity of storage</td>
<td>Capacity utilized</td>
<td>Commodity, gender, space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Outcome indicators

**agricultural sector performance**

- **Production, trade and prices by:** sub-sector, commodity, space
- **Sector growth and contribution to overall GDP by:** Space
- **Sub-sector growth and contribution to AgGDP by:** Space
- **Commodity growth, contribution to AgGDP by:** Space
- **Use of factors (land, labor, capital) and inputs by:** sub-sector, commodity, gender, socio-economic group, space
- **Growth returns to different types of investments by:** sub-sector, commodity, space
Impact indicators

Returns to different types of investments by:
- gender, socio-economic group, space

Unit costs by:
- gender, socio-economic group, space

Returns to sub-sector growth by:
- gender, socio-economic group, Space

Returns to commodity growth by:
- gender, socio-economic group, Space

Distribution by:
- gender, socio-economic group, space

Decomposition by:
- sector (agriculture, services, industry); sub-sector (crops, livestock, fishery, forestry); commodity (staples, high value, export, etc.)

INCOME, POVERTY, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY, HUNGER
National actors

- MOA and Agriculture sector line ministries: various departments,
- National Institute of Statistics
- Ministries of Finance, Planning …..
- Professional think tanks
- Market information systems
- NARS including Universities
- Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) unit
- Private sector (e.g. traders, farmers groups…) 
- Development partners
- ...............
Summary

- Successful Livestock M&E data depends on the extent to which sufficient information on the indicators can be generated on a regular basis and in a timely fashion. The following are important:
  - Linked country level and regional teams, working under clearly defined roles and using shared data standards and protocols
  - Standardization and harmonization of the core set of data and indicators across countries that will enable cross-country comparisons and contribute to peer and mutual reviews of CAADP at regional and continental levels
Thank you

ReSAKSS — Africa Wide
Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) SYSTEM FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)

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