Supporting Malabo Biennial Review: Role of Agricultural Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs)

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Context for Mutual Accountability in CAADP

• CAADP principle: dialogue, peer review and mutual accountability at national level....to ensure collective responsibility and inclusive participation

• Malabo commitment VII: mutual accountability to actions and results....biennial review...peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability

Definition:

• 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
Principles of Mutual Accountability

• A share vision or agenda among the cooperating parties [Malabo declaration]

• Common objectives and strategies aimed at achieving the vision [RAIPs and NAFSIP, cooperation agreements]

• Jointly agreed performance indicators based on mutually agreed performance criteria [CAADP Results Framework]

• Genuine dialogue and debate process based on consent, common values and trust [CAADP PP, Summit of HOSGs]
What is a Joint Sector Review (JSR)?

- A joint sector review (JSR) is one way of operationalizing the mutual accountability framework at regional and country level.

- The JSR process creates a platform to:
  - assess the performance and results of the agriculture sector.
  - assist countries and regions in setting sector policy and priorities.
  - assess how well state and non-state actors have implemented pledges and commitments (laid out in RAIPs, NAIPs, and other agreements).
What to monitor in a Joint Sector Review?

• Development results e.g. income growth, poverty and hunger reduction, food and nutrition security, resilience, etc [Level 1 of CAADP RF]

• Overall agricultural sector performance, with specific subsector and commodity targets [Level 2 of CAADP RF]

• Required financial and non-financial resources to effectively implement the plan [Level 3 of CAADP RF]

• Policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes [Level 3 of CAADP RF]

• Linkages within and across sectors focusing on effective multi-sectoral coordination [Level 3 of CAADP RF]
Roadmap for undertaking a Joint Sector Review

- Set up a JSR steering committee chaired by Ministry of Agriculture
- Establish JSR secretariat to manage process
- Develop terms of reference for the JSR
- Mobilize resources (human and financial)
- Constitute review team
- Undertake the review and dialogue
- Draw implementation and follow-up plan for the recommendations from the JSR
How is the Country JSR process initiated?

• AUC writes to the minister of agriculture

• Country initiates the assessment process using the roadmap above

• JSR assessment report produced with gaps identified

• Inclusive national dialogue is held on report

• An action plan is developed on how to improve country JSR
Partnerships to Implement JSRs

- AUC/NPCA
- Regional Economic Communities
- National governments
- Non-state actors
- Development partners
- IFPRI/ReSAKSS
- Africa Lead II
Progress and Plans for JSR Assessments

• In 2014, JSR assessments were completed in seven countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal and Tanzania

• In 2015 JSR assessments are taking place in 11 countries:
  • Complete in DRC, Swaziland and Uganda.
  • On-going in Benin, Burundi, Cote d’Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Togo and Zambia.

• Continue to provide technical support country and regional JSR processes

• Support ECOWAS JSR process, the first among the RECs

• Link the country and regional JSRs processes to the CAADP biennial review
Malabo Biennial Review Process

Questions for discussion:

• What to review and report in the continental report to the HOSG in January 2018?
  • Will it be based on aggregation of regional or country reports?
  • How are regions defined? RECs or geographical or both?

• What to review and report at regional level?
  • Will it be based on country aggregation
  • Will it be based on the specific regional programs in the RAIP?

• What to review and report at country level?
  • Will countries need to put in place a staggered biennial review process?
  • What will be the role of annual JSR reports?
  • What report will be used for biennial report?
Country Level Process

• 2016 country reports will be used to produce the continental report, which will be put together starting in March 2017

• Summarize country data for previous: 10 years (CAADP 1: 2003-2014), 2015 baseline data, possibly 2016 data for some countries

• Have a national level multi-stakeholder dialogue in 2016 to validate the report and develop action plan for improving quality of implementation

• A template for data collection will need to be provided to the countries so that the report structure is the same
Regional Level Process

1. Support function
   - Help countries understand and integrate Malabo targets into their M&E systems, using the CAADP results framework
   - Capacity building for data collection and analysis using the CAADP results framework implementation manual
   - Strengthen country level data systems
   - Cross-country lesson sharing and learning

2. Reporting function (similar to country level)
   - Aggregated country level data guided by the CAADP results framework
   - Region-specific progress based on RAIPs
   - Report needs to be presented and validated by REC ministerial council
Continental Level Process

1. Support function
   • Support RECs to integrate Malabo into their RAIPs
   • Providing technical support using the CAADP RF handbook (including data collection tools and methodologies)
   • Provision of analytical tools and instruments to analyse data for the indicators

2. Reporting function
   • Aggregated data guided the CAADP results framework
   • Report data at continental level and for RECs and geographical regions
   • The annex of the ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) offers the structure for reporting on the CAADP indicators
Thank You!