How to Work Together to Advance Country SAKSS, Mutual Accountability, and Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews in Southern Africa

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Outline

- Discuss and clarify the building blocks of the JSR process and the establishment of country SAKSS, including the different steps and main challenges involved.

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- After this session, participants should have a shared vision and understanding of how to work at the country level within the next 6 months to one year to get SAKSS up and running and get the MA and JSR process ready for a first implementation.

- In countries where SAKSS or JSR are already running, participants should come to an understanding of what is needed to improve them and to meet best practices.

- In addition, participants should leave the Conference with a greater understating of best practices for a JSR and country SAKSS.

Mutual Accountability and JSR

- Mutual Accountability (MA) is a core principle of CAADP; JSR is a key MA tool at the country level.

- JSR principles include national leadership and ownership, a strong evidence base, inclusive participation, and commitment to results by all participants.

- The primary purpose of a JSR is to determine and evaluate observed results of sector performance and their comparison with the intended results or targets in NAIP or agreement.

- The JSR process creates a platform to:

- assess the performance and results of the agriculture sector

- assist governments to assess effectiveness of sector policies and strategies

MA/JSR

- assess how well state and non-state actors have implemented pledges and commitments (laid out in CAADP compacts, NAIPs, and other agreements)

- guide decisions to continue with or make adjustments in implementation of NAIP or agreement

- **JSRs review five main areas:**

- Development results

- Agricultural sector performance

- Financial and non-financial resources

- Policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes

- Linkages, enabling environment, and assumptions

MA/JSR

- **JSR outputs:**
- Public Expenditure Review—government commitments, expenditures and alignment
    - May be basic or specialized
    - Elements of basic PERs: Is enough being spent? Is it being spent on the right things? Are budget resources fully spent?
- 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 JSR:

- Set up a JSR steering committee chaired by Ministry of Agriculture
- Establish JSR secretariat
- Develop terms of reference for the JSR
- Assess agricultural review and dialogue processes, data quality, and analytical capacities
- 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
- Technical support is available to countries from IFPRI, ReSAKSS, AUC, NPCA, and from other countries with advanced JSRs.

Country SAKSS

- Country SAKSS are being established to assist with NAIP implementation by providing **strategic analysis, knowledge management, and capacity building**.

- **Strategic analysis** includes performing policy analysis, monitoring NAIP implementation, and developing analytical tools.

- **Knowledge management** includes collecting and managing agricultural data; sharing knowledge in a variety of formats, and providing a platform for policy review and dialogue.

Country SAKSS

- **Capacity building** includes providing training and tools to enable national players to improve their own analysis and planning.

- A country SAKSS **is hosted** within relevant country structures (ministries, research institutions, etc.). It is comprised of three components: a host institution, a secretariat, and a network of institutions and individuals.

- The role of the **secretariat is** to set up, maintain and manage the network; manage network outputs; create knowledge products out of network research, etc.

- The network is composed of statistical bureaus, universities, think tanks, NGOs, FBOs, consultancies and individuals, and international orgs. They provide data and analysis to assist with planning and implementation of NAIPs.

- The government / host institution provides funding and institutional support.

Discussion schedule and assignments

- Schedule:
- Discussion on JSR for 1 hour and 15 minutes (14:10-15:25)
- Discussion on country SAKSS for 55 minutes (15:25-16:20)
- Assignments:
- We will use matrices showing JSR and country SAKSS building blocks and best practices to guide the discussions today.
- Resource Persons will report on session outcomes at the final panel (17:00).
- May Mozambique and Malawi fill out the "Country Status" and "Required Actions for Improvement" columns in the matrices after the session, in preparation for work tomorrow.
- All other countries are encouraged to take the matrices back to their countries and fill them out as a learning and planning exercise there.