

ReSAKSS

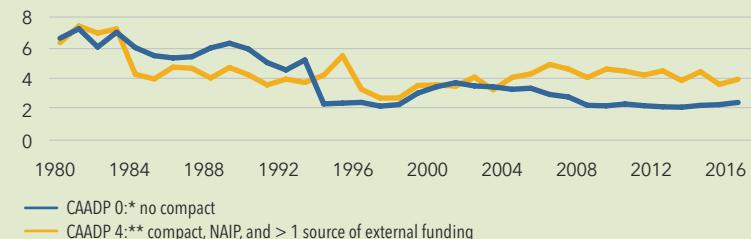
Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

Facilitated by IFPRI

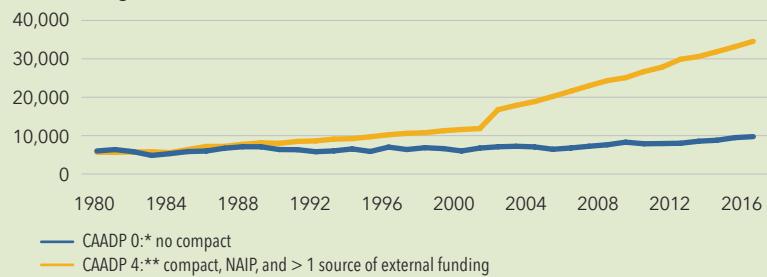
Established in 2006 under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) supports efforts to promote evidence- and outcome-based policy planning and implementation. In particular, ReSAKSS provides data and related analytical and knowledge products to facilitate CAADP benchmarking, review, and mutual learning processes. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) facilitates the work of ReSAKSS in partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC), the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), leading regional economic communities, and Africa-based CGIAR centers.

By providing policy-relevant data and analysis, facilitating dialogue among stakeholders, monitoring progress in achieving goals, and strengthening mutual accountability processes, ReSAKSS supports the successful implementation of CAADP.

Share of Public Agriculture Spending in Total Public Spending (%)



Agriculture, Value Added (constant 2010 US\$, millions)



Source: ReSAKSS based on IFPRI (2017), World Bank (2017), and national sources.

Notes: Signing of a CAADP Compact represents a major milestone that demonstrates progress in CAADP implementation. NAIP = national agricultural investment plan. The three external funding sources considered are Grow Africa, New Alliance Cooperation, and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).

*CAADP 0 refers to the group of countries that have not yet signed a CAADP Compact.

**CAADP 4 refers to the group of countries that have signed a compact, formulated a NAIP, and secured more than one external funding source.

Our Work

Monitoring CAADP Progress

ReSAKSS fills critical knowledge gaps by helping African countries to assess their progress toward meeting CAADP and Malabo Declaration goals for transforming agriculture and improving livelihoods. Using innovative knowledge tools, ReSAKSS tracks progress on over 30 core CAADP indicators. The ReSAKSS website features an interactive map and chart and country and regional profiles to monitor progress across the entire continent by geographic region, regional economic community, economic category, and stage of CAADP implementation reached.

The ReSAKSS website also features interactive country eAtlases for mapping and analyzing data at the subnational level and provides access to datasets, publications, and

resources on CAADP mutual accountability processes. It provides access to ReSAKSS social media platforms and a newsletter that inform dialogue around African agricultural development issues.

ReSAKSS also tracks progress on CAADP indicators through a flagship Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR). Launched in 2008, the ATOR is the official CAADP monitoring and evaluation report. In addition to tracking progress on CAADP indicators, each Africa-wide ATOR delves into a topic of strategic importance to the CAADP and Malabo agendas. Recent ATORs have provided in-depth analysis on agricultural productivity, public agriculture expenditures, trade and the resilience of food systems, transformation of African agri-food systems, climate-smart agriculture, social protection, and women's empowerment and gender equality. The ATOR is presented at the annual CAADP Partnership

Platform meeting and the ReSAKSS annual conference, forums that bring together policy makers, researchers, farmers' groups, the private sector, civil society, and donors to deliberate on progress in CAADP implementation.

Enhancing Mutual Accountability

ReSAKSS, in collaboration with country stakeholders, the AUC, NCPA, and other development partners, facilitates agriculture joint sector reviews (JSRs) that are regular, inclusive, comprehensive, and technically robust. Since 2014, ReSAKSS has conducted assessments of JSRs in 18 countries and one regional economic community (the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS) to evaluate both the institutional and policy landscape and the quality of current agricultural review processes and to develop action plans for improving or establishing best-practice JSRs. The 18 countries are Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Outcomes of the assessments have been used to strengthen agriculture JSR processes where they exist (for example, Ghana and Malawi) and establish new JSRs (for example, Senegal and Burkina Faso). Additional assessments are planned in about 20 more countries between 2018 and 2020.

ReSAKSS also provides technical assistance to the CAADP Biennial Review Process, which reviews country, regional, and continental progress toward meeting the 2014 Malabo Declaration commitments, as mandated by African heads of state and government. To support the inaugural Biennial Review, ReSAKSS contributed to (1) development of technical guidelines, tools, and indicators; (2) training of more than 150 national experts from 52 countries; (3) development of a user-friendly interface for data entry and automatic generation of scorecards; and (4) efforts by countries and regional economic communities related to data collection and analysis, data entry, and drafting of country reports, regional summaries, and the continental report. ReSAKSS also supports the AUC and NCPA in drawing lessons to strengthen the review process, methodologies, and tools.

Promoting Evidence-based NAIPs

As several first-generation national agricultural investment plans (NAIPs) have ended, the next-generation plans must achieve the goals and targets of the 2014 Malabo Declaration. Together with local and international actors, ReSAKSS has supported the development and implementation of next-generation NAIPs that are Malabo

compliant through the creation of (1) a NAIP Toolbox that outlines metrics, analytical tools, methodologies, and core programmatic components to guide NAIP design; (2) a NAIP Experts Group to provide technical support to countries as they elaborate their NAIPs; and (3) a NAIP Task Force to provide training, backstopping, and quality control to the local experts. The Experts Group comprises more than 200 expert researchers from across Africa.

Analytical support led by ReSAKSS and IFPRI generates three key products: (1) the Malabo Status Assessment and Profile (M-SAP), which reviews changes in each country over the course of the last NAIP and evaluates the country's current situation with respect to the Malabo thematic areas, thus providing a baseline for measuring future progress toward targets; (2) the Malabo Goals and Milestones Report (M-GMR), which lays out the intermediate targets necessary for a country to achieve the Malabo commitments on agricultural growth and poverty reduction; and (3) the Policy and Program Opportunities report, which identifies the specific actions needed at the country level to achieve the Malabo targets in each thematic area; policy and institutional opportunities in the country; and existing best practices that could be customized by the country. As of June 2018, technical support from ReSAKSS and IFPRI had facilitated the completion of M-SAPs for 23 countries (all 15 ECOWAS member states plus Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania, and Uganda). The M-GMRs had been completed for 16 countries—all 15 ECOWAS member countries plus Kenya. Going forward, ReSAKSS and IFPRI will provide NAIP analytical support to about 20 new countries designated by AUC and NCPA.

Establishing Country SAKSS Platforms

At the country level, ReSAKSS works with national governments, including CAADP teams, to set up and strengthen Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) rooted in local capacities and infrastructure. The country SAKSS is a critical instrument for supporting the review of and dialogue on CAADP implementation as well as providing country-level data and analyses.

ReSAKSS initiated the creation of country SAKSS platforms in 2012 when it launched capacity-needs assessments in 15 countries. These assessments evaluate the human and institutional capacity needed to improve the quality of a country's agricultural policy planning and implementation. Assessment results are being used to guide establishment of SAKSS platforms that respond to countries' technical and institutional



realities. SAKSS platforms are now operational in 14 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. ReSAKSS is working to fully operationalize the platforms, analytical networks, and review and dialogue mechanisms that link policy makers and other development practitioners to knowledge and analysis. Additional capacity-needs assessments and SAKSS platforms are planned between 2018 and 2020.

To improve analysis and visualization of policy data, ReSAKSS has been developing country eAtlases. These are a core tool of the SAKSS platforms for mapping highly disaggregated data on agricultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical indicators in a centralized and interactive system. The eAtlases, now operational in 22 countries, improve country data and knowledge management and help policy analysts and policy makers to access and use subnational-level data to guide agricultural policy and investment decisions.

In addition, with an eye to building institutional and technical capacity, ReSAKSS shares best practices for data collection and analysis; collaborates on strategic analysis with in-country partners; and organizes trainings, workshops, and conferences.

Our Structure

ReSAKSS is a knowledge-brokering platform organized around four primary nodes: one at the continental or Africa-wide level (ReSAKSS-AW) and three at the regional level, East and Central Africa (ReSAKSS-ECA), Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA), and West Africa (ReSAKSS-WA). The subregional nodes are hosted by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Kenya, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) in South Africa, and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria.

IFPRI coordinates the ReSAKSS Africa-wide work under a governance structure chaired by the AUC and NPCA. Each regional node is governed by a steering committee consisting of representatives from major CAADP stakeholder groups and chaired by the respective regional economic community. These committees provide oversight and ensure that the ReSAKSS agenda remains rooted in agricultural development priorities, CAADP, and regional strategies.

ReSAKSS stakeholders and partners include government agencies, policy makers, policy analysts, donors, research institutes and researchers, the academic community, civil society, farmers' groups, and the private sector.

ReSAKSS Toolbox

ReSAKSS provides useful tools for a wide audience, all available at www.resakss.org, including:

- **Annual Trends and Outlook Reports (ATORs):** Flagship publication that tackles CAADP topical issues and tracks over 30 CAADP indicators.
- **Working Papers and Issue Notes:** Analyses of key issues affecting Africa's agricultural and rural development as well as food security and nutrition.
- **Website:** A wellspring of high-quality knowledge products that track progress, document success, and share lessons learned about agricultural and rural development policies and programs in Africa. It provides easy access to data, tools, analysis, knowledge products, and resources on CAADP implementation and other African agricultural and rural development strategies.
- **Mapping Tool:** Offers more than 30 agricultural development indicators across the continent and by geographic region, regional economic community,

economic category, and stage of CAADP implementation, presented in maps, charts, and downloadable datasets.

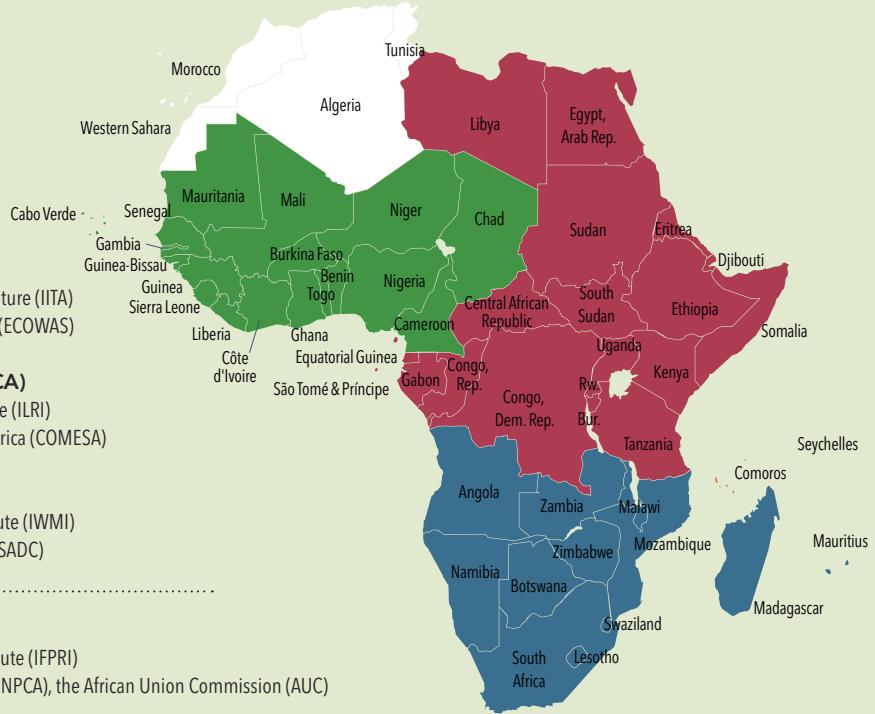
- **Country eAtlases:** An internet-based, country-level geographic information system (GIS) designed for mapping highly disaggregated data on agricultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical indicators.
- **Country and Regional Profiles:** Benchmark progress toward CAADP targets and CAADP implementation across the continent and by geographic region, regional economic community, economic category, and stage of CAADP implementation.
- **Mutual Accountability Resources:** Concepts, tools, guidelines, indicators, and reports on the agriculture joint sector review and the CAADP Biennial Review processes at national, regional, and continental levels.

Regional Nodes

■ ReSAKSS West Africa (ReSAKSS-WA)

Host Institution: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

Key Partner: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)



■ ReSAKSS East and Central Africa (ReSAKSS-ECA)

Host Institution: International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Key Partner: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

■ ReSAKSS Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA)

Host Institution: International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

Key Partner: Southern African Development Community (SADC)

ReSAKSS Africawide (ReSAKSS-AW)

Host Institution: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Key Partners: NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Union Commission (AUC)

Goals & Principles of CAADP

After the first 10 years of CAADP implementation, characterized by the longest period of sustained agricultural and overall economic growth, African heads of state and governments, at their Summit in July 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, recommitted to uphold targets and principles of CAADP. CAADP is designed to help African countries eliminate hunger, reduce poverty, and achieve economic growth through agriculture-led development.

CAADP's core principles and goals, including the Malabo commitments, are:

- promoting inclusive and evidence-based policy planning and implementation, as well as peer review and dialogue;

- enhancing investment finance in agriculture and upholding the 10 percent public spending target for the agriculture sector;
- ending hunger by 2025 and reducing stunting and underweight to 10 and 5 percent, respectively, by 2025;
- halving poverty by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation and sustaining a 6 percent annual agricultural sector growth rate at the national level;
- tripling intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025;
- enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other shocks; and
- promoting mutual accountability on actions and results by conducting a regular review, using the CAADP Results Framework, of agricultural sector performance.

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www.resakss.org

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A world free of hunger and malnutrition

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