

ReSAKSS 

Africa Wide

Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

FACILITATED BY IFPRI  | A PROGRAM IN SUPPORT OF CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

ReSAKSS Quarterly Progress Report[†]

July-September 2011

[†] Kindly send comments to s.benin@cgiar.org

Contents

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW	4
ReSAKSS-AW	4
2011 Work plan.....	4
Progress.....	5
1. Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR)	5
2. Technical Assistance (TA) to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS.....	6
3. Capacity Strengthening of AUC, NPCA and other Africa-wide institutions involved with CAADP ...	6
4. Knowledge management and Communications.....	6
5. Occasional analysis and papers.....	7
6. Coordination and oversight across regional and country nodes, and provision of centralized services.....	7
ReSAKSS Regional Nodes	9
2011 Work plan.....	9
Progress: ReSAKSS-ECA.....	10
1. 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook reports.....	10
2. Technical Assistance to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS	11
3. Capacity building and Enhancement.....	13
4. Knowledge Management and Communications.....	13
5. Occasional analysis and papers.....	14
Progress: ReSAKSS-SA	14
1. 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR)	14
2. Technical Assistance to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS	15
3. Capacity Strengthening of SADC and other regional Institutions in the SADC region.....	16
4.0 Knowledge Management and Communications.....	17
5.0 Occasional Analysis and Papers	17
Progress: ReSAKSS-WA	17
1. 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR)	17
1.1: 2011 Annual Trends and Outlook Report	18

- 2. Technical Assistance (TA) to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS in selected countries in the ECOWAS region..... 20
- 3. Capacity Building and Enhancement..... 20
- 4. Occasional Analysis and Papers 21
- Annex 22
 - Annex 1: ReSAKSS –AW Web Survey Results..... 22
 - Annex 2: ReSAKSS ECA Workshop Programme 26
 - Annex 3: ReSAKSS-ECA M&E Workshop List of participants 30
 - ANNEX 4: ReSAKSS-SA Report of the National Data Reviewing Workshop 35
 - ANNEX 5 ReSAKSS- SA Report of the National Policy Dialogue in Maputo 2nd September 2011 45

M&E core indicators ○ Collate data across regional nodes ○ Analysis & write-up		average values of the CAADP M&E indicators • Draft report (by 31 Dec 2011) to be used in consultations • Final report (by March 2012) to be presented at CAADPP
2. Technical Assistance (TA) to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS	Throughout year	• Architecture, functions and outputs of the country SAKSS • Backstop ReSAKSS regional nodes
3. Capacity Strengthening of AUC, NPCA and other Africa-wide institutions involved with CAADP	Throughout year	Report on purpose, topic and tools used for capacity strengthening activities, e.g., involvement with growth and investment analysis, CAADP technical reviews
4. Knowledge management • Website updates • Monthly e-Newsletter and weekly blog	Throughout year	A website that is independently managed and continuously updated products, news, events, and other information relevant to CAADP implementation in Africa
5. Occasional analysis and papers (on topics such as impact assessment, investment analysis, and high food prices—these are limited and serve only to respond to urgent needs to deal with short term issues of broad strategic consequence)	Throughout year	Research topics, tasks, deliverables and delivery dates shall: • be agreed upon with each ReSAKSS Continental Steering Committee, ReSAKSS regional and country nodes, and other stakeholders; • fall within the mandate and competence of ReSAKSS-AW; and • depend on availability of resources aside from those allocated to other tasks and deliverables
6. Coordination and oversight across regional and country nodes, and provision of centralized services		• Leading and/or following up with: ○ annual workplans and contracts ○ quarterly and annual reports ○ publications review ○ other deliverables • Backstopping regional and country nodes on: ○ M&E ○ Webpage development

Progress

1. Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR)

500 copies of the 2010 ATOR have been sent out to the various governments, non-state actors and research partners of ReSAKSS. In response to the high demand, there is a French translation currently underway, it is under final revision and a PDF will be emailed shortly.

We have made further progress on the **2011 ATOR feature topic on agricultural productivity**. Several meetings to discuss progress and lay out immediate next steps were held to keep focus and maintain momentum. On September 2nd for example the research team met to review progress on the household datasets, verify country selection, establish GIS characteristics for examination, discuss how the typologies were being created, and get an update on the cluster analysis to define the agricultural production zones. Based on these, milestones were set to have initial results in time to be presented at the November 1-3 Agricultural Productivity Conference in Addis Ababa.

2. Technical Assistance (TA) to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS

The main activities were follow-up to the meeting on “CAADP SAKSS & Mutual Accountability Framework Planning Meeting” that took place on 19–21 July 2011 in [Dar es Salaam, Tanzania](#) where 10 countries were identified for immediate support to strengthen data and knowledge management systems as well as review and dialogue. The meeting agreed to include countries where there are already efforts geared at strengthening the review and dialogue platforms / mechanisms, albeit at varying levels. Where there are initiatives also underway to support strengthening the country data systems – such as the establishment of country Strategic Analysis Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) was also considered important, as well as the 3 MAF-“pilot” countries of NEPAD. Furthermore, since joint sector reviews provide synergies in mutual accountability practices, the meeting recommended that all countries with joint sector reviews (JSRs) should be included. The following countries were selected: Rwanda, Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania, Togo, Nigeria, Malawi, Mozambique, Ethiopia and DRC. ReSAKSS-AW then started preparing profiles on these countries to help prioritize efforts to strengthen M&E and MA systems. Each profile details a succinct background on the country, outlines their national agricultural investment plan, and highlights exactly where each country is in the CAADP process. Finally, the profile details the components of the mechanisms to enhance dialogue, review, and mutual accountability. The profiles hope to highlight CAADP progress as well as outside review mechanisms to ensure maximum take up.

3. Capacity Strengthening of AUC, NPCA and other Africa-wide institutions involved with CAADP

The main activity here involved compiling and analyzing data mainly from the OECD creditor reporting system (CRS) as a follow up to the development of the short concept note on the donor performance indicators (see April-June progress report).

4. Knowledge management and Communications

Conference on agricultural productivity. We continued with preparations for the conference on [Increasing Agricultural Productivity & Enhancing Food Security in Africa: New Challenges and Opportunities on 1-3 November 2011 in Addis Ababa](#). The scientific and programming committee (of which Sam Benin is a member) worked on finalizing the program and other logistics. Please visit the [conference webpage](#) for further information. ReSAKSS also provided financial support for the conference.

The 2010 Africa-Wide Annual Trends and Outlook Report has been sent out for translation into French and is currently under review. It is expected to be finalized by the end of the year at which time it will be shared via the web and blog.

Web platforms: In addition to continuously updating the website (www.resakss.org) content as new information becomes available; ReSAKSS-AW performed a web user survey to better understand the website’s audience and their preferences, information that will be used to improve the utility of the website.⁴ The survey was sent to 400 people based on their attendance at CAADP meetings, recipients of the ReSAKSS newsletter as well as individuals in the networks of the regional nodes. 134 web users

⁴ Please contact Heather Wyllie at h.wyllie@cgiar.org for further information.

responded to the survey. Briefly we find that CAADP events are the biggest driver to the site, 43% of respondents discovered ReSAKSS at a CAADP event. Majority of visitors were based outside Africa, reflecting the generally lower availability and use of internet and/or connectivity for information. When asked what they would like to see more of on ReSAKSS web, the respondents cited more data and charts for download (54%), CAADP News (52%) and publications (45%) respectively. As expected, most (48%) of respondents visited ReSAKSS.org for information on CAADP implementation. Please see Annex 1 on Annex 1: ReSAKSS –AW Web Survey Results for detailed comments from respondents. The results from this survey will be used in improving the website.

We also started revising the ReSAKSS brochure, in which details of the rationale, objectives, activities, and accomplishments of ReSAKSS are elaborated. The brochure was completed in time for distribution at the agricultural productivity conference in Addis Ababa in November.

The ReSAKSS-AW team participated in various CAADP events in Washington, including:

- CAADP Development Partners Task Team meetings, 19-23 September 2011
- NGO/NSA Consultation Meeting with CAADP Development Partners Task Team, September 23, 2011
- "Growing a Self-Sustaining Africa: *Feed the Future*, CAADP, and Private Investment," October 17, 2011.
- Presentations by four African Agriculture Ministers from Kenya, Liberia, Mali, and Tanzania October 17, 2011

Visit the [ReSAKSS blog](#) for coverage of the meetings.

5. Occasional analysis and papers

This mostly involved continuing with the analyses that were launched in the previous quarters:

- *A Framework for Monitoring and Evaluating Regional Agricultural Programs in the COMESA Region* by Samuel Benin, Carly Petracco, Stella Massawe, and Joseph Karugia. The paper is completed and will be presented and discussed at a workshop in Nairobi on December 9 (please contact Joseph Karugia at j.karugia@cgiar.org for details of the workshop).
- *Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Kenya: Technical Analysis for the Agricultural Sectoral Development Strategy (ASDS) – Medium Term Investment Plan (MTIP)* by Athur Mabiso, Karl Pauw, and Sam Benin. The findings are under review for a ReSAKSS Working Paper.

6. Coordination and oversight across regional and country nodes, and provision of centralized services

Coordination: Regular email exchanges and Skype calls and a monthly team meeting were used in the continuation of updating activities and progress and problem solving.

Publications: Three papers were submitted to ReSAKSS-AW for review during this reporting quarter, bringing the total to 16 at different stages in the publications pipeline so far this year.

Title	Authors	Publication type	Status
Who should take the responsibility for delivering and paying for agricultural inputs in Mozambique?	Govereh, J., Manganhele, A, Doritos, Guilhermina Canda	ReSAKSS-SA Issue Brief	R
Trends in public agricultural spending in Mozambique	Chamusso, A; Osvaldo, L and Zikhali, P.	ReSAKSS-SA Issue Brief	R
Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Kenya: Technical Analysis for the Agricultural Sectoral Development Strategy (ASDS) – Medium Term Investment Plan (MTIP)	Mabiso, A., Pauw, K., Benin, S.	ReSAKSS-AW Working Paper	R
Trends and Outlook on Agricultural and Rural Development Indicators in Uganda		ReSAKSS-ECA ATOR 2010	V
Trends and Outlook on Agricultural and Rural Development Indicators in Kenya		ReSAKSS-ECA ATOR 2010	V
Agricultural growth trends and outlook report in Southern Africa	Pius Chilonda and Precious Zikhali	ReSAKSS-SA ATOR 2010	V
Mapping and monitoring agricultural land use in West Africa		ReSAKSS-WA Issue Brief	R
Improving Fertilizer Markets in West Africa: The Fertilizer Supply Chain in Senegal	P. A. Fuentes, M. Johnson, and B. Bumb	ReSAKSS-AW Working Paper	V
Agriculture Input Utilization and Crop Production in the Eastern and Central African Region	S. Massawe, J. Karugia, and P. Guthiga	ReSAKSS-ECA Issue Brief	F
Trends in Staple Food Prices in ESA	J. Wanjiku, J. Wambua, and J. Karugia	ReSAKSS-ECA Issue Brief	V
Status, distribution, and determinants of poverty in the COMESA region: A review of existing knowledge	Kabubo-Mariara, S. Massawe, J. Wanjiku, J. Karugia	ReSAKSS-ECA Working Paper	F
Persistent High Food Prices in the COMESA Region Causes, Effects and Policy Responses	J. Nzuma, S. Massawe, J. Karugia, E. Machari	ReSAKSS-ECA ATOR 2009	V
Trends in Key Agricultural and Rural Development Indicators in the COMESA Region		ReSAKSS-ECA ATOR 2010	V
Recent Trends and Future Prospects for Agricultural Sector Growth, Poverty Reduction and Investments in Southern Africa	Chilonda. P., Govereh. J., Kumwenda I., and Chalomba N.,	ReSAKSS-SA ATOR 2009	F
The structure and trends of public expenditure on agriculture in Mozambique	Chilonda. P, Boughton D., Chamusso A., Gemo H., Mlay G., and Zavale H.,	ReSAKSS-SA Working Paper	F
Monitoring African agricultural development processes and performance: A comparative analysis	Benin, S., Kennedy, A., Lambert, M., and L. McBride	ReSAKSS-AW ATOR 2010	P

Notes on status: S=submitted, R=under review, V=under revision, F=finalizing (editing, formatting, etc.) for publication, P=published

Many thanks to our **reviewers so far in 2011:**

Samuel Amanquah, AGRA
 Todd Benson, IFPRI
 Xinshen Diao, IFPRI
 Derek Headey, IFPRI
 Sheryl Hendriks, University of Pretoria
 Michael Johnson, IFPRI

Boaz Keizire, AUC
 Valerie Kelly, MSU
 Simon Kisira, NPCA
 Miriam Kyotalimye, ASARECA
 Athur Mabiso, IFPRI
 Jean François Maystadt, IFPRI
 Tewodaj Mogues, IFPRI
 Ephraim Nkonya, IFPRI
 Leonard Oruko, FARA
 John Pender, ERS-USDA
 Bingxin Yu, IFPRI

ReSAKSS Regional Nodes

2011 Work plan

Tasks	Delivery Date	Description of Deliverable
1. 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection on CAADP M&E core indicators Analysis & write-up 	15 March 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database on CAADP M&E core indicators on countries in respective region (actuals up to 2009 and 2010 estimates) ATOR in similar format as the 2010 Continental Report
2. 2011 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection for feature topic (agricultural productivity) Analysis & write-up 	31 August 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on selected indicators of agricultural productivity at the regional level and for selected countries (see annex) Report on agricultural productivity Database on CAADP M&E core indicators on countries in respective region [actual up to 2010] ATOR in similar format as the 2011 Continental Report
3. Technical Assistance (TA) to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS in selected countries in the respective region[†]	<u>Quarterly</u> 31 March 30 June 30 Sept 31 Dec 2011	Discussions (through missions, electronic and other means) with in-country officials (Ministry of Agriculture and CAADP Country Team), stakeholders (including state and non-state actors), and donors leading to establishment of country SAKSS. Main output of TA will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft proposal on SAKSS Node (including: architecture, functions and outputs; funding; TORs for the Coordinator and Oversight Body; and Guidelines for the Network)[†]
4. Capacity Strengthening of REC and other regional institutions involved with CAADP in each region	<u>Quarterly</u> 31 March 30 June 30 Sept 31 Dec 2011	Report on purpose, topic and tools used for capacity strengthening activities; and number of people trained by institutional affiliation, gender, etc.
5. Webpage setup and management	30 June 2011	A webpage that is integrated with the ReSAKSS-AW website but independently managed and continuously updated by each ReSAKSS node with knowledge products, news, events, and other information relevant to CAADP implementation in the respective region
6. Occasional analysis and papers (on topics such as regional investments, regional trade, and	31 Dec 2011	Research topics, tasks, deliverables and delivery dates shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be agreed upon with each ReSAKSS regional node's Steering Committee and other stakeholders in the

<p>high food prices—these are limited and serve only to respond to urgent needs to deal with short term issues of broad strategic consequence)</p>		<p>respective region; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fall within the mandate and competence of the ReSAKSS regional node; and • depend on availability of resources aside from those allocated to other tasks and deliverables </p>
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† Target countries for 2011 are:

ReSAKSS-ECA: Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda

ReSAKSS-SA: Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zambia

ReSAKSS-WA: Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo

Progress: ReSAKSS-ECA⁵

1. 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook reports

Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) for the ECA region for 2010 has been revised to address comments from external reviewers and re-submitted to ReSAKSS-AW for publication.

ReSAKSS-ECA supported completion of country agricultural trends reports in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Rwanda. Kenya and Uganda trends reports were externally reviewed for publication. The Kenya report has been revised and re-submitted to ReSAKSS-AW for publication. External review reports on the Uganda report have been received and the report is being revised. Meanwhile, findings from the Uganda report was disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders at a workshop co-organized with the Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries on September 9th in Kampala. The Workshop was opened by the Minister, Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda, Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi. A total of 33 participants attended. They were drawn from different government ministries and departments, parliament, private sector, development partner organizations and farmers’ organizations.

During the reporting period ReSAKSS-ECA, with additional funding from USAID-East Africa, continued to support the development of 2011 agricultural trends reports for Burundi and DRC. The Burundi report was validated in August at a workshop organized jointly by the Burundi Ministry of Agriculture and ReSAKSS in Bujumbura. It was opened by the Permanent Secretary (PS), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Mr. Joseph Nduwimana with a total of 51 participants drawn from different government ministries and departments, private sector, development partner organizations and farmer associations attending.

The second draft of the DRC report has also been reviewed by ReSAKSS and comments provided to the DRC team. Dissemination workshops for country agricultural trends reports were also held in Tanzania and Rwanda in July and September, respectively.

The node continued to collate data on selected indicators of agricultural productivity at the regional level and for some selected individual countries in the region. Preparation of the ATOR for year 2011

⁵ ReSAKSS-ECA is facilitated by ILRI and IFPRI. You may send comments on this section directly to the ReSAKSS-ECA coordinator at j.karugia@cgiar.org.

which focuses on agricultural productivity as a feature topic has been ongoing with good progress having been achieved. A number of interventions/projects on agricultural productivity in the region have been reviewed to distill lessons of what works and what doesn't and under what circumstances. A draft of the report has been internally reviewed and revisions are underway. The updated draft was presented at a regional workshop organized in collaboration with IFPRI's HarvestChoice Programme (see below).

ReSAKSS-ECA collaborated with HarvestChoice to co-organize a technical consultative workshop to review productivity related knowledge products and the 2011 ATOR (see workshop programme attached as Annex 1). The workshop took place in Nairobi, Kenya on 29th -30th September, 2011.

2. Technical Assistance to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS

During the dissemination workshop for the Tanzania trends and outlook report, discussions on the establishment of the Tanzania Country SAKSS were held with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and USAID/Tanzania. The dissemination workshop for the Tanzania Trends Report was held on 14th July. The workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders from various institutions including: Government ministries and departments at the national level (25 participants), local government authorities (7 participants), private sector (5 participants), universities (4 participants), JICA (1 participant), USAID (5 participants), IFAD (1 participant) and NGOs (3 participants). 22 percent of the participants were women.

The SAKSS concept was also presented at the workshop. The ReSAKSS-ECA Coordinator, Joseph Karugia joined a two-week mission by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in July-August whose objective was to conduct an assessment of the current agricultural statistics system in Tanzania. During this mission, awareness was created on how a country SAKSS node might support improved collection and analysis of agriculture and food security related data in Tanzania; among a wide range of potential stakeholders in government departments, policy institutes, and development partners. Discussions on possibilities for funding of this node were also discussed with USAID. During the dissemination workshop and subsequent follow-up meetings and telephone conversations, the Ministry of Agriculture has expressed interest in the SAKSS idea to enhance the capacity of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) M&E Thematic Working Group. The process of developing a concept note for the Tanzania Country SAKSS Nodes is underway and this will be shared with the Country CAADP Team in the month of October.

During the reporting period, ReSAKSS-ECA continued to engage government officials on the establishment of country SAKSS in DRC and Burundi. Joseph Karugia and Stella Massawe visited Burundi on the first week of July for a follow up discussion on agriculture M&E in Burundi and joint organization of a dissemination workshop for Burundi's trends report which was held on August 29th. ReSAKSS took the opportunity to further increase awareness about the Country SAKSS concept by discussing it with the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Burundi and also making a presentation at the dissemination workshop. Good political will for country SAKSS nodes is evident in both countries. Discussions on the formation of SAKSS have been well received. In order to establish and sustain national SAKSS there are various issues that require time, longer term technical backstopping

and continuous follow up and negotiations. They include: resource mobilisation to support SAKSS, formulation of country networks, awareness creation to stimulate demand and use of SAKSS products among others. The node has made good progress in introducing the SAKSS concept in all countries of this region prioritized for this activity.

ReSAKSS-ECA continued to engage with the teams assembled for the preparation of the country trends reports as they are expected to be key players in the SAKSS nodes in their respective countries. ReSAKSS-ECA continued to provide technical assistance to the process of reviewing, validating, disseminating, and preparing the country agricultural trends reports in the different countries as appropriate.

During the dissemination workshop for the Tanzania trends and outlook report, discussions on the establishment of the Tanzania Country SAKSS were held with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and USAID/Tanzania. The dissemination workshop for the Tanzania Trends Report was held on 14th July. The workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders from various institutions including: Government ministries and departments at the national level (25 participants), Local government authorities (7 participants), private sector (5 participants), universities (4 participants), JICA (1 participant), USAID (5 participants), IFAD (1 participant) and NGOs (3 participants). 22 percent of the participants were women.

The SAKSS concept was also presented at the workshop. The ReSAKSS Coordinator, Joseph Karugia joined a two-week mission by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in July-August whose objective was to conduct an assessment of the current agricultural statistics system in Tanzania. During this mission, some awareness on how a country SAKSS node might support improved collection and analysis of agriculture and food security related data in Tanzania was created among a wide range of potential stakeholders in government departments, policy institutes, and development partners. Discussions on possibilities for funding of this node were also discussed with USAID. During the dissemination workshop and subsequent follow up meetings and telephone conversations, the Ministry of Agriculture has expressed interest in the SAKSS idea to enhance the capacity of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) M&E Thematic Working Group. The process of developing a concept note for the Tanzania Country SAKSS Nodes is underway and this will be shared with the Country CAADP Team in the month of October.

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networks, awareness creation to stimulate demand and use of SAKSS products among others. The node has made good progress in introducing the SAKSS concept in all countries of this region prioritized for this activity.

ReSAKSS continued to engage with the teams assembled for the preparation of the country trends reports as they are expected to be key players in the SAKSS Nodes in their respective countries. ReSAKSS-ECA continued to provide technical assistance to the process of reviewing, validating, disseminating, and preparing the country agricultural trends reports in the different countries as appropriate.

3. Capacity building and Enhancement

With additional support from USAID East Africa, ReSAKSS-ECA conducted a two-day technical workshop on CAADP M&E and gender disaggregation of data. The workshop was held on September 26-27th, alongside the workshop that reviewed HarvestChoice productivity related knowledge products and the ReSAKSS regional 2011 ATOR.

A total of thirty three participants, including 22 men and 11 women, from seven countries in Eastern and Central Africa participated in the workshop. Participants were individuals with responsibilities for M&E in agriculture and rural development at regional and national organizations especially those involved in the collection, management and analysis of agriculture data. The breakdown of the participants according to their origin was as follows (see Annex 2): Burundi (4), DRC (1), Ethiopia (2), Kenya (3), Malawi (1), Rwanda (1), Uganda (7), Tanzania (2) and regional organizations (12). The CAADP M&E framework document was also a key reference document during the training.

Capacity in data management, analysis, and technical report writing and presentation skills is being enhanced through support to the country teams involved in the development and dissemination of the country trends reports. ReSAKSS-ECA contributed to the improvement of quality of the country trends reports by reviewing drafts of the reports. Preparation of presentations for the validation workshops was carried out with technical support from ReSAKSS as a part of capacity building activity.

4. Knowledge Management and Communications

- ReSAKSS made a presentation on the status of key agriculture and rural development indicators in the COMESA ministerial meeting in Swaziland in July, 2011
- Presentation on the CAADP M&E framework and SAKSS concept were made in the dissemination/validation workshops in Tanzania, Burundi, Uganda, and Rwanda.
- During the reporting period, one ReSAKSS staff member, Jonesmus Wambua, presented a poster paper at the international conferences on modeling maize price volatility in the East African Market at the Young Statisticians meeting (YSI) organized by the International Statistical Institute in Dublin. Another staff member, Julliet Wanjiku, will be attending and presenting a poster paper at the 2011 Annual Conference on Tropical and Subtropical Agricultural and Natural Resource Management (TROPENTAG). The title of the paper was "Challenges and Prospects of Tracking Informal Cross Border Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa."

Web page set-up and management

The ReSAKSS data analyst is scheduled to attend a course on web design to enable him acquire the requisite skills to manage the ReSAKSS-ECA webpage. This will be affected when technical issues that need to be addressed by ReSAKSS-Africa Wide are resolved. The node continued to submit materials for posting on the ReSAKSS website and newsletter. This activity is ongoing.

5. Occasional analysis and papers

ReSAKSS-ECA continues to work with stakeholders to identify additional knowledge gaps. For example, the node participated in the COMESA's Joint Ministerial meetings in July. The node will use information gathered from such fora to firm up relevant knowledge gaps and ways to address them. The ReSAKSS-ECA Steering Committee, chaired by COMESA, will also be used in prioritizing key regional issues requiring analysis and to explore funding options.

There are 7 papers that ReSAKSS-ECA has been working on during the reporting period that are at different stages in the ReSAKSS publication process are reflected above under the ReSAKSS-AW. New papers that are being developed include the following

Publication Title and type	Authors	More information on the status
Agricultural Productivity in the ECA region: Trends, determinants and lessons, Technical report for submission to USAID, Nairobi, Kenya (Also to be published as a ReSAKSS working paper)	Massawe,S, P.Guthiga, M.Ogada, J.Karugia, J.Mutua and F.Mutua (2011),	

Progress: ReSAKSS-SA⁶

1. 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR)

The 2010 Annual Trends Report for Southern Africa was completed, submitted, reviewed and revised. It is currently under final review. The report is expected to be published before December 2011.

1.1 The Reconvening Workshop: Review of National data

The workshop took place in Pretoria, South Africa from 18-19 August, 2011. The workshop was reconvened to provide an opportunity for national consultants from the 12 survey countries to submit the M&E data to the database consultant and to review progress in data collection in the context of the expected level of analysis and the reports that will be drawn from the data. It was discovered that

⁶ ReSAKSS-SA is facilitated by IWMI and IFPRI. You may send comments on this section directly to the ReSAKSS-SA coordinator at e.musaba@cgiar.org.

consultants needed more time to collect the data and as such data collection was extended to 30th August 2011. The 30th September 2011 was agreed on as the deadline for submission of the narrative country reports by national consultants to ReSAKSS-SA. (See Annex 4 for workshop report).

1.2 Data compiling and cleaning

ReSAKSS-SA conducted country field visits to Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and South Africa to monitor progress of data collection and to ensure timely delivery. The challenges revealed by field visits were mainly related to data collection delays, non-availability of data for some variables and reporting errors. The findings from the country field visits were shared with all the consultants as lessons to be addressed in order to improve quality and accuracy of their data. These lessons also served as key talking points during the National Data Reviewing Workshop of 18-19th August 2011. As part of data cleaning and compiling, each time a consultant submitted data it was checked for errors and all areas needing attention of the consultant were pointed out.

1.3. Data analysis and Write up for the 2011 ATOR

The ReSAKSS-SA team is about to start data analysis and writing of the 2011 Annual Trends Report for Southern Africa which is expected to be completed by 30 November 2011. The outline for the 2011 report has been developed and the focal theme for the 2011 report is Agricultural Productivity.

As part of 2011 theme on Agricultural productivity, terms of reference were developed in September for a consultant to undertake data collection and produce a report by end of October 2011 on Kaleya Smallholder Irrigation Scheme in Zambia as a case study of a successful investment project. While on the other hand Emmanuel will use data from secondary sources to analyze and report on Fuve Panganai Irrigation Scheme as a case study of a failed investment project.

A presentation of the two case studies will be submitted in October for the productivity conference to take place in Addis Ababa 1-3 November 2011. Focal theme is Productivity and IWMI-SA is working on Characteristics of Success and Failed Productivity Investment Programs: The Case Study of 2 Irrigation Investment Programs—Kaleya Smallholders Irrigation Scheme in Zambia and Fuve Panganai Irrigation Scheme in Zimbabwe.

2. Technical Assistance to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS

2.1 Mozambique SAKSS

IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA participated in the evaluation of Moz-SAKSS program and currently discussing the continuation of the program within MINAG/DE.

2.2 Mozambique Trends and Outlook Report for 2010

The final draft of the 2010 Mozambique Agricultural Trends Report was presented at a National Policy Dialogue Workshop held in Maputo on 2nd September 2011. (see Annex 3 for the Report of the National Policy Dialogue). The dialogue was officially chaired by the Minister of agriculture in Mozambique. The

comments from the dialogue and from two reviewers are being incorporated in the document and the final report will be ready by 30th October 2011.

2.3 Establishing a Zambia SAKSS

Discussions are still ongoing with relevant stakeholders

3. Capacity Strengthening of SADC and other regional Institutions in the SADC region

3.1 SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)

Pius Chilonda attended the RAP working group meeting in Gaborone, Botswana from 15-17 August 2011. ReSAKSS-SA continues to provide technical support to the RAP in terms of reviewing the prefeasibility studies and the drafting of the RAP Policy Statement.

3.2 NEPAD/NPCA

Emmanuel Musaba and Helder Gemo attended the Mutual accountability framework (MAF) and Country SAKSS planning meeting in Dar es Salaam (19-21 July) which was organized by NEPAD/NPCA. Gemo made a presentation on the Experiences of Managing a Country SAKSS: The case of Mozambique. The key outcome of this workshop was that it developed a roadmap for strengthening data systems and review and dialogue platforms at REC and country levels. It involved actions should be strengthen current CAADP M&E framework by including indicators to capture mutual accountability framework (MAF) aspects and also pilot countries were identified for initial work on joint sector reviews and dialogue using MAF.

3.3 ReSAKSS and Harvest Choice Programme of IFPRI

Chris Munyamba (IWMI Research Officer (Statistics)) attended the Technical Workshop on Agriculture M&E: Gender disaggregation of M&E data and tools for planning in agriculture and rural development organised by ReSAKSS-ECA and Harvest Choice Programme of IFPRI. The workshop took place in Nairobi on 26-29 September 2011. The main outcome was that Chris acquired knowledge on collection of tools, methods and approaches for collecting gender disaggregated agriculture and investments data. He has gained awareness of computer programs- namely Spatial Production and Allocation Models (SPAM) and skills on how to incorporate gender disaggregation in M&E of agriculture and rural development project starting from problem definition, conceptualization, research design, questionnaire design, data collection, and gender disaggregated data and engendering the analysis data. This training also increased his awareness of methods, tools and processes for collecting, managing, analyzing and reporting gender disaggregated agriculture, investments and poverty data

3.4 Moz-SAKSS Capacity Strengthening of MINAG/DE in Mozambique

A team of seven MINAG/DE staff were invited to take part in a policy brief training workshop held at IWMI offices in Pretoria from 4-8 July 2011. The team prepared three draft policy briefs from the 2010

ATOR. Of the three policy briefs two were submitted to ReSAKSS-AW for peer review in September and we are waiting for reviewer's comments.

In response to a request from MINAG/DE for training on policy brief writing, ReSAKSS-SA organized and held a second policy brief writing workshop for 10 staff members from MINAG/DE at IWMI offices in Pretoria from 25-30 September 2011. This group using information from the 2010 Mozambique Agricultural Trends Report, have developed two drafts of policy briefs: (1) Raising productivity of Rice Production in Mozambique , (2) Rising Food Prices- Policy Options for Mozambique.

4.0 Knowledge Management and Communications

ReSAKSS-SA participated in the ReSAKSS web user questionnaire survey and circulated the questionnaire to its networks in the SADC region and urged them to contribute to the survey. The input from questionnaire survey will be used in future development of ReSAKSS.org

5.0 Occasional Analysis and Papers

5 papers that ReSAKSS-SA has been working on during the reporting period that are at different stages in the ReSAKSS publication process are reflected above under ReSAKSS-AW. New papers that are being developed include:

1. Gemo, H; Chilonda, P; Xavier, V; Chamusso, A; Govereh, J; Zikhali, P; Regendra, S; Musaba, E. (2011). *Mozambique 2010 Agricultural Trends and Outlook Report*, Moz-SAKSS (forth coming).
2. Musaba, E.C, Chilonda, P and Zikhali, P. (2011). *Monitoring Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Southern Africa – ReSAKSS-SA Policy Brief* (forth coming)
3. Chilonda, P; Musaba, E.C and Zikhali, P. (2011). *Agricultural growth in the SADC region: Recent trends and sources of growth*. (Forth coming Journal Article)

Progress: ReSAKSS-WA⁷

1. 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR)

The 2010 ATOR for West Africa has been presented and validated during the Lomé regional workshop. Prior to the presentation and discussion of the report in four PowerPoint presentations (enabling environment and CAADP implementation process; agricultural funding; agricultural performance; and poverty food insecurity and child malnutrition trends), the CAADP M&E framework adopted at continental level and the specific ECOWAP M&E framework, taking into account the continental one, were presented. The main comments and recommendations of the participants are summarized below.

- The CAADP M&E core indicators are recognized as a minimal set of indicators to be calculated by every country following the same understanding and the same methods to enable aggregation and comparison. Country-specific M&E needs have also to be recognized, country data collecting systems have to be strengthened, and data quality improved.

⁷ ReSAKSS-WA is facilitated by IITA and IFPRI. You may send comments on this section directly to the ReSAKSS-ECA coordinator at m.yade@cgiar.org.

- The Country SAKSS node is expected to play a particular role and make the M&E process more inclusive. It engages the main actors of the National Agricultural Investment Program (NAIP) and targets a better interaction with the CILSS operational system for food security data collection and with RESIMAO in order to better document cross border agricultural trade in West Africa. Also, a better involvement of the CAADP Pillar institutions has been suggested.
- The need to take into account private agricultural funding has been suggested beyond the public funding. The strengthening of the capacities of the budget implementing bodies, as well as the simplification and the harmonization of donor procedures, have been recommended to improve the absorption capacities of the available budgets and to increase the efficiency of agricultural funding. A special analysis has been requested to reflect the changes in the agricultural funding after the 2007/2008 soaring world food prices crisis.
- For future ATOR's, recommendations are made for: 1) the coverage of all 15 ECOWAS countries for the production of the national reports; 2) the need to strengthen the process of validating the national reports at national level and; 3) a deeper analysis of the relations between agricultural funding, agricultural performance, and poverty incidence.

The French version of the report has been finalized after the validation workshop and has been submitted for publication by ReSAKSS. The English version is being finalized.

1.1: 2011 Annual Trends and Outlook Report

After the plenary presentation and discussion of the adopted CAADP M&E Framework at the Lomé workshop, break-out sessions were conducted to critically review the framework to provide concrete guidance for its operational implementation in the various countries.

The tasks of the groups were to:

- Review all the indicators to ensure a common understanding; harmonization of their calculation methods; and a brief evaluation of the statistical systems in terms of their capacity for feeding the identified indicators; and
- Think of institutional arrangements and mechanisms to be put in place to enable a good environment for data collection and analysis at national and regional levels.

The main points made during the break-out sessions can be summarized as follows:

- Additional sources of data collection have been provided;
- In accordance with the ReSAKSS-WA model used in earlier productions of the national and regional ATOR's, the M&E system should be based on existing systems and units and be organized as a focal structure with a network of institutions contributing to the system; however, the system needs to be formalized;
- Financial resources should be mobilized for the countries and their capacities strengthened;
- The coordination at regional level remains critical through harmonization of data collection and calculation methods, and capacity strengthening. This should facilitate the production of national ATOR's and aggregation and comparison of national data for the purpose of the drafting of the regional ATOR;

- Extend the annual national agricultural surveys to take into account the collection of food security data in order to get annual estimates of food security and poverty beyond the expenditure surveys conducted with an irregular frequency;
- Support all countries to produce annual food balance sheets; and
- ECOWAS draws prospects for the establishment of its M&E mechanisms by focusing on existing European Union Food Facility Funds through IFAD, which will put in place national M&E units in all 15 countries by 2012; and the CAADP trust fund managed by World Bank, which will support the implementation of the M&E system at the national and regional levels.

After the workshop, discussions were engaged with ECOWAS for the implementation of activities aimed at supporting the establishment of SAKSS nodes in ECOWAS member countries and implementing the ECOWAP/CAADP M&E framework at both national and regional levels.

A US\$300,000 grant was negotiated to support the establishment of country SAKSS nodes in six countries and the implementation of ECOWAP/CAADP M&E activities in the 15 countries. The following activities were targeted:

- Capacity strengthening activities related to the ECOWAP/CAADP M&E framework in the 15 ECOWAS countries;
- Building of teams for the production of the 2011 ATOR in the 15 ECOWAS countries;
- Backstopping for data analysis towards the production of the 2011 ATOR in the 15 ECOWAS countries;
- Implementation of a case study on the 2011 ATOR feature topic (Agricultural Productivity in Africa) in at least two countries;
- Production and validation of a regional ATOR for 2011;
- Design and adaptation of the structure of at least six national SAKSS nodes;
- Stakeholder consultations to validate the architecture, functions, and outputs of the national SAKSS node in at least six countries;
- Drafting of the terms of reference of the coordinator of the national SAKSS node and his collaborators in at least six countries; and
- Backstopping activities for the establishment of the SAKSS node in at least six countries.

Unfortunately, because of the insecurity problems in Abuja, which resulted in the organization of ECOWAS meetings outside Abuja and inducing additional costs, the availability of the US\$300,000 is being re-assessed. Thus, the final grant amount would definitively be lower than USD 300,000 and the signing of the contract will be delayed.

A plan has been developed to target cooperation with nine countries with minimal support for data collection and analysis, and the production of a national 2011 ATOR. This plan foresees the building of a six-expert team, the organization of a methodology workshop, and allowances for the production of the national reports.

Data collection for the other six countries will be based first on a survey addressed to the planning and statistics units of the Ministry of Agriculture in those countries. Specific tables covering the indicators in the CAADP M&E framework are being finalized to update the databases used for the 2010 Report. Additional sources of data collection in these countries will be the national and international Web databases. This exercise should also allow the availability of the required data for the regional and continental report in November 2011.

Contacts have also been established in Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Senegal who are ready to cooperate with ReSAKSS-WA and share agricultural survey databases to carry out agricultural productivity case studies.

2. Technical Assistance (TA) to setting up CAADP Country SAKSS in selected countries in the ECOWAS region

The draft document providing guidelines for the establishment of CAADP Country Team, including the SAKSS node shared and discussed with Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo in the last quarter, has been finalized.

Support was provided in designing an agriculture sector M&E review for Nigeria. This involved discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and IFPRI-Nigeria. It is intended that Nigeria-SAKSS, IFPRI-Nigeria, and USAID-Nigeria M&E experts will collaborate to carry out this activity. In addition to the review, concept notes for a Nigeria-ATOR methodology workshop and a SAKSS orientation workshop were also drawn-up, in collaboration with IFPRI-Nigeria. The latter is planned in order to prepare key agriculture ministry staff regarding their roles in the SAKSS. These activities are expected to take place in the last quarter. We also assisted in identifying a SAKSS coordinator for Nigeria. Discussions are still ongoing.

We participated in a NEPAD/AUC meeting on strengthening SAKSS and mutual accountability frameworks (MAF). The meeting examined ongoing SAKSS and MAF activities and made detailed plans for strengthening them in selected pilot countries.

Support was given to the agricultural statistics unit of Togo to conduct the baseline study for the implementation of Togo NAIP. This support has focused on the amendment of the questionnaires for the inclusion of indicators for M&E CAADP and Togo NAIP.

3. Capacity Building and Enhancement

The above proposal supports ECOWAS in the implementation of the CAADP/ECOWAP M&E framework and the regional M&E meeting in Lomé.

After the regional conference on the transmission of increasing world food prices on West African Markets held from 4 to 6 April in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, ReSAKSS-WA, together with MSU/Promisam, the Syngenta Foundation, and CILSS, finalized the regional synthesis of the study on food consumption dynamics in selected countries.

Discussions with FAO on the implementation of the “Analysis of Evolving Consumption Patterns and Income Growth” component mentioned in the last quarterly report have been done but the signing of

the contract is being delayed due to the disagreement of the two contract parties on the Intellectual Property clause. We hope that the contract will be signed soon for us to commence work.

4. Occasional Analysis and Papers

Papers/documents finalized for publication

Yade, M., M. Taondyande, and M. Nwafor. 2010. Monitoring the Millennium Development Goal 1 – MDG1 in West Africa.

Taondyande M., M. Yade, and M. Nwafor. August 2011. *Rapport 2010 sur les tendances et les perspectives du secteur agricole et des conditions de vie des ménages en Afrique de l'Ouest.*

Nwafor M. and M. Yade. August 2011. A generic CAADP country team structure.

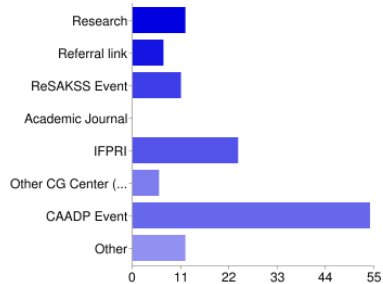
CEDEAO/CAERE/DADR, ReSAKSS-AO. August 2010. *Rapport final de l'atelier régional de présentation du cadre de suivi évaluation de l'ECOWAP/PDDAA et de validation du rapport 2010 sur les tendances et perspectives du secteur agricole et des conditions de vie des ménages en Afrique de l'Ouest tenu à Lomé, Togo du 4 au 7 juillet 2011.*

Annex

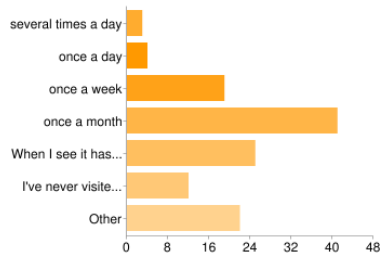
Annex 1: ReSAKSS –AW Web Survey Results

ReSAKSS Web User Survey –134 responses

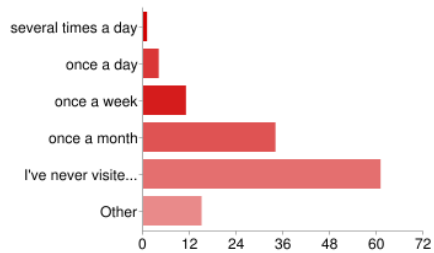
How did you hear about ReSAKSS?



How often do you visit the ReSAKSS.org site?

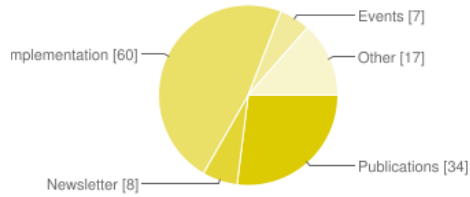


How often do you visit the ReSAKSS blog (www.ReSAKSS.wordpress.com) site?

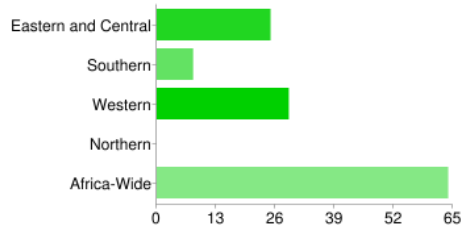


What Section of the ReSAKSS website do you visit most frequently?

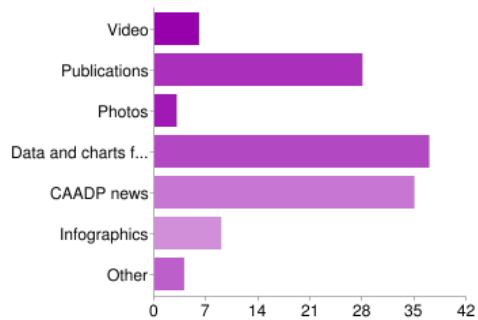
ReSAKSS Quarterly Progress Report, July -September 2011



What Geographic Region of ReSAKSS do you visit most frequently? Or would like to see more information on?

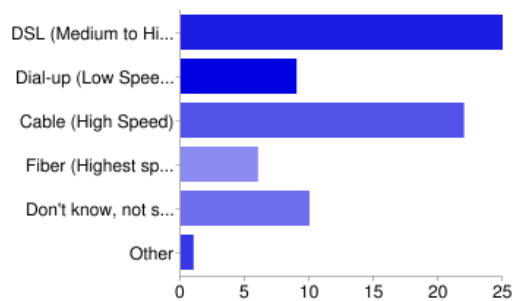


What would you like to see more of on the ReSAKSS site?



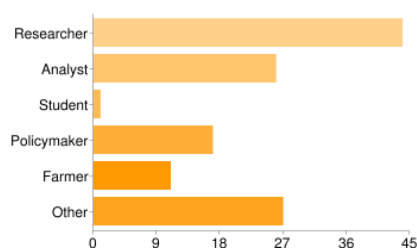
*People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages add up to more than 100%.

How would you describe your internet connectivity where you live?



People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages add up to more than 100%.

What is your profession?



Selected Comments:

How do ReSAKSS websites add value to your work?

"I use ReSAKSS (DC) website to search for analytical documents; determine status of CAADP in country, region; look for CAADP country/region documents - strategy, investment plan, investment plan review, etc. It would be useful to have links to the regional ReSAKSS websites (if they are currently on the DC site, I have not noticed)."

"Access to investment opportunities and market access as well as input into decision making process"

"You can find information never addressed elsewhere"

"Analysis of major issues affecting agricultural development in Africa. This analysis provides very good info that helps me a great deal in my policy work here in Africa."

"They help me to get up to date information on CAADP implementation indicators"

How can we improve the ReSAKSS website to better aid you in your work?

"More frequent updates on research studies. ReSAKSS should send e-mail notifications whenever new outputs have been uploaded on the website"

"Data download interface to retrieve data in say an excel file."

"Properly documentation on the data and its source including units for the data;

A more friendly interface, perhaps colors could be changed? Minor."

"Send briefs or alert emails if there are updates on the website"

"Quick updates of CAADP status; inclusion of analyses (beyond IFPRI); repository of all CAADP country and regional documents (completeness varies by region); better presentation of CAADP status (with so many countries now beyond their CAADP Strategy Business Meeting - it would be useful to have a check and date for each stage of the CAADP process (with the final stage being annual joint sector reviews)."

"Add spatial analysis tools/data (linking with Harvest choice)."

"By reflecting more on the issues that affect farmers, pastoralists, livestock keepers, fisher folks and development workers in agricultural and development sectors. For instance, reflecting more on CAADP will help many people understand better and appreciate CAADP and its implementation at national level and regional level."

What suggestions do you have on how to improve ReSAKSS communication to all of its clients?

“Keep the information current, straightforward and as much as possible presented in graphics and tables and keep text to minimum.”

“There is a need to have such kind of opinion gathering survey periodically (frequently)so that issues such as communication between the web and the clients could be exposed, otherwise so far to me it is all ok”

“Produce fliers and distribute to participants and during meetings highlight the existence of the website. Most people do not know ReSAKSS. Try and simplify the analysis as much as possible to ensure good reading for all.”

“Include a download dedicated to slow internet connectivity, at times difficult to download documents due to slow connectivity”

“start by sending alerts like CAADP/ NEPAD”

“Expand news on best practices and ensure that everything is communicated within the framework of CAADP”

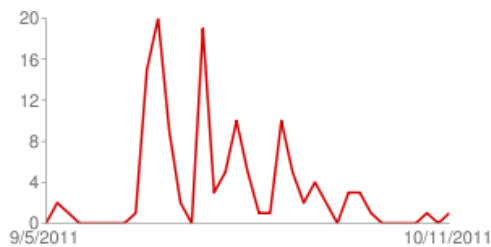
“RSS feeds? More visibility on partner websites (who uses resakss? for kind of work?)”

“Traduire le site en Français aussi.”

“Make it as simple as possible to cater for diverse clients in government, private sector, farmers, civil society and other”

Any other comments?

“Make sure you strengthen the capacities of your clients to be able to do it and not you do it for them- It is a good indicator of the impact of your works”



Response Rate

Annex 2: ReSAKSS ECA Workshop Programme



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON CAADP MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E): GENDER DISAGGREGATION OF DATA AND TOOLS FOR PLANNING, SEPTEMBER, 26TH -29TH NAIROBI, KENYA

Monday, 26th September, 2011

	Monday 26 th	Chair
<p>Session 1</p> <p>8.30-10.45</p>	<p>Welcome Address—Joseph Karugia & Bruce Scott</p> <p>Opening Remarks -USAID</p> <p>Introduction to RESAKKS and Workshop Objectives: Joseph Karugia</p> <p>Presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAADP M&E: Stella Massawe • Gender Study by COMESA :Ian Kumwenda • Gender, M&E and Impact Assessment: Jemimah Njuki 	Paul Guthiga
10.45-11.00	HEALTH BREAK	
<p>Session 2</p> <p>11.00-13.00</p>	<p>Country Presentations on current gender and M&E activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda-PMA • Tanzania-ASDP • Ethiopia • Kenya • Malawi-MOA 	Elizabeth
13.00-14.00	LUNCH BREAK	

ReSAKSS Quarterly Progress Report, July -September 2011

Session 3 14.00-15.30	Why Gender and M&E: Key concepts, rationale and links to CAADP: Jemimah Njuki	Petra
Tea Break		
Session 4 16.00-17.30	Why Gender and M&E: Key concepts, rationale and links to CAADP -part 2: Jemimah Njuki Discussion and wrap up of day 1	Pamela

Tuesday, 27th September, 2011

	Tuesday 27 th	Chair
Session 1 8.30-9.30	Presentation on disaggregating data by gender (presentation that moves from indicators to non disaggregated way for collecting data and to disaggregated data collection): Jemima Njuki	Juliet Wanjiku
9.30- 11.00	Group Work: Practical assignment on disaggregation of data by gender in a questionnaire Pamela Pali	
11.00-11.15	HEALTH BREAK	
11.15-12.15	Presentation of group results (1hr)	
Session 2 12.15-13.00	Learning from case studies: integrating, analyzing and reporting gender disaggregated data (Elizabeth and Petra)	Pamela Pali
13.00-14.00	LUNCH	

ReSAKSS Quarterly Progress Report, July -September 2011

Session 3 14.00-15.30	Continue Learning from case studies: integrating, analyzing and reporting gender disaggregated data (Elizabeth and Petra) General Discussion (30 mins)	Maurice Ogada
15.30-16.00	TEA BREAK	
Session 4 16.00-17.30	Summary of last 2 days: key take-home messages/ lessons Country team reflection on actions to disaggregate data by gender (Policy and Practical Implications)	Paul Guthiga

Wednesday, 28th September, 2011

Time	Activity	Chair
8.30-8.40	Welcome note and introduction of the second session of the workshop: Joseph Karugia	Joseph Karugia
8.40-9.10	Agricultural Trends in the ECA Region: Paul Guthiga	Maurice Ogada
9.10-9.40	Lessons : based on case studies of productivity enhancing interventions in the ECA region: Stella Massawe	Maurice Ogada
9.40-10.45	Group task: Case studies: factors affecting success and failure for agriculture productivity interventions	Maurice Ogada
10.45-11.00	HEALTH BREAK	Maurice Ogada
11.00-12.00	Session 1: Data and tools for regional agricultural and rural development planning: Jawoo Koo	
12.00-13.00	Practical assignment 1: Exploration and review of data and tools for planning	Facilitated practical work Jawoo, Susana and Stella
13.00-14.00	LUNCH	
14.00-14.45	Session 2: Data and tools for regional agricultural and rural development planning Jawoo Koo	Maurice Ogada
14.45-15.45-	Practical assignment 2: Exploration and review of data and tools for planning	Facilitated practical work Jawoo, Susana and Stella

15.45-16.00	HEALTH BREAK	
16.00-17.00	Group Presentations and Discussions	Paul Guthiga
1730-1930	Reception	

Thursday, 29th September, 2011

Time	Activity	Chair
8.30-9.30	Key presentation 1: Harvest choice productivity mapping - Spatial Production Allocation Model (SPAM): Susana Crespo	Stella
9.30-10.40	Practical assignment 1: Review of SPAM input data, model, and results and how they might be improved: Susana Crespo & Participants	Maurice Ogada
10.40-11.00	HEALTH BREAK	
11.00-12.00	Group reporting	Maurice Ogada
12.00-13.00	Key presentation 2: Tools for targeting based on productivity mapping work: Susana Crespo	
13.00-14.00	LUNCH	
14.00-14.45	Group Task 2: Practical assignment 2: Use or productivity modeling results and tools: Susana	Maurice Ogada
14.45-15.45	Group presentations : Participants Discussions	
15.45-16.00	HEALTH BREAK	
16.00-16.45	Improving the relevance and reliability of HarvestChoice data and tools to better serve COMESA policy and investment analysis practitioners	Maurice Ogada
16.45	Wrap up and Evaluation	Facilitators

Annex 3: ReSAKSS-ECA M&E Workshop List of participants

Technical Workshop on CAADP Monitoring and Evaluation: gender disaggregation of data and tools for planning

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ReSAKSS Quarterly Progress Report, July -September 2011

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ReSAKSS Quarterly Progress Report, July -September 2011

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ReSAKSS Quarterly Progress Report, July -September 2011

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ANNEX 4: ReSAKSS-SA Report of the National Data Reviewing Workshop

18-19 AUGUST 2011

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA)⁸

A Collaborative Partnership between two CGIAR Centers

International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Strengthening Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate Agriculture Sector Performance, Growth and Poverty Trends in Southern Africa in the context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP

A ReSAKSS-SA led Regional Survey on Monitoring and Evaluation for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (SADC-RISDP)

⁸ ReSAKSS-SA was established to facilitate access by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states to policy-relevant analyses and knowledge of the highest quality during the design, review and learning processes associated with the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) agenda and SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). ReSAKSS-SA targets the identification and assessment of strategic options for agricultural growth and development in southern Africa (both at regional and national levels), particularly those options contributing most to the alleviation of poverty. ReSAKSS-SA is facilitated by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Re-convening Workshop: Reviewing National Data

18-19 August 01, 2011

Protea Hotel Hatfield, Pretoria, South Africa

1.0 Background

The overall purpose of the M&E agenda is to assist CAADP and SADC to monitor and track progress in resource allocation and the achievement of stated targets for agricultural growth, poverty reduction and investment in agriculture; and help answer questions related to relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Achieving agricultural sector growth of 6% per year on average and halving poverty and hunger by 2015 require a mechanism by which investments made, the progress and performance of the sector, and any changes in poverty and hunger are regularly and transparently measured against these targets and shared widely.

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA) has developed a monitoring and evaluation framework to successfully track the implementation and subsequent impacts of all key CAADP, SADC-RISDP and national targets. The M&E framework provides guidelines on the

indicators to be tracked and type of data that needs to be collected under these key performance indicators. It also tracks the progress individual countries have made towards implementing the CAADP framework.

A Regional M&E Survey covering 12 SADC Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) was launched by IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA on July 01, 2011 and is being carried out by 12 National Consultants. The review is aimed at monitoring agricultural sector performance (crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry) in order to measure how the different countries in the region are progressing towards achieving their agricultural growth and performance targets, as well as, related impacts on poverty reduction. The review will also characterize and diagnose the constraints limiting accelerated agricultural growth in each country. Data collection is covering five main performance categories:

- 1) CAADP implementation process**
- 2) Public spending and investment indicators**
- 3) Output indicators (Agricultural technology, diffusion, and human capital indicators)**
- 4) Agricultural sector performance indicators (Agricultural production and trade indicators)**
- 5) Macro- and socio-economic indicators (Welfare indicators)**

The key output will be a 2011 Regional Annual Agricultural Trends and Outlook Report that integrates all data from the survey countries. This report will provide evidence-based policy implications and recommendations that will serve as a major tool for supporting policy dialogue and debate, as well as, informing agricultural sector planning and investment decisions in the region. The report will be presented at key policy dialogue and public sector investment planning events and processes in order to inform decision making. Each of the survey countries will also produce a 2011 Country Agricultural Trends and Outlook Report (12 Country Reports) based on the data collected in the survey. The country reports will complement the regional report and will be used to inform policy dialogues at National level.

2.0 The Reconvening Workshop

IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA organized a regional reconvening workshop to provide an opportunity for national consultants from the 12 survey countries to present the data collected so far in the context of the expected level of analysis and the reports that to be drawn from the data. The workshop took place at Protea Hatfield Hotel in Pretoria, South Africa from 18-19 August, 2011. The workshop will take place in Pretoria, South Africa

3.0 Workshop Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were two-fold:

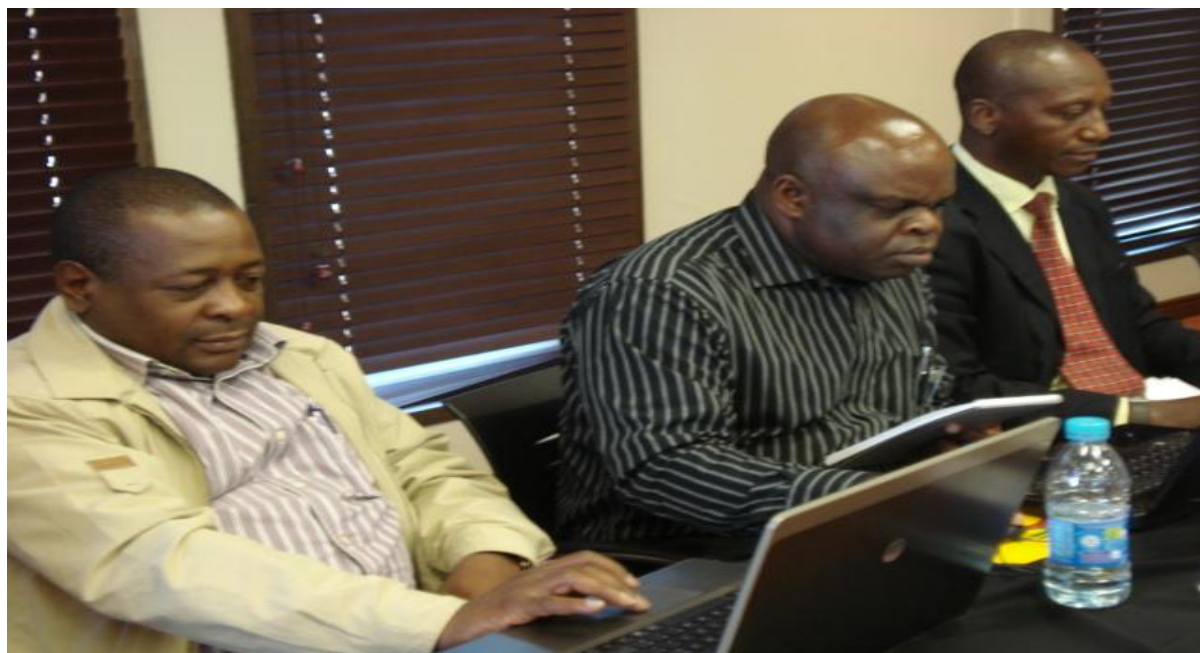
1. To review and assess the quality and accuracy of the data collected by all the 12 National Consultants in all sections of the M&E questionnaire - in the context of the expected analysis
2. Agree on the final country report outline and timeline for final submission by the National Consultants to IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA

4.0 Workshop format

The workshop programme was designed to provide all consultants with sufficient time to go through all the data collected in all sections of the M&E questionnaire. The workshop for one and a half days was organized as below:

Day 1: National Consultants present the data collected from each of the 12 countries

Day 2: Emerging issues and way forward from IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA Team

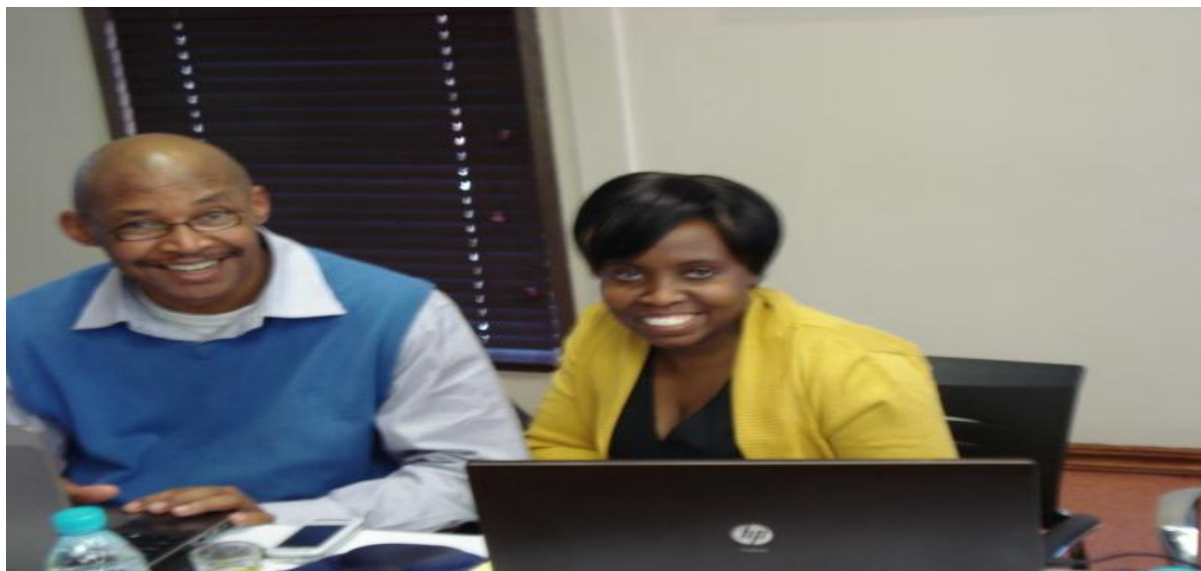


Day 1: From the opening session until lunch time, discussions were held on the questionnaire section by section where consultants commented and shared their experiences learned during data collection and taking into account the state of the data. The following is a summary of the issues that emerged during the discussion:

1. The questionnaire was too long
2. Although it was easy to fill, the data was not easy to obtain. Specific sections were difficult to obtain and these were;
 - a. Section B-on Public Budget and expenditure. A few countries mentioned that it was difficult to obtain data from their Ministries of Finance. It was agreed that the data was/should be available in all countries from budget statements and consultants should make some effort to get the figures on national allocation and allocation to agriculture.
 - b. Section B-Inward FDI on agriculture data was not available in most countries
 - c. NGO and Private Sector Investments in agriculture data were not available in all countries.

- d. It was difficult to compile data on actual public expenditure on agriculture that is disaggregated by sub-sector (crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry).
 - e. Research and development actual expenditure was difficult to obtain from the majority of the countries.
 - f. Data on roots and tubers was not available in most countries.
3. Unit of measurement differed from country to country on crop yields and there was an indication that some consultants themselves misinterpreted some questions due to language difficulties (e.g. DRC).

In the afternoon of day 1, the consultants were given time to work through their data while the ReSAKSS Team assisted consultants on a one to one basis. Clarifications were made on areas where each consultant had difficulties and the consultants were advised that they could get data on economic indicators from the Central Statistics offices of their respective countries and relevant ministries.



DAY 2: Discussions continued on specific sections where the consultants had worked on their data the ReSAKSS Team assisted consultants on a one to one basis. The closing session discussed the way forward and set deadlines.



5.0 Workshop Outputs

1. All the agricultural sector performance data collected from the 12 SADC countries (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were checked for quality and accuracy.
2. Consultants had made slow progress in collection of reliable national level data required for use by IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA to compile the regional 2011 Trends and Outlook Report for Southern Africa
3. Consultants had made slow progress in collection of reliable national level data required for use in the preparation of the 12 country narrative agricultural sector performance reports and
4. The consultants were given more time to finish and submit within two weeks (by 30th August 2011)
5. There would be a follow up spot check to ensure quality and accuracy of data through email.
6. Consultants were to compile narrative country reports and submit by to IWMI by 30th September 2011.

Workshop Programme

Day 1: August 18, 2011

Time	Session Details	Session Facilitation
08.30-10.30	<p>SESSION 1: Review and assessment of the quality and accuracy of M&E data collected in the 12 study countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations by the 12 National Consultants (20 minutes presentation, 10 minute reactions) 	<p>Session Facilitator:</p> <p>Dr. Emmanuel Musaba – ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator</p>

	0830-900	Angola: Dr. Adriano Moicoto André	
	0900-0930	Botswana: Dr. Howard K. Sigwele	
	0930-1000	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Baelo Baleka Jose	
	1000-1030	Lesotho: Mamolemo Lilian Pomela	
10.30-1100	COFFEE BREAK		
11.00-13.00	SESSION 1 Contd: Review and assessment of the quality and accuracy of M&E data collected in the 12 study countries		Session Facilitators
	1100-1130	Malawi: Prof. Mthakati Alexander Phiri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Emmanuel Musaba, ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator • Dr. Precious Zikhali – Post Doctoral Research Fellow
	1130-1200	Mozambique: Carlos Zamdamela	
	1200-1230	Namibia: Sikunawa Tshiponga Negumbo	
	1230-1300	South Africa: Prof. Charles Machethe	
13.00-14.00	LUNCH BREAK		
14.00-16.00	SESSION 1 Contd: Review and assessment of the quality and accuracy of M&E data collected in the 12 study countries		Session Facilitators
	1400-1430	Swaziland: John Pali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Emmanuel Musaba, ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator • Dr. Precious Zikhali – Post-Doctoral Research Fellow
	1430-1500	Tanzania: Ninatubu Mathias Lema	
	1500-1530	Zambia: Derrick Sikombe	
	1530-1600	Zimbabwe: Dr. Conrad Zawe	
16.00 -1615	TEA BREAK		
16.15-1700	SESSION 2: Summary of Emerging Issues		Session Facilitator
	1615-1700	Emerging Issues: Data Quality, Accuracy, Sources:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Emmanuel Musaba, ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raymond Maseko	
1700	End of Day 1		

Day 2: August 19, 2011

08.30-10.30	SESSION 2 Contd: Summary of Emerging Issues		Session Facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Emmanuel Musaba, ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator
	0830-0930	Emerging Issues and Trends: Dr. Precious Zikhali	
	0930-1030	Emerging Issues and Trends: Dr. Emmanuel Musaba	
10.30-11.00	COFFEE BREAK		
1100-1300	SESSION 3: Outline for Country Reports and Timelines for Submission		Session Facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Emmanuel Musaba, ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator
	1100-1230	Country Report Outline and Expected Trends Analysis: Dr. Emmanuel Musaba	
	1230-1300	Timelines and Way Forward: Dr. Emmanuel Musaba	
13.00 - 1400	LUNCH BREAK and End of Workshop		

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANT LIST

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ANNEX 5 ReSAKSS- SA Report of the National Policy Dialogue in Maputo 2nd September 2011

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE IN MAPUTO, 2ND SEPT 2011



Mozambique National Policy Dialogue:

**Using Evidence as a Basis for Policy and Investment Decisions in
Mozambique's Agriculture Sector**

Strategic Investment Options for Accelerated Agricultural Sector Growth in Mozambique: Key Performance Trends and Lessons from the last Decade: 2000-2010

A Collaborative Effort between the Mozambique Ministry of Agriculture – Directorate of Economics (MINAG/DE) and the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA)¹

Launching the 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report

2nd September 2011

Maputo, Mozambique

Background

¹ ReSAKSS-SA was established to facilitate access by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states to policy-relevant analyses and knowledge of the highest quality during the design, review and learning processes associated with the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) agenda and SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). ReSAKSS-SA targets the identification and assessment of strategic options for agricultural growth and development in southern Africa (both at regional and national levels), particularly those options contributing most to the alleviation of poverty. ReSAKSS-SA is facilitated by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

The Mozambique Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (MozSAKSS) program was designed to strengthen MINAG/DE capacity to undertake strategic analysis of existing and new data to isolate key trends that will serve as a basis for policy and investment decisions in both in MINAG and government. Analytical reports emerging from this analysis will provide policy makers with evidence-based progress trends and projections towards achieving national agricultural sector targets as well as their welfare impacts on the population, and will provide an objective basis for new investment decisions and allocations.

MINAG/DE currently has a management information system that produces an annual report on agricultural output in Mozambique. However, this report is limited in analysis, tends to have data gaps, and is not consistent over time in format or the data it includes. MozSAKSS has strengthened MINAG/DE's ability to monitor agricultural sector performance against agreed national agricultural growth, poverty, food security and socio-economic targets by working with MINAG/DE to produce a sector-wide trends and outlook report tracking selected indicators across the sector over a 10 years (2000-2010).

Monitoring and evaluation of Mozambique's agricultural sector performance analysis will, from now on, be undertaken annually in close collaboration other key government Ministries, research institutions and key stakeholders including private sector. Undertaking this type of joint analysis will boost both the capacity for undertaking it in the future and the reliance on it for making decisions for the future. Agricultural sector performance will be tracked using data collected for indicators and variables were agreed upon between MINAG/DE and key stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

The key output from this M&E process is an annual trends and outlook report. The report provides evidence-based policy implications and recommendations and is a key tool for informing agricultural policy dialogue and debate in Mozambique, as well as, informing MINAG's on-going agricultural sector planning and investment decisions. The report will be presented at key policy dialogue and public sector investment planning events and processes in Mozambique in order to further inform national debate.

Why M&E for the Ag-Sector?

The purpose of monitoring and evaluating agricultural sector performance is to determine the relationship between the current level of investments, the current growth rates and the current impact on the national hunger and poverty levels – in order to make a case to Government on whether and how the country is progressing towards achieving its agricultural growth and performance targets, as well as, the targeted impacts on poverty and hunger reduction. The M&E includes characterizing and diagnosing the constraints limiting accelerated agricultural growth. The overall aim is, not just undertaking M&E as an end itself, but further promoting the culture of using evidence within national planning systems, as a basis for investment decisions.

The Approach: Generating the 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report

Generating the 2010 M&E report (the 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report) has been a long, protracted and participatory process involving MINAG and its key stakeholders eight key processes:

- 1) Preparation and review of a concept note for the overall Agricultural Sector performance review
- 2) Discussing the Ag-performance M&E theoretical framework in the context of CAADP
- 3) Selecting and agreeing on the performance indicators/areas
- 4) Identifying and agreeing on the variables to be tracked under each performance indicators/areas
- 5) Validating the indicators and variables by MINAG and key stakeholders
- 6) Data collection (involving MINAG/DE staff, IWMI team and consultants)
- 7) Data analysis and report writing by MINAG/DE staff, IWMI team and consultants
- 8) Presentation of report to MINAG (by MINAG/DE, IWMI Team and consultants)

These processes took the form of reviewing documents, joint meetings, and presentations at workshops between IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA and MINAG/DE staff. The meeting and workshops were all chaired and guided by MINAG/DE. As a result several MINAG/DE staff were assigned responsibility to lead and oversee different performance categories: (i) Agricultural Policies and Strategies - Sofia Manussa and Victorino Xavier; (ii) Government revenue and expenditure - Acubar Batista; (iii) Government Spending on agriculture - Luís Osvaldo; (iv) Government Agricultural Institutions - Noé Alage and Adriano Chamusso; (v) Agricultural Production and Output - Angela Faria; (vi) Agricultural Markets and Trade - Eulalia Macome; and (vii) Social-Economic indicators - Anina Manganhela. The process of writing the report involved two one-week hands-on workshops for MINAG/DE staff at IWMI offices in Pretoria South Africa (May 9-12 and June 1-3, 2011). This was followed by the MINAD/DE staff taking part in the presentation of the report to MINAG at a technical workshop in Maputo (June 07, 2011) – with assistance from the IWMI team and consultants.

The National Policy Dialogue

A high-level national policy dialogue was held in Maputo, Mozambique on the 11th August 2011. The dialogue was chaired by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture for Mozambique. The policy dialogue proposed is a multi-stakeholder consultative forum that will discuss the results and findings of the 2010 agriculture sector Trends and Outlook Report. The dialogue is expected to bring together key policymakers from various Ministries and sectors of government, development partners, researchers, and farmers as well as key stakeholders from agribusiness and civil society to debate and discuss critical policy and investment issues from the report. Through a structured presentations and facilitated discussions, the participants will discuss multiple perspectives of the emerging issues and agree on a consensus action-plan and way forward. The Dialogue will provide the stakeholders with an opportunity to engage in guided policy debate and create a comprehensive policy message to the government on the future of agriculture. The theme of the dialogue will be: Strategic Investment Options for Accelerated Agricultural Sector Growth in Mozambique: Key Performance Trends and Lessons from the last Decade: 2000-2010

Specific Objectives of the National Dialogue

The specific objectives of the dialogue were to:

- Present the 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook report to the Mozambique government and key stakeholders and launch the report as an flagship report for the sector that will be produced on an annual basis.
- Review and debate the key trends and recommendations of the report in order to identify key investment options, policies and strategies for accelerating agricultural sector growth in Mozambique
- Provide an opportunity for different stakeholders - government, donor partners, researchers, civil society, private sector and farmers – to interface and discuss the future of agriculture in Mozambique

Report from Mozambique National Policy Dialogue 2nd September 2010

The dialogue brought together high-ranking policy makers in the Government of Mozambique to discuss the findings and recommendations of the 2010 Annual Agricultural Sector trends and outlook report.

It was facilitated by the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Mr Salim Valá and was officially opened and chaired by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture for Mozambique - Eng José Pacheco. Mr Victorino Xavier, the Director for MINAG/DE welcomed the participants and Dr. Pius Chilonda, the Head of IWMI-Southern Africa gave a keynote address. He thanked MINAG/DE for the support and collaboration leading to the successful finalization of the 2010 Annual Trends and Outlook Report that was being launched at the dialogue and pointed out that this would be an annual flagship report produced by MINAG/DE as part of an on-going M&E process for the agriculture sector in Mozambique. This report would be used to inform policy and investment decisions in the sector. Dr. Chilonda also thanked the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) for providing the funding for both phase 1 and 2 of the Mozambique Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (MozSAKSS).



From left to right: Dr Pius Chilonda (Head-IWMI-SA), Hon Eng José Pacheco (Minister of Agriculture in Mozambique), and (Facilitator), Permanent Secretary (Ministry of Planning and Development)

The report presented key agricultural sector performance trends in Mozambique over the last decade (2000-2010). The performance trends tracked included: the macroeconomic environment in Mozambique, the current level of public investment in the agricultural sector, the current agricultural growth rates, the current agricultural trade performance, the current poverty and hunger outcomes, and the current progress made by Mozambique towards the attainment of the African Union's (AU) Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) annual agricultural growth rate of 6%, the allocation of 10% of the national budget to agriculture annually (Maputo Declaration), and the halving of poverty and hunger by 2015 (MDG1).

Key Messages.

Macroeconomic environment

- In the period 2000-2010, there were huge fluctuations ranging from a minimum of 1% to a maximum of about 30% in values of year-to-year total and food inflation. The average total inflation was 11% and the average food inflation was 13%. The observed peaks in inflation reflect the effects of drought and floods on food availability and consequently high food prices. The troughs correspond to administrative controls in form of price subsidies. The total inflation in Mozambique is being mostly driven by food inflation which is closely linked to climatic conditions (i.e. floods and droughts) and external shocks. As such there is need to focus on strategies that will increase and stabilize agricultural output such as investing in technologies (e.g. irrigation) that will break the dependence on rain-fed agriculture. Reduced inflation will create a stable macroeconomic environment that is suitable for investment in agriculture and other sectors of the economy.
- The overall during the last decade there was no significant transformation in the structure of the economy in Mozambique. The average share in GDP for the service sector was 43%, followed by agriculture with 25% and manufacturing with 15%. This suggests that there is urgent need to diversify the structure of the economy by developing value chains as emphasized in Mozambique's agriculture strategy (PEDSA) and CAADP to make the contribution of agriculture to other sectors more effective.



National Policy Dialogue participants with the FAO Chamusso Representative in Mozambique as first in front row from the right.

One of the 5 presenters: Eng Adriano (MINAG / DE senior staff)

Public agricultural spending

1. Over the last decade, Mozambique managed to attain the CAADP 10% allocation of the budget to agriculture in three years, namely 2003, 2004 and 2008. The average share of the budget allocated to agriculture was 7.3% a value which is about 3% below the CAADP target. This indicates that meeting the CAADP 10% allocation of the national budget to the agricultural sector still remains a challenge for Mozambique. In order to achieve the goals of improving agricultural growth, food security and attaining of the MDG1 there is need to accelerate CAADP implementation in Mozambique.

Agricultural productivity and growth

2. The agricultural data collection systems (TIA and EWS) currently present conflicting data an example is the case of cassava. Over the period 2005-2008, TIA data showed a declining trend and yet EWS data showed an upward trend. Hence there is need to harmonize these data sources for accurate evidence-based investment decision making in the agricultural sector.
3. Agricultural output (GDP) is dominated by crop production (78%), followed by forestry (9%), livestock (7%) and fisheries (6%), in that order as of 2009. The performance of agricultural subsector output in terms of attaining the CAADP 6 percent growth target, indicate that the crops subsector reached this target from 2005 to 2009, livestock only in 2005, fisheries in 2003 and from 2006 to 2008. Forestry, however, never attained 6 percent growth in the period under analysis. In general the average annual growth by agricultural subsector between 2001 and 2009 was 3.7 percent for crops subsector, 2 percent for livestock and about 1.7 percent for forestry and fisheries subsectors. In summary, in the last decade, none of the agricultural subsectors as well as the agricultural sector as a whole in Mozambique attained average annual growth target of 6 percent for agricultural GDP. Thus, more agricultural investment is needed in Mozambique in order to raise the agricultural growth rates of the various subsectors to the target of 6 percent, which is necessary for improved food security, and reduction of poverty and hunger in the country. The investments should aim at alleviating the constraints affecting productivity in each of the subsectors.
4. For the crop subsector, crop productivity has remained low because of the low uptake of modern technologies (5-10% of farmers use improved seed, 5% use fertilizer, average fertilizer use in 2008 was 5.3Kg/ha and 10% use animal traction) due to limited access to financial incentives, and poor access to output markets and value chains. As long as value chains, especially for food crops, remain underdeveloped, farmers will continue to use rudimentary production practices.
5. In fishing, crustaceans now lag behind sea fish in terms of economic importance. Harvesting of prawns has declined due to closure of fishing at a time when sea fish harvests have increased. The fisheries resource is potentially in need of improved management methods to sustain production.
6. As for livestock, the population of cattle has grown consistently throughout the period under review but the herd size of small ruminants, chickens and pigs declined. Livestock restocking programmes only benefitted cattle herders. Restocking of small ruminants did not attract the same response as that seen in cattle restocking. Beef and poultry provide more than 80 percent of the meat supply to formal outlets. Pork and meat from small ruminants play a minor role. More investment in animal health (vaccinations), improved management practices, improved breeds and livestock feeds and development of livestock value chains is needed to overcome the challenges affecting livestock production in Mozambique.

Poverty and hunger outcomes

7. Regarding progress made by Mozambique towards attaining the MDG1 targets of halving hunger and poverty by 2015, there was tremendous decline in poverty rates from 69 percent in 1997 to 54 percent in 2003 but from 2003 to 2009 poverty rates remained almost unchanged. However, if the current overall economic growth rates (above 7%) and agriculture growth rates (above 6%) are sustained, the country still has a chance of meeting the target of reducing the poverty rate to 40% by 2015 as targeted under MDG1. Progress towards halving of hunger by 2015, using prevalence of child malnutrition as an indicator of hunger showed a slight declining trend from 2003 to 2008. Mozambique stands a chance of meeting the target of reducing the 2008 chronic malnutrition rate of 44% at national level to 30% by 2015. The attainment of these MDG1 targets however can be derailed by greater vulnerability of smallholder farmers to adverse climatic conditions such as floods and droughts. In this regard, the government should take measures to provide social protection to the affected households.

The trend and outlook report was launched as an annual flagship report to be produced every year in order to inform policy and investment decisions in the Mozambican agricultural sector.

Outcomes of the National dialogue

- 1) The government of Mozambique and the key stakeholders in the Agriculture sector appreciated the current level of performance of the sector, the key challenges and the key opportunities for accelerating growth in the sector in order to ensure food security and poverty reduction
- 2) Evidence-based recommendations and strategic options for increasing investment in the agriculture emerged – for consideration by government, private sector, development partners and all key stakeholders
- 3) The key stakeholders in the agricultural sector exchanged knowledge and experiences on the future of agriculture in Mozambique.
- 4) The Trends and Outlook Report was launched as an annual flagship report to be produced every year in order to inform policy and investment decisions in the Mozambican agricultural sector.

Agenda for Mozambique Dialogue

Timing	Content	Responsible Persons/ Presenters
7.45 -8,25	Registration of Participants	Workshop Secretariat
8,30-8,40	Introduction of the Workshop	MINAG/ DE Director
8,40-8,50	Program Presentation and Initial Remarks by the Facilitator	Former Governor of Bank of Mozambique or the CTA Agro-Industry Division Head
8,50	Opening by Hon Minister (or Vice Minister) of Agriculture	
9,00-9,15	Contextualization of the Report and Relevance at Regional (and Continental) Level	IWMI-SA Director or ReSAKSS Coordinator
9,15-9,35	Mozambique's Background on Agriculture M&E and Challenge in Implementing Comprehensive Agriculture Sector M&E	H.Gêmo and Local Colleague

9,35- 10,00	Comments	Plenary Audience
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