

# **2013 ReSAKSS Annual Conference**

## **Objectives and Expected Outcomes**

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# About ReSAKSS

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- **ReSAKSS = Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System**
- **Established in 2006, ReSAKSS supports evidence and outcome based formulation, implementation and review of agricultural sector policies and strategies**
- **ReSAKSS offers high-quality analyses and knowledge products to improve policy making, track progress, and facilitate policy dialogue, benchmarking, review and mutual learning processes in support of CAADP implementation**
- **ReSAKSS tracks progress on over 30 core indicators including CAADP expenditure and growth targets and presents them in various media including an interactive website (<http://www.resakss.org>)**

# ReSAKSS has three main activities

## ➤ *Strategic analysis:*

- » monitoring key CAADP targets: 6% annual agriculture growth and 10% budget allocation to agriculture; as well as other development targets including MDGs and national targets
- » impact assessment of agricultural sector interventions on key development outcomes

## ➤ *Knowledge management:*

- » develop a common pool of up-to-date information on key indicators to support policy formulation, analysis, and dialogue
- » document and share lessons to guide growth and poverty reduction strategies
- » share knowledge with stakeholders in a variety of forms: policy briefs, conferences, websites

## ➤ *Capacity strengthening and policy communication:*

- » collaborate and work closely with regional and national networks of partners
- » Provide training and analytical tool to national partners to improve own capacity in analysis and planning
- » Establish country SAKSS - national platforms to improve policy analysis, review and dialogue to improve implementation of national agriculture investment plans

# ReSAKSS Organization

## ➤ 1 Africa-wide and 3 regional nodes:

- » IFPRI: ReSAKSS-AW
- » IITA: ReSAKSS-WA
- » ILRI: ReSAKSS-ECA
- » IWMI: ReSAKSS-SA

## ➤ Key partners

- » AUC
- » NPCA
- » RECs (ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC)

## ➤ Funding

- » USAID, DFID, SIDA, B&M Gates Foundation
- » IFAD, Netherlands



# ReSAKSS Governance

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- **At continental level, ReSAKSS has steering committee chaired by the Commissioner, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA)**
- **IFPRI facilitates the overall work of ReSAKSS working in partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC), the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), and regional economic communities (RECs).**
- **At the regional level, ReSAKSS is supported by Africa-based CGIAR centers: ILRI in Kenya, IWMI in South Africa, and IITA in Nigeria.**
- **Regional ReSAKSS nodes are governed by steering committees chaired by the respective RECs: COMESA for ReSAKSS-ECA; ECOWAS for ReSAKSS-WA, and SADC for ReSAKSS-SA.**

# ReSAKSS Support to CAADP Implementation (1)

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- Each year, ReSAKSS publishes a flagship Africawide Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) that covers a topic of strategic importance to the CAADP agenda.
- ReSAKSS nodes also produce regional ATORs focusing on the respective regions. Countries are also producing ATORs.
- ReSAKSS has also been providing technical and capacity support for the establishment of country level strategic analysis and knowledge system (SAKSS)
- The SAKSS platforms have already been launched in Rwanda and Ghana, planned to be launched in December in Mozambique. Countries targeted for 2014 include Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and others

## ReSAKSS Support to CAADP Implementation (2)

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- **ReSAKSS, in collaboration with various country stakeholders, AUC, NPCA, IFPRI and development partners, is leading efforts to improve the quality of agriculture joint sector reviews (JSRs).**
- **The JSR process was launched in Mozambique on August 29. Other countries to strengthen the JSR include Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Malawi.**
- **Presentation of CAADP monitoring results at high level fora such as the CAAPP PP and business meetings organized by AUC and NPCA, regional dialogue meetings organized with the RECs**

# Objectives of ReSAKSS Conference

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- 1) Discuss findings and recommendations of the 2012 ATOR—the official CAADP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) report. The 2012 ATOR takes an in-depth look at trends in public agricultural expenditures and how countries have fared against the CAADP 10 percent target**
  
- 2) Identify country progress on, challenges in, and required actions for:**
  - a) fostering progress toward the CAADP 10 percent target**
  - b) improving the tracking of public agriculture expenditures**
  - c) establishing and operating country SAKSS and**
  - d) fostering mutual accountability through effective and regular agriculture JSRs.**

# Expected Outcomes of the Conference (1)

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- 1. Constructive feedback on the 2012 ATOR that can be incorporated in future ATORs**
- 2. Greater understanding, among all key stakeholder groups, of the importance of a JSR and its role in supporting mutual accountability and managing development results.**
- 3. Clarity around the analytical components of a JSR**
  - i) agriculture sector performance**
  - ii) development results (poverty, hunger reduction, etc)**
  - iii) public expenditure reviews**
  - iv) financial and non-financial commitments**
  - v) government policy commitments,**
  - vi) civil society, private sector, donor commitments**

# Expected Outcomes (2)

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- 4. Development and adoption of required steps to successfully establish and routinely conduct a JSR as a core element of the CAADP agenda**
  
- 5. Sharing of experiences regarding the establishment and operation of country SAKSS platforms, including their role in:**
  - i) identifying and bridging capacity gaps in M&E, policy analysis, and knowledge management,**
  - ii) mobilizing centers of expertise in supporting high-quality analyses and knowledge products to improve policymaking and track progress**
  - iii) facilitating policy dialogue, benchmarking, review, and mutual learning in support of CAADP implementation.**