

2013 ReSAKSS Annual Conference

Advancing Mutual Accountability Through Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews

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What is Mutual Accountability?

- **Mutual accountability is a process by which two or more parties hold one another accountable for the commitments they have voluntarily made to one another**
- **Mutual accountability (MA) is a core principle of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)**
- **A mutual accountability framework (MAF) for CAADP was developed by NCPA in 2011 to guide mutual accountability processes at continental, regional and country levels**

Principles of Mutual Accountability

- **A shared vision or agenda among the cooperating parties**
- **Common objectives and strategies aimed at achieving the vision**
- **Jointly agreed performance indicators based on mutually agreed performance criteria**
- **Genuine dialogue and debate process based on consent, common values and trust**

Elements of an Effective Mutual Accountability Process

- **Evidence-based: need technical credibility to minimize biases**
- **Ownership: all concerned stakeholders need to be involved from the start**
- **Inclusive debate: open and transparent discussions**
- **Behavior change – towards better performance outcomes based on evidence, ownership and debate**

What is a Joint Sector Review (JSR)?

- **A joint sector review (JSR) is one way of operationalizing the mutual accountability framework at country level**
- **The JSR process creates a platform to:**
 - » **assess the performance and results of the agriculture sector**
 - » **assist governments to assess effectiveness of sector policies and strategies**
 - » **assess how well state and non state actors have implemented pledges and commitments (laid out in CAADP compacts, NAIPs, and other agreements)**
 - » **guide decisions to continue with or make adjustments in implementation of NAIP or agreement**

Principles of a Joint Sector Review

- **National ownership and leadership**
- **Relevance to NAIP or cooperation agreement**
- **Inclusive participation**
- **Commitment to results by all participants**
- **Impartiality and evidence-based**
- **Enhance national planning**
- **Sensitivity to gender**
- **Learning experience**

Purpose and benefits of the Joint Sector Review

- **The primary purpose of a JSR is to determine and evaluate observed results of sector performance and their comparison with the intended results or targets in NAIP or agreement**
- **Therefore, the JSR:**
 - » **allows diverse stakeholders to get insights into and influence overall policies and priorities of the sector**
 - » **serves as a management and policy support tool for inclusive stakeholder planning, programming, budget preparation and execution, monitoring and evaluation, and overall development of the sector**
- **Existing country JSRs need strengthening in terms of design, stakeholder inclusion, data analysis, dialogue and improved quality of implementation.**

What to monitor? five main areas

- **Development results e.g. income growth, poverty and hunger reduction, food and nutrition security, etc.**
- **Overall agricultural sector growth targets, with specific subsector and commodity targets**
- **Required financial and non-financial resources to effectively implement the cooperation agreement**
- **Policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes**
- **Linkages (pathways to achieve the development results), enabling environment, and assumptions**

Content, scope, data and methods of a JSR

- **Content of JSR and scope depends on cooperation agreement**
- **Cooperation agreements (CAADP compact, NAIP, GAFSP agreements, New Alliance cooperation, framework, etc.)**
- **Five main areas to review:**
 - » **development results**
 - » **agricultural sector performance**
 - » **financial and non-financial resources**
 - » **policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes**
 - » **linkages, enabling environment, and assumptions**
- **Need detailed data on different variables, measured at different levels and over many years**
- **Multiple methods guided by mutually-agreed actions, targets and milestones; and analysis of SWOTs**

Outputs required for the JSR

- **Public Expenditure Review—government commitments, expenditures and alignment**
- **Donor Expenditure Review—commitments, disbursements, and alignment**
- **Civil Society Scorecard—commitments and alignment**
- **Private Sector Scorecard—commitments and investments**
- **Policy Implementation Report—state and non-state actors**
- **Agriculture Sector Performance Review**
- **Impact Scorecard—progress and impact on poverty and hunger reduction, food and nutrition security**

Building Blocks of a Joint Sector Review

- **Set up a JSR steering committee chaired by Ministry of Agriculture**
- **Establish JSR secretariat**
- **Develop terms of reference for the JSR**
- **Mobilize resources (human and financial)**
- **Constitute review team**
- **Undertake technical studies**
- **Organize review and dialogue**
- **Draw implementation and follow-up plan for the recommendations from the JSR**

Technical Support Available to Countries

- **IFPRI and ReSAKSS have assigned staff to each of the initial JSR countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania**
- **AUC and NPCA contact governments to agree on JSR launch dates**
- **AUC, NPCA, IFPRI and ReSAKSS have agreed to field joint missions to countries to in order to provide coordinated support**
- **Cross-country learning opportunities exist from countries with experience in JSRs, e.g. Rwanda**

Recently Revamped ReSAKSS Website

www.resakss.org