



Mutual Accountability and Joint Sector Reviews in the Implementation of CAADP

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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 share 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**
- **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 in setting sector policy and priorities**
 - » **assess how well state and non state actors have implemented pledges and commitments (laid out in NAIPs, and other agreements)**

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**
- **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 does the JSR process do for a country?

- Describe and analyze the structure, conduct and performance (SCP) of the sector against mutually-agreed milestones and targets
- Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) in the sector
- Based on the results and findings in the above, make recommendations for improving performance in the sector.

What to monitor in a Joint Sector Review?

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

What to monitor: Development results

➤ Stated results

» PNISA

- Reduce chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age: from 44% in 2008 to 30% in 2015 and 20% in 2020
- Reduce by half of the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015

» New Alliance

- Help 3.1 million people emerge from poverty and hunger

➤ Key questions to ask in JSR

- » Is Mozambique on track to achieve these results?
- » What are the achievements (a) in different parts of the country and (b) across different socio-economic groups?

What to monitor: agricultural sector performance

➤ Stated targets

» PNISA

- Average growth of at least 7% per year over next 10 years
- Programmes in: food crops, cash crops, fishery, and livestock with specific *area*, *yield*, and *production* targets

» New Alliance

- Same as PNISA by virtue of alignment

➤ Key questions to ask in JSR

- » To what extent have the growth and other targets been achieved?
- » How have the subsector/commodity achievements contributed to overall sector performance?
- » What are the achievements: (a) different agroecologies, (b) different technologies, and (c) different types of farmers?

What to monitor: financial/non-financial resources

➤ **Commitments**

» **Government (in PNISA)**

- Total required is 111.96 billion Meticaïs. 22% is guaranteed by the cooperation partners (i.e. 78% financing gap)
- Budget allocated across 5 components, 21 programmes, and 61 sub-programmes from 2013 to 2017

» **Donors (in New Alliance)**

- Specific commitment and alignment to PNISA

» **Private sector (in New Alliance)**

- Letters of intent and specific investments, job creation, etc.

➤ **Key questions to ask in JSR**

- » To what extent have the different partners been able to meet their overall financial and non-financial commitments?
- » What is the composition and quality of investments and how have these been across the different (a) components, programmes, and sub-programmes, and (b) socio-economic groups in different parts of the country?

What to monitor: policies, programs, institutions

➤ Policy Actions (in PNISA and New Alliance)

- » Seed law passed and seed/fertilizer regulatory frameworks adopted
- » Rural land use rights (DUAT) and transfer regulations adopted
- » Eliminate specified internal and non-tariff barriers to trade
- » Enact food fortification regulations; define institutional coherence
- » Enact mobile finance regulations
- » Approve decree for private credit information bureaus

➤ Key questions to ask in JSR

- » What progress has been made in making and implementing these?
How have different stakeholders contributed to the progress made?
- » What progress has been made in building or strengthening the capacity of policymakers and different agencies and organizations involved in making and implementing these policy actions?
- » How can relevant institutions, processes, and mechanisms be strengthened to achieve higher value for money, or lead to greater profitable investments by farmers and the private sector in different parts of the country?

What to monitor: linkages

- Main thing here is understanding how any progress made meeting the financial and non-financial commitments as well as progress made in implementing the policies, programs and institutions have contributed to:
 - » **Agricultural sector performance**
 - » **Performance in other sectors**
 - » **Overall development results**

- **This is critical for making adjustments in: (a) implementation and (b) the next planning cycle**

JSR: general methods and outputs

- **Public Expenditure Review—commitments, expenditures and alignment**
- **Donor Expenditure Review—commitments, disbursements, and alignment**
- **Donor Alignment Reports and Scorecards—alignment with NAIPs (PNISA in Mozambique)**
- **Civil Society Scorecard—commitments and alignment**
- **Private Sector Scorecard—commitments and investments**
- **Government and stakeholders—Policy Progress Assessment**
- **Impact Scorecard—progress and impact at scale on poverty and hunger reduction**

Roadmap for undertaking 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**
- **Constitute review team**
- **Undertake the review and dialogue**
- **Draw implementation and follow-up plan for the recommendations from the JSR**

Support available from IFPRI/ReSAKSS to countries

- **Immediately: train key country people – CAADP focal person and JSR contact person (Dakar JSR technical meeting April 18-19). Mozambique invited.**

- **Medium term:**
 - » **Establish 12 country SAKSS, including Mozambique, in 2013 – platforms for policy analysis, review and dialogue to support country JSRs**
 - » **Country level capacity building by training teams on various IFPRI analytical tools**

 **Thank You!**