Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (ReSAKSS) work in relation to Food Security and Nutrition Action Mapping

Presented by

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At the 39th Session of the Committee on World Food Security, FAO, Rome. 19th October, 2012

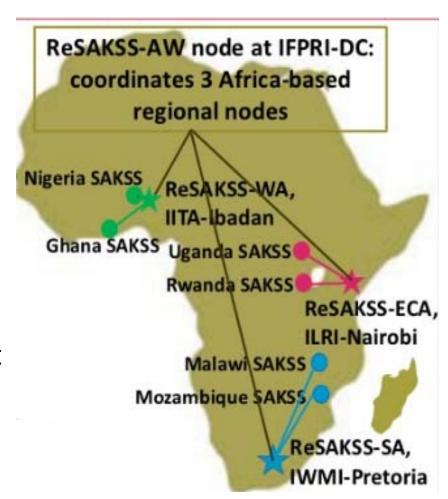






About ReSAKSS

- Created and launched in 2006 to provide credible information, analysis and knowledge products to support implementation of CAADP
- Policy-relevant analysis, data, and tools to improve policy making, fill knowledge gaps, promote dialogue, and facilitate the benchmarking and review processes associated development strategies under CAADP
- Charged with taking lead in developing and implementing CAADP M&E framework



How does ReSAKSS Work?

 Common agenda across all the ReSAKSS nodes:

| 1.Strategic analysis | M |
|------------------------|---|
| 2.Knowledge management | & |
| 3.Capacity building | E |

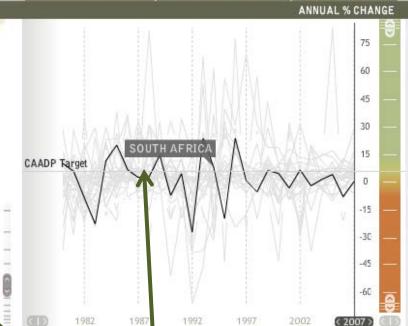


ReSAKSS Website - www.resakss.org

...or country-specific information.

SOUTH AFRICA





SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

REGIONS

SOUTHERN

COUNTRIES

SUDAN

TANZANIA

SEYCHELLES

SIERRA LEONE SOMALIA

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST AND CENTRAL

OVERVIEW

According to the World Bank, South Africa is a mid-le-income country (MIC) with abundant natural resources. Despite this, the legacy of apartheid presents many challenges such as inequality and poverty. The World Bank estimates that 50.0 percent of the population lives in developing country conditions, and 48.0 percent

A tool for review and mutual learning

• Data on various indicators, knowledge products – Working Papers, issue briefs, enewsletter, reports, presentations, posters OVER YIEW

MDG TARGETS

CAADP TARGETS

SEPENGTHENING CAPACIT

CAADP IMPLEMENTATION

ITORING PROGRESS

RESOURCES

DATA

th has

more

United Nations, Statistics Division, National Accounts

United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), FAOSTAT

World Bank, World Development Indicators (detailed data may require purchase) When a country is selected, the map, charts and bottom narrative change to provide all available information on that country.

Spatial distribution on Ag Investments in ECA

Part of our M&E and KM agenda, documented agricultural interventions

• Why?

- Getting to know who is investing where in agriculture
- Establishing areas where there are investment gaps
- Potential areas for collaboration and synergies among the actors
- How pledges translate into actual implementation of agricultural interventions (Feed to the CAADP Mutual Accountability Framework)

Spatial distribution on Ag Investments in ECA

Why?.....

- providing an indication of how targeting of agriculture and food security projects relates to aspects such as vulnerability, poverty, and others
- Inform site selection of future agricultural interventions
- providing knowledge basis for learning from successes, experiences, challenges and failures of past projects implemented in similar settings
- assisting development planners to avoid duplication and enhance the coordination of investments

Spatial distribution on Ag Investments in ECA

- Projects/programmes/ initiatives
- Regional overview on Ag investments (multiple countries and stakeholders)
- Information to improve decision making
 - Enhance: programming, policy making, collaboration, value addition and synergies among the agricultural stakeholders, Mutual accountability, coordination, alignment of investments
- Efforts to inform other questions:
 - Targeting of interventions (investment priorities)
 - What are the impacts of interventions?
 - What can we learn from past/ ongoing investments?

Some Observations from Ag investments mapping

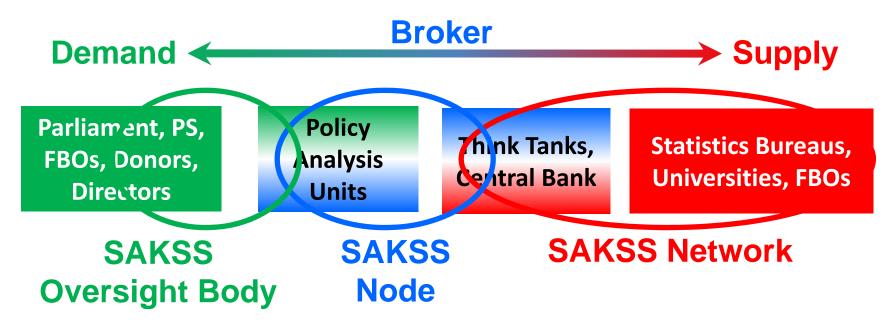
- High potential (rainfall) areas are mostly targeted than the low potential areas, this is not necessarily where poverty is high
- High poverty areas have less number of interventions
- A large proportion of interventions in region are taking place in high potential areas with poor market access.
- Although there is potential for agricultural growth by investing in high potential areas:
 - poverty reduction outcomes can be best achieved if the market access constraints are addressed.
 - Make efforts to enhance distribution of food from surplus to deficit areas

Link to country processes

- Multiple generators and users of ag information, including actions and impacts
- Could be an asset but also a challenge:
 - Different information, efforts duplication
 - Difficulties in information sharing (coding, activity classification....),
 - Value addition? (e.g. in addressing analytical questions?
 - How is the information used? Inform programming?
 - Country capacity?
 - Sustainably?

Country SAKSS could be a platform for promoting action mapping

SAKSS: Broker of Strategic Analysis/Knowledge



- Credence of SAKSS in CAADP process
- Governance
- Channel knowledge and evidence to policy makers
- •

- •Identify and sensitize knowledge gaps
- •Synthesize knowledge
- Mobilize and coordinate knowledge generation
- Facilitate training

- •Express interest and buy into vision
- •Align knowledge generation activities
- Receive funding and training

• . . .

Clear links with the FSN action mapping

Objective of the mapping (to inform decision making),
technical aspects,
target audience,
challenges,
Opportunities

•••••

ReSAKSS committed to contribute the to FSN action mapping, Plan to implement recommendations, this will enhance the utility of the work

ReSAKSS Network and activities can be useful in promoting FSN action mapping

- Wide range of collaborative networks of users and suppliers of knowledge and research products
 - Regional Economic communities (COMESA, EAC, IGAD)
 - Country CAADP stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector...)
 - Development partners (donors, NGOSs, private sector)
 - National & International Research Institutes
 - International Organizations

Technical support to M&E, Regional & national workshops