

Outcome Story 3

Incorporating Water Indicators into the Monitoring for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

The Outcome

CAADP issued a communiqué on ReSAKSS water monitoring indicators. M&E of agricultural water management is now an integral part of the formal monitoring and evaluation framework of the two major agricultural initiatives in Africa: 1) the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the New Partnership for Africa's Development's (NEPAD), and 2) the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The 5th CAADP-PP also called for the establishment of a ReSAKSS Steering Committee at continental level by the African Union Commission working with NEPAD Secretariat.

The Monitoring and Evaluation System, which includes monitoring agricultural water management, is being used by regional economic communities, in particular the South Africa Development Community of 15 member states, to monitor agriculture sector performance and inform program design and implementation.

IWMI South Africa hosts the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge and Support System for South Africa (ReSAKSS-SA) network as part of a CG Consortium (IFPRI, IITA, ILRI and ICRISAT). ReSAKSS developed the M&E framework, which has been validated by as the M&E framework for monitoring CAADP of NEPAD.

ReSAKSS-SA informed and guided the process and tracked agriculture sector performance and progress. ReSAKSS-SA also promoted the use of evidence-based policy and strategic planning and implementation in the water sector in southern Africa.

Documenting Outcomes

When ReSAKSS-SA was first conceived, the core of the trends analysis work was around monitoring and evaluating progress of agricultural growth, poverty reduction and public Investments in agriculture, without a specific focus on the key issue of agricultural water. IWMI, through ReSAKSS-SA and working with CAADP Pillar 1 institutions on sustainable land and water management, incorporated specific agricultural water management indicators in the overall M&E framework for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.

Further results of this work are documented in the following:

Communiqué of the CAADP Monitoring and Evaluation (CAADP M&E) Framework Validation Workshop March 1-3, 2010, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Olubode-Awosola Femi, Pius Chilonda and Isaac Minde (eds.) 2007. *Report of technical meeting on "Monitoring trends and spatial analysis of public spending in agriculture"*, May 29-30, Lusaka, Zambia, 2007. ReSAKSS-SA, IWMI and ICRISAT, Pretoria, South Africa.

Benin, S., Johnson, M. et al. June 2008. *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)* ReSAKSS Working Paper No. 5, International Food policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Significance and Magnitude

Tracking agricultural water management indicators will ensure that trends in sustainable land and water management will be an integral part of the ReSAKSS-SA annual trends and outlook report, a flagship report for policy makers in region and hence inform policy and investment decisions in agriculture water management.

The M&E framework is now an acknowledged tool for monitoring agriculture sector performance in Africa by CAADP, the main continental program for agriculture. Including agricultural water indicators means that water issues must be explicitly addressed and will be a part of investment programmes in agriculture.

The framework and inclusion of agricultural water indicators also provides an opportunity for monitoring investments in agriculture water management and is an entry point for further research on the gaps and challenges in sub-Saharan Africa.

The outcome relates to the following CGIAR research goals:

- Improving policies and facilitating institutional innovation