

Evidence- and outcome-based planning and implementation of agricultural-sector policies and strategies in Africa



Visual and narrative description of countries' performance in key agricultural development indicators
Allows policy makers to track their country's agricultural performance for benchmarking, monitoring and review



Visual and narrative description of countries' performance toward CAADP targets and MDG1
For use in tracking, measuring and assessing performance against goals and objectives and in reaching desired outcomes



Strategic analysis results available in technical papers, briefs and other formats on policy and investment options for accelerated growth and poverty reduction
Provides easily accessible outcome-based analysis for informing agricultural and poverty-reduction strategies



ReSAKSS Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System

ReSAKSS was established as a direct response to the growing demand for credible information and analysis during the design of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

ReSAKSS is a knowledge management platform offering easily accessible, high-quality analysis, data, and tools to farmers, researchers, policymakers, and development professionals to promote evidence-based decisionmaking, improve awareness of agriculture's role in poverty reduction and food and nutrition security, promote dialogue, and facilitate the review, learning, and adoption of best practices associated with the CAADP Agenda. ReSAKSS operates as a multicountry network of collaborating partners represented by regional web-based platforms that provide access to open data sources, analysis, and readily available tools and research evidence for informing agricultural and poverty-reduction strategies.

ReSAKSS helps to strengthen ongoing policy dialogue at the continental, regional, and national levels to influence future strategic directions in African agricultural development for greater and better distributed growth, poverty reduction, and food and nutrition security.



ReSAKSS is organized around four nodes of operation:

One is at the continental or Africa-wide level (ReSAKSS-AW) and three are at the subregional level—eastern and central Africa (ReSAKSS-ECA), southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA), and western Africa (ReSAKSS-WA). The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Africa-based centers facilitate operation of the nodes in partnership with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Union Commission (AUC), the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and a network of national and other regional and international organizations. The Africa-based CGIAR centers and the RECs include the following: the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) for ReSAKSS-ECA; the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for ReSAKSS-SA; and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for ReSAKSS-WA.



Goals and Principles of CAADP

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is designed to help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth. As an African-led and African-owned process, through the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), CAADP addresses policy and capacity issues across the entire agricultural sector and African continent.

CAADP aims to

- Designate agriculture-led growth as a main strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving the proportion of poor and hungry people;
- Pursue a 6 percent average annual agricultural sector growth rate at the national level;
- Allocate 10 percent of national budgets to the agricultural sector;
- Use regional complements and cooperation to boost growth; and
- Promote partnerships, policy dialogue, review, and accountability to improve efficiency.

Basic Structure of ReSAKSS

To achieve these objectives, ReSAKSS focuses on three main activities:

Strategic analysis: provide data, tools, and analysis for monitoring key growth and poverty-reduction priorities and assessing the impacts of interventions to address key questions, including the following: whether and how the interventions are having their desired impact on increasing growth and reducing poverty and malnutrition; what environments enable successful implementation of agricultural policies and strategies; and which interventions can lead to greater and better-distributed outcomes.

Knowledge management: develop a common pool of up-to-date information on key indicators at various levels to support policy planning, analysis, and dialogue; document lessons from past and ongoing research, policy analysis, impact assessment, policy processes, and practical experiences for improving future growth and poverty reduction strategies; and facilitate access to a variety of knowledge products to support assessment, review, and benchmarking of growth and poverty-reduction strategies.

Capacity strengthening and policy communication: collaborate and work closely with national and regional networks of partners in carrying out the previously listed activities and in exchanging skills, training, and practical experiences to strengthen local capacities; and share with policymakers through various media and interactions key growth and poverty-reduction issues, analysis, and emerging challenges, as well as research findings associated with the performance and impact of growth and poverty-reduction strategies.

Farming Systems

- Agro-pastoral miller/sorghum
- Cereal-rootcrop mixed
- Coastal artisanal fishing
- Forest based
- Highland perennial
- Highland temperate mixed
- Irrigated
- Island
- Large commercial and smallholder
- Maize mixed
- Pastoral
- Rice-tree crop
- Root crop
- Sparse (arid)
- Tree crop
- Water bodies

