

Country Status Report on JSR Best Practices

Senegal

JSR BUILDING BLOCKS/BEST PRACTICES	BEST PRACTICES	PRACTICE IN PLACE? (Yes/No)	WHAT IS THE CURRENT PRACTICE IN THE COUNTRY?
Existence of a JSR Steering Committee (SC)	SC provides strategic direction for the establishment and operation of the JSR. It is usually chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and includes as members leading donors and 3-4 other representatives of key stakeholder groups	Yes	The national agriculture and food security investment plan (NAIP) Committee serves as the JSR SC. Committee is inclusive of state and non-state actors (NSA) and chaired by the Directorate of Analysis and Forecasting of Agricultural Statistics (DAPSA).
Existence of a JSR Secretariat	Secretariat coordinates activities and operations of the JSR and JSR SC. It can be made up of core staff from the Planning & M&E Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture	Yes	Secretariat is made up of members from DAPSA, other ministries planning units, and NSAs.
Existence of JSR Terms of Reference (TOR) for the JSR	<p>TOR to lay out JSR objectives, state and non-state stakeholders and their roles, roles of the SC and Secretariat, operating principles, structure and frequency of JSR meetings and follow up and implementation of actions, etc.</p> <p>TOR may also need to be developed consultants hired to conduct JSR studies.</p>	Yes	TOR were drafted by the SC and shared with all stakeholders for review and input.
Resources are mobilized	Mobilize resources (human and financial) to support operations of the JSR.	Yes	The last two reviews were funded by Africa Lead and the ministry of agriculture.
Steering Committee/Secretariat invites a broad and inclusive group of state and non-state actors/stakeholders to participate in JSR	A key aspect of the JSR is that it allows broad group of state and non-state stakeholders to influence overall policies and priorities of the sector by assessing how well they have implemented their commitments stipulated in the CAADP compact, NAFSIP, and	YES	All key stakeholders are involved in the entire JSR process. A JSR working group was established and it comprises of representatives of all ministries in charge of Agriculture, other ministries like Finance, Health, and Trade, farmers'

	related cooperation agreements such as under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.		associations, the private sector, and civil society.
Existing agricultural policy dialogue and review processes; data quality and analytical capacities are assessed	An assessment of any existing agricultural policy dialogue and review processes, data quality, and analytical capacities and tools and networks and any existing knowledge systems is key to identifying any gaps and coming up with ways to fill gaps and enhance capacities, tools, and processes through the JSR		
JSR Studies/Analysis Conducted	Consultants may need to be hired and supervised by the SC to conduct JSR studies. Consultants can come from think tanks, universities, or private companies and should work closely with staff from the Planning Unit, and the JSR SC and Secretariat.	No	A JSR is planned for 2017.
JSR Review Team Established	Team made up of a multi-stakeholder group (state and non-state actors) with technical expertise to review and comment on various JSR studies and reports and ensures outputs of reviews are implemented.	Yes	The JSR working group plays the role of the Review Team
JSR Report Prepared	Preparing evidence based on relevant high-quality studies and reports on the JSR content areas. To be an effective mutual accountability process, the JSR Report will need to be grounded in high quality data and analysis as well as transparency and inclusive stakeholder participation.	Yes	The Report is prepared by the working group.
JSR Meeting Conducted	Organize meeting over 1-3 days, using various formats (plenary, small groups, field visit, etc.) to allow stakeholders	Yes	Prior to the national JSR validation workshop that is chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural

	<p>discuss/verify the evidence and recommendations presented in the JSR Report. This can be done at different levels (national and sub-national). The process should assist in identifying sector priorities and policies and specific actions for the different stakeholders to put in place. These would be captured in a JSR Aide Memoir.</p>		<p>Equipment, four preparatory stakeholders’ meetings are organized.</p> <p>The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition Review Report is also validated during the JSR validation workshop.</p>
<p>There is follow up on JSR Meeting Actions</p>	<p>Closely monitor and ensure implementation of recommendations and decisions of the JSR meeting (embodied in the JSR Aide Memoir). Groups that meet more regularly such as the Agriculture Sector Working Group can help with follow up and monitoring. The monitoring forms the basis of the next JSR cycle.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>There is no formal follow-up committee that regularly monitors JSR actions and recommendations. Thus some recommendations have been implemented while others have not.</p>
<p>JSR experiences are shared with other countries</p>	<p>As many countries are still setting up JSR, it is essential to share lessons learned, best practices, and experiences to further strengthen country JSRs. Forums such as the CAADP PP and ReSAKSS Annual Conference provide an opportunity to do this.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The country’s JSR experience has been shared in the context of the ReSAKSS Annual Conferences and ECOWAS Regional M&E meetings.</p>