

Country Status Report on JSR Best Practices

Tanzania

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	There is a SC committee composed of members from the agriculture sector line ministries, development partners, and non-state actors (NSAs). Reviews of the agriculture sector include the Agriculture Sector Review (ASR), Public Expenditure Review (PER), and Joint Implementation Review (JIR).
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	The country has a secretariat which coordinates activities and operations of the JSR. It is made up of staff from the directorate of planning in the ministry of agriculture and from the Tanzania Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS).
Existence of JSR Terms of Reference (TOR) for the JSR	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. TOR may also need to be developed consultants hired to conduct JSR studies.	Yes	The SC prepares TOR for the JSR and shared them with key agriculture stakeholders for comments. TORs for the consultants are also developed.
Resources are mobilized	Mobilize resources (human and financial) to support operations of the JSR.	Yes	The JSR is mainly funded by external funding, government funding is limited. This is an

			<p>issue which should be addressed for sustainability of JSRs and other review processes in the country.</p> <p>Capacity of the technical staff in agriculture sector line ministries is limited. The government is working with various partners to address this.</p>
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 related cooperation agreements such as under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.	Yes	The 2014 JSR assessment revealed that Tanzania had inadequate participation of civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, and other NSA groups in JSR processes. The country has started addressing these challenges and 2016 review invited more NSAs to participate.
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	Yes	JSR includes a policy review but there are challenges with data quality and completeness. There are also challenges in analytical and technical reporting capacities within the Ministry of Agriculture.
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.	Yes	Consultants are hired by development partners, the government and other organizations providing support in agriculture policy work in Tanzania to conduct studies. Consultants have usually come from national think tanks, universities, and private companies. In a few

			<p>cases, some international consultants have been hired.</p> <p>JSR consultants work closely with staff from the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the JSR SC and Secretariat.</p>
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	There is a review team comprised of a multi-stakeholder group.
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	JSR reports are prepared for each review. Achieving high quality reports has been a challenge due to data challenges as well as limitations in technical capacity for conducting quality reviews, especially analysis and report writing. There are also challenges with getting data from NSAs and development partners.
JSR Meeting Conducted	Organize meeting over 1-3 days, using various formats (plenary, small groups, field visit, etc.) to allow stakeholders 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.	Yes	Presentation of the JSR takes place in a meeting involving members of the agriculture sector working group. The meetings are normally packed with other agenda items, the JSR presentation and discussion only gets a few hours. As a result, there is no adequate time to discuss the report and have meaningful dialogue. The country is working to address this challenge by planning for a JSR specific meeting.

<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>Yes</p>	<p>There is follow-up on JSR actions, however it requires strengthening.</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>Past Agriculture Sector Review (ASR) and Public Expenditure Review (PER) Reports are available online. Tanzania participates in regional and continental meetings such as the ReSAKSS Annual Conference to share its JSR experiences.</p>