

## Country Status Report on JSR Best Practices

### Mali

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 Steering Committee is made up of civil servants from the ministries in charge of rural development, producer organizations, civil society, women and youth, the private sector and development partners (DPs).
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 Secretariat is made up of staff from the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Rural Development ((CPS/SDR)
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	TORs are drafted by the CPS/SDR and validated by the Steering Committee.
Resources are mobilized	Mobilize resources (human and financial) to support operations of the JSR.	Yes	Resources have come from the national budget and ministry projects. Funding challenges remain especially at the beginning of the year.
Steering Committee/Secretariat invites a broad and inclusive group of state and non-state	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	Yes	All CAADP Compact signatories are involved in the process at national and sub-national levels.

actors/stakeholders to participate in JSR	implemented their commitments stipulated in the CAADP compact, NAFSIP, and related cooperation agreements such as under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.		Compact signatories need to fund their own participation and not rely on limited government funding.
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		Data used for the reviews is generally reliable and validated through a national process. Institutions involved in the reviews provide competent analysis.  Lack of funding has hindered the ability of some Compact signatory experts to provide input. Also, frequent changes in experts from some institutions have hindered consistency of inputs.
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	Although no JSR related studies are conducted, analysis is conducted to inform the implementation of the national agriculture and food security investment plan (NAIP).  An annual agricultural survey and specific sub-sector studies are conducted every year.
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.	No	Although no review team is in place, draft reports are circulated among all stakeholders for review before validation workshops.
JSR Report Prepared	Preparing evidence based on relevant high-quality studies and reports on the JSR content areas. To be an effective	Yes	The final report includes reviews conducted at sub-national level that are consolidated at the national

	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.		level. It also includes annual reports of all ministries involved in rural development.
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	An inclusive meeting attended by all key stakeholders takes place. A joint memorandum with the main conclusions of the meeting is signed by all Compact signatories.
There is follow up on JSR Meeting Actions	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.	No	There is no follow up on Actions due to lack of funding.
JSR experiences are shared with other countries	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.	Yes	The country's JSR experience has been shared in the context of the ReSAKSS Annual Conferences and ECOWAS Regional M&E meetings.