

Country Status Report on JSR Best Practices

Zambia

| JSR BUILDING BLOCKS/BEST PRACTICES | BEST PRACTICES | PRACTICE IN PLACE? (Yes/No) | WHAT IS THE CURRENT PRACTICE IN THE COUNTRY? |
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| 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 | <p>The Steering Committee is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Other Ministries, development partners, and think tanks such as the Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (ZIPAR) are also involved.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has conducts a Joint Agriculture Review (JAR) process. The JAR has been incorporated into the JSR process. The JAR has a steering committee at national level while provinces also have their own steering committees, a good practice.</p> |
| 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 | A Secretariat is in place as part of the JAR. |
| 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 | <p>The TORs are in place for the JAR at the national and provincial levels.</p> <p>The roles of different parties are clearly defined for the JAR Secretariat and Steering Committee at both national and provincial levels.</p> |
| Resources are mobilized | Mobilize resources (human and financial) to support operations of the JSR. | Partly | Development partners and the government are in the process |

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| | | | of formalizing the resource mobilization process. |
| 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 JSR assessment process involved all key stakeholders in the sector. |
| 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 | Assessments are conducted as part of the JAR. However, the JAR process needs to become more robust and rigorous. |
| 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 (JSR assessment) | The JSR Assessment provided initial analysis. |
| 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 | A Review Team that includes the Ministry of Agriculture was constituted to validate the JSR Assessment Report. |
| JSR Report Prepared | Preparing evidence based on relevant high-quality studies and reports on the JSR content | Yes (JSR assessment) | A JSR Assessment Report was prepared in 2015. |

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| | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>JSR Meeting Conducted</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>No</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>Leadership of the JSR/JAR process is needed from the government to ensure that JSR/JAR Reports are prepared, meetings are held, and meeting actions are followed up on.</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 during the ReSAKSS Annual Conferences which bring countries to deliberate on progress made in strengthening mutual accountability processes.</p> |