

## Country Status Report on JSR Best Practices

### Burkina Faso

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	Steering Committee is made up of representatives from monitoring and evaluation (M&E) units of ministries in charge of rural development (agriculture, livestock, water and sanitation, environment) and the Permanent Secretary for Agricultural Sectorial Policies Coordination (SP/CPSA).  Donors and Non-State Actors (NSA) need to be included.
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 SP/CPSA plays the role of the JSR Secretariat and helps to ensure the coordination of agricultural policy processes. The current practice is close to the best practice
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	TOR is drafted by state actors only. Participation of donors and NSA is needed to follow the best practice.
Resources are mobilized	Mobilize resources (human and financial) to support operations of the JSR.	Yes	The JSR has been funded by the government and donors. Funding has been insufficient to cover JSR studies.
Steering Committee/Secretariat invites a broad and	A key aspect of the JSR is that it allows broad group of state and non-state stakeholders to	Yes	All key stakeholders are invited to participate in the JSR process through a broad meeting to

inclusive group of state and non-state actors/stakeholders to participate in JSR	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.		review agriculture sector performance. However, a recent JSR assessment shows participation of NSA and donors to be weak.
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	No	
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	Resources are insufficient to cover JSR studies.
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	There is need to set up a Review Team for future JSRs.
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	Yes	A JSR report is prepared by M&E units of agricultural and rural development ministries and SP/CPSA.

	transparency and inclusive stakeholder participation.		
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	The country's Cadre Sectoriel de Dialogue (CSD) provides the platform for JSRs meetings.
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.	Yes	The country follows up on action plans from its JSRs. However, there is no endorsements of JSR recommendations.
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.		The country's JSR experience has been shared in the context of the ReSAKSS Annual Conferences and ECOWAS Regional M&E meetings.