

Country Status Report on JSR Best Practices

Mozambique

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	<p>The Directorate of Economics in the Ministry of Agriculture chairs the JSR process in the country. The process is supported by other ministries such as Finance and Land. The Agricultural Sector Coordinating Committee serves as the JSR Steering Committee.</p> <p>There is need to strengthen participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector.</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	The Agricultural Sector Coordinating Committee serves as the JSR Secretariat. There is a need to have permanent members on the Secretariat from CSOs and the private sector.
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	The TORs have been modified to include all key stakeholders (both state and non-state actors) and their roles in the JSR process.
Resources are mobilized	Mobilize resources (human and financial) to support operations of the JSR.	No	Mobilizing resources for the JSR has been a big challenge for the government. There is need for all the key stakeholders (other than the government) to help mobilize resources for the JSR.

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	A Steering Committee invites a broad group of state and non-state actors to participate in JSR. However, there is need to bring in CSOs and the private sector into the Steering Committee.
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	Although reviews are conducted, the verification of data and the review process tend to be skewed toward stakeholders that are involved in the JSR process. There is need to make reviews more robust and inclusive.
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	The academic and research institutions that are part of the JSR network have provided pertinent studies to enhance the JSR. The 2014 JSR assessment also provided insights on what studies subsequent JSRs can undertake. The work of the academic and research institutions depicts a good practice in contributing to the JSR process.
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 Team was constituted to review the JSR Assessment Report.
JSR Report Prepared	Preparing evidence based on relevant high-quality studies	Yes	Following the 2014 JSR assessment, the 2016 JSR report

	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.		is still to be completed and validated.
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	A JSR meeting took place following the JSR assessment. However, not all key stakeholders were present. Future JSR meetings need to be highly publicized so that all key stakeholders can be involved in the JSR process.
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	Follow up on JSR actions has not been consistent. There is need for the government to fulfil its commitment to following up on JSR actions to help ensure credibility of the process.
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 during the ReSAKSS Annual Conferences which bring countries to deliberate on progress made in strengthening mutual accountability processes. There is need to conduct in-depth JSR experience sharing dialogues within the region.