



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



Why Trade Policy Matters for Agricultural Development – Links to EBA

SESSION 1

Photo: Fintrac Inc.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



SESSION I: LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

- Define terms
- Describe importance of trade to economic growth and poverty reduction
- Describe how laws and regulations influence trade
- Cite how EBA data supports the GFSS objectives around trade





KEY TERMS

Trade

the act of buying and selling goods either within a country or between countries.

Trade policy

the laws and regulations governing the exchange of goods and services.

Market access

the ability of a person or company to sell products to a market.

Competitiveness

having qualities that make for successful competition such as productivity levels or unique attributes.

World Economic Forum: "Competitiveness is the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country."

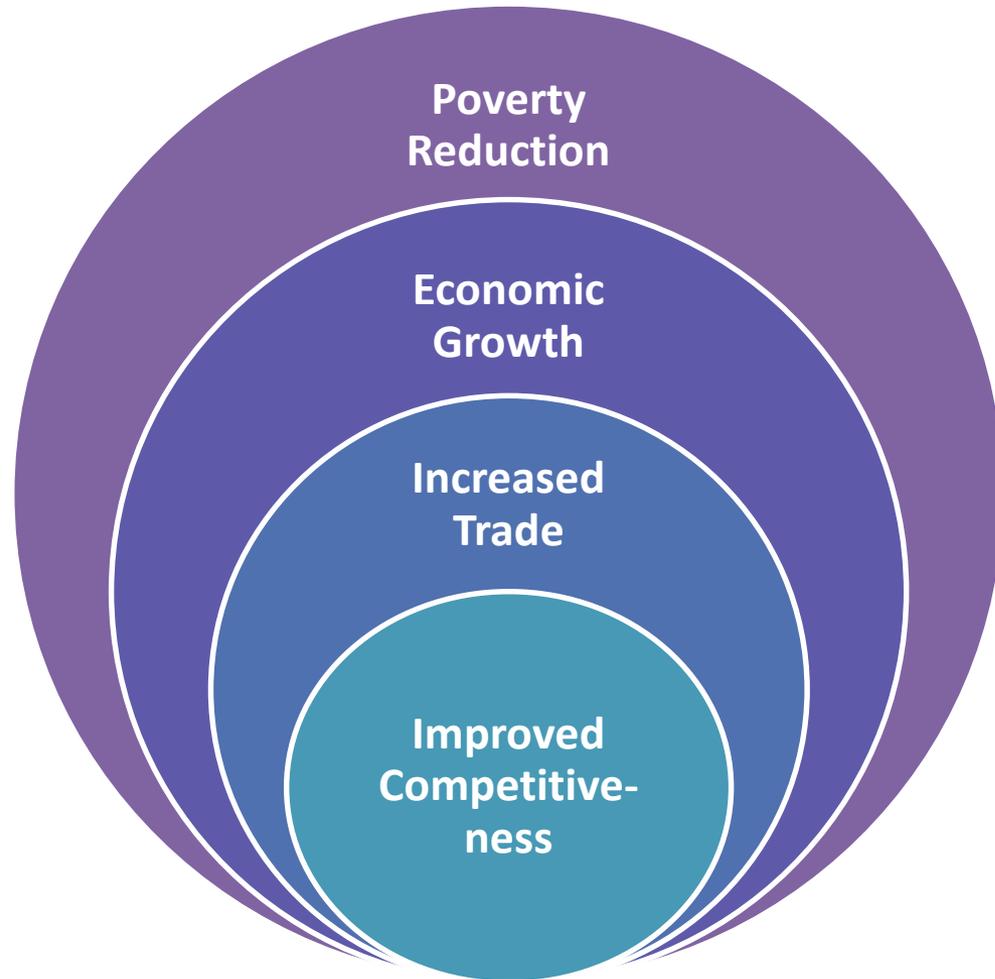




FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

TRADE MATTERS TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

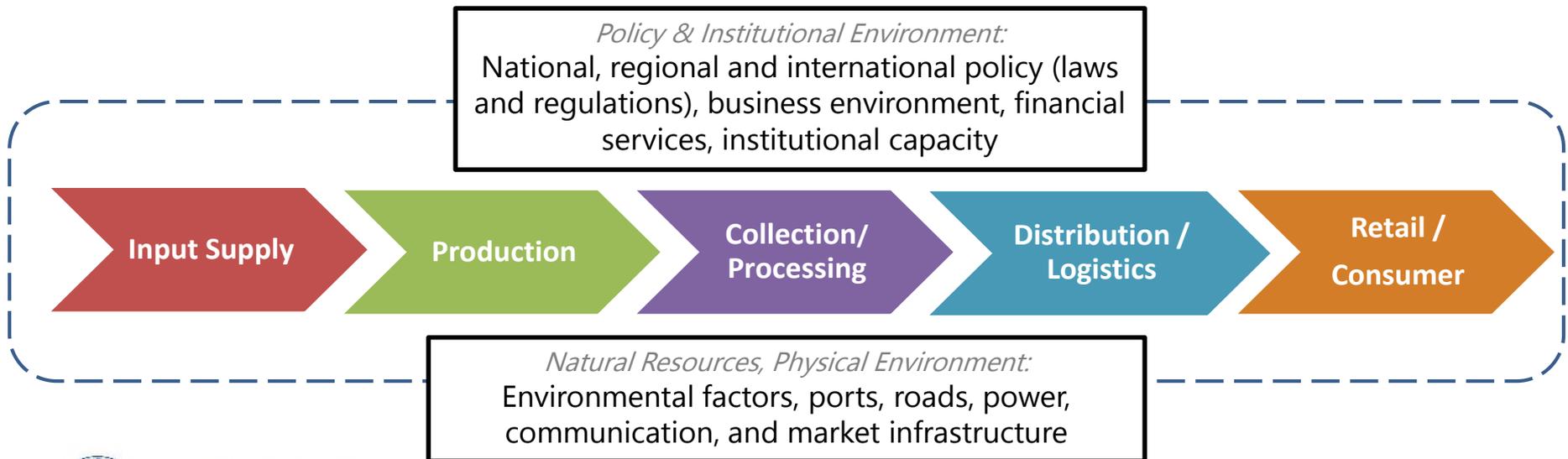


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



REGULATIONS INFLUENCE VALUE CHAIN EFFICIENCY

- Burdensome policies and regulations raise the cost of doing business
- Efficient value chains are more productive and competitive
- Access to quality inputs and machinery improves agricultural productivity
- More and stronger producer organizations can make value chains more inclusive and extend the benefits of economic growth





FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

U.S. GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

Objective 1

Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth

Objective 2

Strengthened resilience among people and systems

Objective 3

A well-nourished population, especially among women and children

IR 1

Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable

IR 2

Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade

IR 3

Increased employment and entrepreneurship

IR 4

Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

IR 5

Improved proactive risk reduction, mitigation, and management

IR 6

Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

IR 7

Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

IR 8

Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services

IR 9

More hygienic household and community environments

Cross-Cutting Intermediate Results (IR)

- CC IR 1** Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security
- CC IR 2** Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management
- CC IR 3** Increased gender equality and female empowerment

- CC IR 4** Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods
- CC IR 5** More effective governance, policy, and institutions
- CC IR 6** Improved human, organizational, and system performance



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



MARKET ACCESS IS A TOP MISSION PRIORITY

Table 2. Ranking EBA topics from 1 to 12 in terms of relation to key priorities

Overall Rank	Item	Score (to inform ranking)	Total Respondents
1	Markets (e.g. producer organizers, plant protection, agricultural trade)	104	10
2	Finance	90	10
3	Seed	84	9
4	Land	73	9
5	Water	70	10
6	Gender	60	10
7	Fertilizer	55	9
8	Livestock	54	9
9	Environmental sustainability	51	10
10	Transport	51	10
11	Machinery	33	8
12	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	33	9





FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

EBA EXPLORES 8 CORE TOPICS



SEED



FERTILIZER



MACHINERY



FINANCE



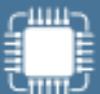
MARKETS



TRANSPORT



WATER



ICT

8 core topics

2 topics under development:

- land
- livestock

2 cross-cutting themes:

- gender
- environmental sustainability



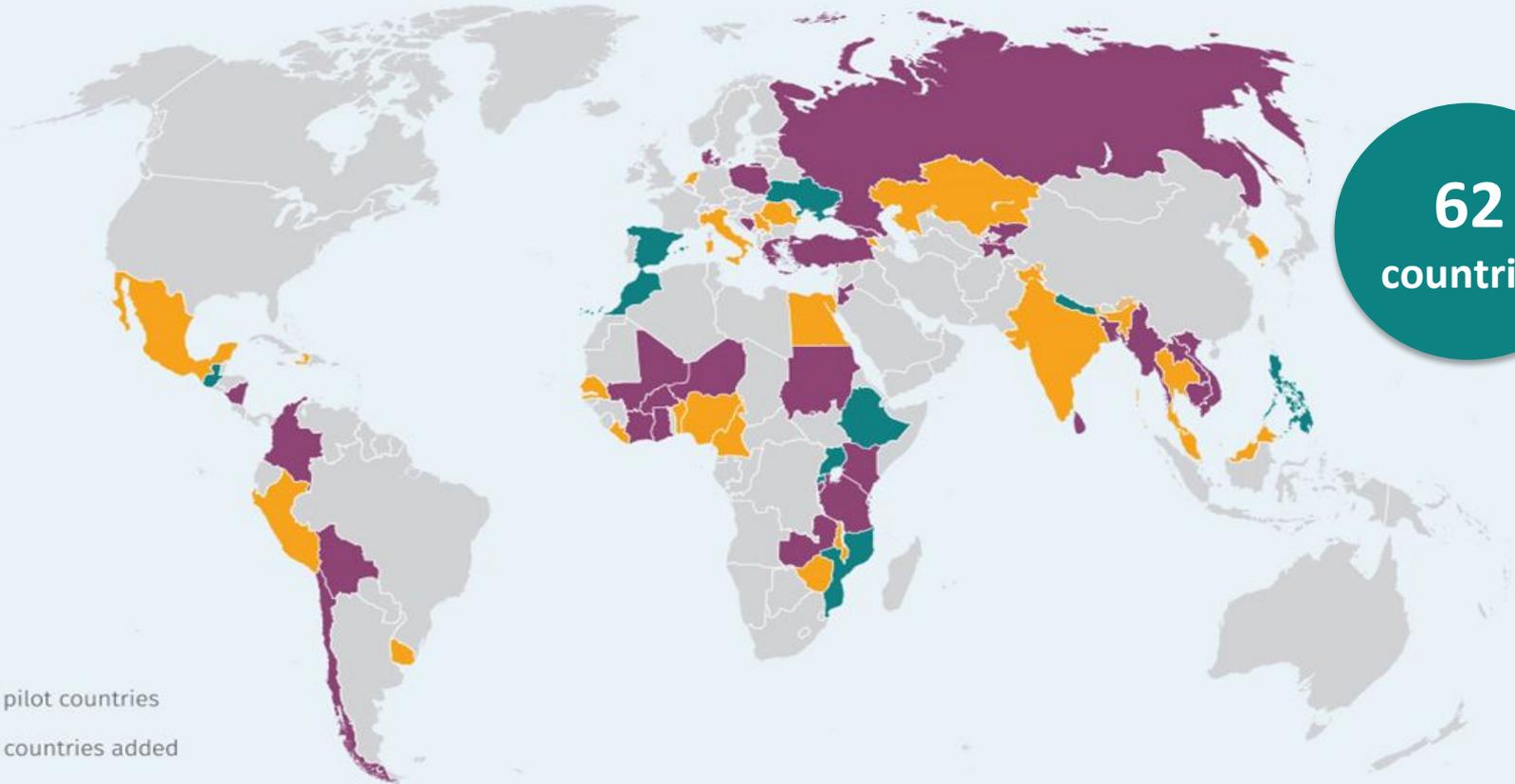
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Geographical coverage of *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* 2017



62
countries

- EBA15 pilot countries
- EBA16 countries added
- EBA17 countries added

Note: The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of The World Bank Group, any judgement on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries. Going forward, in the second phase of the EBA program, it is envisaged that the criteria for selecting countries and determining whether to deepen the analysis at a sub-national level for select countries will build on the current process and be refined appropriately in consultation with experts.



EBA MARKETS INDICATOR



Focus on areas laws and regulations that can impact smallholder producers and agribusinesses when accessing domestic and foreign agricultural markets for their products. Areas examined:

- Agricultural trade
- Plant protection
- Producer organizations





EBA FOREIGN TRADE INDICATORS



Measure trade restrictions of:

- The import of fertilizer and tractors
- Cross-border transport rights
- Efficiency (time and cost) of related processes





EBA COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS



Measure ability of farmers and agribusinesses to:

- Access high quality seed
- Access finance
- Sustainably access water
- Access information and communication technologies





FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Plant genetic resources
- Water quality management
- Soil health management



*Photos: Fintrac
Inc.*



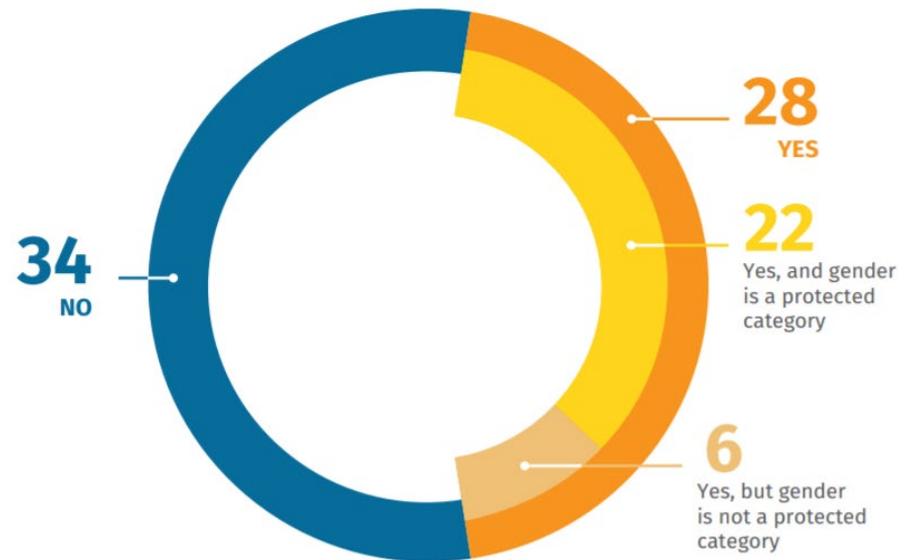
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: GENDER

Figure 11.3 | Do producer organizations have to comply with the principle of nondiscrimination?

- Gender-disaggregated data
- Restrictions on employment, activity
- Participation in organizations
- Nondiscrimination



Source: EBA database.





FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

RECAP WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

Key trade terms

Importance of trade to economic growth and poverty reduction

How laws and regulations influence trade

How EBA data supports the GFSS objectives around trade



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

LET'S CHECK WHAT WE'VE LEARNED



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



QUESTION 1

1. What does "Trade Policy" refer to?

- a. The ability of a person or company to sell products to a market
- b. The act of buying and selling goods either within a market or between countries
- c. The laws and regulations which govern the exchange of goods and services
- d. The factors that make for successful competition such as unique attributes or productivity levels





QUESTION 1 - ANSWER

1. What does "Trade Policy" refer to?

- a. The ability of a person or company to sell products to a market
- b. The act of buying and selling goods either within a market or between countries
- c. The laws and regulations which govern the exchange of goods and services**
- d. The factors that make for successful competition such as unique attributes or productivity levels





QUESTION 2

2. How can governments foster an enabling environment in the absence of strong producer organizations?

- a. By compromising pest management and control
- b. By adopting and amending relevant laws that foster open markets
- c. By requiring burdensome marketing requirements
- d. By promoting simplified and cost-effective regulatory requirements
- e. A and C
- f. B and D





QUESTION 2 - ANSWER

2. How can governments foster an enabling environment in the absence of strong producer organizations?

- a. By compromising pest management and control
- b. By adopting and amending relevant laws that foster open markets
- c. By requiring burdensome marketing requirements
- d. By promoting simplified and cost-effective regulatory requirements
- e. A and C
- f. B and D**





QUESTION 3

3. The EBA Markets indicator, which is the EBA indicator most closely aligned with trade, does not examine:
- a. Ease of obtaining trucking licenses for transport within country borders
 - b. Producer organizations
 - c. Agricultural trade
 - d. Plant protection





QUESTION 3 - ANSWER

3. The EBA Markets indicator, which is the EBA indicator most closely aligned with trade, does not examine:
- a. Ease of obtaining trucking licenses for transport within country borders
 - b. Producer organizations
 - c. Agricultural trade
 - d. Plant protection





FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

YOUR FEEDBACK IS WELCOME!

- ✓ Was this learning resource helpful?
- ✓ Do you have questions or suggestions for improvements on the EBA methodology?
- ✓ Other feedback?

Please contact Lourdes Martinez Romero (COR) at lmartinezromero@usaid.gov or Nate Kline (COP) at nkline@fintrac.com.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Proceed to the next session in the Trade Module



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

www.feedthefuture.gov



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE