



FEED THE FUTURE

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



POLICY, GOVERNANCE & STANDARDS

Photo: USAID/Robert Sauer

Food Security and Agriculture Core Course



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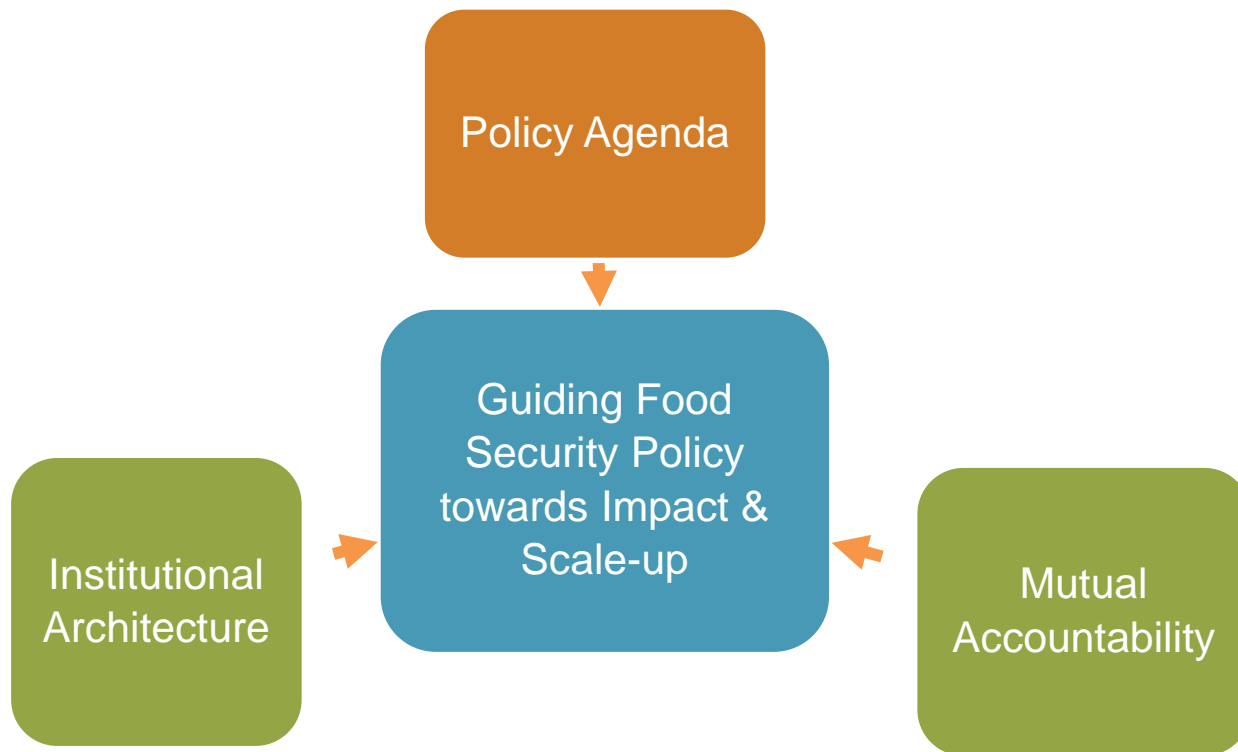
OBJECTIVES

- Understand and elevate attention to the importance of policy to improve effectiveness of donor, government and stakeholder investments
- Understand and apply three policy system elements to programming in achieving income and nutrition outcomes
- Increase skills to analyze the policy landscape, including identifying windows of opportunity and approaches to overcome constraints





FOOD SECURITY POLICY SYSTEM





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POLICY AGENDA



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PRIORITIZING THE POLICY AGENDA

A prioritized agenda of key policy actions is needed to maximize the food security impact of agricultural programs and stimulate greater private investment in the sector. Using country policy priorities and evidence-based analysis, Feed the Future has identified **seven priority areas** likely to have the greatest impact on reducing hunger and poverty.





PRIORITIZING THE POLICY AGENDA

7 Priority Areas

1. Institutional Architecture for Improved Policy Formulation
2. Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment
3. Agricultural Trade Policy
4. Agricultural Inputs Policy
5. Land and Natural Resources Tenure, Rights and Policy
6. Resilience and Agricultural Risk Management Policy
7. Nutrition Policy





PRIORITIZING THE POLICY AGENDA

Key concepts

- Country-led
- Transparent
- Inclusive
- Evidence-based
- Iterative process
- Increased effectiveness of national investments





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PRIORITIZING THE POLICY AGENDA

Mission-level policy matrices embody prioritized agendas

- 2012 development of policy matrices by all Feed the Future countries
- Review of current, sample policy matrices



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POLICY AGENDA

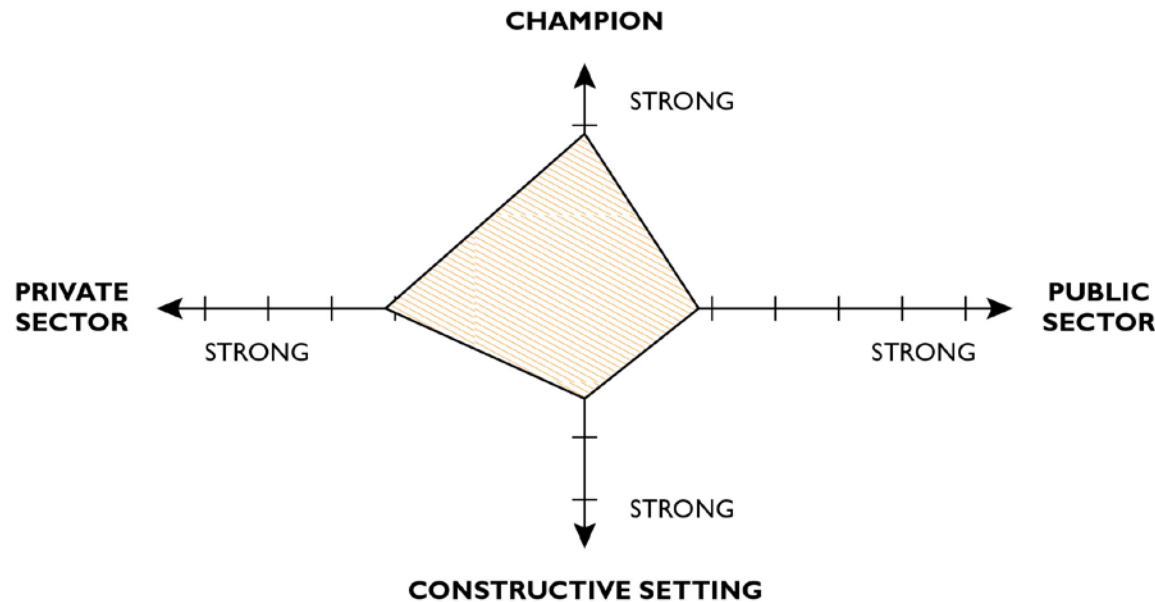
Steps and actions needed at 2 levels:

- Level 1: Develop prioritized policy agenda (already done)
- Level 2: Develop a plan to implement each priority policy agenda item to achieve purpose/goal/intent of the overall policy





ASSESSING CAPACITY FOR SETTING FOR INCLUSIVE POLICY PRIORITIZATION



Source: Herzberg, B., & Wright, A. (2006). *The PPD Handbook: a Toolkit for Business Environment Reformers*. Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Department, World Bank.



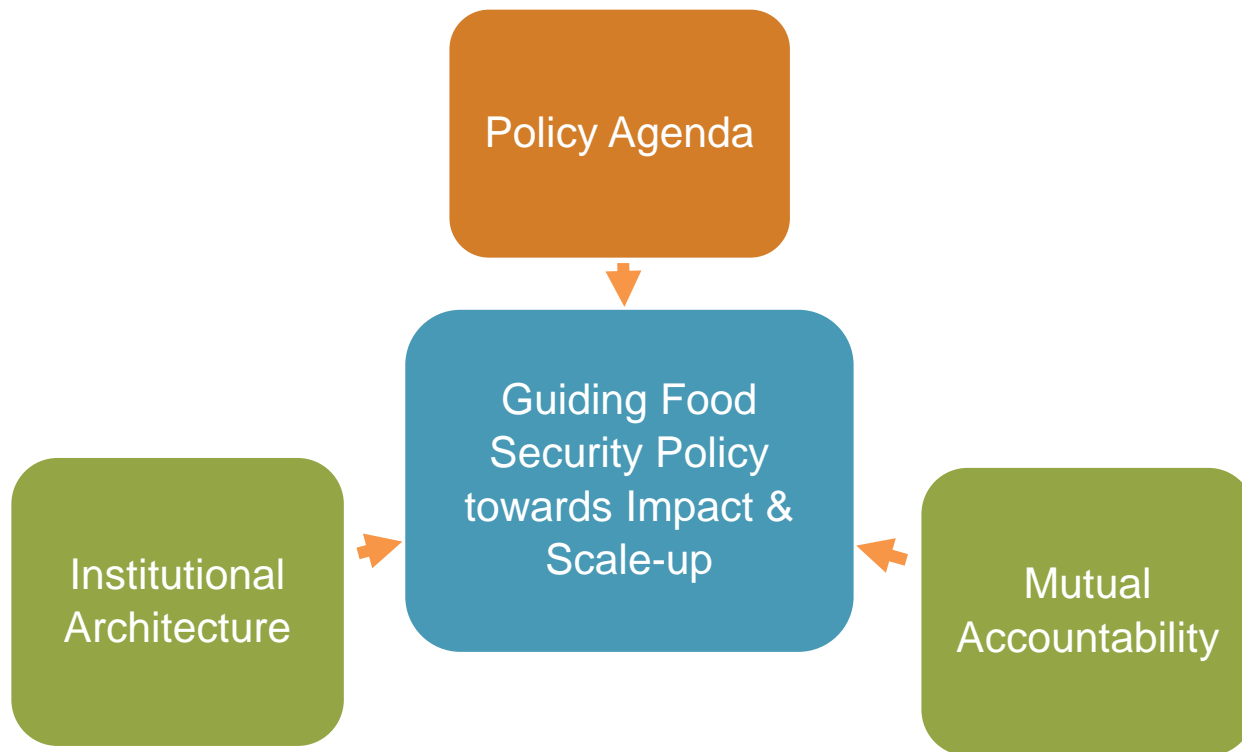
POLICY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING TEACHES PARTICIPANTS HOW TO FORMULATE A POLICY POSITION BY ANALYZING

- The perceived policy problem including evidence to substantiate problem
- Policy solution options
- Impacts of different solution options
- Distribution of impacts for each option, including compliance requirements
- Consultation with stakeholders on options
- Formulation of policy position
- Advocacy on policy position





FOOD SECURITY POLICY SYSTEM





INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

IAA – WHAT IS IT?

- Short Process: 1–2 weeks
- Identifies partner-country procedures and processes required for
 - policy development
 - data collection and analysis
 - consultation and dialogue
 - implementation
 - enforcement
- Useful for individual policies
- Identifies real systems changes needed to support a country's policy change process





INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE PROCESS

PART 1

Maps

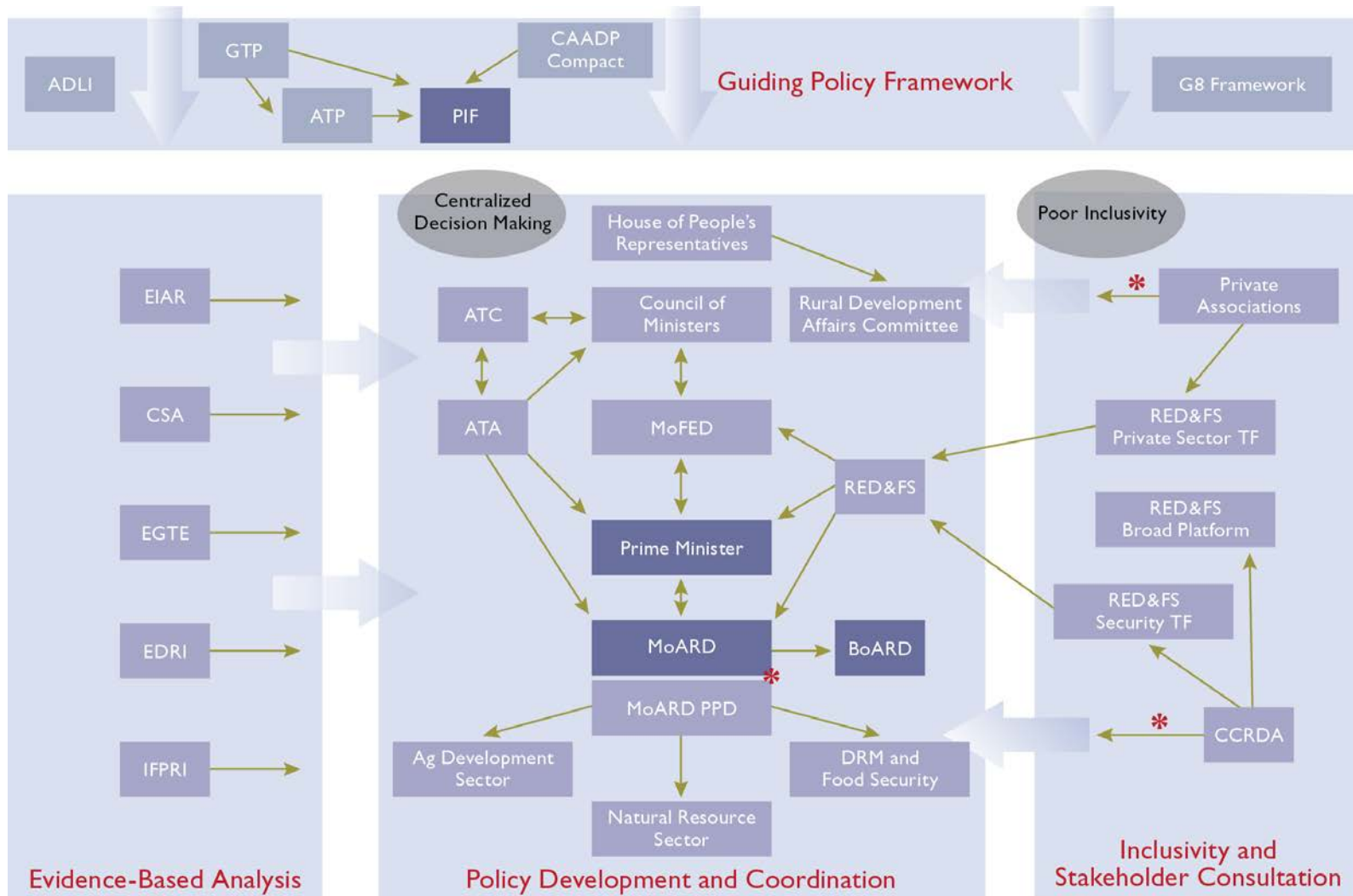
- Key systems
- Processes
- Relationships that influence food security policy development





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INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE PROCESS

PART 2: ASSESSES COUNTRY'S READINESS TO CHANGE— BASED ON 6 KEY POLICY ELEMENTS



1. Predictability of the Guiding Policy Framework
2. Policy Development & Coordination
3. Inclusivity & Stakeholder Consultation
4. Evidence-based Analysis
5. Policy Implementation
6. Mutual Accountability





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Capacity of Policy Change Indicators	Status		
			
Policy Element 1: Predictability of the Guiding Policy Framework			
Policy Element 2: Policy Development & Coordination			
Policy Element 3: Inclusivity and Stakeholder Consultation			
Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis			
Policy Element 5: Policy Implementation			
Policy Element 6: Mutual Accountability			



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Readiness to Change: Assessment Framework



Red: requires significant attention to ensure the component is achieved.

Yellow: Progress is mixed. The conditions required to achieve the component are partially achieved, but additional attention is required.

Green: The component is realized to a sufficient degree, and additional attention to this area is not required at this time.



INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE PROCESS

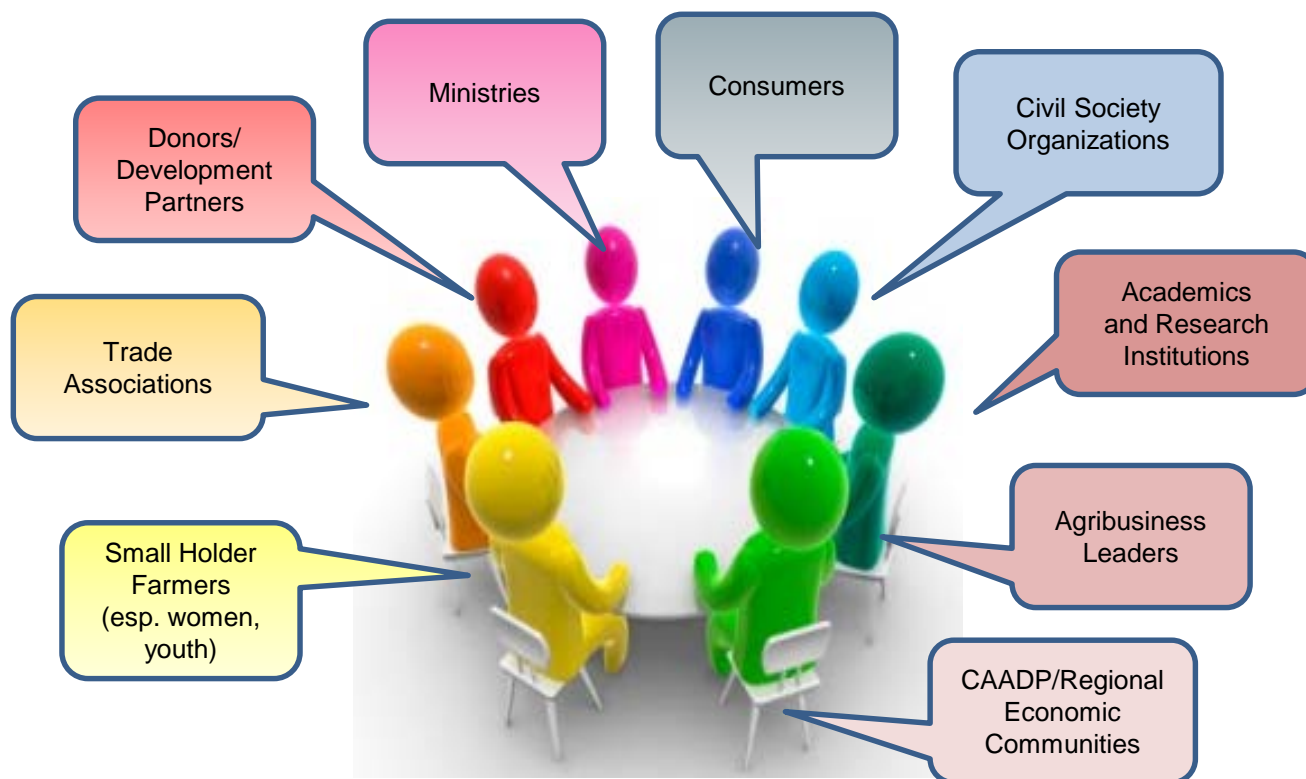
PART 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

- Draws conclusions based on findings
- Outlines recommendations for future priorities and action
- Should be supported by findings from the IAA analysis





PART 4: VALIDATION WORKSHOP





INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE RESULTS

RESULTS

- Maps relationships—public, private, civil society
- Identifies key institutions pivotal to making change happen
- Targets need for additional assessments
- Benchmark





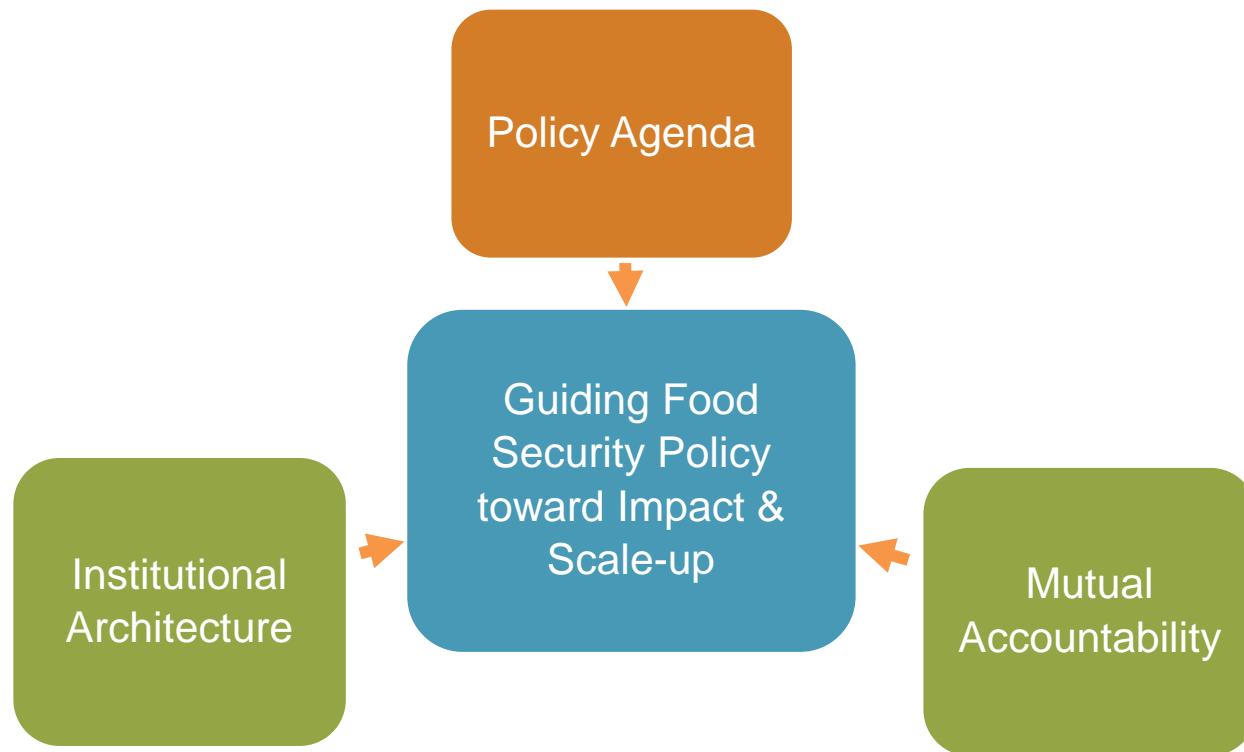
INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE USES

USES

- Identifies constraints and positive impacts
- Maps complex system in a simplified manner
- Helps inform Mission engagement strategy/set reform priorities
- Can help assess readiness to initiate specific policy efforts and identify specific systems changes needed
- Great starting point for discussion on required reforms



FOOD SECURITY POLICY SYSTEM





BACKGROUND ON MA/JSR

- **Mutual Accountability:** One of the five key principles contained in 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
- CAADP adoption of MA with **2011 CAADP Mutual Accountability Framework**
- Renewed CAADP commitment to MA in 2014
 - CAADP at 10 Years and AU Year of Agriculture
 - AU Heads of State **Malabo Declaration**: July 2014





BACKGROUND ON MA/JSR

- **The JSR: a structure, a process, a report, and a conference**
- **Centrality of “Commitments” to JSR**
 - NAFSIPs, CAADP Compacts, New Alliance Commitments
 - Multi-sector inclusivity essential: Government, Donor Partners, Private Sector, Civil Society
- **The JSR Tool is not new to African Countries**
- **The “Strong JSR Model” as a guide for JSR strengthening or JSR creation**





JSR MODEL

The Strong JSR Model provides guidance on

- 1. JSR Structure:** Steering Committee, Secretariat
- 2. JSR Process:** TOR development, resource mobilization, multi-sector stakeholder contributions
- 3. JSR Report:** five sections, strong reliable evidence needed
- 4. JSR Conference:** 2–3 day event based on JSR Report with strong multi-sector stakeholder representation and involvement





WHO IS INVOLVED IN A JSR?



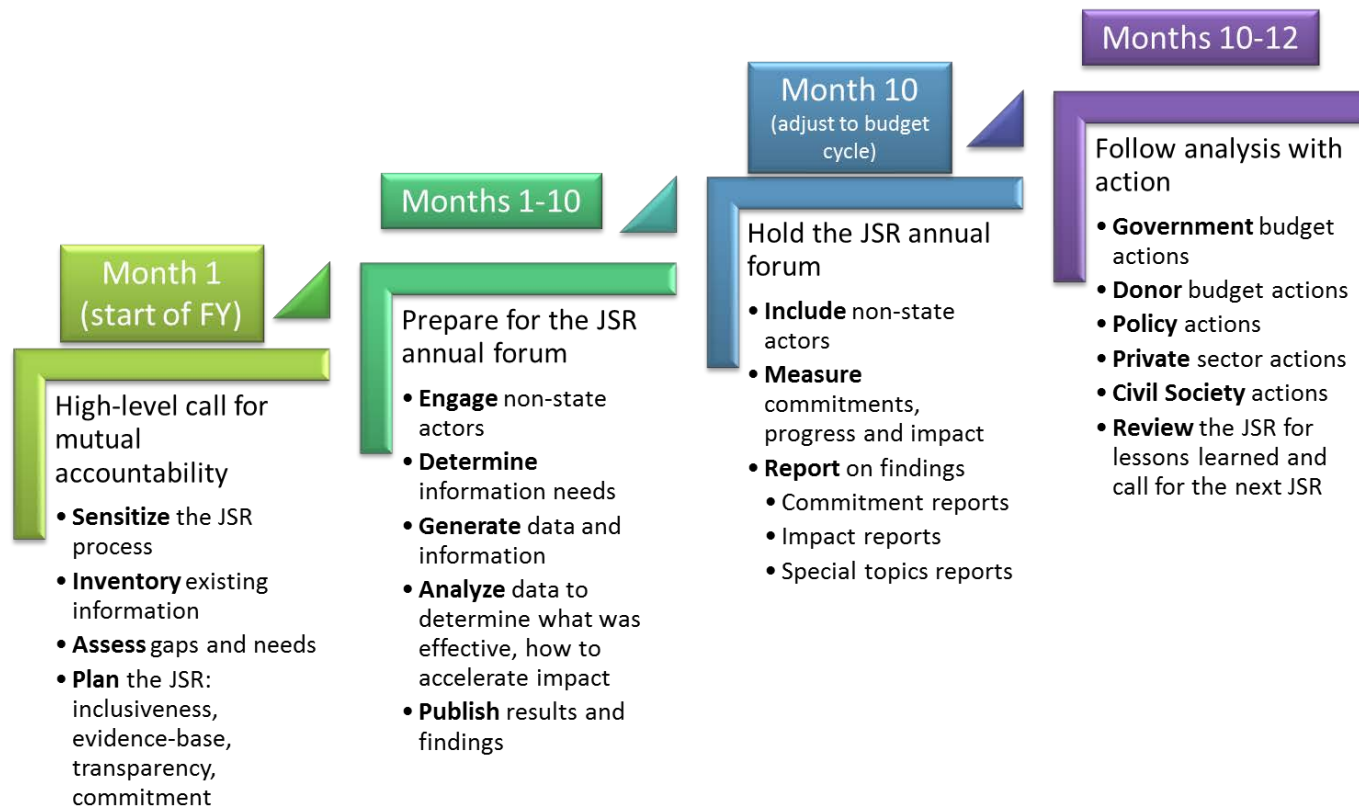


A STRENGTHENED JSR PROCESS

- Set up JSR steering committee (chaired by Ministry of Agriculture)
- Establish JSR secretariat
- Develop JSR terms of reference
- Mobilize resources (human and financial)
- Constitute review teams
- Undertake technical studies
- Organize the JSR meeting
- Draw implementation and follow-up plans based on recommendations from the JSR



A STRENGTHENED JSR PROCESS





SUGGESTED FIVE SECTIONS OF JSR REPORT

1. Development results
2. Agricultural sector performance
3. Financial and non-financial commitments
4. Policies, programs, institutions and implementation processes
5. Linkages, enabling environment and assumptions

Recent Malawi Report Structure: (1) Policy Context + Institutional Context; (2) Commitments; (3) Ag Sector Perf.



AL II WORK ON MA/JSR IN 2014

Under the “cover” of AU Correspondence

- Partnership with IFPRI/ReSAKSS on JSR Assessment in 7 Countries
- Seven countries comprise 7 of 10 New Alliance Countries
- IFPRI/ReSAKSS Role: Design assessment TOR and assist countries on completing assessment report
- AL II Role: prepare for and facilitate JSR Assessment Workshops, including action plan generation for JSR strengthening (did not cover Moz)



AL II WORK ON MA/JSR IN 2014

Sample JSR Strengthening Action Plan from Malawi

1. 12 Steps to Setting Up and Operating JSR
2. Malawi's status on each of 12 steps
3. Statement of required action to strengthen Malawian JSR practices in line with "Strong JSR"





AL II PLANS ON MA/JSR IN 2015

1. Assist seven JSR Assessment Countries from 2014 with implementing JSR strengthening action plans
 - Special AL II focus on NSA engagement to improve their JSR involvement, including establishment of commitments
2. JSR Assessment in new set of countries
 - Tentative list: Rwanda, DRC, Togo, Benin, and Mali
3. As needed, deliver training to sensitize multi-sector stakeholders to Strong JSR
4. 2015 RESAKSS Conference: Towards a Middle Income Africa





TABLE DISCUSSION

Questions to discuss

- What questions do you need to answer to develop effective programming for your element?
- What tools and resources exist to help to analyze the context and develop best fit programming?
- What activities or partnerships might you consider?
- How can you gather information on policy in a given country or region?

