POLICY, GOVERNANCE & STANDARDS

Food Security and Agriculture Core Course

Photo: USAID/Robert Sauers
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

Policy Agenda

Guiding Food Security Policy towards Impact & Scale-up

Institutional Architecture

Mutual Accountability
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
Mission-level policy matrices embody prioritized agendas

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

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
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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
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity of Policy Change Indicators</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy Element 1: Predictability of the Guiding Policy Framework</td>
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<td>Policy Element 2: Policy Development &amp; Coordination</td>
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<td>Policy Element 3: Inclusivity and Stakeholder Consultation</td>
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<td>Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis</td>
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<td>Policy Element 5: Policy Implementation</td>
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<td>Policy Element 6: Mutual Accountability</td>
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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.
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

- Donors/Development Partners
- Ministries
- Consumers
- Civil Society Organizations
- Trade Associations
- Academics and Research Institutions
- Small Holder Farmers (esp. women, youth)
- Agribusiness Leaders
- CAADP/Regional Economic Communities
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

Policy Agenda

Guiding Food Security Policy toward Impact & Scale-up

Institutional Architecture

Mutual Accountability
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?

- Donors/Development Partners
- Ministries
- Consumers
- Civil Society Organizations
- Trade Associations
- Academics and Research Institutions
- Small Holder Farmers (esp. women, youth)
- Agribusiness Leaders
- CAADP/Regional Economic Communities

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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

**Month 1 (start of FY)**
- High-level call for mutual accountability
  - Sensitize the JSR process
  - Inventory existing information
  - Assess gaps and needs
  - Plan the JSR: inclusiveness, evidence-base, transparency, commitment

**Months 1-10**
- Prepare for the JSR annual forum
  - Engage non-state actors
  - Determine information needs
  - Generate data and information
  - Analyze data to determine what was effective, how to accelerate impact
  - Publish results and findings

**Month 10**
- Hold the JSR annual forum
  - Include non-state actors
  - Measure commitments, progress and impact
  - Report on findings
    - Commitment reports
    - Impact reports
    - Special topics reports

**Follow analysis with action**
- Government budget actions
- Donor budget actions
- Policy actions
- Private sector actions
- Civil Society actions
- Review the JSR for lessons learned and call for the next JSR

**Months 10-12**
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)
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
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?