Review of Enabling Environment Investments Under Feed the Future

October 25, 2016

Implemented by Fintrac Inc.
WHY ENABLING ENVIRONMENT MATTERS
ABOUT THE PROJECT

Expanding the Evidence Base
- Knowledge sharing
- Case studies & technical briefs
- USAID staff and partner trainings
- Public presentations & workshops

Country or Regional Enabling Environment Reform
- Technical analysis & benchmarking
- Stakeholder consultation & public-private dialogue
- Targeted communications
- Technical advisors
- Strategic program design
SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

Catalogue what has been done, analyze results, and identify common constraints and lessons learned to inform future programming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Defining &quot;enabling environment for food security&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Source of funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Project dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Geographic scope</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Sources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Feed the Future website</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Mission Multi-Year Strategies (MYSs)</td>
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<td>• Mission Performance Monitoring Plans (PMPs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Feed the Future Monitoring System data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Project websites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Project quarterly, annual, final reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Mid-term evaluations</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Technical publications</td>
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<td>• Other reviews and evaluations</td>
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</table>
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

USAID/BUREAU FOR FOOD SECURITY

USAID/ECAM

USAID/WEST AFRICA

USAID/EAST AFRICA

USAID/SOUTHERN AFRICA

BANGLADESH

GUATEMALA

REGIONAL MISSIONS

BILATERAL MISSIONS
OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

More than **240 investments** reviewed across the 7 bilateral Missions, 5 regional Missions, and BFS; **103 with an enabling environment component**.

- Feed the Future emphasized policy reform objectives from the outset
- 6 of 7 bilateral Missions and all 5 regional Missions invested in one or more dedicated policy reform project
- FTFMS reporting data offers preliminary insights but cannot tell the full enabling environment story
- Qualitative analysis revealed common challenges across projects
DIMENSIONS OF THE ANALYSIS

- Programming Structure
- Methods of Engagement
- Policy Areas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bilateral Missions</th>
<th>Regional Missions</th>
<th>Bureau for Food Security</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Dedicated policy reform projects</td>
<td>• Regional harmonization initiatives</td>
<td>• Mission support mechanisms</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Value chain projects</td>
<td>• Regional analysis</td>
<td>• Agricultural research programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Public diplomacy/dialogue</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Managing multi-donor initiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Public-private partnerships</td>
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</table>
METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT

- Technical analysis
- Convening stakeholders
- Technical assistance
- Capacity building
- Advocacy, diplomacy, communications
- Public-private partnership facilitation
# PRIORITY POLICY AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔ Agricultural policy making process</th>
<th>✔ Land tenure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Inputs</td>
<td>✔ Climate smart agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ Cross-border trade</td>
<td>✔ Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ Gender</td>
<td>✔ Scaling agricultural technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ Value chain strengthening</td>
<td>✔ Biotechnology and biosafety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ Agricultural finance</td>
<td>✔ Agricultural research and extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AGRICULTURAL POLICYMAKING PROCESS

- Evidence-based policymaking
- Public-private dialogue and advocacy
- Monitoring policy implementation
INPUTS

• Input subsidy programs
• Private sector development
• Strengthening quality and enforcement
• Regional harmonization
CROSS-BORDER TRADE

- Trade facilitation reforms
- Customs single windows
- Compliance with global and regional trade commitments
COMMON CHALLENGES

Generating widespread stakeholder buy-in for reform

- Aligning with government planning cycles
- Strong communication at project start-up
- Coordinating with other development partners
COMMON CHALLENGES

Lack of sufficient resources and capacity for policy formulation and implementation:

- Reliable agricultural sector data to support policymaking
- Human and financial resources, particularly in rural areas
COMMON CHALLENGES

Limitations related to program structure/design:

- Lack of clear scope and performance indicators
- High staff turnover
- Capacity of local partners
- Need for flexibility in program design
COMMON CHALLENGES

Long term nature of policy reform:

• Short project lifecycle
• Local ownership
• Political upheaval
Across all FTF focus and aligned countries, the Feed the Future Monitoring System recorded **more than 4,500 policies, laws, or administrative procedures** passing through at least one of five stages of policy reform with US government assistance during the period of 2011-2015.

### Total reported policy reform achievements per the Feed the Future Monitoring System (2011-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed the Future Indicator</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5.1(24) (old) Number of policies/laws/administrative procedures passing through one or more stages of development</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.1(24) (new) Number of agricultural enabling environment policies completing one or more processes/steps of development</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1033</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.5.1(TBD9) Number of national policies supporting regional agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>684</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>1131</td>
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</table>
Feed the Future projects provided technical support for the enactment of 22 dairy sector policies and standards in Kenya, and Mission investments helped establish warehouse receipt systems in Mozambique, Kenya, and Ghana.

Policy reform activities have led to the creation of a dedicated agricultural policy support unit in the Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture, shepherded the privatization of the fertilizer market in Rwanda, and convinced the government of Tanzania to lift a maize export ban on the basis of a USAID economic impact assessment.
USAID made substantial investments in *benchmarking the enabling environment for agriculture* through the development of the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), the Agribusiness Regulation and Institutions Index (AGRI), and support for the World Bank’s *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* index (EBA).

USAID facilitated *new public-private partnership models*, such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which had leveraged $1.8 billion of private investment in support of Feed the Future objectives at the time of this assessment.
LOOKING FORWARD

• How do we do a better job of tracking data and results for enabling environment reforms?

• What additional tools and analysis do we need to understand these issues and design effective strategies for reform?

• What new approaches can help us to overcome some of the common challenges encountered in the past five years?
FEED THE FUTURE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY

Visit our project activity page on Agrilinks

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