



FEED THE FUTURE

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



Leveraging EBA in Support of Mission Objectives

Session 4

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SESSION 4 LEARNING OBJECTIVES



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- Recognize limitations
- Cite potential uses and abuses
- Applications for Mission programming
- Access resources





EBA DATA IS QUANTIFIABLE, COMPARABLE, ACTIONABLE

Quantifiable

- Scores quantify the quality and efficiency of agricultural laws and regulations.

Comparable

- Globally comparable dataset across 62 countries
- 80 countries planned for 2019

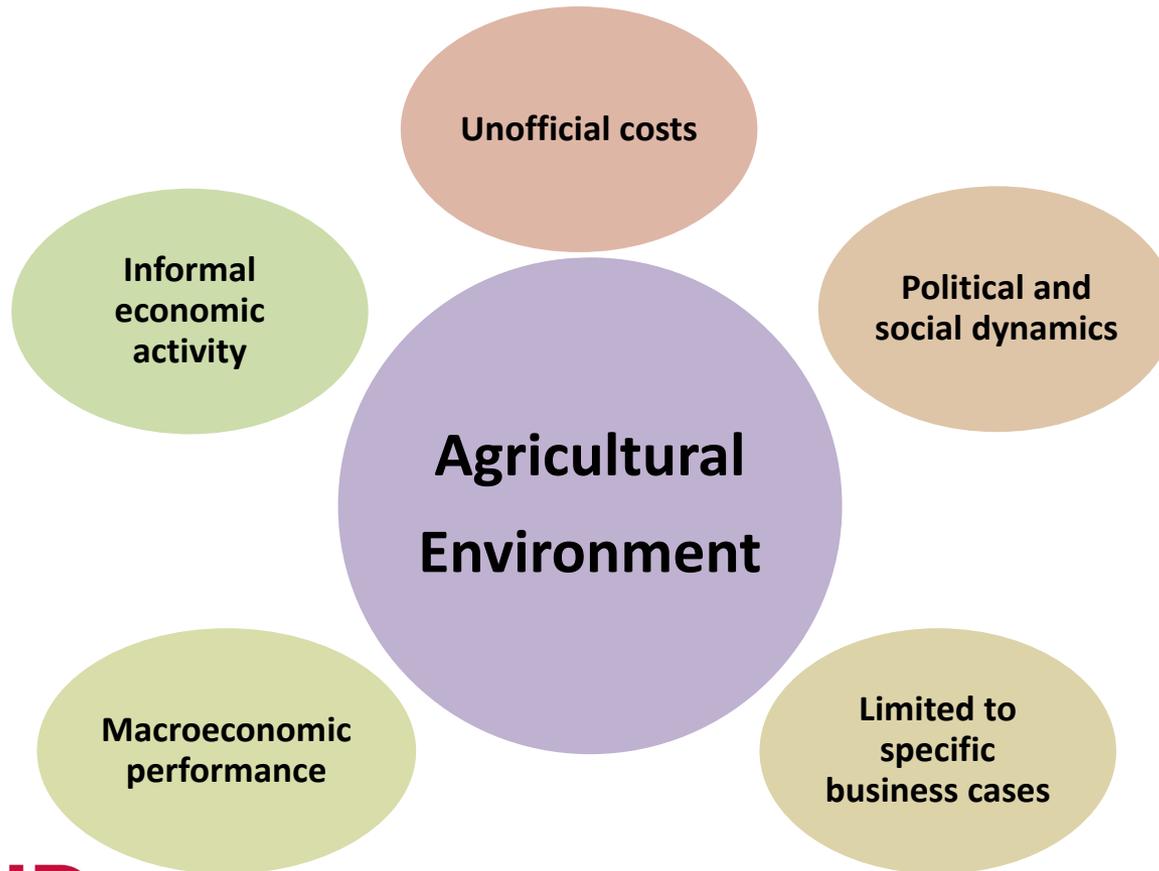
Actionable

- Transparent scores with direct links to written laws and regulations.
- Creates accountability.





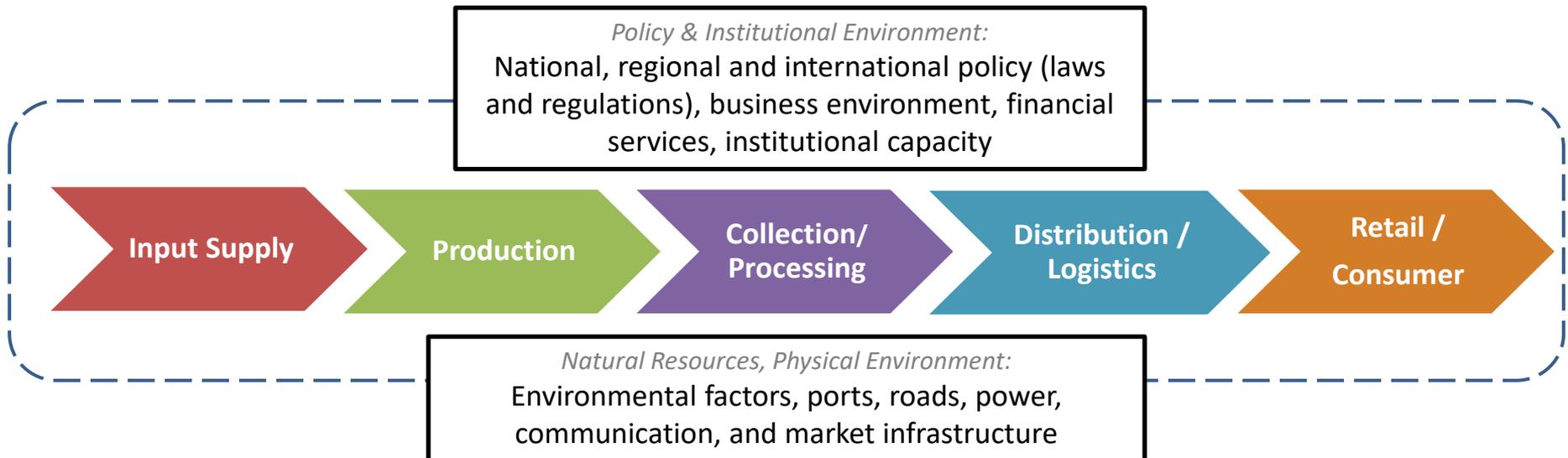
LIMITATIONS TO EBA DATA





EBA IN CONTEXT

- Consider broader economic context in which agribusinesses operate
- Additional qualitative and quantitative analysis necessary
- Public-private dialogue useful





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LIMITED MULTI-YEAR PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FOR MANY INDICATORS 2013-2017

Due to:

- Changes in indicator components and methodology
- New indicators added over time

Data should be comparable going forward! 2017+



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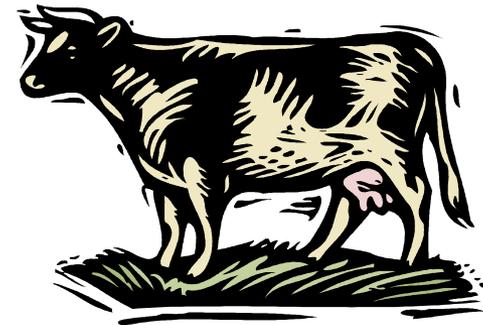
TOPICS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Land

- Land records
- Management of state land
- Equity and fairness

Livestock

- Veterinary medicinal products (VMPs):
 - Registration
 - Marketing
 - Import authorizations





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HOW MISSIONS CAN USE EBA DATA

Prioritize

Identify weaknesses
in enabling
environment

Compete

Generate
momentum for
reform

Monitor

Can serve as M&E
indicators



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PITFALLS: KEY QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. Do these good practices make sense in the country context?
2. Are these topics the best use of government time and resources at this stage of development?
3. Are these the *right* reforms to achieve Feed the Future goals?
4. Does our approach engender country ownership of reform process?
5. Are we addressing the root causes of the problem, or only the symptom?



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EXAMPLE: EBA CATALYZES POLICY REFORM IN NIGERIA'S SEED POLICY

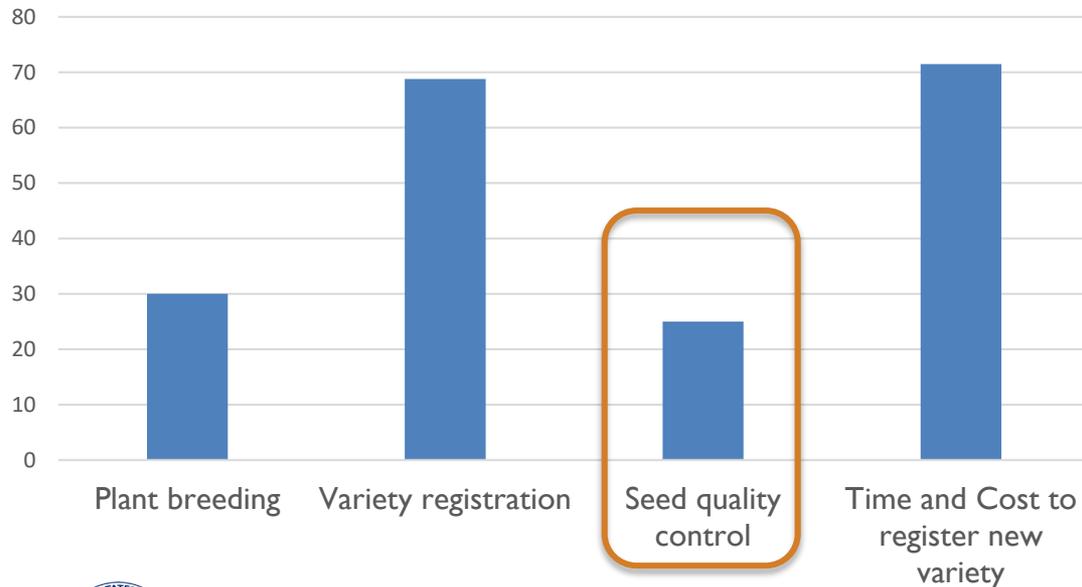
EBA seed performance:

- Low time and cost to register new variety
- Gaps in seed quality control laws
- No plant breeder's rights

Prioritization through public-private dialogue:

- Plant breeders' rights politically divisive – non-starter
- Seed quality control aligned with country context

Action: Seed bill amendment



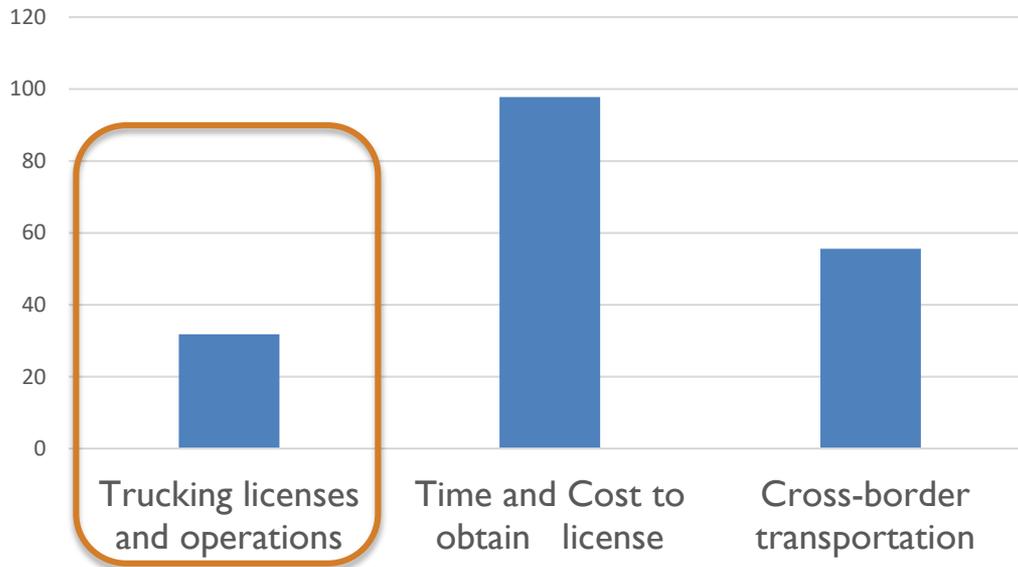


EXAMPLE: EBA TRANSPORT METHODOLOGY FOUND WANTING IN NIGERIA

EBA performance:

- Little regulation in road transportation.

Nigeria's Transport DTF Scores



Challenges not represented in transport score: unpredictable police checkpoints along key corridors (especially N. Nigeria)

Potential alignment of EBA with country constraints:

Checkpoints may be exacerbated by poor regulatory environment; no documentation...





EXAMPLE: EBA DOESN'T ALWAYS ALIGN DIRECTLY WITH COUNTRY PRIORITIES

Rwanda Top-Cited Constraints to Agriculture

- Climate change
- Land fragmentation
- Limited agricultural finance and insurance
- Institutional capacity
- Farm-level technology



Constraints related to:

- Human capacity
- Financial capacity
- Market availability
- Competitiveness

EBA under consideration: motivated government





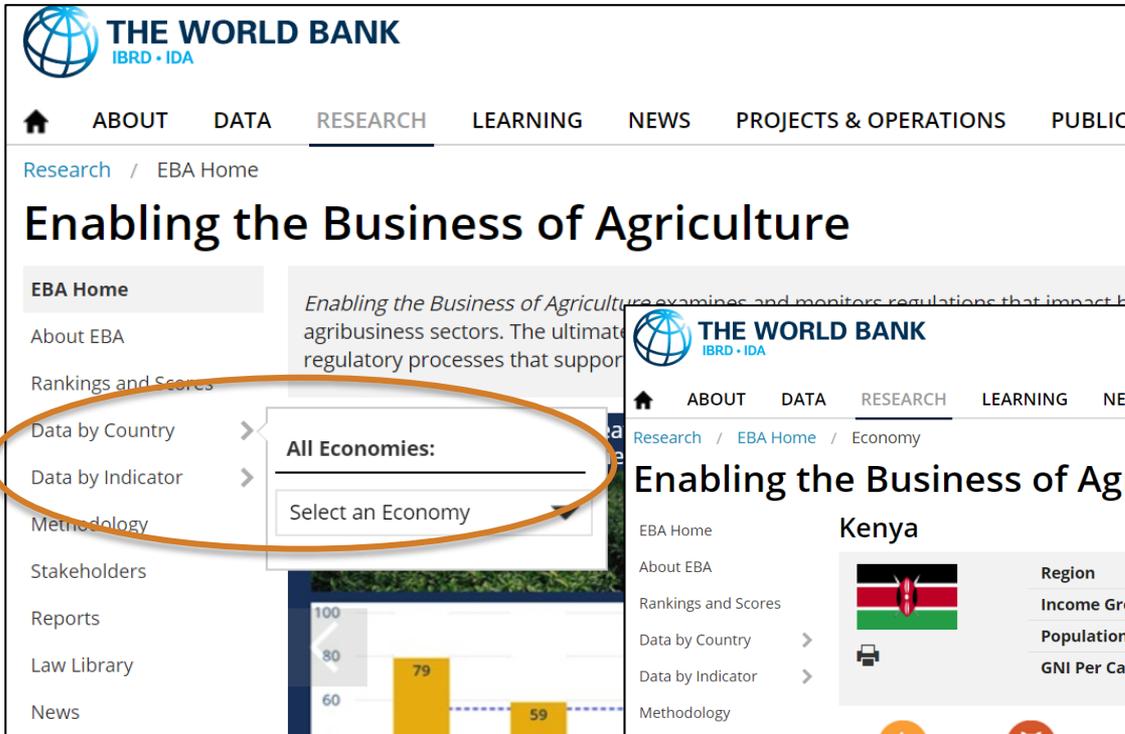
HOW TO IMPROVE SCORES? ADDRESS SCORE WEAKNESSES

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| There is an official fee schedule for seed certification activities carried out by the national seed authority | No |
| Law obliges plant breeders to ensure the traceability of their plant reproductive material | No |
| Law requires plant breeders to retain records for at least 2 years, or while variety is in use | N/A |
| Law establishes a framework for the accreditation of private seed companies and/or third parties for the performance of certification activities in your country | No |
| In practice, private seed company and/or third parties (non-governmental institutions) are accredited for the performance of certification activities in your country | No |
| Seed certification activities that can be performed by an accredited third party include field inspection, sampling, lab testing, and labeling. | No |
| The law requires the national authority to perform post-control tests on certified seed | No |
| The law requires a certain percentage of certified seed to be subject to post-control tests by the national seed authority each year | No |
| In case of non-compliance with the varietal purity standards, the law requires withdrawal of seed from the market | N/A |
| The law requires the labelling of seed containers for sale | Yes |
| The following information must appear on the seed label: Name and address of seed producer, Crop species, Class of seed, Net weight, Lot number, Certificate number, Germination (min %), Purity (min %), Year of production, Repacking or relabeling, Chemical treatment on the seed | Yes |
| The law establishes a penalty for the fraudulent sale of mislabeled seed bags | Yes |
| Seed Quality Control DTF Score | 25 |



WHERE TO GET EBA DATA

<http://eba.worldbank.org/>



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Enabling the Business of Agriculture

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About EBA

Rankings and Scores

Data by Country

Data by Indicator

Methodology

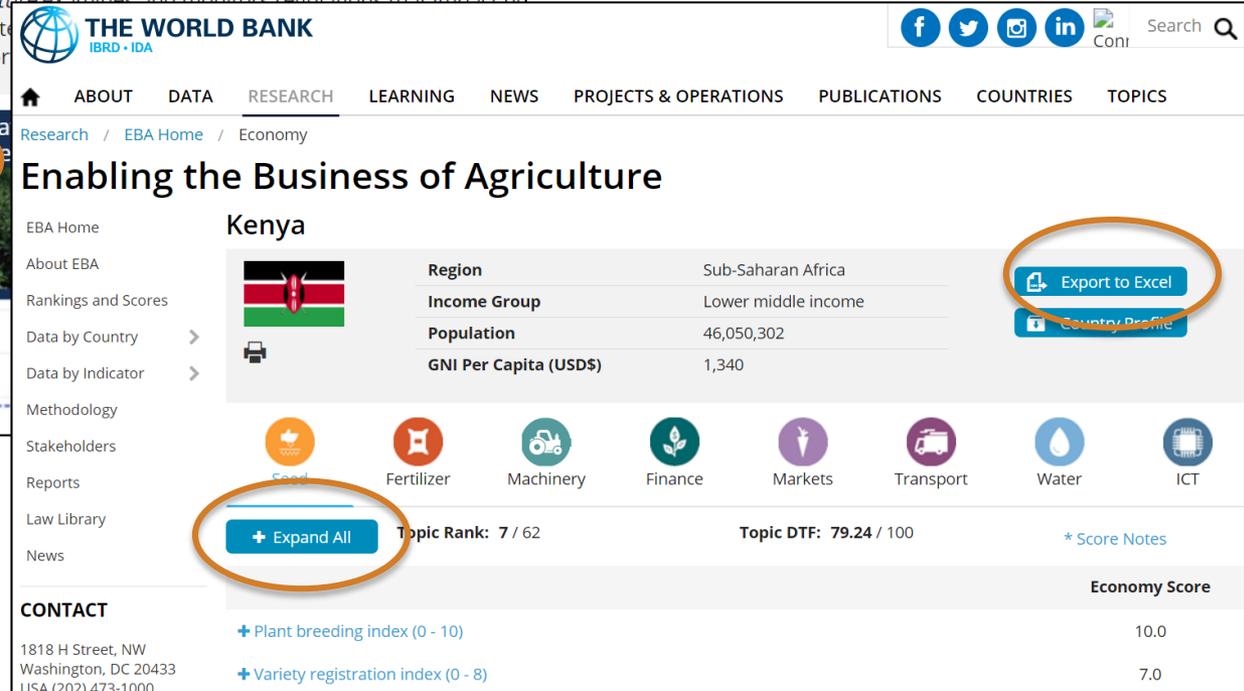
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Reports

Law Library

News

Enabling the Business of Agriculture examines and monitors regulations that impact business in agribusiness sectors. The ultimate goal is to identify regulatory processes that support...



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| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Region | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| Income Group | Lower middle income |
| Population | 46,050,302 |
| GNI Per Capita (USDS) | 1,340 |

Export to Excel

Country Profile

Food Fertilizer Machinery Finance Markets Transport Water ICT

+ Expand All Topic Rank: 7 / 62 Topic DTF: 79.24 / 100 * Score Notes

| | Economy Score |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| + Plant breeding index (0 - 10) | 10.0 |
| + Variety registration index (0 - 8) | 7.0 |

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EBA REPORT FOR 2017



<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25966>

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EBA METHODOLOGY HYPERLINKS

Seed



Fertilizer



Machinery



Finance



Markets



Transport



Water



ICT



[Visit:
Methodology
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Data by Indicator >

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Law Library

The *EBA Law Library* is a new resource for website users that wish to further explore the data by consulting the laws and regulations examined by the EBA project. To browse available links to copies of laws and regulations, choose either a country or a topic area from the selection menus below.

Disclaimers:

- This Law Library is included merely for informational purposes as a supplement to the data available on the EBA website. While we try to provide a helpful informational resource, we cannot guarantee the ongoing validity of any linked legal instruments. For legal matters, the listing of links to laws and regulations below should not be relied upon as an official source or indication of current law in your country. Always directly consult the official source of law for your country, if available.
- Not all laws and regulations impacting the EBA data are currently freely available online.
- Please also note that in some cases the instrument names below include unofficial names. The wording of instrument names and the language choices of the links included below does not imply any recognition or selection on the part of the World Bank Group.
- If you would like to suggest an improved translation, the addition of a new legal instrument, or an improved internet link, please contact us at eba@worldbank.org.

Select an economy
▼

Select a topic
▼





WORLD BANK REFORM SIMULATOR

Users can adjust values of any indicators of an economy and see what impact this would have on the economy's overall ranking.

Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2017

Distance to Frontier Calculator

1. Select a Country: Nigeria

2. Enter New Values to Simulate:

3. View Simulated Results:

4. Compare Original EBA17 Results:

Topic: **Seed**

Indicator:

| Seed Ranking | Seed DTF | Plant breeding index (0-10) | Variety registration index (0-8) | Seed quality control index (0-12) | Time to register new variety (days) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Enter values here ----></i> | | | | | |
| 42 | 48.82 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 367 |
| 42 | 48.82 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 367 |

Full Simulated Data Below

| Country code | Economy | Region | Region code | WB Income Group | Product group | Cropping seasons | Seed | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Seed Ranking | Seed DTF | Plant breeding index (0-10) | Variety registration index (0-8) | Seed quality control index (0-12) | Time to register new variety (days) |
| ARM | Armenia | Europe & Cer | ECA | Lower middle | FRUIT | One | 28 | 62.19 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 587 |
| BGD | Bangladesh | South Asia | SAS | Lower middle | FRUIT | Two | 54 | 34.27 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | No practice |
| BEN | Benin | Sub-Saharan | SSA | Low income | FRUIT | Two | 55 | 32.81 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.0 | No practice |
| BOL | Bolivia | Latin America | LAC | Lower middle | CEREAL | Two | 25 | 64.41 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 517 |





20 COUNTRY POLICY DATA SNAPSHOTS



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

- [Bangladesh](#) *
- [Cambodia](#)
- [Ethiopia](#) *
- [Ghana](#) *
- [Guatemala](#) *
- [Haiti](#)
- [Kenya](#) *
- [Liberia](#)
- [Malawi](#)
- [Mali](#) *
- [Mozambique](#)
- [Nepal](#) *
- [Niger](#) *
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- [Rwanda](#)
- [Senegal](#) *
- [Tajikistan](#)
- [Tanzania](#)
- [Uganda](#) *
- [Zambia](#)

* Indicates a
2017-21 Feed-the-
Future country





OTHER EBA TECHNICAL BRIEFS

- EBA **Seed** Data in Action Technical Brief <https://agrilinks.org/post/seed-eba-data-action-technical-brief>
- **Gender** EBA Data in Action Technical Brief <https://agrilinks.org/post/gender-eba-data-action-technical-brief>
- **Plant Protection** EBA Data in Action Technical Brief <https://agrilinks.org/post/plant-protection-eba-data-action-technical-brief>
- USAID FTF-EEFS *A Guide to Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2016 in the Context of Feed the Future*, available at [https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF-EEFS%20EBA%20Technical%20Note%20-%20FINAL%20\(2016-5\)_0.pdf](https://www.agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/FTF-EEFS%20EBA%20Technical%20Note%20-%20FINAL%20(2016-5)_0.pdf).



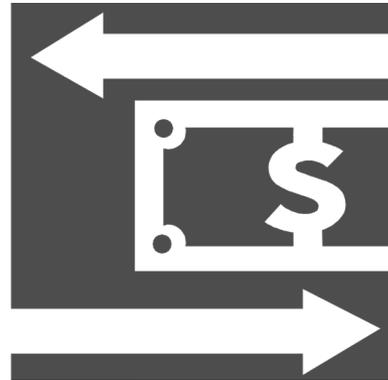


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OTHER EBA ONLINE TRAINING MODULES

Trade



Finance



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NEED ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OR SUPPORT FOR ENABLING ENVIRONMENT POLICY REFORM?

The [Feed the Future Enabling Environment for Food Security](#) project is a global support mechanism designed to assist Feed the Future focused and aligned Missions as they work to address legal, institutional, and market constraints affecting food security. Launched in late 2015, it is managed by the USAID Bureau for Food Security's Office of Market and Partnership Innovations (MPI). For more information, contact: Lourdes Martinez Romero (COR) at lmartinezromero@usaid.gov or Nate Kline (COP) at nkline@fintrac.com.



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SESSION 4 RECAP WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED



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Recognize limitations

Cite potential uses and abuses

Applications for Mission programming

Access resources





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LET'S CHECK WHAT WE'VE LEARNED



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QUESTION 1

- I. Which of these factors are captured in EBA data in general?
- a. Macroeconomic considerations
 - b. Informal economic activity
 - c. Quality of legal framework
 - d. Efficiency of regulations
 - e. All of the above





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QUESTION 1 - ANSWER

- I. Which of these factors are captured in EBA data in general?
- a. Macroeconomic considerations
 - b. Informal economic activity
 - c. Quality of legal framework**
 - d. Efficiency of regulations**
 - e. All of the above



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QUESTION 2

2. True or false: There are three main ways that Missions can use EBA benchmarking data: to identify priorities for policy reform, to generate a sense of competition, and to serve as M&E indicators.
- a. True
 - b. False





QUESTION 2 – ANSWER

2. True or false: There are three main ways that Missions can use EBA benchmarking data: to identify priorities for policy reform, to generate a sense of competition, and to serve as M&E indicators.
- a. **True**
 - b. False





QUESTION 3

3. When looking for resources to assist with performance in your country's enabling environment, which of the following are available?

- a. EBA Report for 2017
- b. Country snapshots produced by USAID
- c. Raw data from EBA survey questions and responses
- d. All of the above





QUESTION 3 - ANSWER

3. When looking for resources to assist with performance in your country's enabling environment, which of the following are available?

- a. EBA Report for 2017
- b. Country snapshots produced by USAID
- c. Raw data from EBA survey questions and responses
- d. All of the above**





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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.



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