

# Policy to Advance Food Security and Inclusive Agricultural Growth



# Why Policy is Important to Me

## Feed the Future Policy Definition

Policy = laws, regulations, treaties, statements,  
administrative actions and funding decisions

# Your Policy Experience

# Policy Course Learning Objectives

1. Articulate the importance of policy for achieving the objectives of GFSS and supporting countries on the journey to self-reliance.
2. Describe a policy system, its changing context and its components: policy agenda, institutional architecture and mutual accountability.
3. Improve ability to recognize where there is an opportunity for policy and when policy is a solution to a constraint.
  - a. Describe the entry points to improving the system to move the policy agenda forward.
  - b. Determine if and when there is sufficient evidence that supports policy best practices.
4. Understand the diversity of policy stakeholders, how to assess capacities and support their roles.
5. Apply tools to frame and structure policy support program within your area.
6. Develop a plan to implement best practices for addressing your own policy needs and opportunities.

# Articulating the Importance of Policy

Steps to writing an elevator speech:

1. Begin with your name, country where you work
2. Identify your goal
3. Know your audience (what is central for them to know)
  - Your audience today is your colleagues
4. What is the problem that you wish to solve (what do you want your audience to remember about the issue)
5. Why is policy important to this issue, what is the gain or return on investment
6. Ask a question or ending that engages the listener to extend the conversation
  - Your outcome is to get input into possible solutions for your issue

# Policy Systems

What do you think of when you hear “food security policy?”

1. Government policies that regulate things like land tenure, input subsidies and agricultural trade, shaping both the demand for and supply of food among poor households.
2. The institutions that develop and implement policies that affect food security, such as ministries of agriculture and local governments, and how they relate to each other and the process whereby governments hold themselves accountable for commitments they’ve made.
3. Both 1 and 2.

# Policy System Components

Policy system consists of three mutually reinforcing elements...

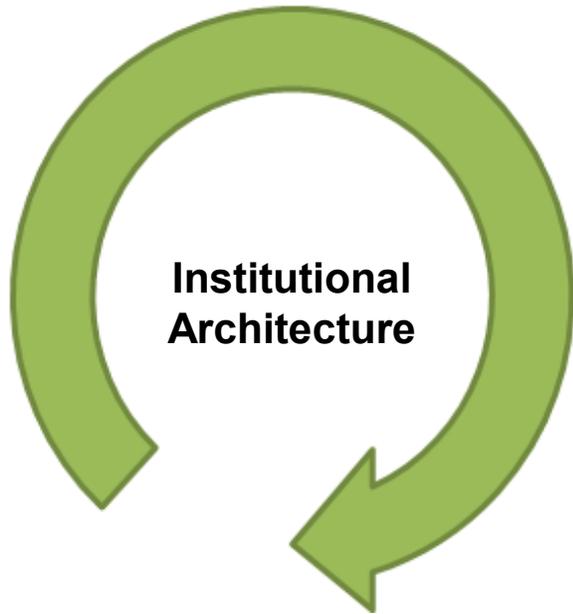


# Component 1: Prioritized Agenda



Prioritized agenda defines target/priority policy results and actions to be implemented by national/local stakeholders with U.S. Government support.

## Component 2: Institutional Architecture



Institutional Architecture refers to the entities and process for policy formulation and implementation.

## Component 3: Mutual Accountability



Mutual Accountability is a process that aims to ensure actors follow through on commitments and use resources effectively.

# Debate

The debate:

Achieving the goals of the GFSS

1. Sustainable agriculture and food security impacts only happen when there is policy change at the national level.
2. Sustainable agriculture and food security impacts only happen when there is change in individual behavior at a local level.

# Policy Agenda: Policy Areas

Area	Objective
Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment	Increase competitiveness and reduce barriers to stimulate private investment in agriculture, which increases income for smallholders and firms, and generates employment
Agricultural Trade Policy	Increase efficiency, stability and transparency in domestic and cross-border trade consistent with international agreements to spur inclusive economic growth and foster increased private sector investment in agriculture.
Agricultural Inputs Policy	Enable the private sector to develop, commercialize and broadly disseminate improved inputs to smallholders in order to increase smallholder productivity and incomes.
Land and Natural Resources tenure, Rights and Policy	Establish effective institutional arrangements, rules and mechanisms that recognize the legitimate land and resource rights of all users, including women, pastoralists and vulnerable populations, in order to stimulate transformative and sustainable investments in both land-based and on-agricultural income-generating assets.
Resilience and Agricultural Risk Management Policy	Enable smallholders, communities and countries to mitigate and recover from risks, shocks and stresses to agriculture, in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.
Nutrition Policy	Reduce under-nutrition with a focus on women and children – in particular the 1000-day period from pregnancy to a child's second birthday.

# Policy Agenda: Institutional Architecture and Mutual Accountability

**Important areas but will be treated in greater detail in future sessions**

# Policy Agenda: Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment

Policies across many of the sectors support improved private sector investment. These policies below highlight those that are supportive of but not directly addressed in the other areas:

- **Improved Competition**
- **Improved Value Chain Performance**
- **Protection for Private Sector Investments**
- **Stability and Transparency of Business Rules**

In addition to these areas, policies that influence investment in logistics particularly related to areas such as transportation and ICT are important determinants of private sector growth and investment

# Policy Agenda: Agricultural Trade Policy

**Decreased Tariff Rates and Use of Export Bans**

**Promotion of Reduced Tariffs**

**Improved Trade Facilitation**

**Improved Agriculture Regulatory Regimes**

**Domestic Market Efficiencies and Transparency**

# Policy Agenda: Agricultural Inputs Policy

Government actions focused on **regulatory, oversight, research and private sector enabling environments** while reducing government action in activities such as the provision of seeds and fertilizers, agrichemicals and livestock production inputs

**Practical lower-cost methods of reducing input costs**

**Quicker registration, certification, and approval processes**

**A science-based biosafety regime**

# Policy Agenda: Land and Natural Resources (including water) Tenure, Rights and Policy

**Secure resource rights**

**Devolve authority to local institutions and individuals**

**Improve water resource policy for agriculture**

**Align agriculture, environment and climate change policies**

# Policy Agenda: Resilience and Agricultural Risk Management

**Improving food security policy for vulnerable populations**

**Improving risk management policy**

**Improving and making accessible social safety nets**

**Tailoring growth and safety net policies for women**

**Embedding risk and resilience management policy in the development agenda.**

**Regional coordination of risk and resilience management policies**

# Policy Agenda: Nutrition

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

- Public research
- Input subsidies
- Agricultural extension
- Resource access

## MARKETS AND TRADE SYSTEMS

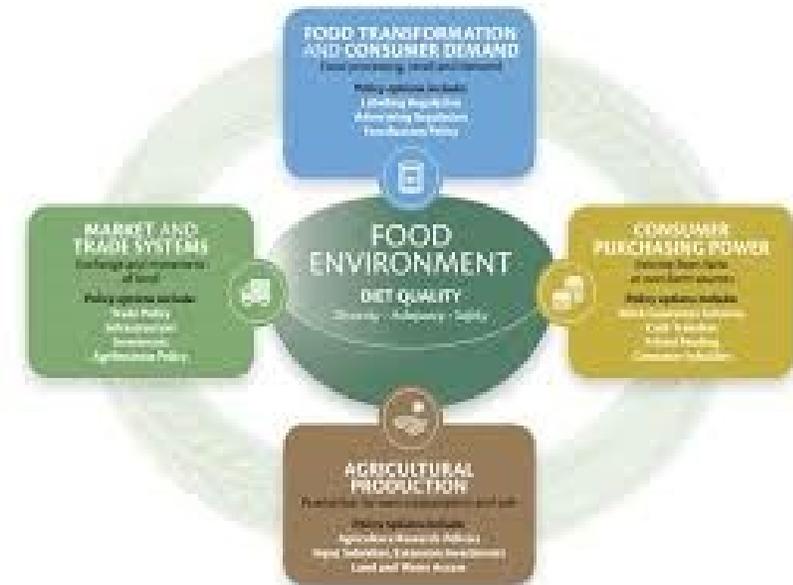
- Trade policy
- Infrastructure policies
- Agribusiness policy

## CONSUMER PURCHASING POWER

- Food Price Policies
- School feeding
- Safety nets and social protection policies

## FOOD TRANSFORMATION AND CONSUMER DEMAND

- Fortification
- Consumer information
- Advertising legislation
- Food quality and safety standards



# Policy System: Policy Areas

Break out groups:

# Agri-food Systems Transformation & Food Security

Agriculture provides the best opportunity we have to reduce poverty, hunger and malnutrition among the greatest number of people in the world.

Agriculture Transformation video presentation by Jim Oehmke, Ph.D.

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tok3rH9tJig>

# Takeaways

- Transformation takes complex forms
  - Affects many systems
- There are multiple drivers and measures of transformation
  - Including policy levers as driver
  - Different drivers affect different systems differently
- We can't get there the old fashioned way, but we can get there
  - Better on-farm/off-farm balance
  - Increased emphasis on market systems
- No easy answers, but inclusive, evidence-based dialogue is a big step forward

# Policy System Change

## Stages of Policy Change:

1. **Agenda Setting** (Strategy)
2. **Design** (e.g. National Agricultural Investment Plan drafted; Seeds Sector Policy drafting)
3. **Adoption:** (e.g. Gazetting, enactment, adoption of policy)
4. **Implementation** (e.g. includes financing (NAIP finance review) as well as establishing the systems to implement the policy such as strengthening seed testing facilities, etc.)
5. **Monitoring, Evaluation & Reform** (Mutual Accountability - Joint Sector Reviews)

# Understanding Policy Change

Some questions:

- Why is policy change a complex process?
- What are models for understanding and explaining how policy changes?
- How can we improve our understanding of policy change within our own contexts?

# Political and Public Will

The **Political Will and Public Will (PPW)** approach calls for systematic assessment of both political will and public will and maps directly to specific tools. Parallel definitional structures for the two concepts facilitate examination of the interactions between political will and public will.

***Political will*** exists when “a sufficient set of decision makers with a common understanding of a particular problem on the formal agenda is committed to supporting a commonly perceived, potentially effective policy solution.”

***Public will*** exists when “a social system has a shared recognition of a particular problem and resolves to address the situation in a particular way through sustained collective action.”

# Political and Public Will

The PPW approach offers the following innovations:

- The recognition that all these tasks must be carried out in a coordinated way
- The willingness to integrate ideas and tools from a variety of social and behavioral sciences, including political science, communication, psychology, sociology, business, and economics
- The recognition of strong context dependence (i.e., places, issues, understandings)
- An overriding focus on the alignment of problem and solution definitions among stakeholders
- An argument that mutual accountability is more durable if produced through this approach

# Political and Economic Analysis

## **Political Economy Analysis (PEA):**

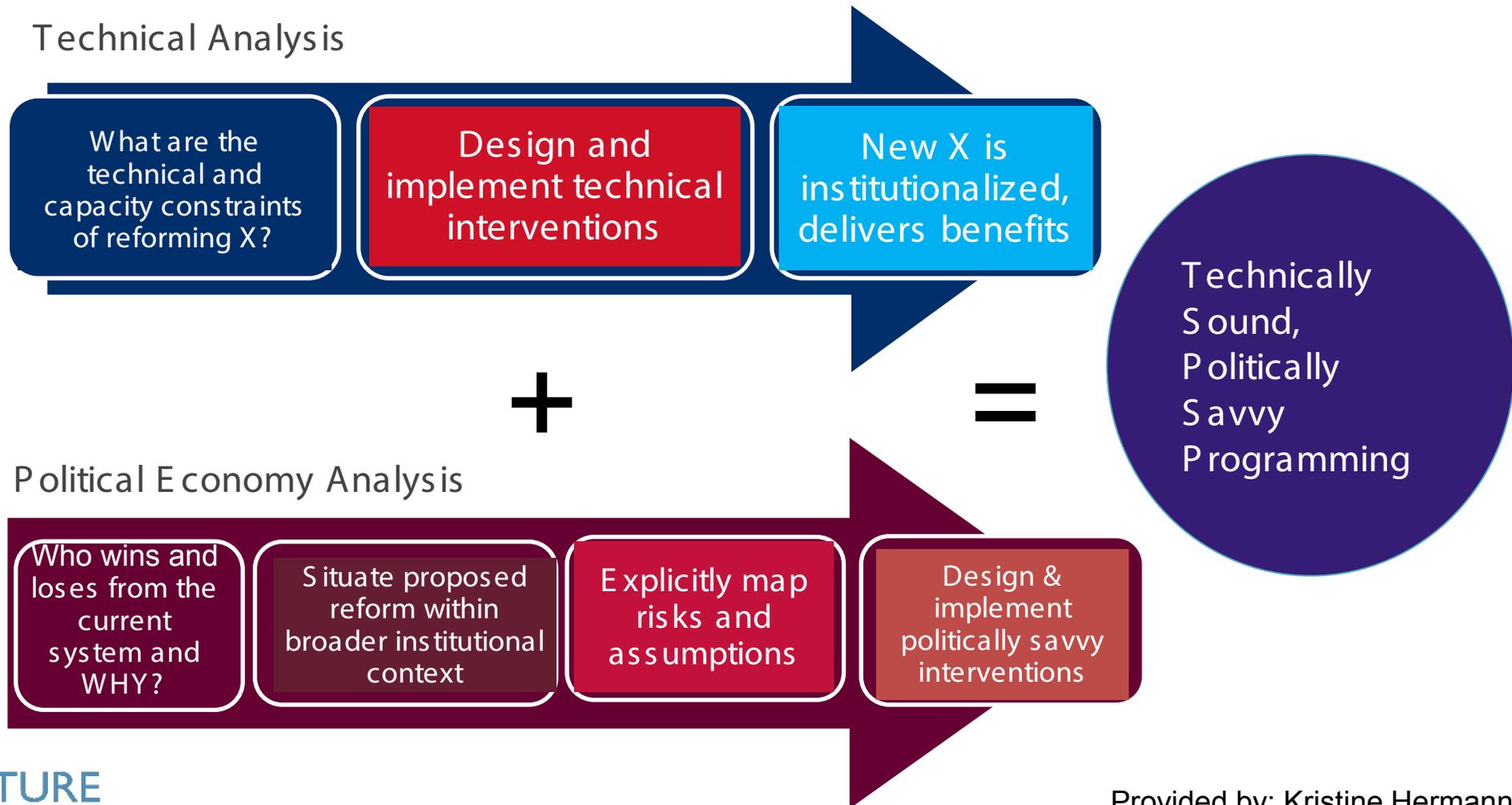
- Is a field-research methodology
- Explores not simply how things happen in an aid-recipient country, but why things happen
- Results in recommendations for a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), project or activity design, course correction during implementation

# What is Applied Political Economy Analysis?

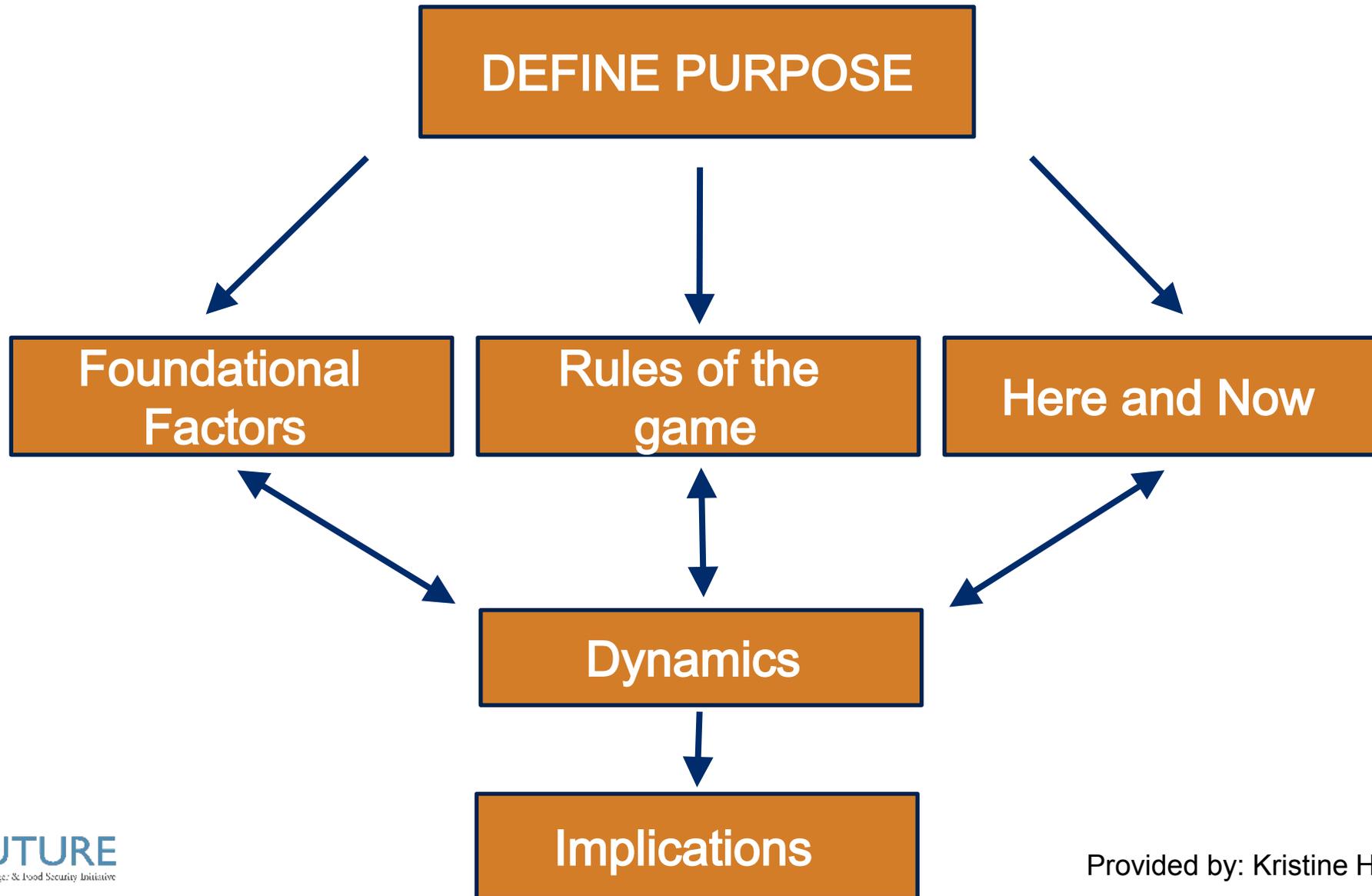
PEA seeks to understand how:

- Social, political, economic and cultural factors interact at local, national and international levels,
- Power is distributed among different groups, and
- Institutional dynamics and power relations shape prospects for change/reform.

# A Complement to Technical Analysis



# USAID Applied PEA Framework



# Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change

## Motivations and Aims

Since MDGs and Paris Declaration, growing concern with a “results based agenda” and achieving policy impact

- Motivated greater attention to evaluate the impact of policy interventions

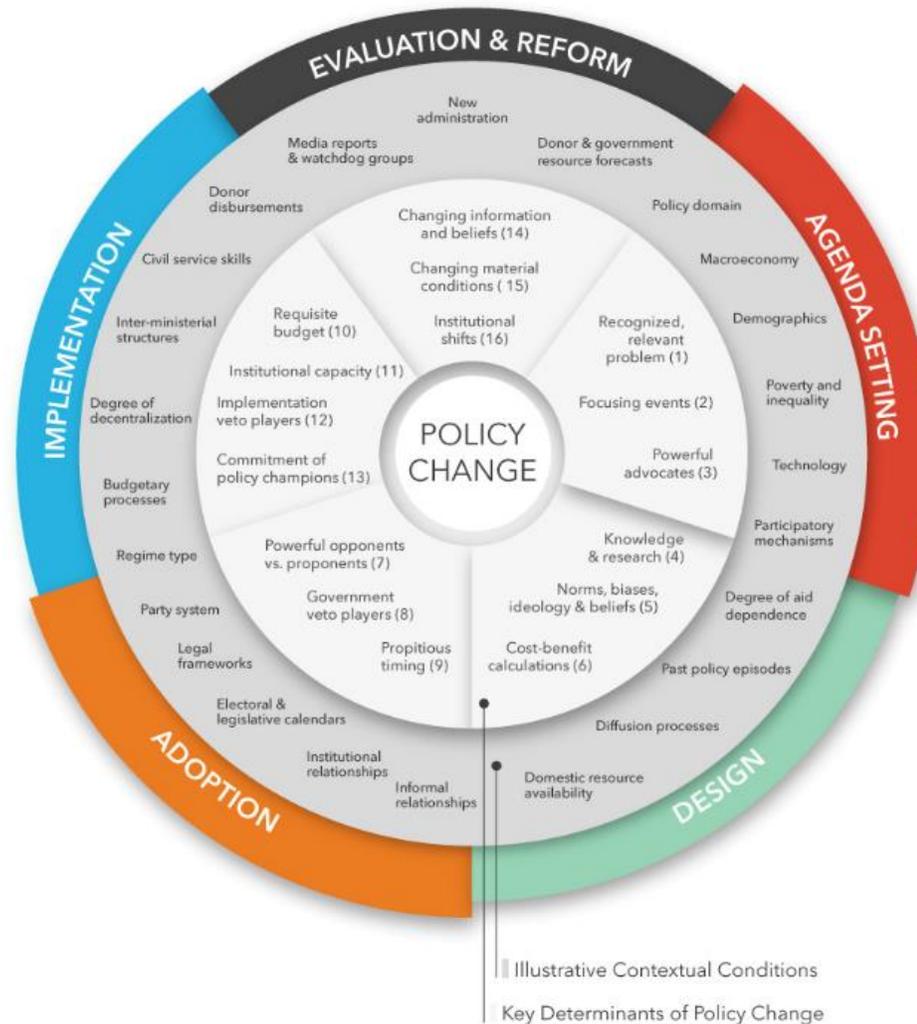
How can we better understand where policy decisions emerge in the first place and the possibilities for reform?

- Requires holistic understanding of the underlying policy process
- Involves integrating insights from separate food security spheres

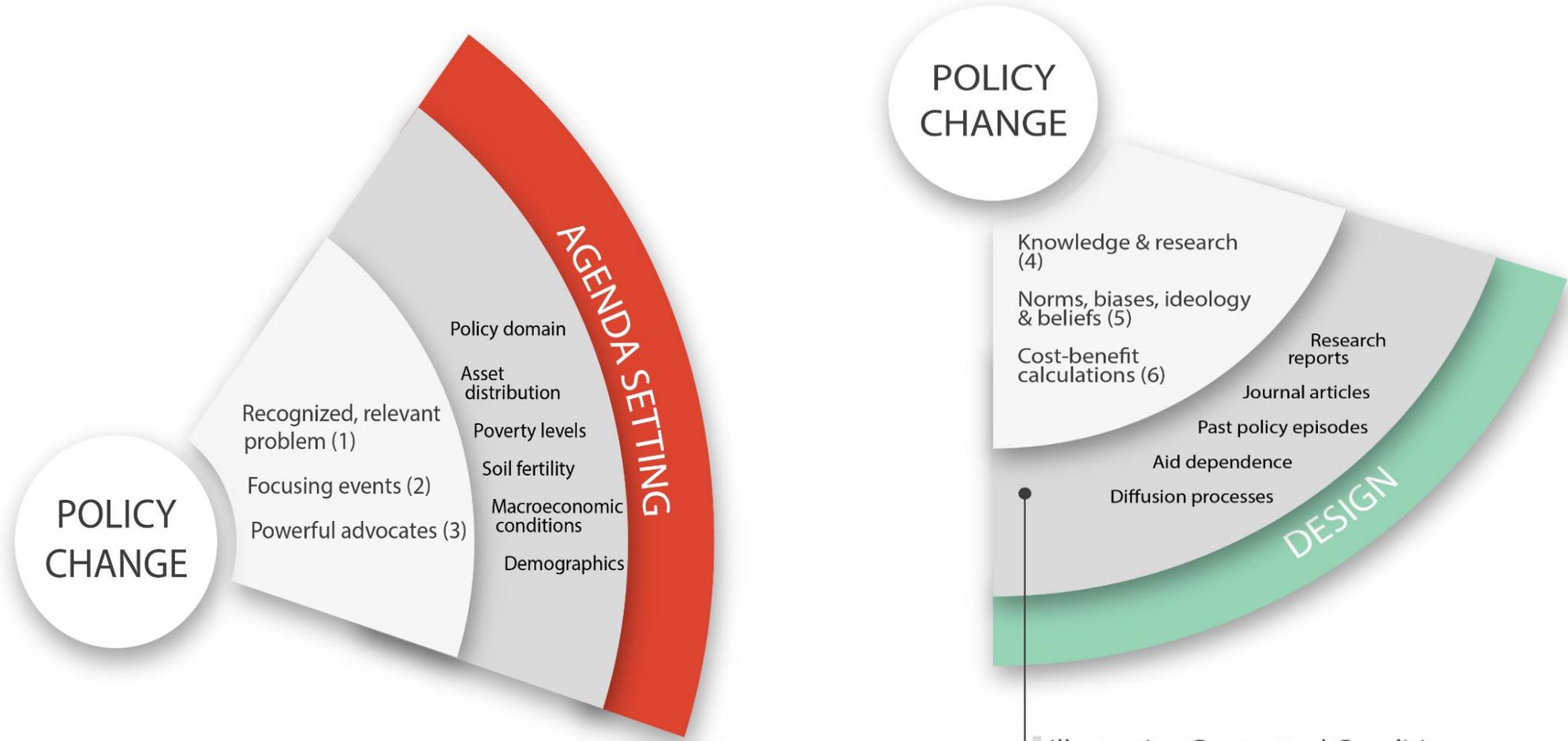
But proliferation of variables has led some to dismiss studying policy processes

- Viewed as too context-specific and not rigorous enough to uncover generalizable findings

# Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change

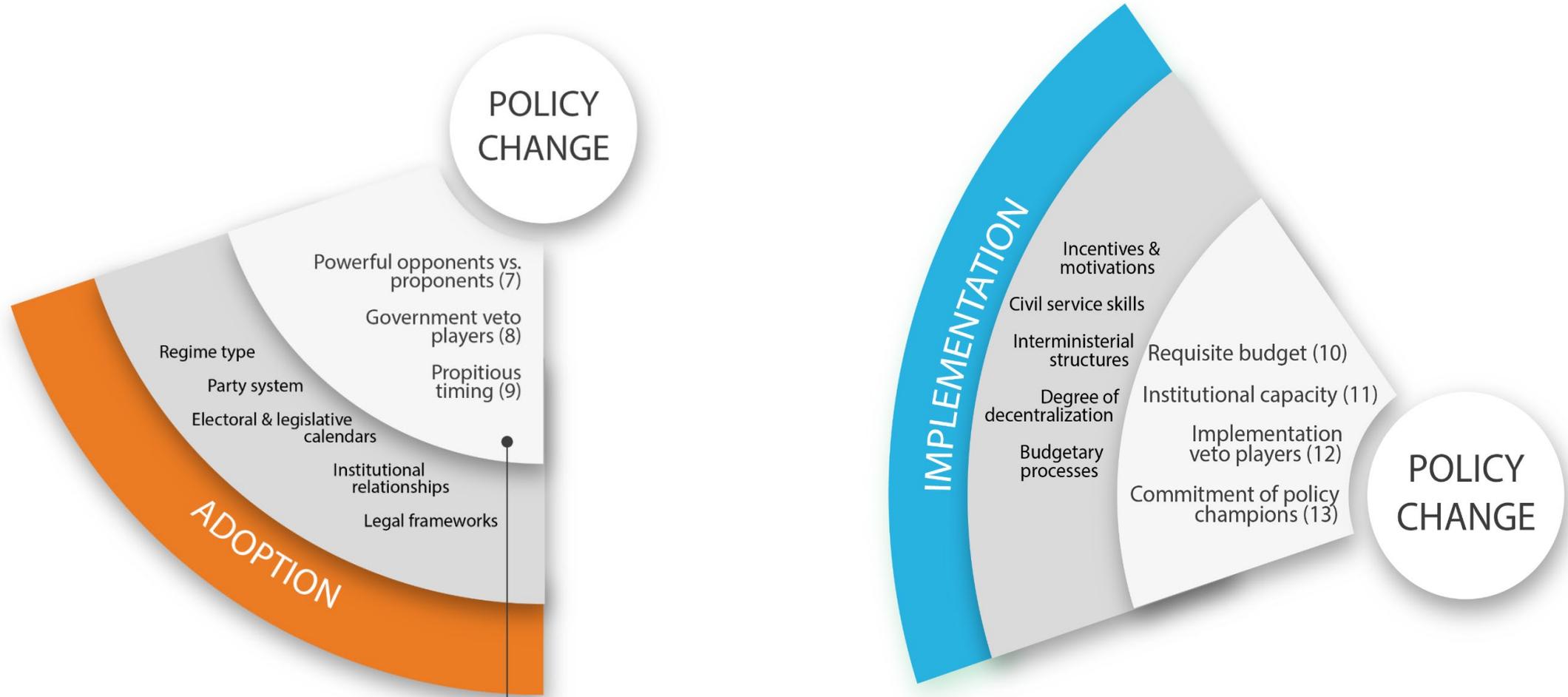


# The Kaleidoscope Model in Detail



Illustrative Contextual Conditions

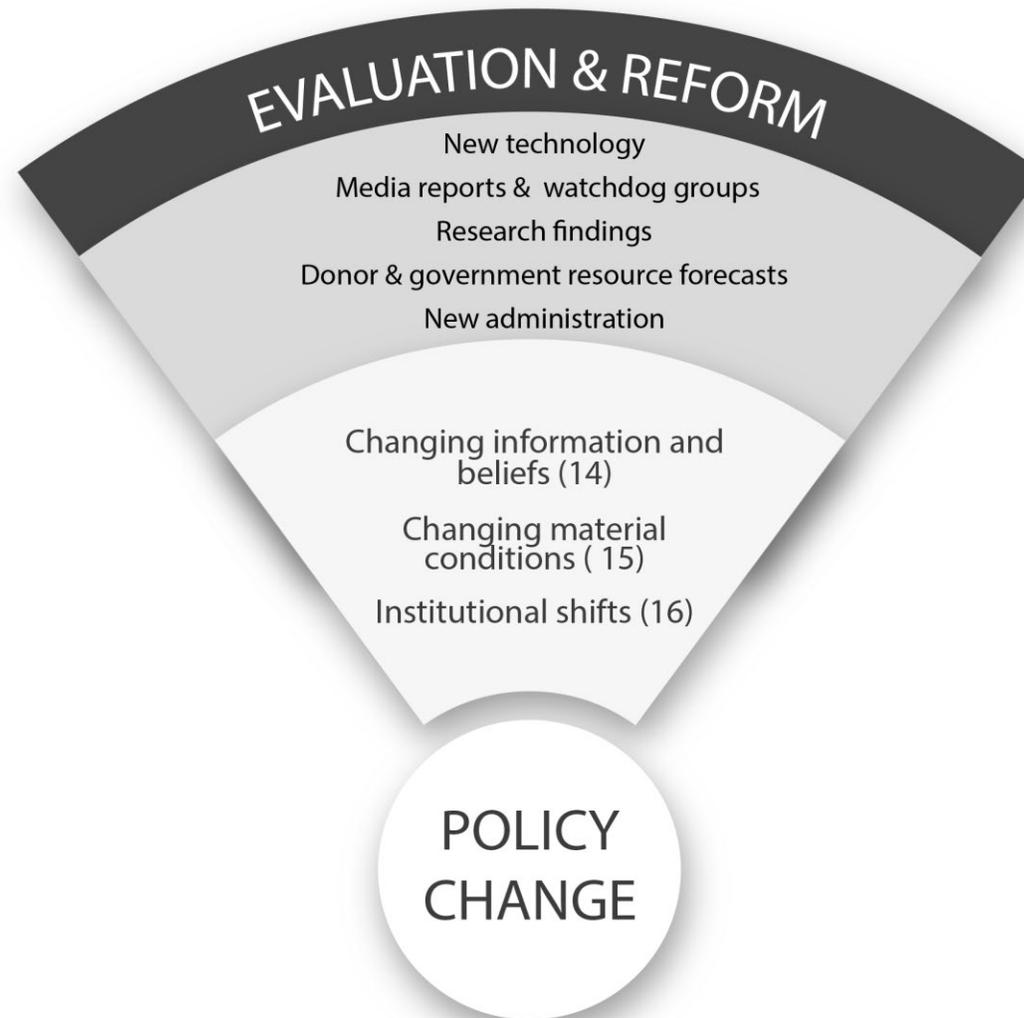
# The Kaleidoscope Model in Detail



Key Determinants of Policy Change



# The Kaleidoscope Model in Detail



# Suite of Tools

**Measurement table** – allow for replicability in identifying presence/absence of variable

**Policy chronologies** – process tracing by indicating whether certain events precipitated subsequent policy changes

**Policy domain mapping** – roles of key actors (e.g., formulation, administration, oversight, or knowledge)

**Circle of influence graphics** – aligns stakeholders in a two- dimensional space to map their preferences vis-à-vis a policy with their power

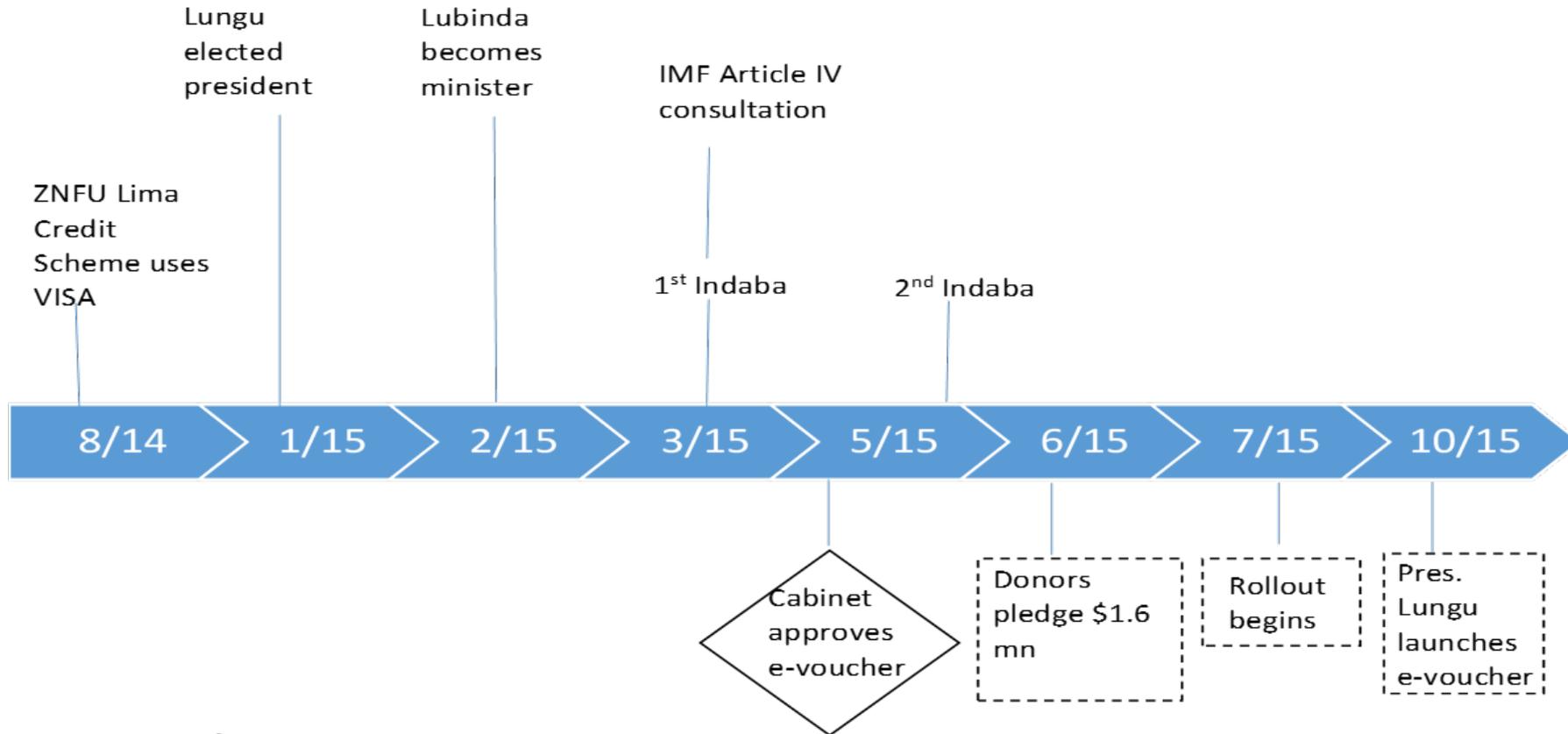
**Hypothesis testing tables** – codes significance of variables

# Suite of Tools

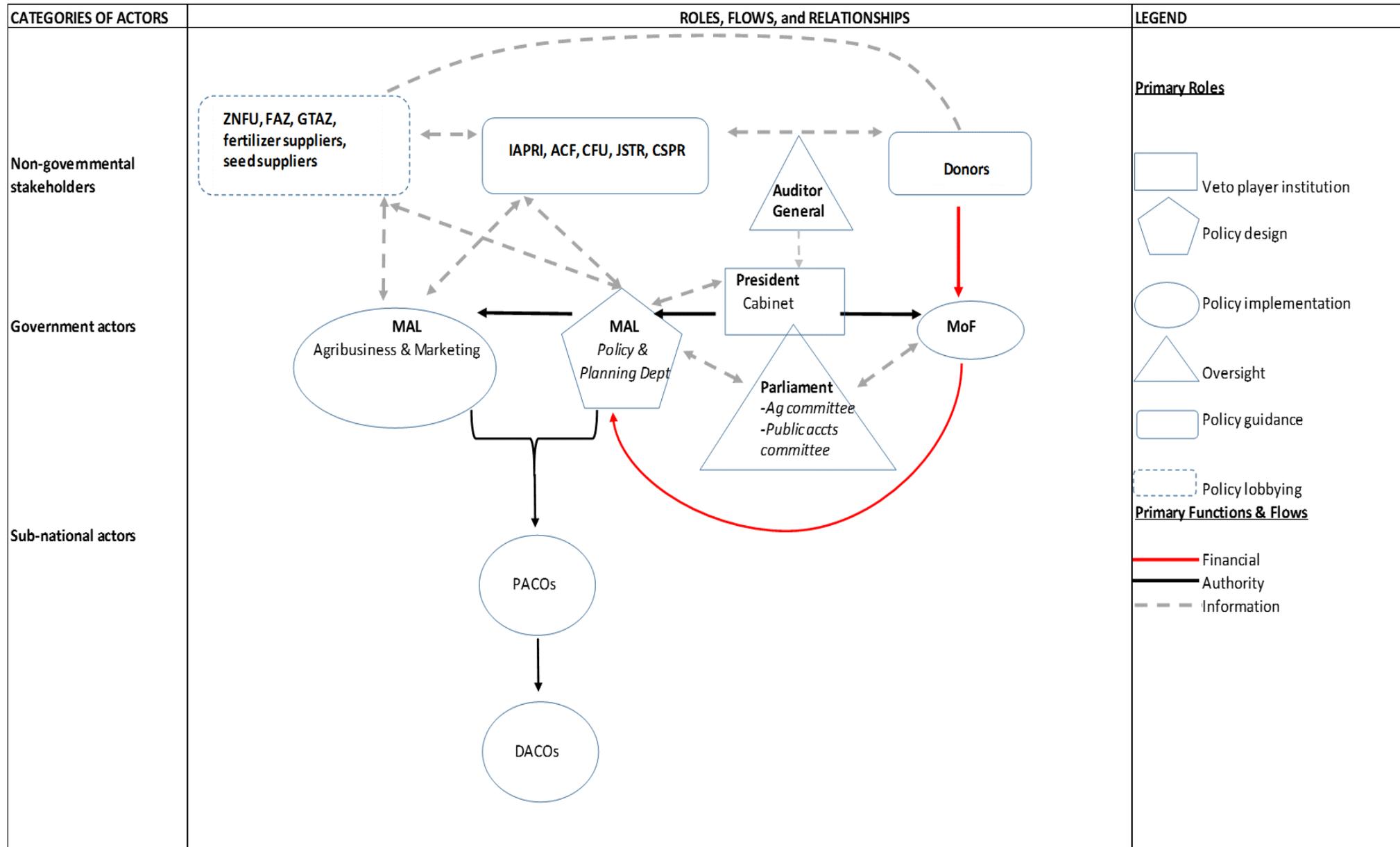
Policy Stages	Determinants of Policy Change	Hypothesis	Measurement
Agenda setting	1. Recognized, relevant problem	Credible evidence of a policy problem by a concerned constituency increases public attention to finding a policy solution	Identify the constituency concerned. Identify evidence used to assess the problem and measure its significance.
	2. Focusing event	A well-defined event focuses public attention on a problem or creates a window of opportunity for policy change	Identify unexpected or non-routinized events. Indicate whether and how the event attracted the attention of advocates.
	3. Powerful advocates	Strong individuals, organizations, or companies support a new or changed policy to key decision makers.	List actors lobbying for policy change.

# Suite of Tools

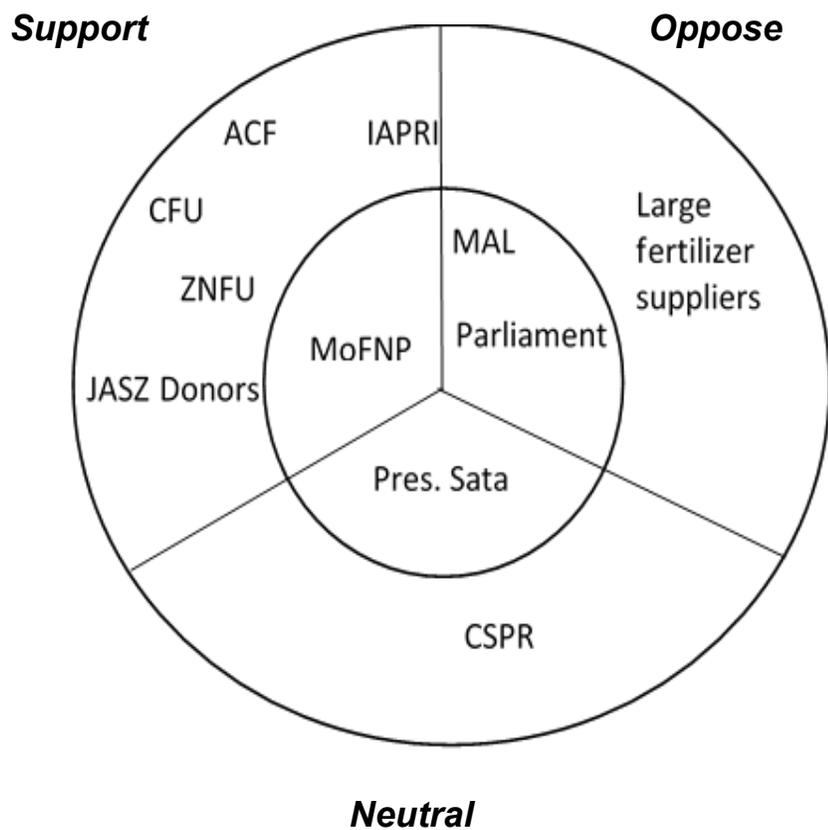
## Political/Economic/Administrative/Research Events



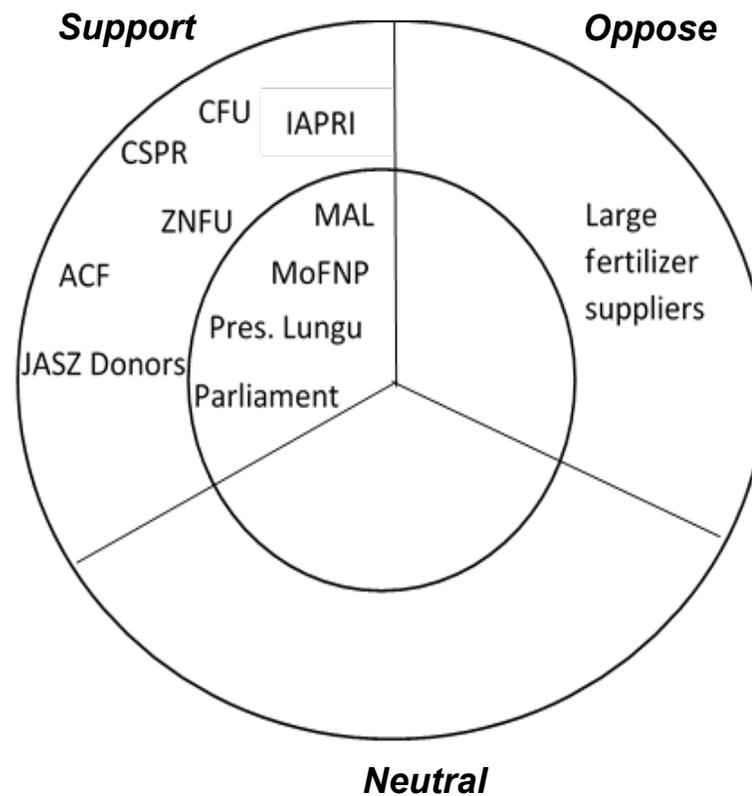
## FISP specific events



Circle of Influence, Mid- 2013



Circle of Influence, Mid- 2015



Policy Stages	Determinants of Policy Change	Input Subsidy Design Modalities				Vitamin A Fortification Proposals				Total
		FSP	FISP	E-voucher scratch-card	E-voucher Visa card	Maize meal	Sugar	Maize meal	Sugar	Instances variable was present (percent)
		2002 Implemented	2009 Implemented	2013 Stalled	2015 Implemented	1996 Vetoed	1998 Implemented	2006 Vetoed	2009 Reform stalled	
Agenda setting	1. Recognized, relevant problem	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
	2. Focusing event	+	+	+	+	+			+	75%
	3. Powerful advocacy coalitions	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Design	4. Knowledge & research		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88%
	5. Norms, biases, ideology and beliefs	+	+	-	+			-		63%
	6. Cost-benefit calculations	+	+	-	+	-	+	+		88%
Adoption	7. Powerful proponents vs. opponents	+	+	-	0	-	+	-	-	88%
	8. Government veto players	+	+		+		+	-	-	100%
	9. Propitious timing	+			+					33%
Implementation	10. Requisite budget	+	+		+		-			100%
	11. Institutional capacity	-	-		+		-			100%
	12. Implementing stage veto players	-	-		+		+			100%
	13. Commitment of policy champions	+	+		+		+			100%
Evaluation & Reform	14. Changing information and beliefs	-	-		+		-			100%
	15. Changing material conditions	-	-		+		-			100%
	16. Institutional shifts	-	0				-			50%

# Conclusions

- Potential for predictive explanation for why some policies are adopted but never implemented, and why some never even get on the agenda
- Opportunities for controlled comparative analysis by identifying common drivers of policy change in...
  - similar policy domains across different countries or states
  - different policy domains within the same country
- Integrates importance of interests, ideas, and institutions, as well as the relative weight of external and domestic actors
- Identifies relative weight of research compared with many other factors and when research may have the most impact

## More Information

### **Journal article:**

Resnick, D., S. Haggblade, S. Babu, S. Hendriks, and D. Mather. 2018. "The Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change: Applications to Food Security Policy in Zambia." *World Development* 109(September): 101-120.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18301232>

### **IFPRI policy seminar:**

<http://www.ifpri.org/event/what-drives-policy-change-insights-kaleidoscope-model-food-security-policy>

### **Brief:**

<https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/conceptualizing-key-drivers-of-policy-change-an-introduction-to-the-kaleidoscope-model>

### **Agrilinks blog:**

<https://www.agrilinks.org/post/spinning-kaleidoscope-model-policy-change>

# Institutional Architecture

Institutional Architecture refers to the structure of policy making and implementation processes.

- Formal processes include parliamentary legislation and actions, administration directives and actions, and judicial rulings and actions
- Informal processes may include public comment periods, arbitration, hearings, etc.
- Implementation is often influenced both by administrative and judicial enforcement actions, as well as social mores and institutions

# Reflecting on the Roles Exercise

1. Did you (in your role) feel included in the process? What would have better positioned you to advocate for your constituency/position? In your country context, what promotes inclusiveness in the policy dialogue?
2. How important was the evidence to this process? Did the source and presentation of the evidence make a difference? In your country context, how do you think evidence can be most effectively used?
3. How important was trust in the dialogue? Was transparency important? In your country context are trust and transparency issues? In real life dialogue, are there ways to improve trust and transparency in your policy context?

# Institutional Architecture

A recent accomplishment

- What were steps you took or put in place to reach this accomplishment?
- What role did IA play in your success?
- What were the systems you relied on to accomplish this?
- What challenges did you have and how did you approach and address the challenges?

# Using the Framework

- The IAA provides a framework for analyzing a country's capacity to undertake agriculture and food security policy change
- Traditional institutional assessments can be detailed, time consuming, and costly affairs
- Framework follows the lifecycle of a policy: how it is made, who has contributed to the process, and how it is implemented
- Six distinct and interrelated components are examined (see next slide)

# Institutional Architecture Assessment

## Purpose and Design

- 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

**Step I: Mapping of Institutional Architecture for Policy Change**

**Step II: Assessing Capacity of Food Security Policy Change (6 components)**

**Step III: Summary Conclusions and Recommendations**

# Institutional Architecture Assessment Policy Elements

**Policy Element 1: Guiding Policy Framework:** The capacity and effectiveness of the legislative process and the extent to which the relevant laws, regulations, and policies governing the policy development process are transparent and predictable.

**Policy Element 2: Policy Development and Coordination:** The capacity and effectiveness of the institutions and entities which initiate and develop food security and agriculture policy and the relationships between them.

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**Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis:** The capacity and effectiveness of the institutions, processes, and forums responsible for collecting data and the extent to which evidence is used to inform or revise policy change.

**Policy Element 5: Policy Implementation:** The capacity and effectiveness of the organizations and institutions that have direct responsibility for policy implementation. It also includes the extent to which the mechanisms for coordination and management are functional and used.

**Policy Element 6: Mutual Accountability:** The effectiveness of the process by which multiple partners (such as government, donors, private sector and civil society organizations) agree to be held responsible for the commitments that they have voluntarily made to each other. It relies on trust and partnership around shared agendas. Mutual accountability is supported by evidence that is collected and shared among all partners. The principle of mutual accountability is expected to stimulate and broaden the practice of benchmarking, mutual learning and harmonization of national development efforts, while encouraging a greater level of trans-boundary cooperation and regional integration

# Institutional Architecture Assessment (IAA)

# Validation Workshop



# Institutional Architecture Assessment Approaches

## Two Approaches

- Expert assessment - short process (2+ weeks)
  - 17 country and 1 regional assessment with 2 countries updating baseline
- Self Assessment method
  - 3 assessments to date

## IA Self-Assessment Methodology

## Reflections from the Kenya experience . . .

“To ensure long lasting agricultural transformation takes place, a country needs to have the basic and fundamental capabilities to organize and manage its own affairs. This requires engaging actors in planning from all levels – from civil society organizations to the national government to youth and farmer organizations. Without the capacity to undertake transparent, inclusive, predictable, and evidence-based policy planning, a country can struggle to achieve basic, let alone sustainable, improvements in food security.”

From the words of Washington Ochola, Africa Lead, Kenya

# Institutional Architecture Questions

Questions/Points we need to consider as you work through IAA.	
<p><b>Engage</b></p> <p>Who is the appropriate person to engage?            When is the appropriate time to engage?            Who should be the person interfacing? (Political Economy)            Who do we need to consult with and when?</p>	<p><b>Interest and Capacity</b></p> <p>What tools for the context and what are the milestones?            What is an appropriate level of ambition, what can we really accomplish, in the life of the project? long-term? short-term?            Where do you invest your time and money?</p>
<p><b>What's next</b></p> <p>What do I need to do now?            What are the various stakeholders capacities?            What skills do they need, capacity building?            What skills do you need to invest in the different policy groups?</p>	<p><b>Appreciate Diversity</b></p> <p>Identify ways of moving into a state of action            Appreciate various roles to move action forward            How can gender, disadvantaged groups, and other cross-cutting issues be addressed through approach in IA?            Develop strategies of working with others to create a solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRG office</li> <li>• Civil Society</li> </ul>

# Measuring Institutional Architecture Change

**New GFSS-25 Number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support**

This performance indicator measures the number of milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy reform.

- ***Institutional Architecture*** refers to ‘the country’s capacity to undertake transparent, inclusive, predictable and evidence-based policy change’
- A ***milestone*** is a ‘positive change’ in a country’s agricultural and food security policy Institutional Architecture. A change will be considered positive when it fits within a theory of change that describes how the change will lead to improved policy outcomes within the country’s or region’s GFSS plan.

# Policy Agenda in Practice

## Tweet tips:

- Talk to people, not at them - write in real time response
- Keep the language conversational
- Incorporate newsworthy content that people want to share
- Use imperative words (do something)
- Use visual language (create an image)
- You - bring audience in
- How-to phrases
- More verbs, less nouns
- 140 characters (up to 280)

Include:

**#USAIDAgPolicyCourse**

**#PolicyChange**

**#DevelopmentImpact**

# Policy Agenda in Practice

## Empirical Evidence in the Policy Process

# Building Empirical Evidence

## Types of Policy Research

- **Reactive**
- **Addressing known barriers**
- **Discovery**

# Empirical Research in the Policy Process

- Is the evidence in a form that can be understood by government and stakeholders?
- Does it come from a credible source?
- Does the communication of the evidence demonstrate why it is good policy? e.g. good use of public resources, benefits for important stakeholders, etc.
- Are there advocates for the evidence?
- Are there detractors for this evidence with veto power?

# Empirical Evidence - Summary

Some conclusions:

- There is an important role for both demand-led and researcher-led policy research.
- Good agricultural and economic databases in countries are fundamental to good policy analysis - the ability to provide evidence-based policy guidance in response to government priorities requires long-term efforts to collect and analyze data – that's where evidence-based policies come from.
- The source of the evidence may be important - local sources may sometimes be weighted more heavily and policy makers may want evidence that is specific to their context.
- You will only know the evidence if you talk to researchers, read the papers, and listen to the experts.

# Prioritizing the Policy Agenda

A prioritized agenda of key policy actions is needed to maximize the food security impact of agricultural programs and food systems interventions and stimulate greater and more effective public and private investment in the sector.

# Prioritizing the Policy Agenda

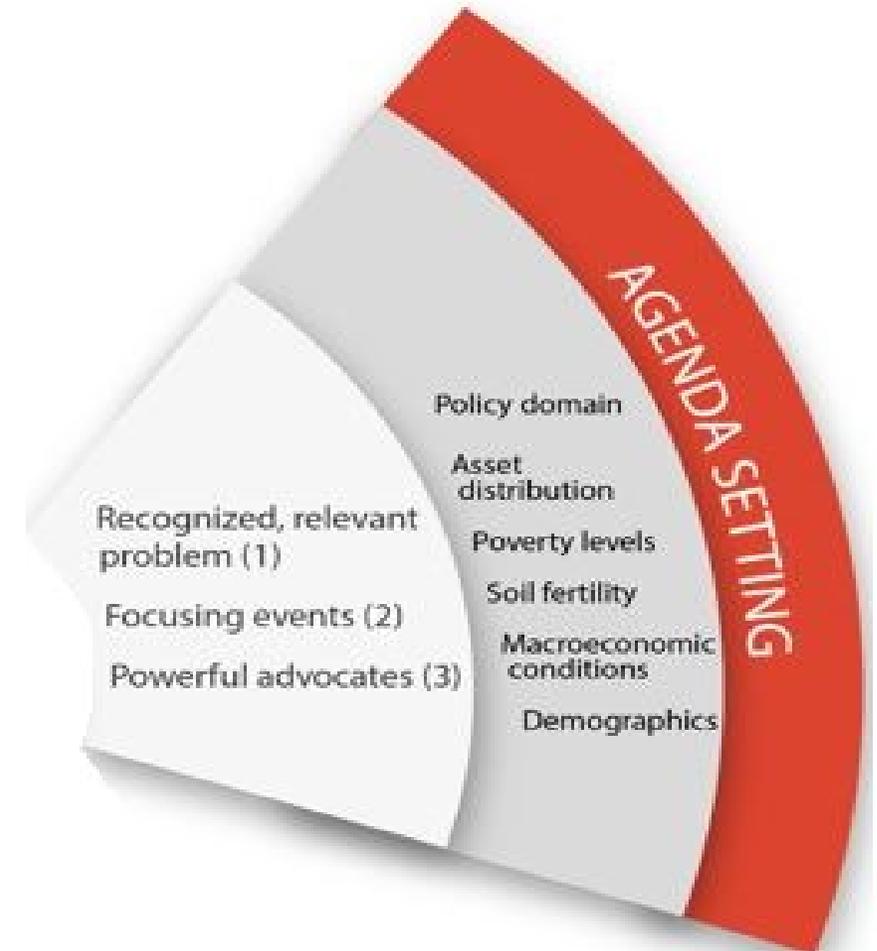
- Who sets and how is a priority agenda set?
- What is a prioritized agenda (design) and what are good models for producing an agenda?
- How does the country you are in develop a prioritized agenda?

# Hypotheses: Setting the Agenda

Credible evidence of a policy problem by a concerned constituency increases public attention to finding a policy solution

A well-defined event focuses public attention on a problem or creates a window of opportunity for policy change

Strong individuals, organizations, or companies support a new or changed policy to key decision makers



# Recognized Relevant Problem

## Input subsidies in Zambia

- Initial FSP: Low use and affordability of inorganic fertilizer for food staple crops since market liberalization
- E-voucher FISP: High levels of leakage, bias towards maize production

## Vitamin A fortification in Malawi

- Medical researchers had shown for decades the health risks posed by vitamin A deficiency and its prevalence in Malawi (night blindness, corneal scars, etc.)
- Low coverage of vitamin A supplementation through capsules at clinics

## Systematic land tenure regularization in Nigeria

- Land Use Decree of 1978 widely shown to undermine land tenure security and open to abuse by governors



Vitamin A fortified sugar in Malawi

# Focusing Event

## Input subsidies in Zambia

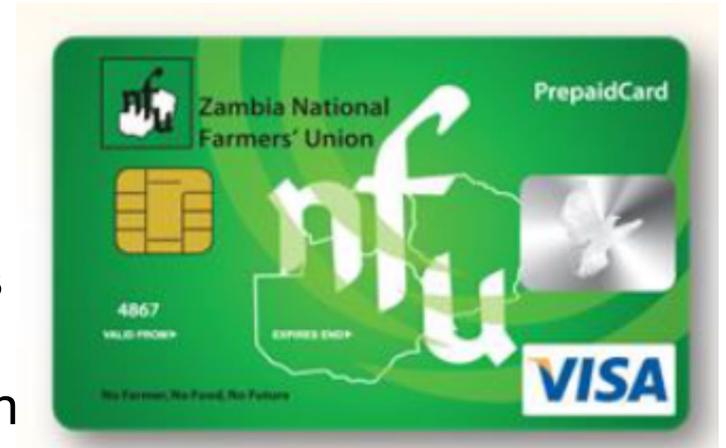
- Initial FSP: Southern African droughts of 2000–2002
- E-voucher FISP: Launch of a pre-paid VISA card by the Zambia National Farmers' Union in 2014 for their LIMA scheme

## Vitamin A fortification in Malawi

- UNICEF world summit in 1990 stimulated large-scale efforts to combat vitamin A deficiency
- Droughts in Malawi in early 2000s leads to localized nutrition surveys by Save the Children showing high levels of VAD

## Systematic land tenure regularization in Nigeria

- Presidential elections of 2007



# Powerful Advocates

## Input subsidies in Zambia

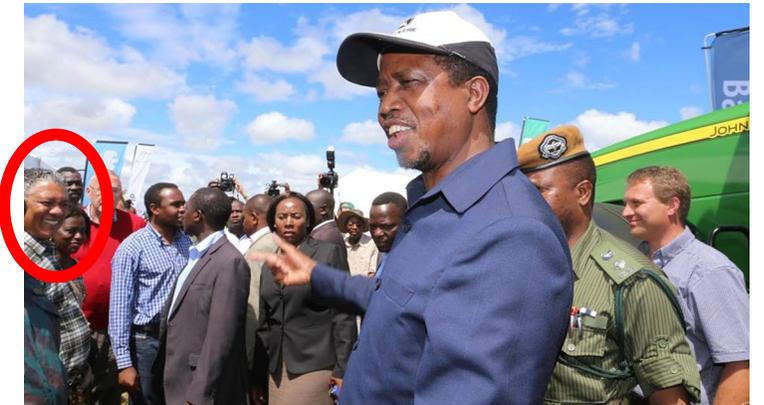
- Initial FSP: President Mwanawasa
- E-voucher FISP: Minister of Agriculture (Given Lubinda), numerous researchers, most of the donor community, Ministry of Finance

## Vitamin A fortification in Malawi

- UNICEF, USAID, Save the Children, Ministry of Health, Department of Nutrition, Ministry of Trade and Industry

## Systematic land tenure regularization in Nigeria

- Presidential candidate Yar'Adua advanced land governance reform in his Seven Point Agenda and established the Presidential Technical Committee on Land Reform (PTCLR)



*October 12, 2015: President Lungu launches e-voucher program in Choma District, Minister Lubinda looks on*

*Source: Zambia National Broadcasting Company*

# National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAIPs)

The development of NAIPs create opportunities for building the policy agenda

## Takeaways

- CAADP requires countries to have a NAIP
- Most Feed the Future Countries have a NAIP or the equivalent.
- In Africa, now include policy agenda...
- As part of a mutual accountability process...
- In a strengthened institutional architecture

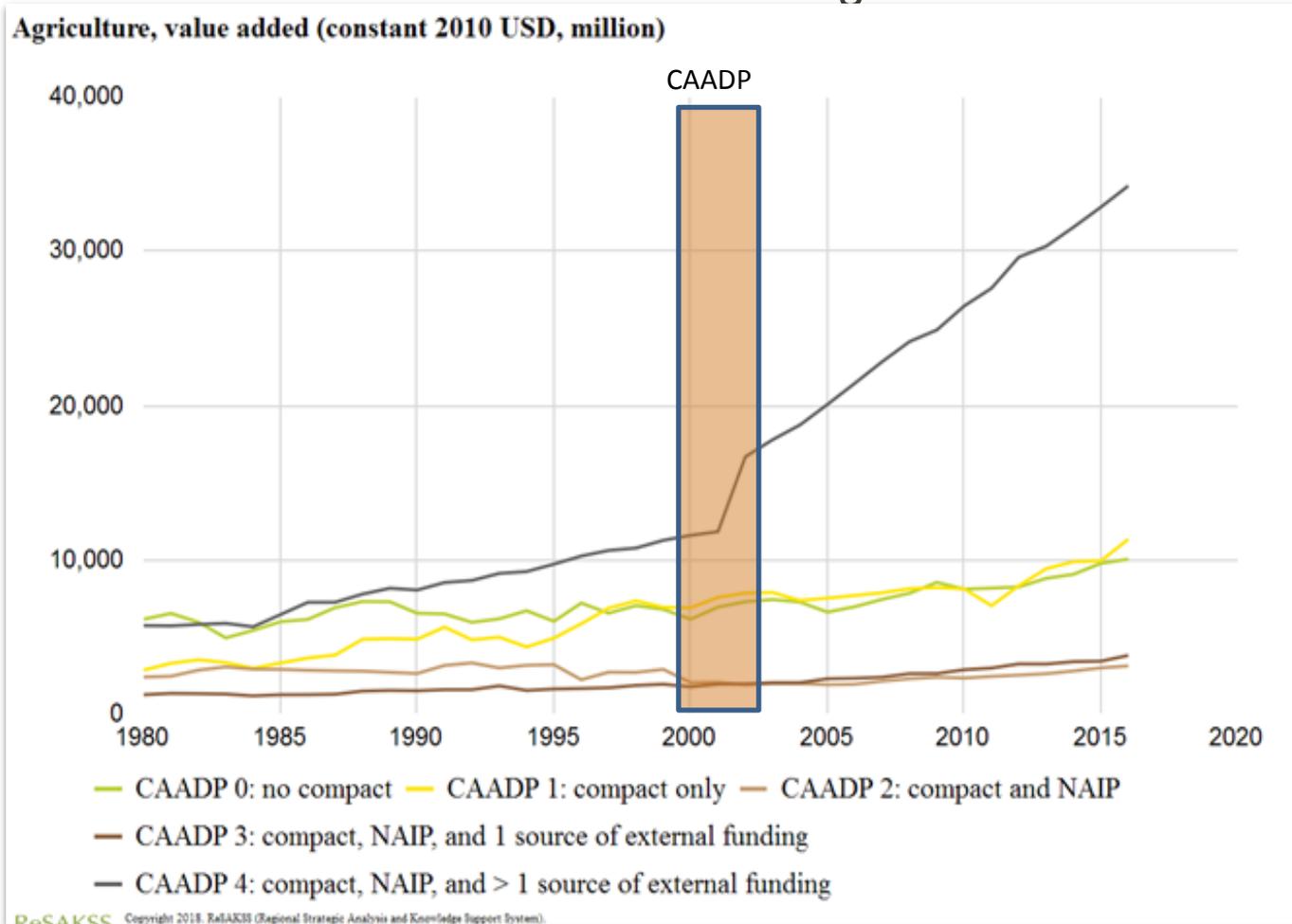
# Relevance

- Better policy systems help people create better lives:
  - Lower poverty
  - Better food security
  - Better water security
  - More resilience
  - Improved nutritional outcomes



# Impacts of Specific and Systemic Policy Change: CAADP Success Pays Growth Dividend

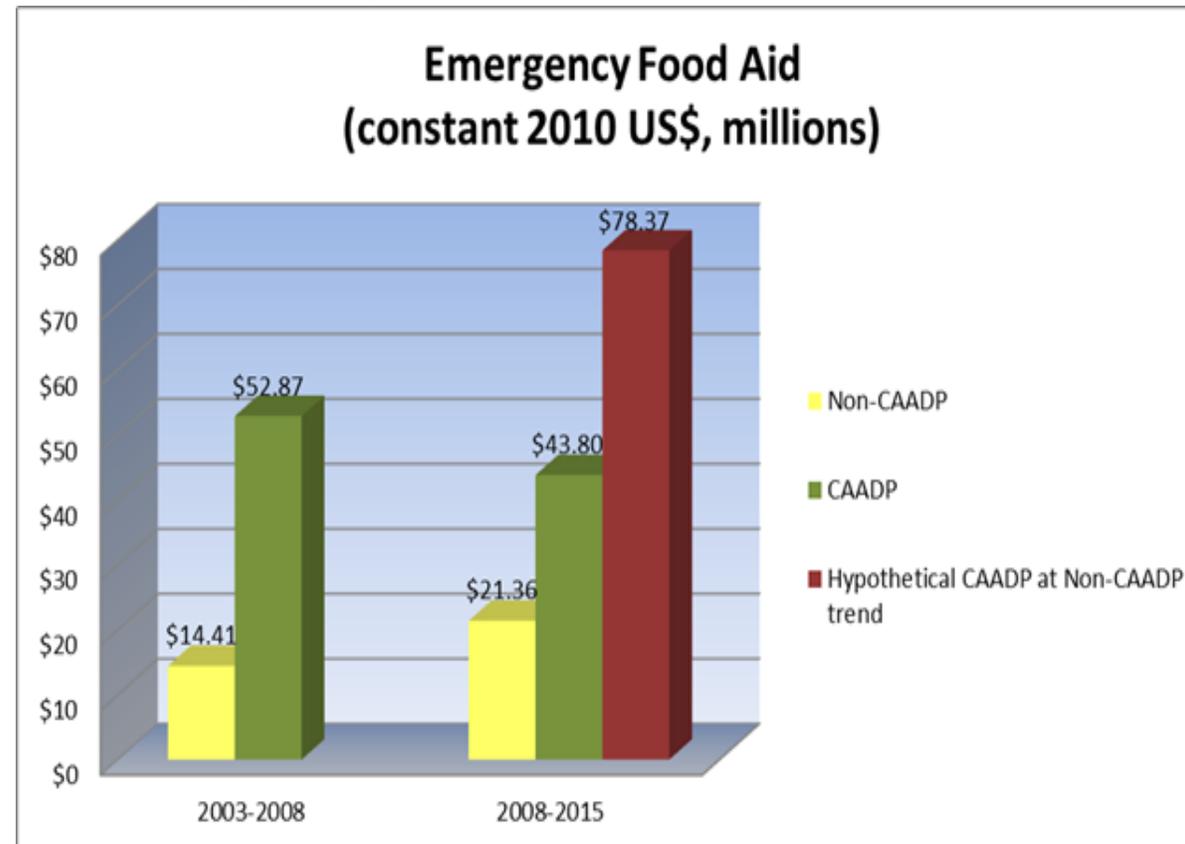
Top-tier CAADP countries accelerated their agricultural growth and their agricultures are now 3 times the size of other agricultures.



Source: Oehmke  
2018, from  
ReSAKSS data

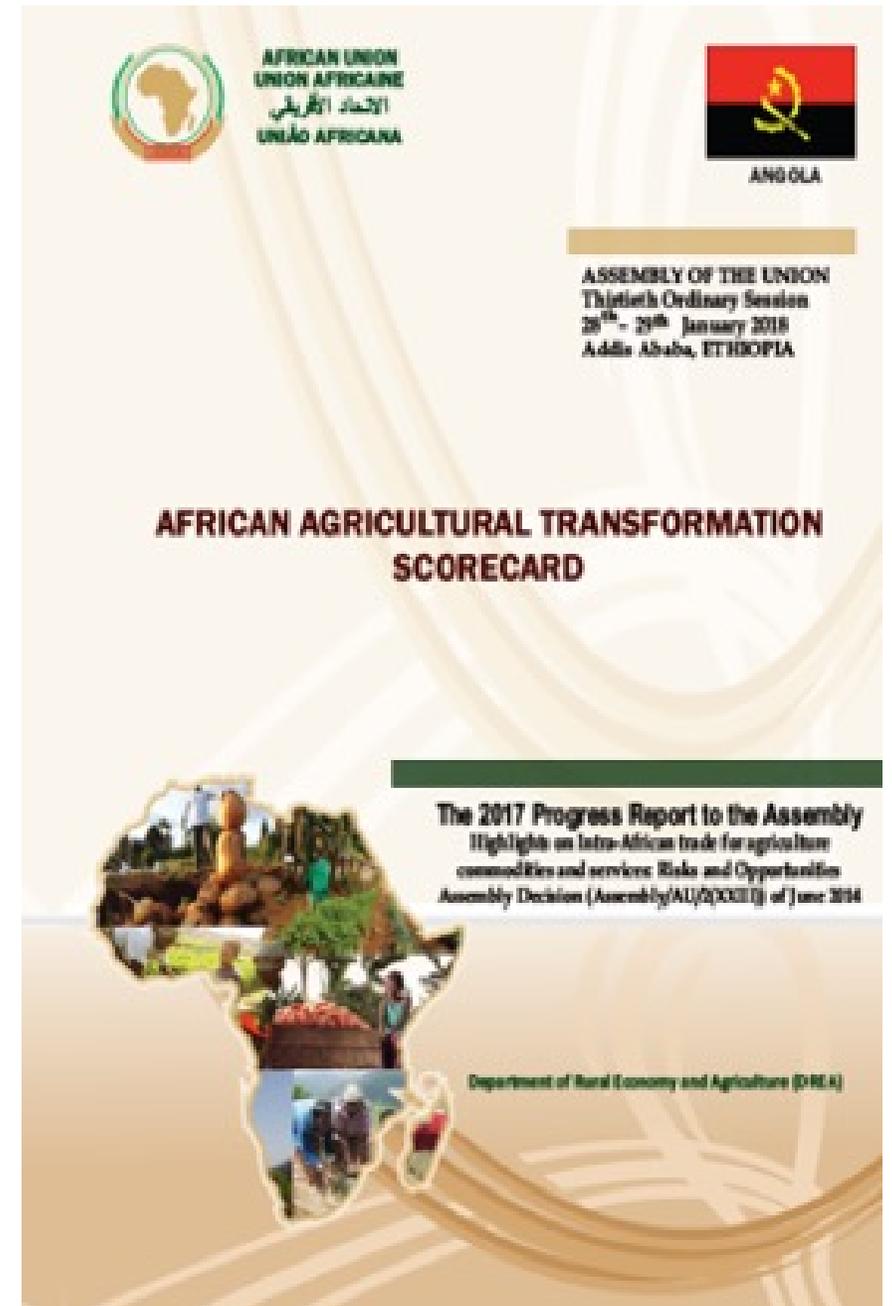
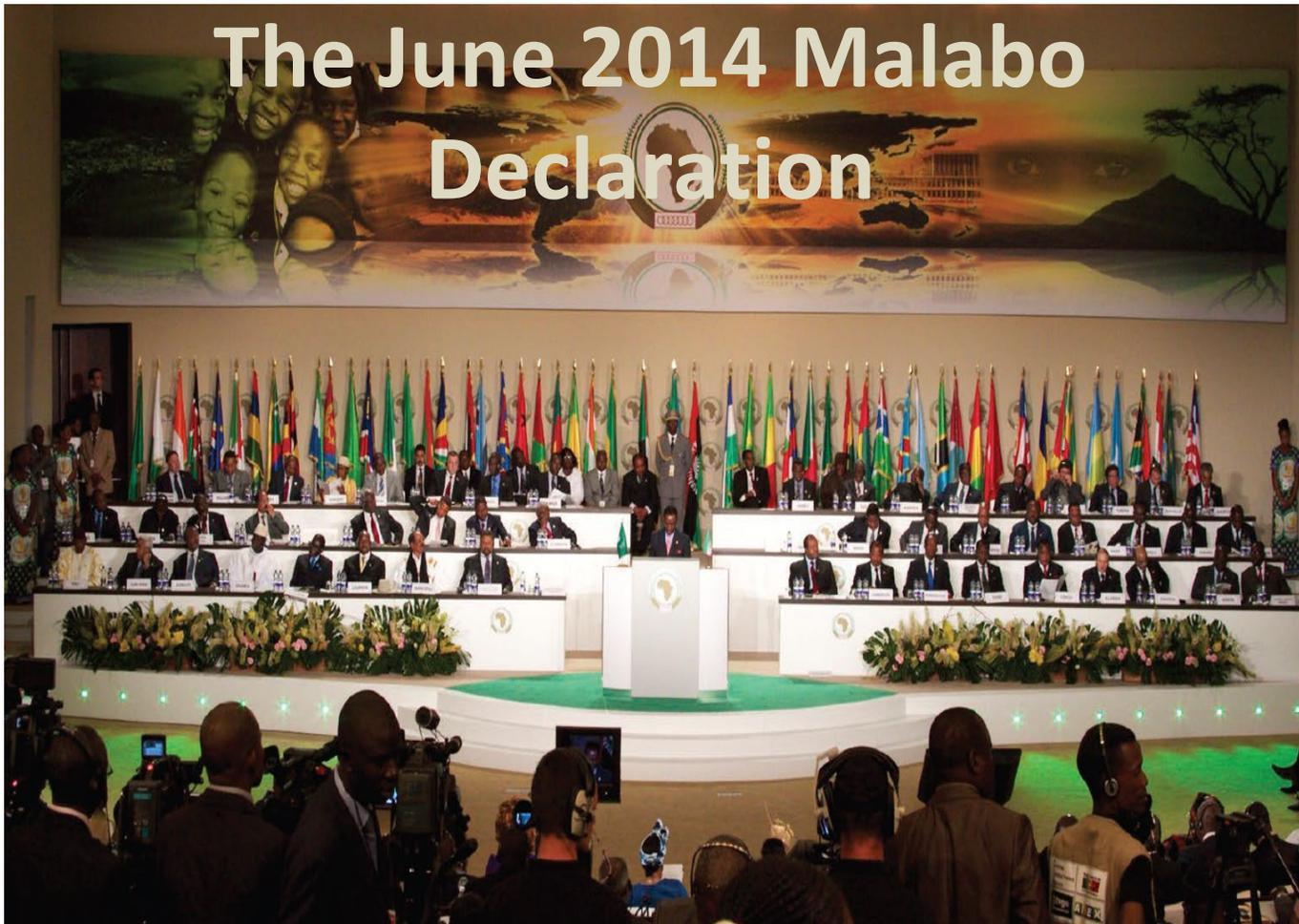
# Impacts of Policy Systems Change: CAADP Success Pays Resilience Dividend

CAADP countries decreased their food aid by 17%, compared to an increase of 48% for non-CAADP countries, potentially saving taxpayers \$35 million per country per year.



Source: Oehmke  
2018, from  
ReSAKSS data

# The June 2014 Malabo Declaration



# Biennial Review Progress on Agricultural Transformation

## The 2017 Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS)



### Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa

Against the 2017 Benchmark of **3.9 out of 10** which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the Malabo Declaration, countries which score (out of 10) appears in "green" are **ON TRACK**, and countries which score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK** for the 2017 reporting exercise to the January 2018 AU Assembly.

Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
n.a	2.1	4.3	4.4
Burundi	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Cabo Verde
4.7	4.2	2.1	4.6
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo
2.4	2.2	n.a	2.8
Côte d'Ivoire	DR Congo	Djibouti	Egypt
3.5	1.4	3.2	3.4
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon
3.6	n.a	5.3	2.9
Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau
3.1	3.9	3.3	n.a
Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya
4.8	3.7	0.9	n.a
Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania
3.1	4.9	5.6	4.8
Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia
5.0	5.5	4.1	4.1
Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Rep. A. Saharawi
3.5	3.4	6.1	n.a
São Tomé & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone
1.5	3.8	4.0	1.5
Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan
n.a	4.1	n.a	1.9
Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia
4.0	3.1	4.9	1.7
Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2017 Benchmark
4.4	3.6	3.2	3.9

# Application: Malabo / Biennial Review

## Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

**100%**

*for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.*

**100%**

*for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.*

**3.6%**

*prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.*

**14.2%**

*of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.*

**7**

*agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.*

# Application: Malabo / Biennial Review

## Highlights of the 5 key areas that require the country's attention:

**5.9%**

*of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.*

**-1.0%**

*annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).*

**0.3%**

*of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.*

**-24.3%**

*increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.*

**19%**

*for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.*

## Recommendations

- Tanzania should increase its spending in agriculture sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and increase funding to research and development activities in order to enhance productivity.
- The country should establish evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources that support planning and implementation to deliver on the Malabo commitments.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

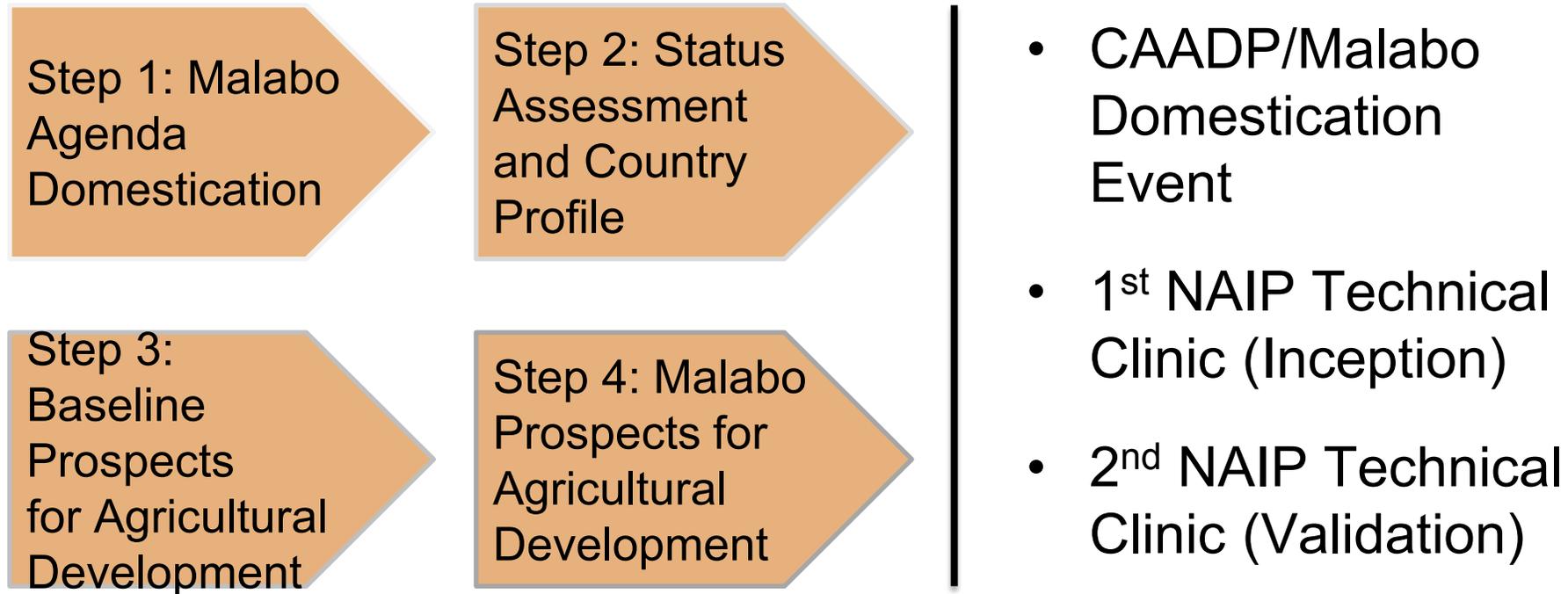
# Application: Malabo / Biennial Review

- Botswana: Strengths
  - 100% on policies & institutions
  - 100% on institutional mechanisms & mutual accountability
- Tanzania: Weaknesses
  - 19% on policies & institutions
  - -24.3% on agricultural trade
- Tanzania: Recommendations
  - establish evidence-based policy processes
  - improve trade facilitation policy

# NAIP Refresh

NAIP refresh is the key process for addressing weaknesses identified in the Biennial Review

# Analytical Support for NAIP Design



# Country Analytical Outputs

- Status Assessment and Profile Report
- Malabo Goals and Milestones Report
  - Milestones
  - Commodities
  - Production and input targets
- Policy and Program Opportunities Report
  - Identifying specific actions needed to achieve Malabo targets in terms of policies, institutional opportunities, and best practices

# Bridging Evidence with Policy Design: NAIP Technical Clinics

- Objectives: Stronger NAIP
- Regional rollout, followed by national 'clinics'
- Multi-stakeholder participation
  - Within country
  - External
- Actions
  - Review deliverables, provide feedback, request additional evidence
  - Learn from other countries
  - Use results to inform NAIP development

# NAIP Technical Clinics Held to Date

- Clinic for ECOWAS Member States, Oct. 9-13 2017, Saly, Senegal
  - 14 ECOWAS Member States participated
  - Presented methodology and initial results and received feedback
- Clinic for ECOWAS Member States, March 6-9 2018, Saly, Senegal
  - All 15 ECOWAS Member States
  - Presented revised results and discussed how they can inform the NAIPs: e.g., Results Frameworks integrating milestones suggested by modeling results
  - Between the two clinics, some countries requested and received additional support and feedback on draft NAIPs
- Clinic for SADC and ECCAS Member States, December 10-12 2018, Johannesburg, South Africa
  - Angola, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- National Clinics in 2019

# Policy Course: Field Trip

## Objectives:

- Take our learning outside the classroom
- Apply our understanding of policy in a different context
- Meet policy stakeholders and be exposed to their policy agendas, institutional architecture and mutual accountability

# Mutual Accountability

A process whereby two or more partners hold each other responsible for commitments that they have voluntarily made to each other. Our experience shows that a partnership, including between governments, is far more likely to deliver successful outcomes when there is an expectation of mutual accountability between partners.

Development requires both systemic and thematic change and works best when all stakeholders are aligned, contributing and benefiting

Additional info: Busan background paper, Malabo Declaration

# Mutual Accountability

When agreements are reached, it is important:

- These are smart commitments that will lead to the implementation of that solution.
- There are the specific commitments by each stakeholder: donors, governments, and private sector.
- There is an open discussion about how clear and specific the agreement is.

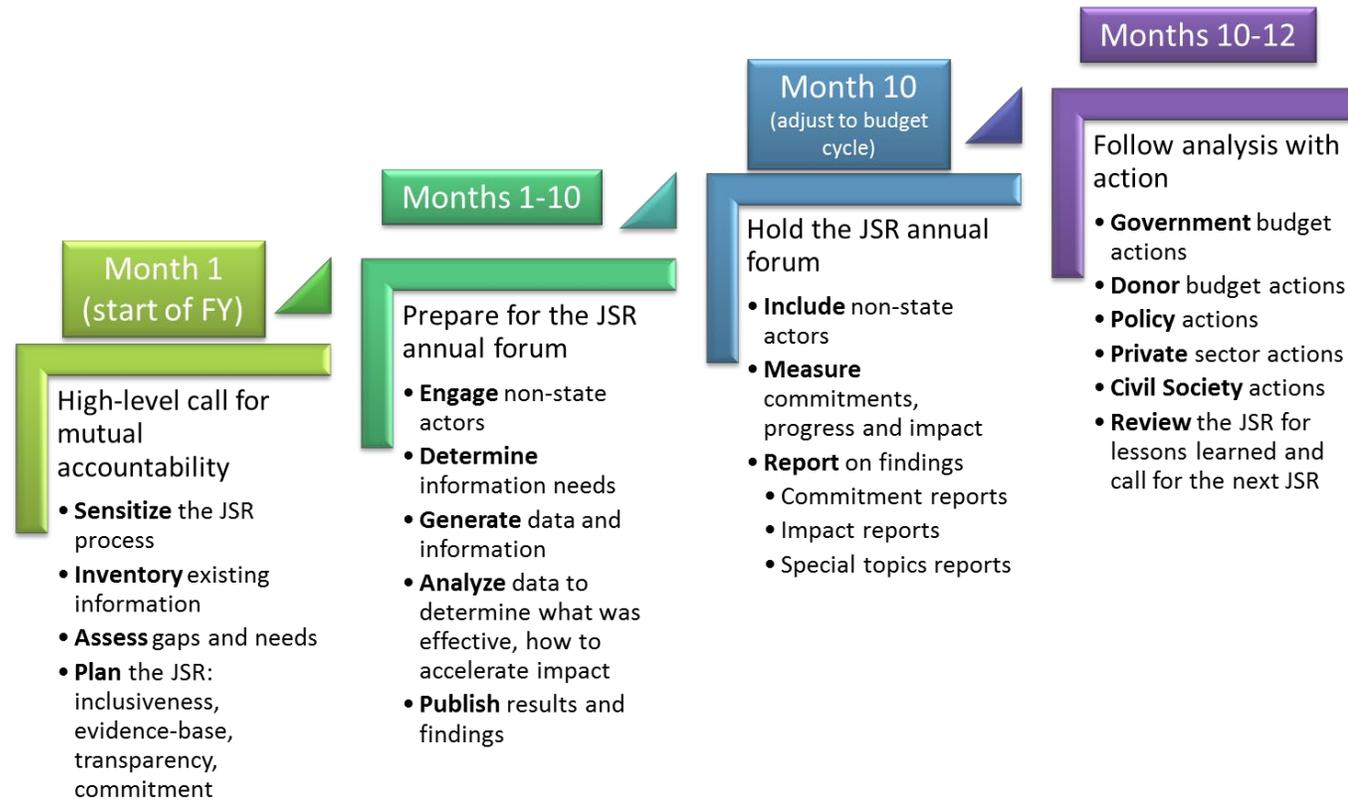
# Mutual Accountability

## Four Components

- Agreed-upon plan
- Voluntary and public stakeholder commitments
- Stakeholder accountability
- Joint accountability for sector progress

Additional Info: R<sup>9</sup>-mutual-accountability, Oehmke 2016

# A Strengthened JSR Process



# SMART Commitments

**S**pecific  
**M**easurable  
**A**chievable  
**R**elevant  
**T**ime-bound

*Example:*

*Within 2 years establish processing plant and have as its core 10,000 hectares (commitment by private sector firm). In order to do this need approved govt contract to access the land.*

*The govt needs to make a SMART commitment: we will deliver in less than 2 years access to land on national level, local level, tribal level. This commitment shows agreement in principle to providing access to the land (The New Alliance Cooperation Framework)*

# Moving the Policy Agenda Forward

- Looking back at what you have learned from this course already, what do you think will influence policy change?
- Do you think conditionality is a viable strategy and why? How does this align with USG role of facilitating and incentivizing?
- How can the USG and other donors create incentives toward positive change?
- In what ways is it, or is it not, our role or to convince governments of “good policies?”

# What is the Policy Matrix?

The Policy Matrix is a graphic depiction of the priority policy agenda results that are necessary to achieve agriculture and food security objectives.



# Defining Policy Results

- What is the policy constraint?
- Theory and empirical evidence (often from Landscape analysis) reveals **policy constraints** to achieving FTF-GFSS agriculture / food security objectives

Example:

Ag productivity hindered by lack of access to hybrid seeds.  
Government distribution of seeds disincentivizes private seed company investment.

# Defining Policy Results

Define **Policy Result (Policy Change)** carefully:

- Is it aspirational?
- Is it achievable?
- Is there support / commitment by stakeholders involved in the policy process? Government, major interest groups, etc.
- Is there evidence to support the result?

Example:

Government gets out of seed business

# Defining Policy Results

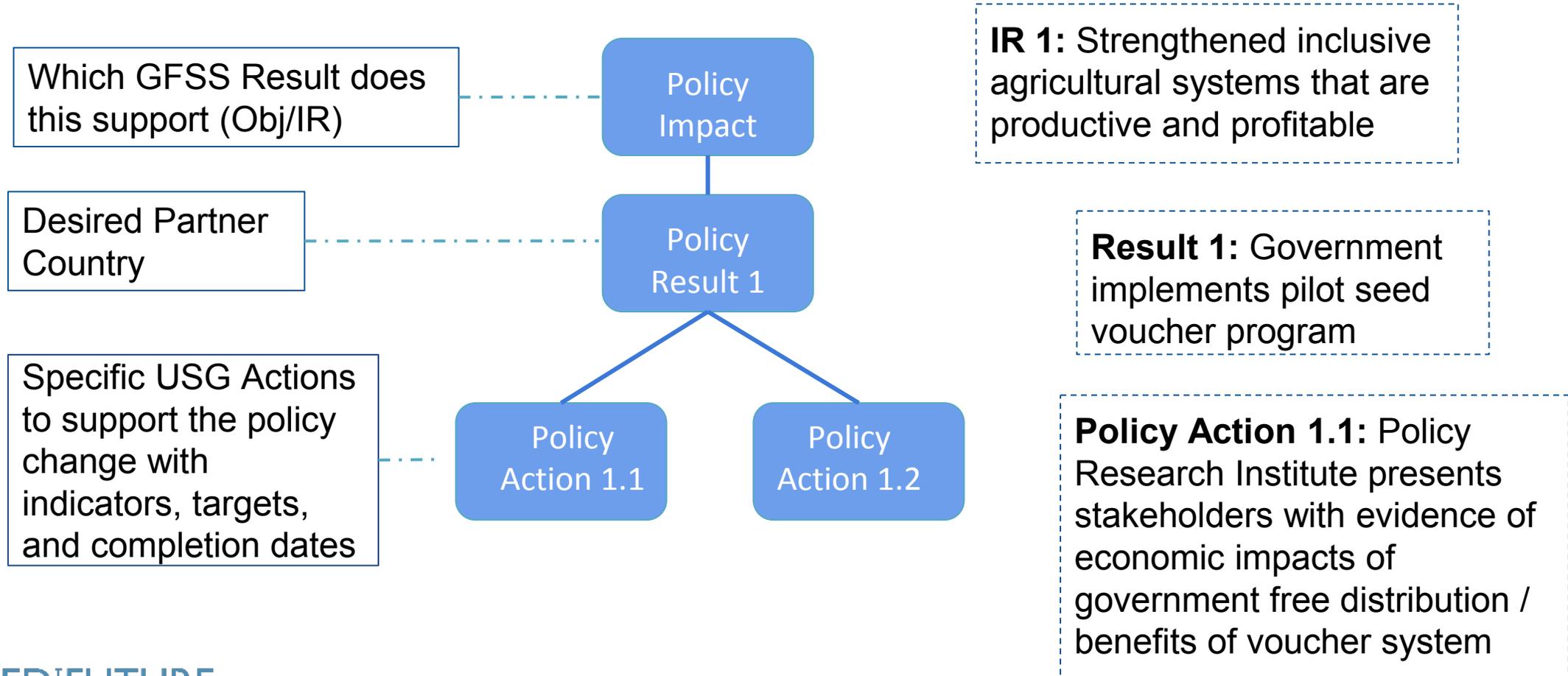
Is it realistic and achievable?

- Example 1: Government gets out of seed business
- Example 2: Government implements voucher system for farmers to source seeds from private sector
- Example 3: Government pilots voucher seed system

# Policy Theory of Change

Theory of Change - a narrative description, usually accompanied by a graphic or visual depiction, that is an articulation of how and why a given set of interventions will lead to specific change. It follows a generally straightforward “if/then” logic — if the intervention occurs successfully then it will lead to the desired result. Of course, behind that logic is a set of beliefs and assumptions that support our expectations about how change will occur.

# Policy Theory of Change with Example



# What Does the Policy Matrix Achieve for You?

- Organizes and articulates USG/post food security policy program
- Helps you to prioritize policy actions
- Reports on achievements not captured in the FTF/GFSS MS
- Captures policy objectives across the broader portfolio, e.g. nutrition policy platforms; social protection systems
- Helpful tool in coordinating actions with other donors and stakeholders

# Reporting and Measuring Policy Change

## Policy Matrix

Articulates the desired **Policy Results** and the **Actions** required to obtain those Results (ranked by an estimation of magnitude of importance)

- Sets measurable policy actions and indicators/benchmarks
- Outlines **who** is integral to change
- Identifies **when** change should occur

**Post provides an annual progress update using the matrix.**

# Policy Matrix Template

D	E	F	G	H	I
Desired Partner Country Result	Rationale	Which GFSS result does this support (Obj/IR) [Impact]  <i>[Dropdown menu]</i>	Specific USG Actions to support the policy change with indicators, targets, and completion dates	Significance/ level of policy action	Targets / Timelines/ Indicators
Desired policy, legislation or regulatory change in the Policy Area <i>[may be more than one for each Policy Area]</i>	Reason a given policy is targeted - this should be drawn from the policy problem analysis and include issues, obstacles and constraints	GFSS Objective or Intermediate Result	Planned actions/ measures to achieve results, including specific verifiable indicators for completion of actions with target dates	Minor milestone, major milestone, highest level achievement	Date to be achieved by; indicator/ evidence of completion.
<i>1. Government implements pilot seed voucher program</i>	<i>Government distribution of seeds disincentivizes private seed companies investing in hybrid production</i>	<i>IR 1 Strengthened inclusive agricultural systems that are productive and profitable</i>	<i>1.1 Evidence presented to Government 1.2 Stakeholder meeting on evidence 1.3 Support Pilot</i>	<i>1.1. Minor 1.2 Major 1.3 Highest Level</i>	<i>1.1. Year 1 (study) 1.2 End Year 1 (meeting) 1.3 Within 2 years (pilot implemented)</i>

# Policy Matrix Template: Other Important Cells

D	G	J	K	N	O	P
Desired Partner Country Result	Specific USG Actions to support the policy change	USAID Implementing activities/ mechanisms contributing to Action	Interagency partners	Donor Support (in order of significance)	Primary Government Agencies Responsible for Action (in order of significance)	
1.Seed proclamation ratified	1.1Support seed study presentation to Parliament 1.2 Support stakeholder consultations	1.1. GRAINSED USAID project  1.2 Ag Policy USAID Project	1.1USAID 1.1USDA  1.2 USAID	1.1 DANAID	1.Parliament 1.1Ministry of Agriculture- Planning Dept. 1.2Ministry of Agriculture	
2.Government-private sector seed companies review completed	2.1Provide TA to Ministry of Ag Research Unit	2.1 GRAINSED USAID Project	2.1USAID	2.1 DANAID	2.2	

# Tips to Remember for a Successful Policy Agenda

- From Stocktaking analysis, identify priority issues to formulate *priority* Policy Results, all within country priorities
- Set timelines carefully for Policy Results and Policy Actions - these will be used to measure country performance for the Policy Matrix Indicator
- Anticipate “evidence” of performance/completion of policy action (build into policy mechanisms, identify verifiable indicators)

ANY QUESTIONS?

# How to Measure Policy Performance

The best studies of policy change use analytical tools from different disciplines. Approaches such as the Kaleidoscope Model can analyze *ex post* changes and suggest why. Policy impact studies using economic tools can evaluate *ex poste* impacts.

- But how do we monitor change in real time?
- How do we try to measure whether there is follow through on policy commitments?
- How do we measure changes in the policy system itself?

# Policy Progress Indicator

Policy matrices provide statistically valid:

- Progress categories
- Policy readiness index that is
  - Comparable across countries and over time
  - Predictive of policy progress
- Policy difficulty index that is
  - Consistent across countries and time
  - Predictive of policy progress
  - On same scale as policy readiness
- The index scale is “unique” as a fundamental measure

# Country Policy Readiness

Country	Total Score	Total Count	Observed Average	Fair Average	Policy Readiness	Infit Mn^2
Kenya	20	22	.91	.85	-.95	1.01
Bangladesh	16	14	1.14	1.19	-.43	1.06
Senegal	6	6	1.00	1.30	-.28	1.02
Asia Regional	7	7	1.00	1.31	-.26	1.98*
Tanzania	13	10	1.30	1.43	-.10	.39
Cambodia	13	9	1.44	1.64	.19	1.16
Uganda	33	21	1.57	1.66	.21	.53
Malawi	20	12	1.67	1.76	.35	1.15
Ethiopia	58	35	1.66	1.77	.36	1.27
Southern Africa Regional	20	13	1.54	1.80	.40	1.36
Liberia	14	9	1.56	1.80	.40	2.17*
Zambia	22	13	1.69	1.82	.44	.32
Ghana	31	17	1.82	1.83	.45	1.34
Mozambique	45	27	1.67	1.86	.49	1.41*
West Africa Regional	37	27	1.68	1.91	.57	.51
Tajikistan	14	8	1.75	2.15	.95	.24
Nepal	14	7	2.00	2.22	1.06	1.01
East Africa Regional	37	18	2.06	2.25	1.12	.95
Rwanda	37	17	2.18	2.36	1.33	.89
Mali	18	8	2.25	2.40	1.42	.46
Central America Regional	41	18	2.28	2.41	1.44	.37
Honduras	28	11	2.55	2.70	2.25	.94
Guatemala	37	14	2.64	2.75	2.46	.97

# Policy Institutional Architecture Indicator

3.1-d Number of Milestones for Improved Institutional Architecture for Food Security supported by USG [multi-level]

This indicator builds on investment in an understanding of food security policy Institutional Architecture (IA) based on assessments conducted in multiple countries <sup>(1)</sup>.

***Institutional Architecture*** refers to ‘the country’s capacity to undertake transparent, inclusive, predictable and evidence-based policy change’<sup>(2)</sup>.

A ***milestone*** is a ‘positive change’ in a country’s agricultural and food security policy Institutional Architecture. A change will be considered positive when it fits within a theory of change that describes how the change will lead to improved policy outcomes within the country’s or region’s GFSS plan.

# Moving Policy Agenda Forward: Practice

Working together, articulate your Issue through the Policy Matrix focusing on specifying a precise Result and USG Actions using the information that you have learned to date.

Be able to articulate why the Policy Result is achievable

Be clear about USG roles

Outline the causal pathways

Tool: Policy Matrix guide

# Policy in Dynamic Environments

Consider dynamics of policy:

1. External changes/events in more stable environments: stressors can affect policy outcomes even when somewhat predictable (e.g. droughts, pest events, floods, elections)
2. What can we do in "fragile" countries facing complex emergency conditions where institutions are often altogether missing?
3. Also need to recognize that policy change can be stressful in itself. Changing any policy creates **winners and losers**, relative and absolute.

# Fragile Environments Facing Complex Emergency Conditions

## Jeff Hill on two relevant segments

- How to advance resilience and coping strategies working at community level to build relationships; decentralization is important. Not an option for a donor to go alone - need to see strategic integration across donors - co-location, systems of coordination and commitments and accountability
- What are durable investments in skills and capacity: traditional leaders, faith-based groups, private sector -- getting these actors to work toward a shared agenda is key; government recognizes the need but does not have the ability to deliver.
- For the full webinar - <https://www.agrilinks.org/event/ask-expert-qa-jeff-hill-supporting-food-security-policies-fragile-states>

# Ending Drought Emergencies in Kenya

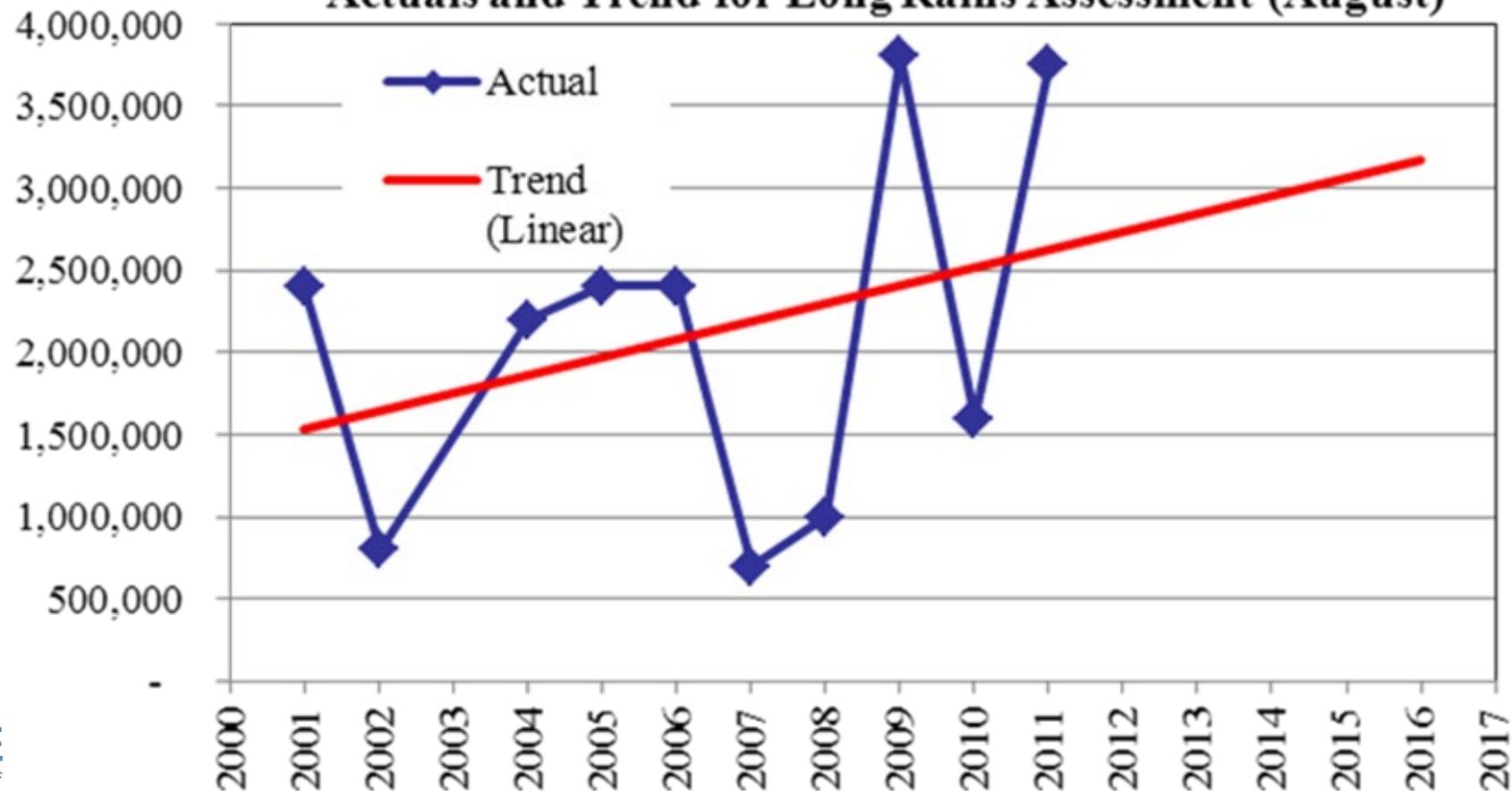
# Kenya's Ending Drought Emergencies

Some pre-2011 background

- A growing voice in parliament (Pastoral Parliamentary Group)
- Progressive policy toward pastoralism: land use rights and recognition of economic value (contrast with Uganda)
- Kenya Arid Lands Resource Management Project as an initial source of investment (1996-2010)
  - shutdown amid a corruption scandal
- Devolution of authority, resources and accountability to counties
  - 2010 constitution, began to be enacted in 2013
- DFID supports government to launch HSNP (2009)
- Rise of Kenyan middle class (?)

# Recurrent Humanitarian Crises...Treated as a Perpetual Risk (and Anomaly)

**Number in Need of Food Assistance in Kenya 2001 to 2011:  
Actuals and Trend for Long Rains Assessment (August)**



# ...and not just in Kenya

## The Costs of Recurrent Humanitarian Crises

- Loss of lives, livelihoods and aspiration
- Losses to national and regional economies
  - Kenya 2008-11 = \$12.1b due to unfettered drought
- Cost of recurrent USG humanitarian spending



## Cost of Recurrent Humanitarian Spending 2000-2017

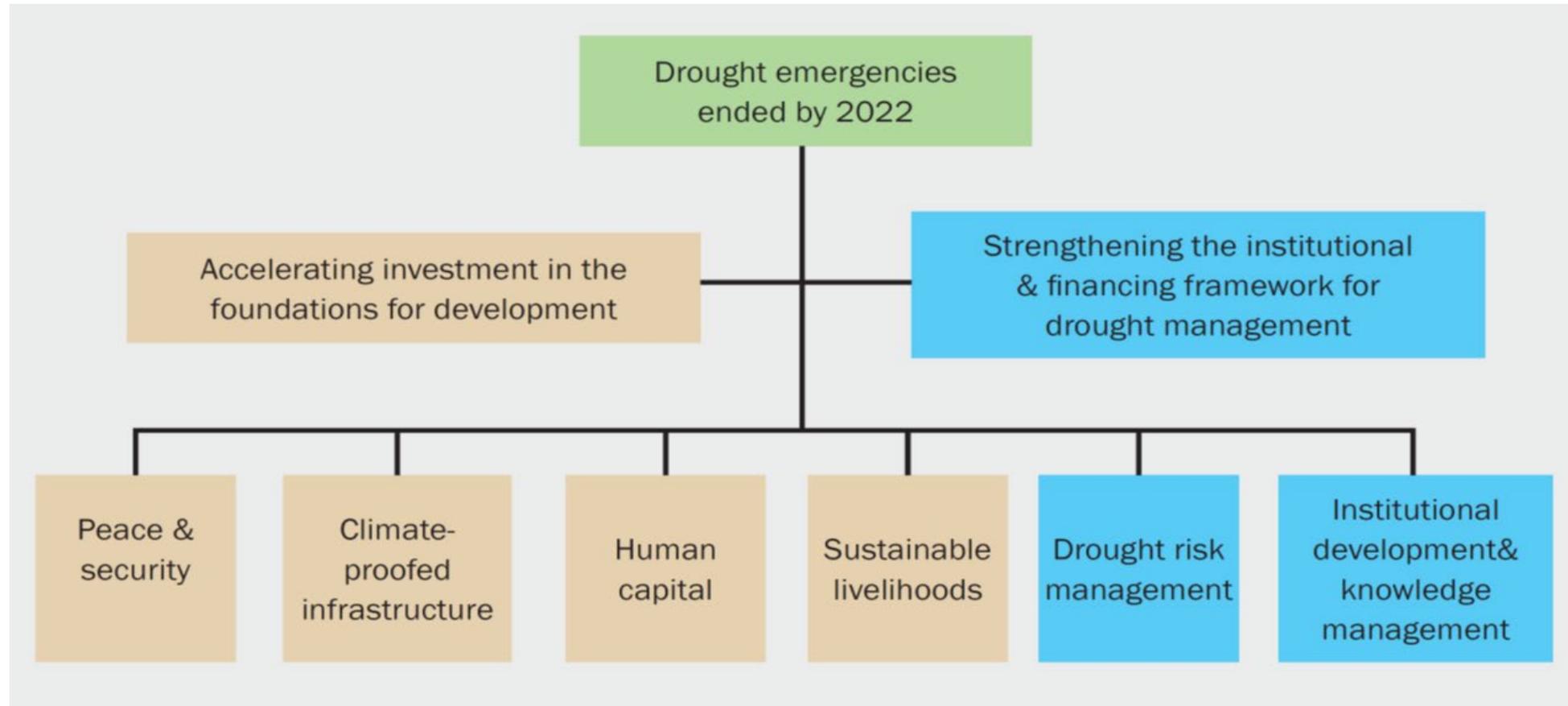
Value of USG HA 2000-2017

<b>Ethiopia</b>	\$5,519,171,692
<b>South Sudan</b>	\$1,777,678,672
<b>Kenya</b>	\$1,607,410,644
<b>Somalia</b>	\$1,441,469,484
<b>DRC</b>	\$1,129,396,238
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	\$1,100,092,310
<b>Haiti</b>	\$916,867,956
<b>Niger</b>	\$751,246,326
<b>Malawi</b>	\$673,221,995

### **An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure**

It's estimated that every \$1 invested in resilience over the long-term will result in \$3 in reduced humanitarian need and avoided losses

# 2011-12 Drought Spurs Ending Drought Emergencies Initiative



- GoK commits \$1.6B to cross-sector EDE (managed by NDMA)
- Donors commit \$1.5B, including \$300m from USAID
- EDE Common Programming Framework now provides a model

# Accelerating EDE 2013-16

Pro-active Drought Cycle Management epitomizes this shift in policy and investments:

- County-level contingency plans (and funds)
- Shock responsive safety net (HSNP) with risk financing to expand
- Sovereign insurance (ARC) to insure GoK humanitarian liability
- Scaling up of IBLI through public/private sector

Devolution accelerates change and infrastructure investment links northern Kenya's livestock markets to Nairobi's insatiable demand for meat

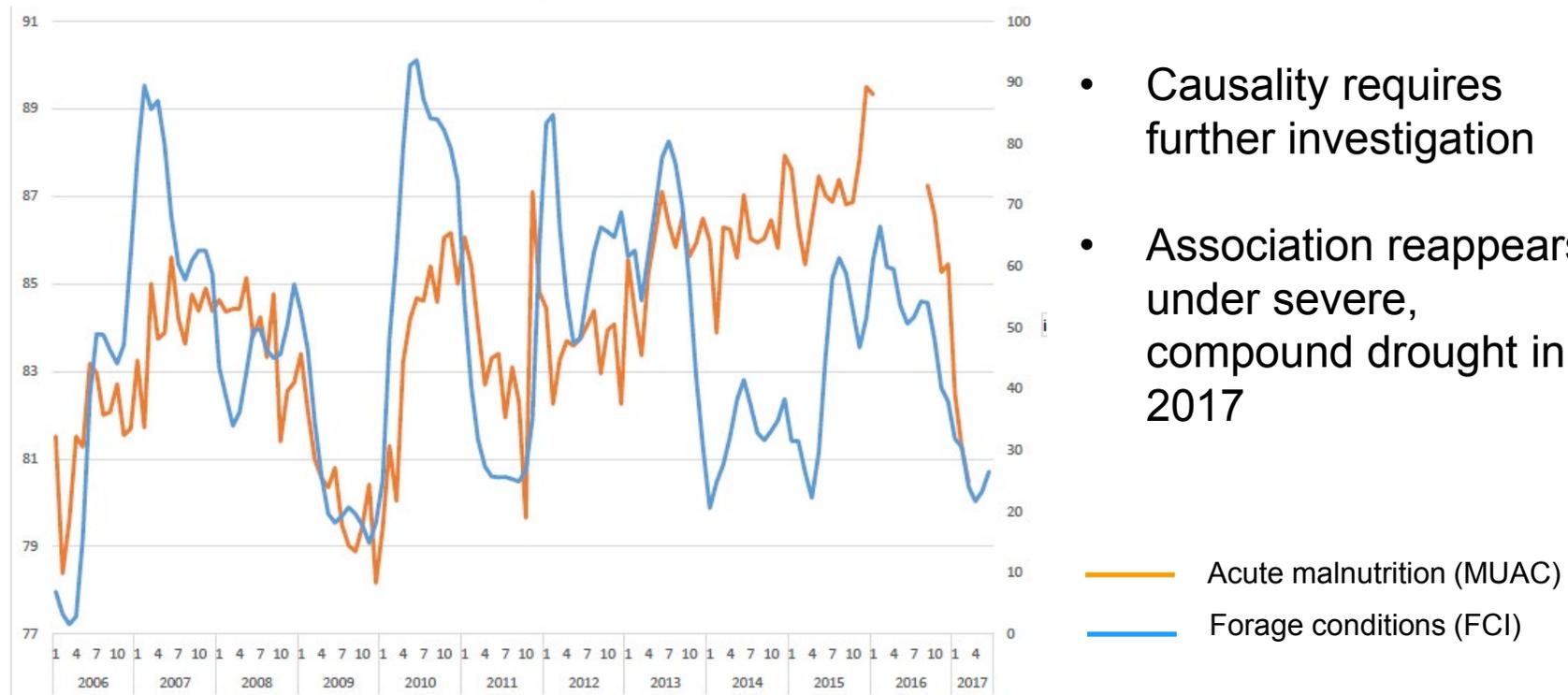
By 2015, decrease in Depth of Poverty and Hunger, increase in access to water and women's dietary diversity

- Break in the long-standing association between wasting and forage during moderate drought conditions (next slide)
- increase in people's perceptions of their own resilience, ability to cope and recover and control over their own destiny

# Kenya: Nutritional Resilience in the Face of Moderate Droughts

Notable break in the long-standing association between Acute Malnutrition (measured by MUAC\*) and forage conditions 2013-2016

*Forage declines, MUAC does not*

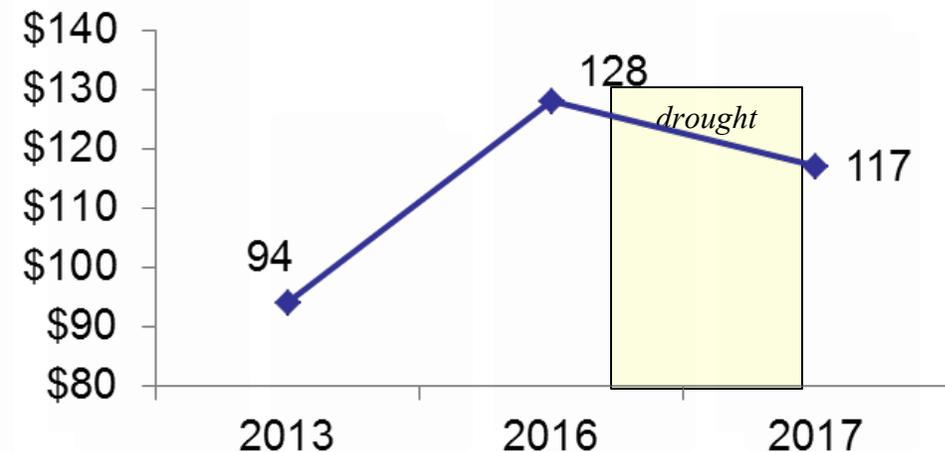


# 2017 Severe Drought returns...have policy and investments paid off?

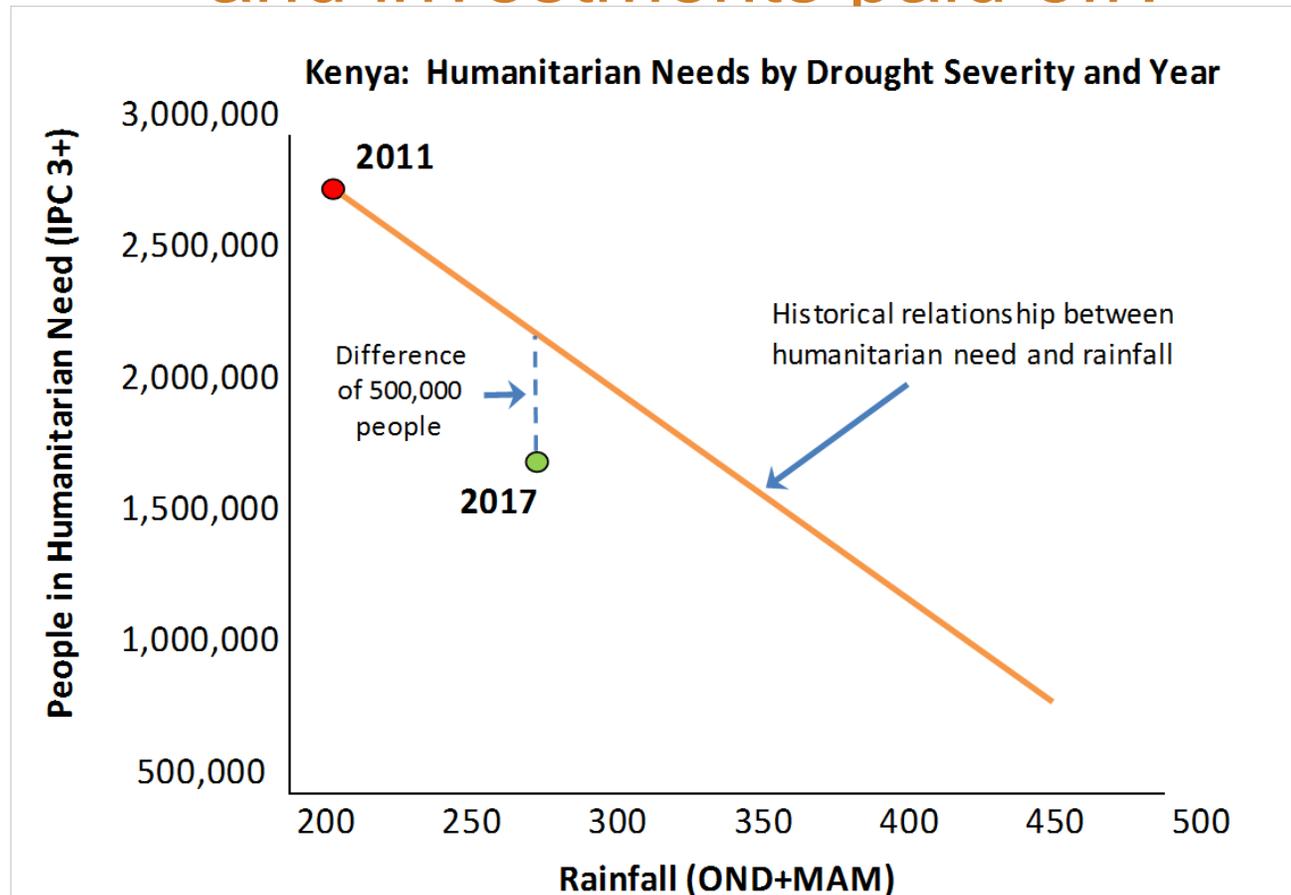
- During 2011-12, most livestock markets in northern Kenya collapsed
- In 2017-18, most markets remained operational *and resilient*, some thriving
  - Oldinaro Market (below): pre-FTF investment = 300 goats every other week, post-investment = 3,000 goats, sheep, cattle and camels every week...even during the drought
  - Tapping Nairobi's insatiable demand for meat (via GoK investment in road infrastructure)



**Livestock Sales: Value in \$ millions  
in 5 Counties Targeted by FTF  
Livestock Markets Program**



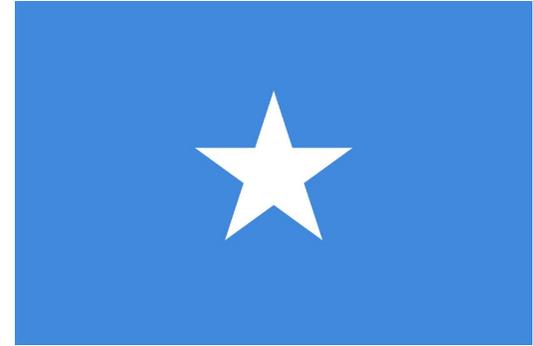
# 2017 Severe Drought returns...have policy and investments paid off?



- As a result, USG HA spending was less than half the amount in 2011
- By 2018, HA needs were lower than they have been since before the 2008-09 food price crisis

# Policy Challenges and Opportunities for EDE

- Leverage the moment – EDE as a distinct policy shift toward northern arid lands... that has already influenced other countries (Malawi)
- Devolution the great accelerator – but devolved policy and investment decision-making also presents challenges!
- Frontier Counties Development Council – provides an emerging solution and means of rationalizing policy/investment
  - Lamu, Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, West Pokot
  - Key entry point for USAID alongside county governments and governors
  - Investments in capacity building for policy and investment decision-making critical
- Ministry for Devolution and Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (2018)
  - New ministry, includes two state departments (Dev and ASALs) and key institutions (National Drought Management Authority and Counsel of Governors)
- Regional Trade and Other Policy – now being explored by USAID KEA
  - Impact of trade policy on food prices in ASALs, including during droughts
  - Analytics needed to validate and potential to link to cash (vs food aid)

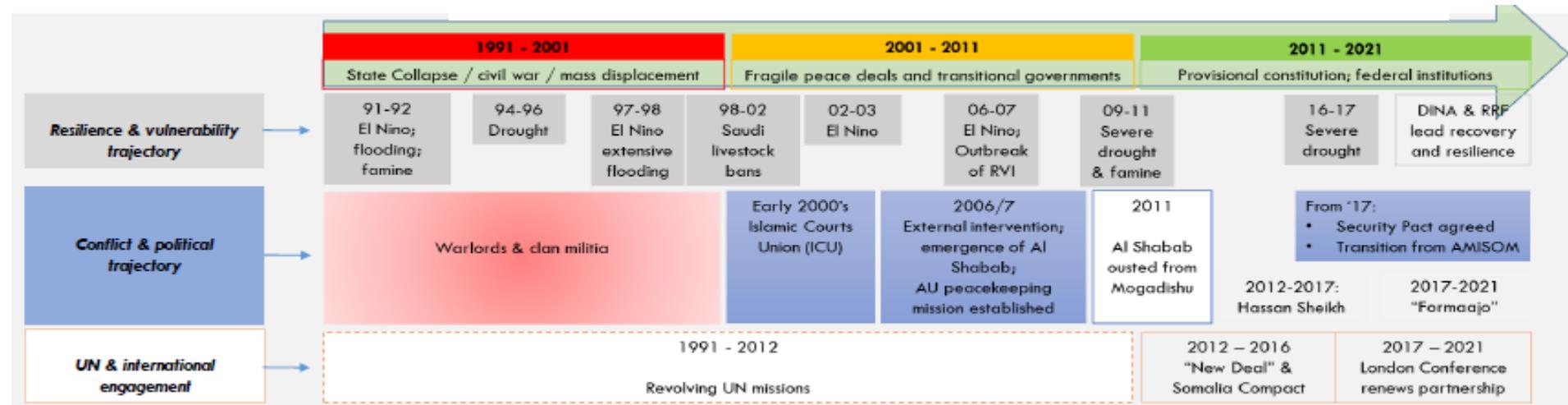
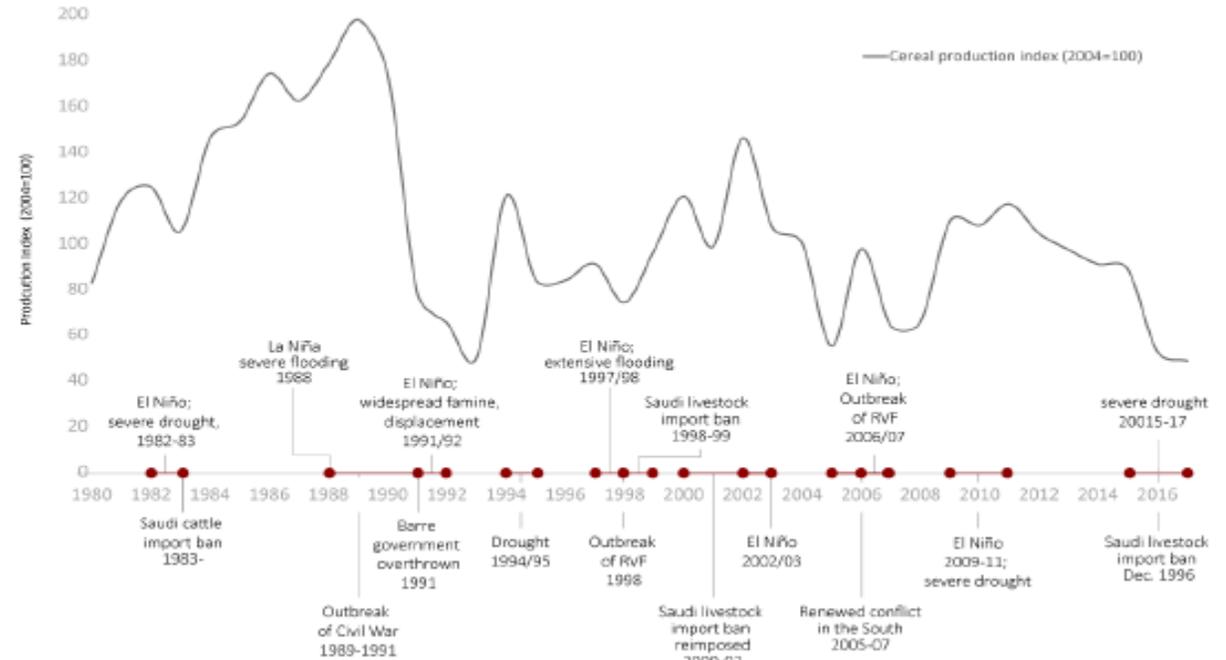


# Policy in Dynamic Environments Somalia Case Study

# Context

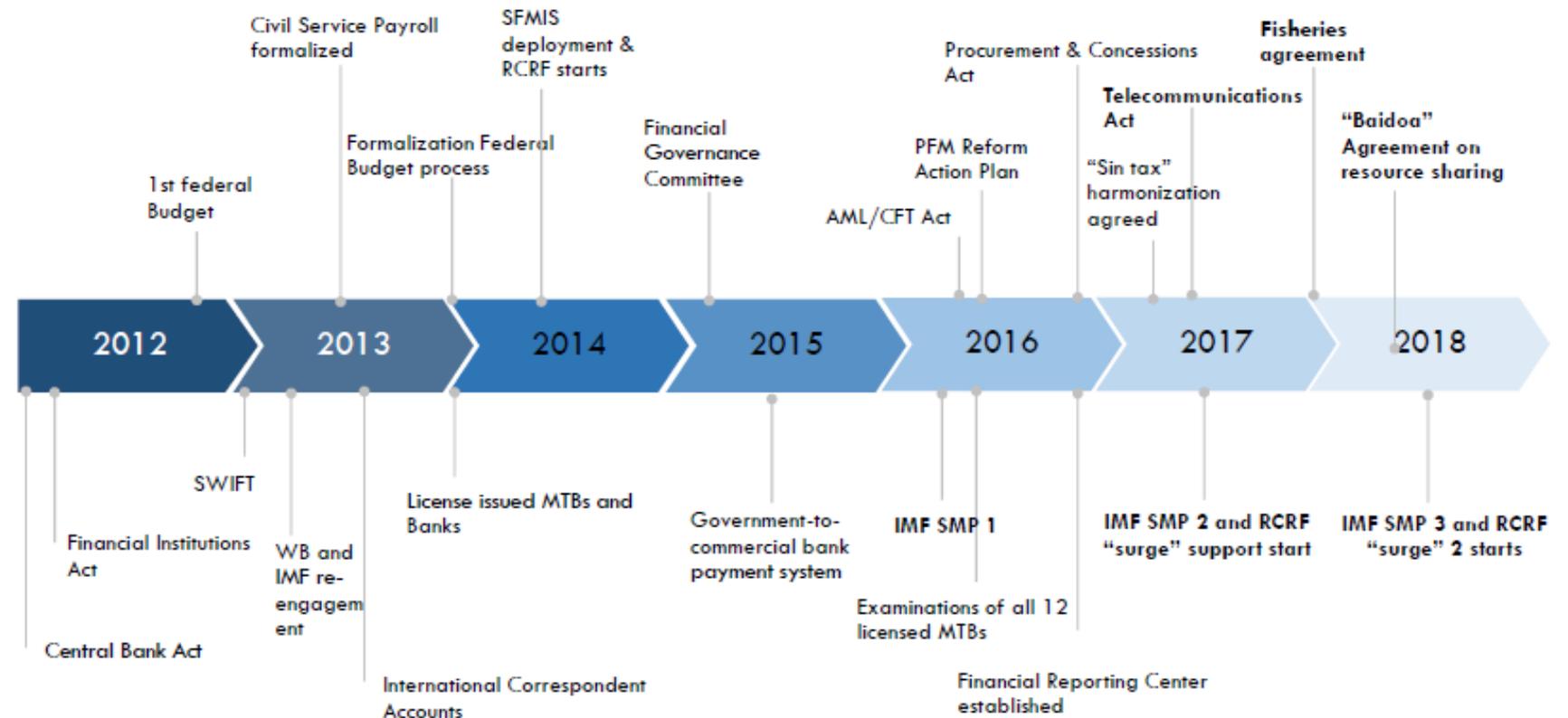
- Archetype of the “failed state”
- Persistent cycles of drought & instability → famine
- Accelerating Political Transition since 2012
- Fluid Security Situation

Recurrent droughts and declining crop production



# Opportunities

- Buy-In to Federalism
- Strong Government Commitment to Advance Recovery (constrained by low capacity)
- Robust sources of resilience
  - Private sector
  - Remittances
- Strategic location



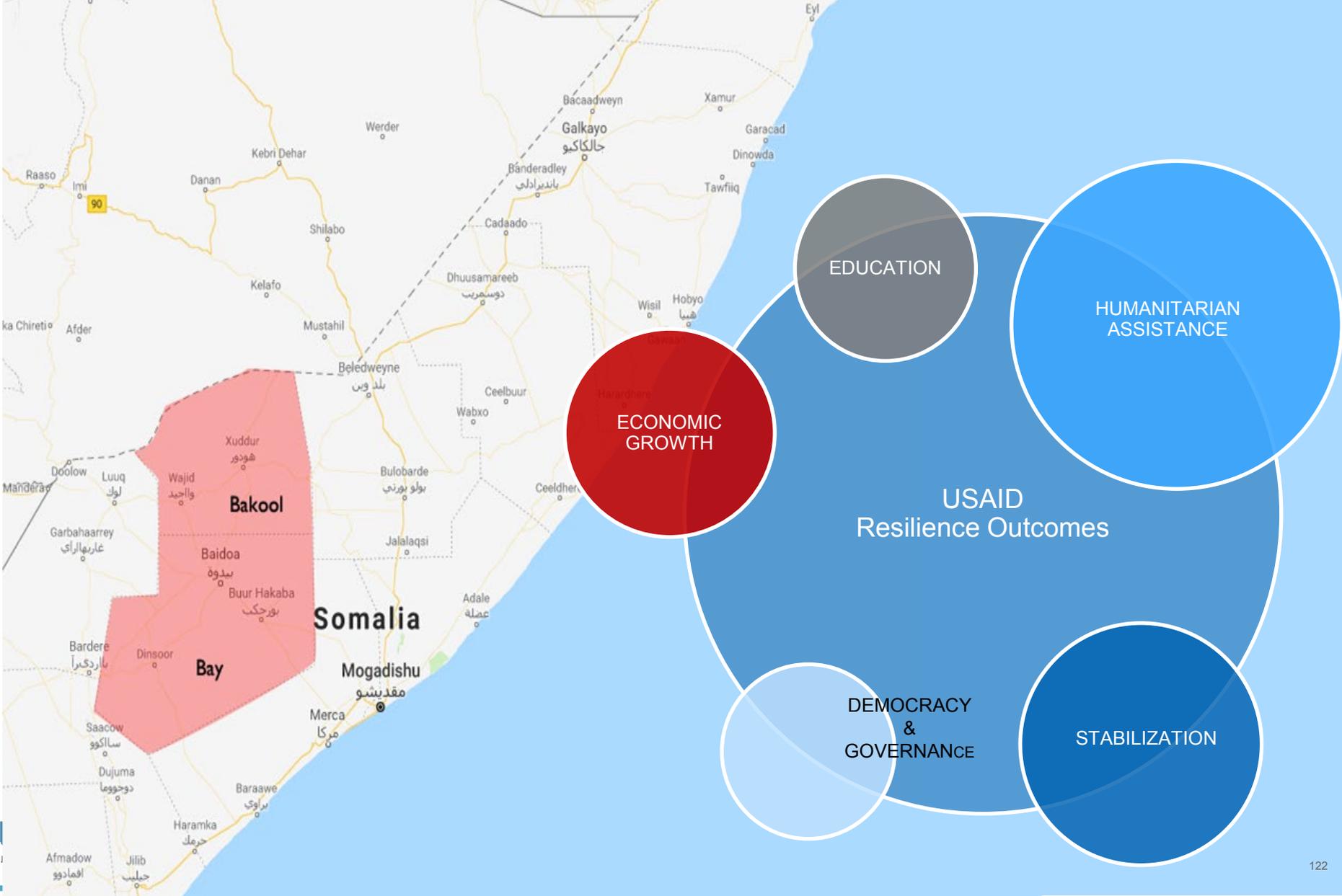
# Entry Points for Policy Change

- Aid Coordination Architecture
  - New Deal Framework → National Development Plan → Resilience and Recovery Framework
- Private Sector Engagement / Dialogue
- Federalism / Economic Management
- IFI Re-Engagement
- Bilateral Engagement

# Significant Policy Achievements

- First National Development Plan rolled out in 2016 – includes Resilience Pillar
- Progress toward IFI Re-Engagement / Debt Relief
- Relief and Recovery Framework Endorsed at 2018 Brussels Conference
- Foundational Political Agreements to Boost Agricultural / Economic Development
  - Fisheries Licensing Agreement
  - Natural Resource Sharing Framework
  - Telecoms Act

# Partnership for Somalia Resilience



# Lessons for Practitioners

- Statelessness ≠ lack of governance
- Approach policy change through a “political economy” lens
- Private sector engagement is crucial
- Whenever possible, link policy advancement to domestic priorities
- Leverage diaspora skills, influence, and resources
- Maintain a “Coalition of the Willing”: donors, multilaterals, private sector, NGOs

# Programming for Policy Change

Three parts of this session:

- Discuss your experience in programming and policy
- Effective ways to program for policy change
- Group work: Develop programming plan to advance your unit's policy objectives

# Programming for Policy Change

**A Theory of Action is the delivery model for your Theory of Change. It describes how an activity, project or a program is designed and set up, articulating the mechanism through which the activities are being delivered and following the processes.**

A practitioner should ask, is the activity:

- Working through partnerships?
- Offering technical assistance?
- Supporting evidence gathering?
- Supporting advocacy?
- Contributing to locally-led development/self-reliance?
- Enhancing agency of less powerful actors to lead?
- How will you (and partners) know if there is progress?

# Programming for Policy Change

What is the role of the USG to support local policy evidence development, discussion/debate and implementation? How do you best support efforts to integrate policy into GFSS portfolio?

Some considerations that may apply, depending on the particular policy system you're looking at, could be:

- Resource levels
- Configuration of stakeholders supporting or opposing change
- To what extent can you use existing activities to support IA development within your portfolio
- Opportunities to build linkages through joint training or evaluation that include local actors
- Programmatic options to work locally (G2G, local awards/subawards)
- Co-creation to form awards/subawards

# Programming for Policy Change Exercise

Individual Table Work: Develop a theory of action and program approach for your policy area/result (20 minutes)

Report out at table: Take NTE two minutes to report out on key aspects of your Theory of Action and programming plan:

- How did you program to support the desired partner country policy? Who were local partners?
- How does your programs supporting IA and MA to sustain/expand those government policy results?
- What were programming trade offs between short and long term outcomes and how did you manage them?

# Effecting System Change Through Policy

What is a system?

“A system is a configuration of interacting, interdependent parts that are connected through a web of relationships, forming a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts” (Holland 1998 in Hargreaves 2010).

# Effecting System Change Through Policy

What is systems change / systemic change?

Systems interventions seek to change system-wide patterns of behavior among actors by changing underlying system dynamics, structures and conditions.

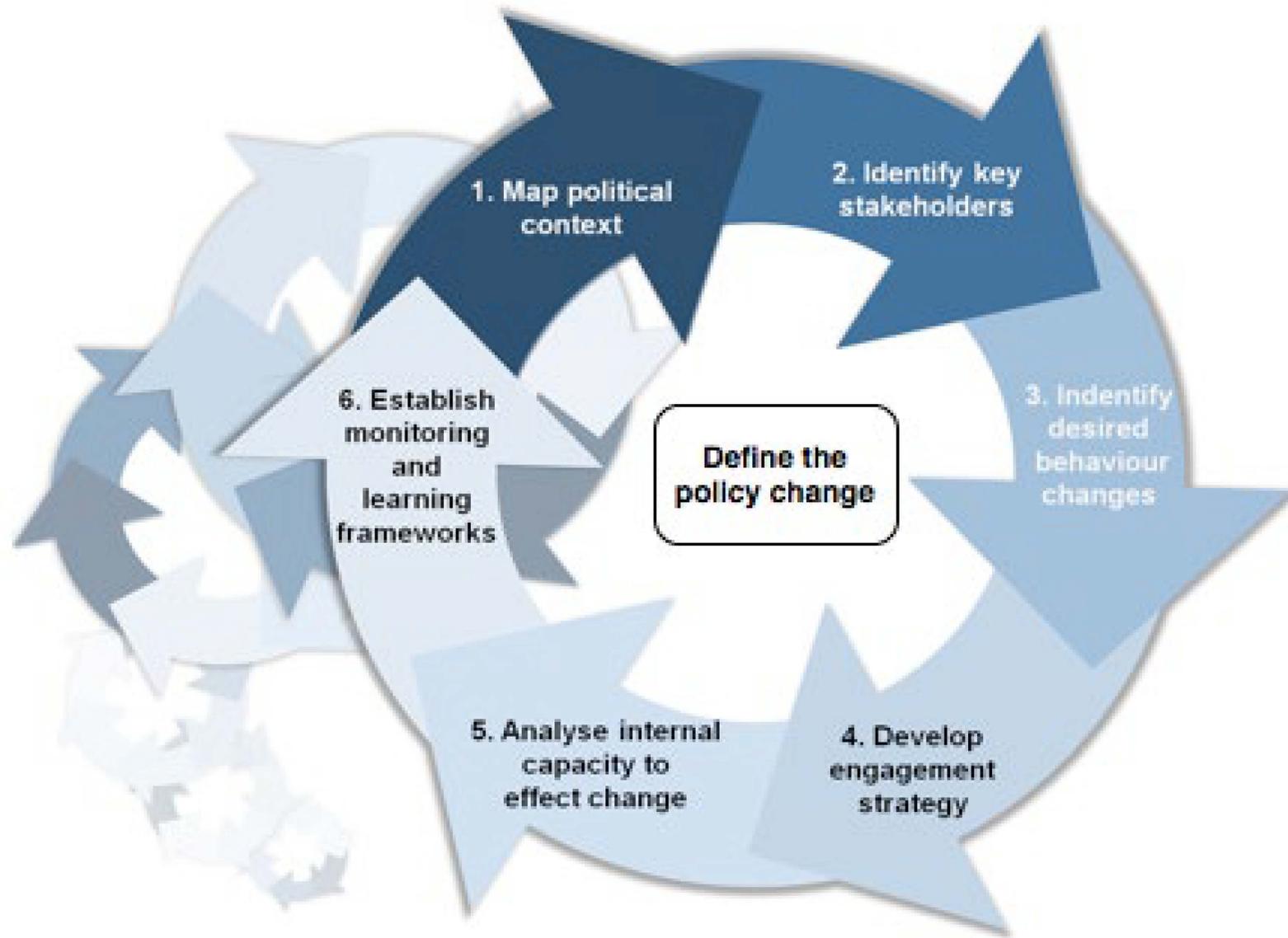
# Effecting System Change Through Policy

Why is systems change a desirable objective?

- All interventions will create changes but scale, dimensions and winners and losers will differ according to the type of intervention.
- Many interventions attempt to change behavior of a specific group of individuals or households (e.g. farmers growing soybean in this area or women with children under the age of 2 in these households); Changing policies at national and sub-national levels has the potential to effect change of many individuals and groups
- Not all policies result in desired change
- Not all behaviors can be changed by policies; but when effective, policies will have the potential for more significant impact across a country.
- Decentralization of policy supports policy implementation; Decentralization can provide opportunities for policy change at local level

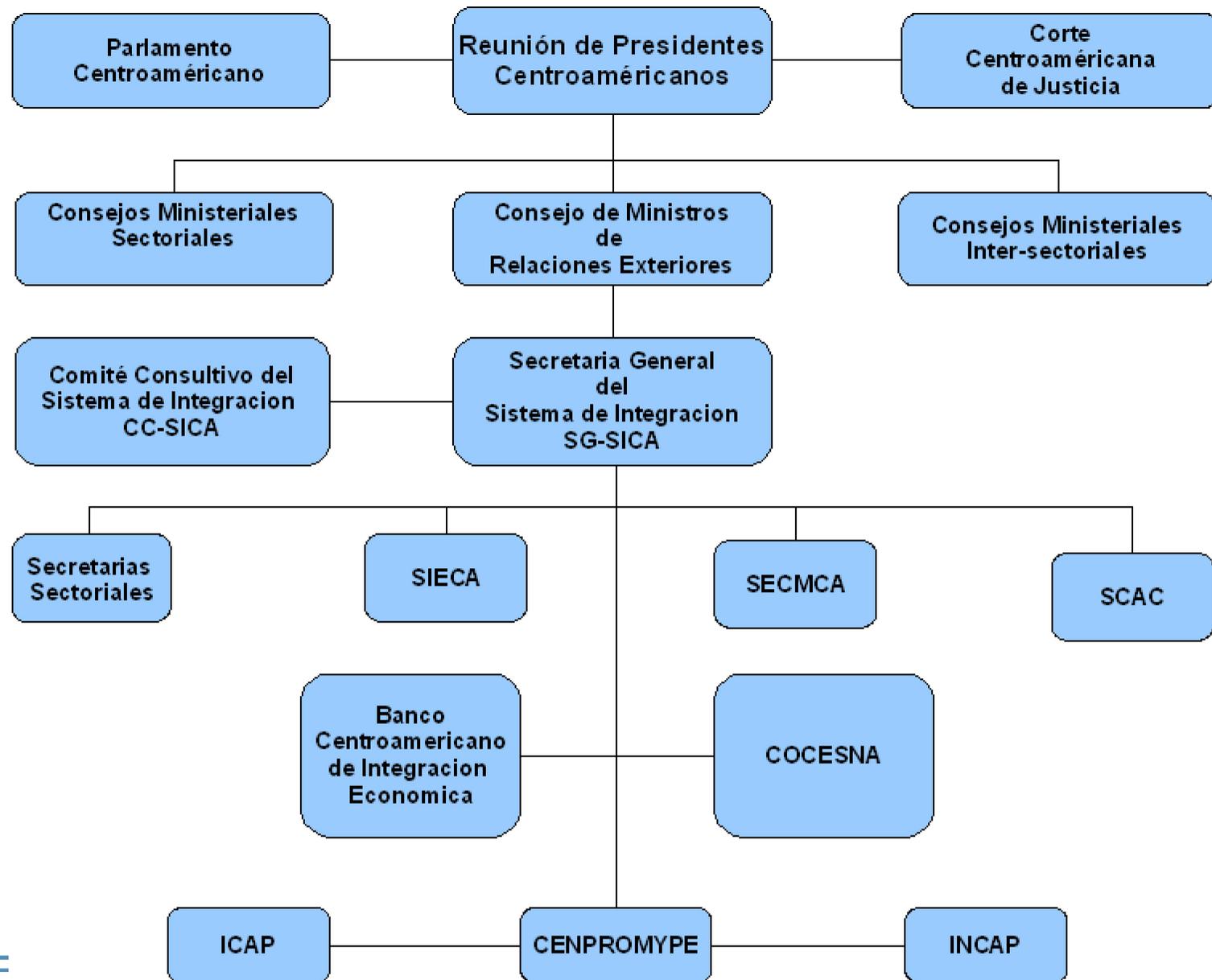
# Things to Take Into Account for Systems Change

1. **The value chain of the policy process**
2. Institutional Architecture
3. Understand the optics of the policy process
4. Evidence based
5. Simple Message but solid content
6. Pass the Litmus Test – let me see to belief
7. Sustainability of the policy change
8. Provide Spaces for dialogue with content



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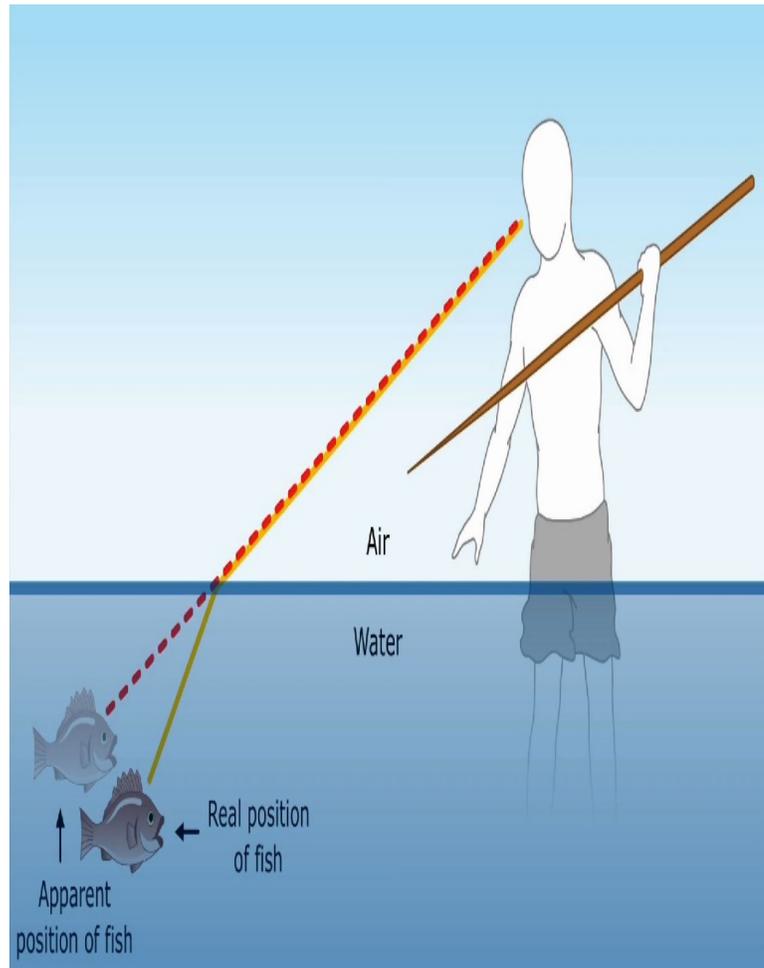
# Does it matter if one person is out of synchrony?



# Things to Take Into Account for Systems Change

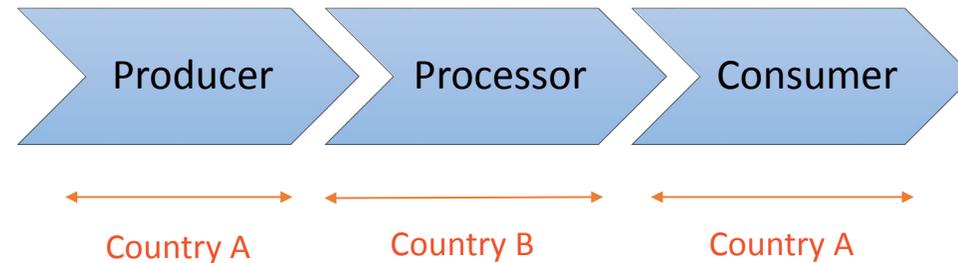
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# Understand the optics of policy spaces or miss the fish (and stay hungry) – linking global to local



- Measurement and Analysis of the distortions along the value chains in different policy environments
- Promote cooperation to reduce policy distortions (smoothing process of changing medium)

## A simple value chain



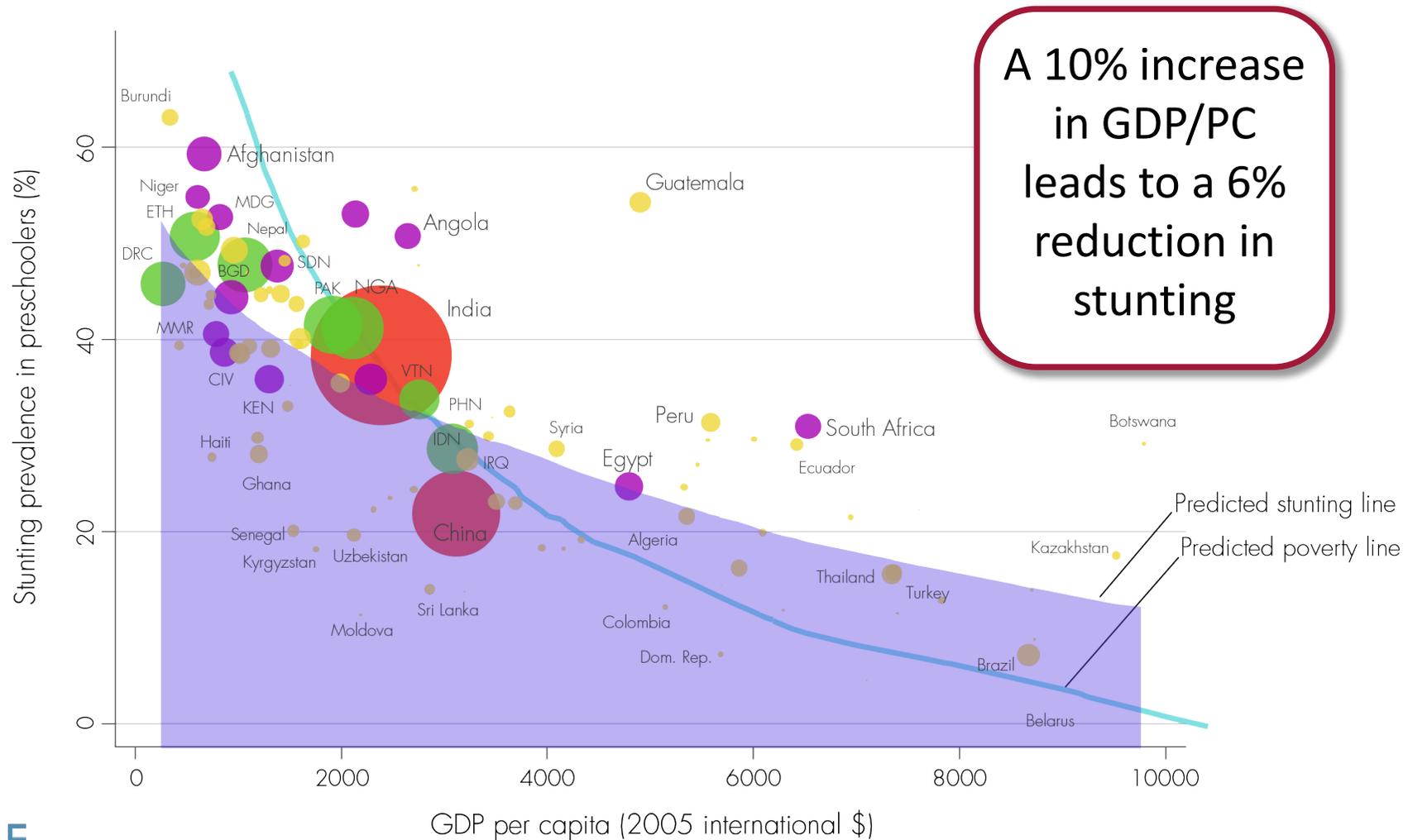
## A Globalized Value Chain

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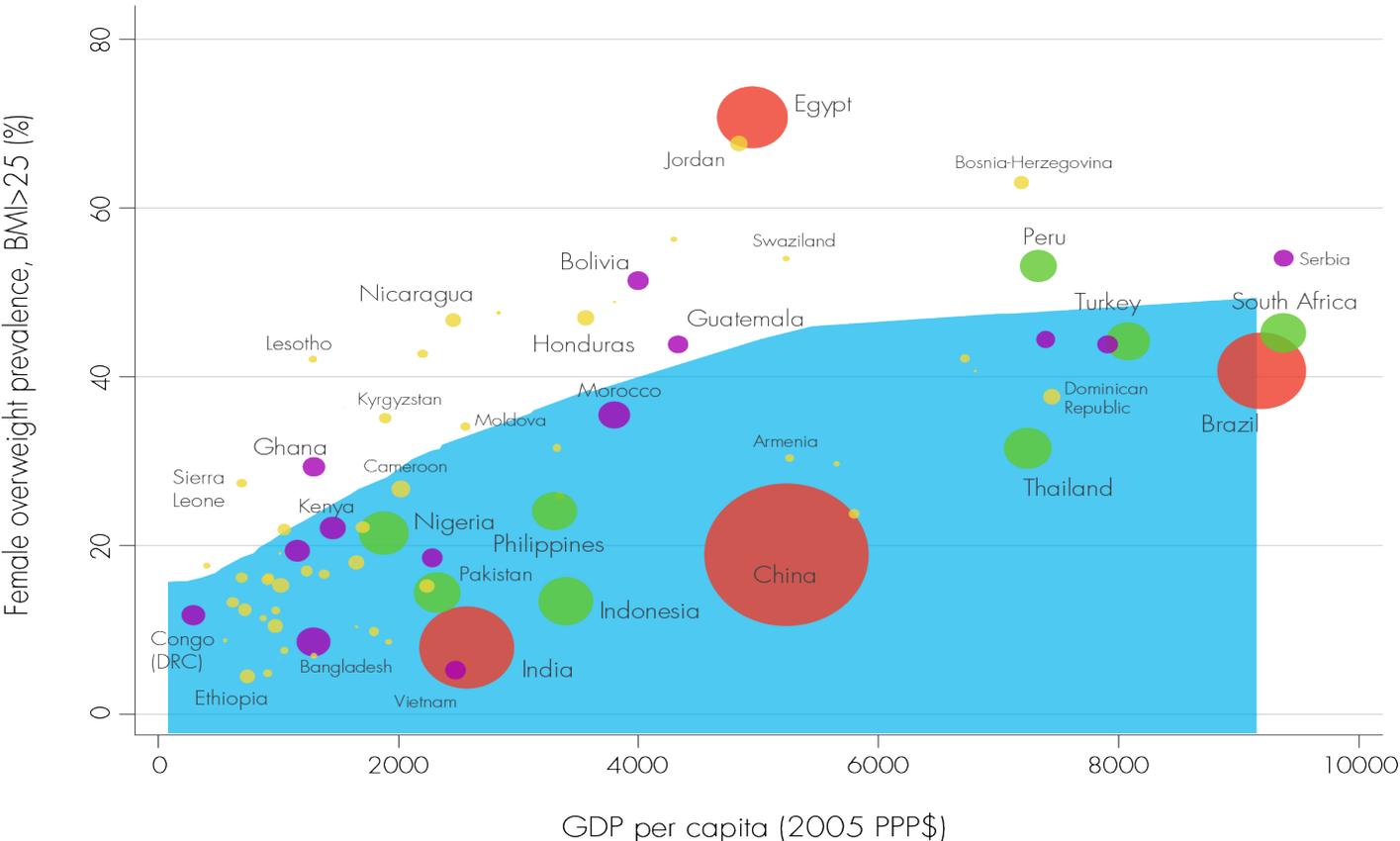
# Economic Growth is not Enough

Prevalence of stunting in children aged 0-5 years and GDP per person



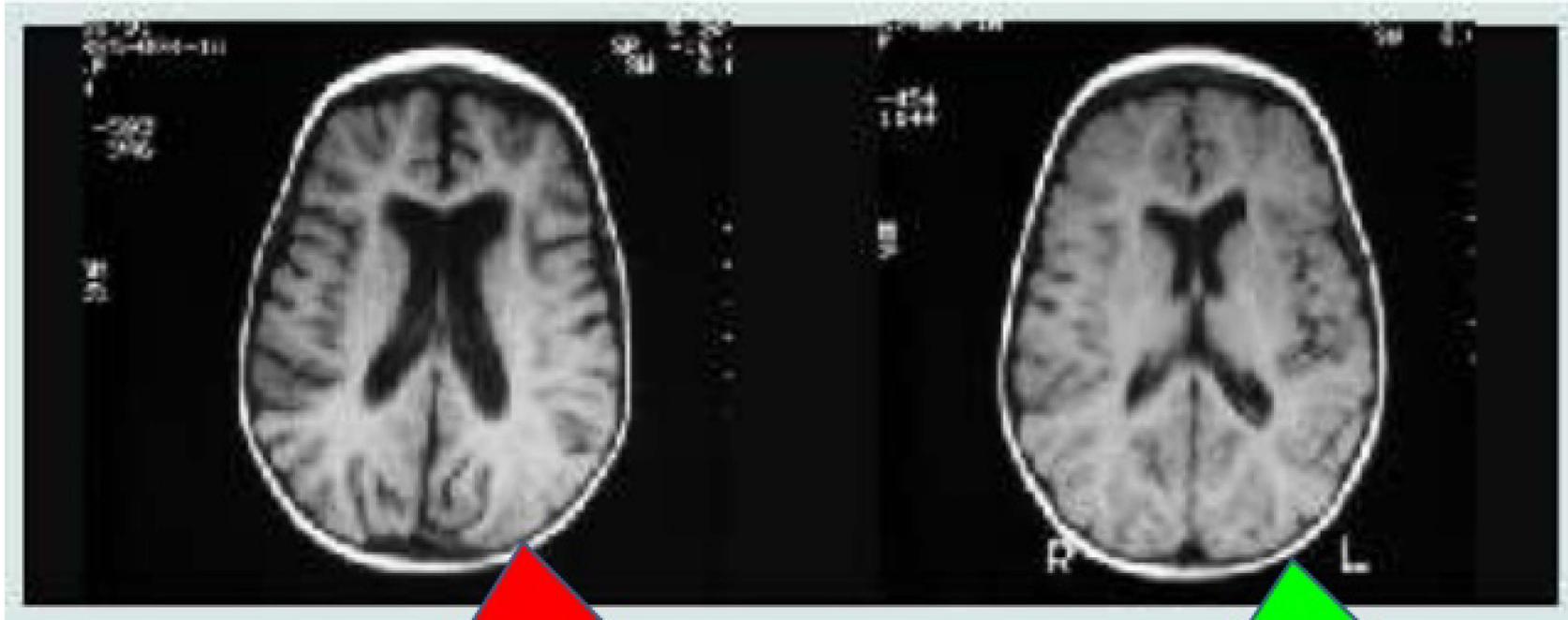
# Income Growth Can Have Unintended Consequences of Increasing Risks of Overweight and Obesity

Prevalence of women overweight or obese (BMI > 25) and GDP per person, for low-income and middle-income countries



A 10% increase in GDP/PC leads to a 7% increase in overweight and obesity in women

# **HUNGER** DAMAGES THE BRAIN

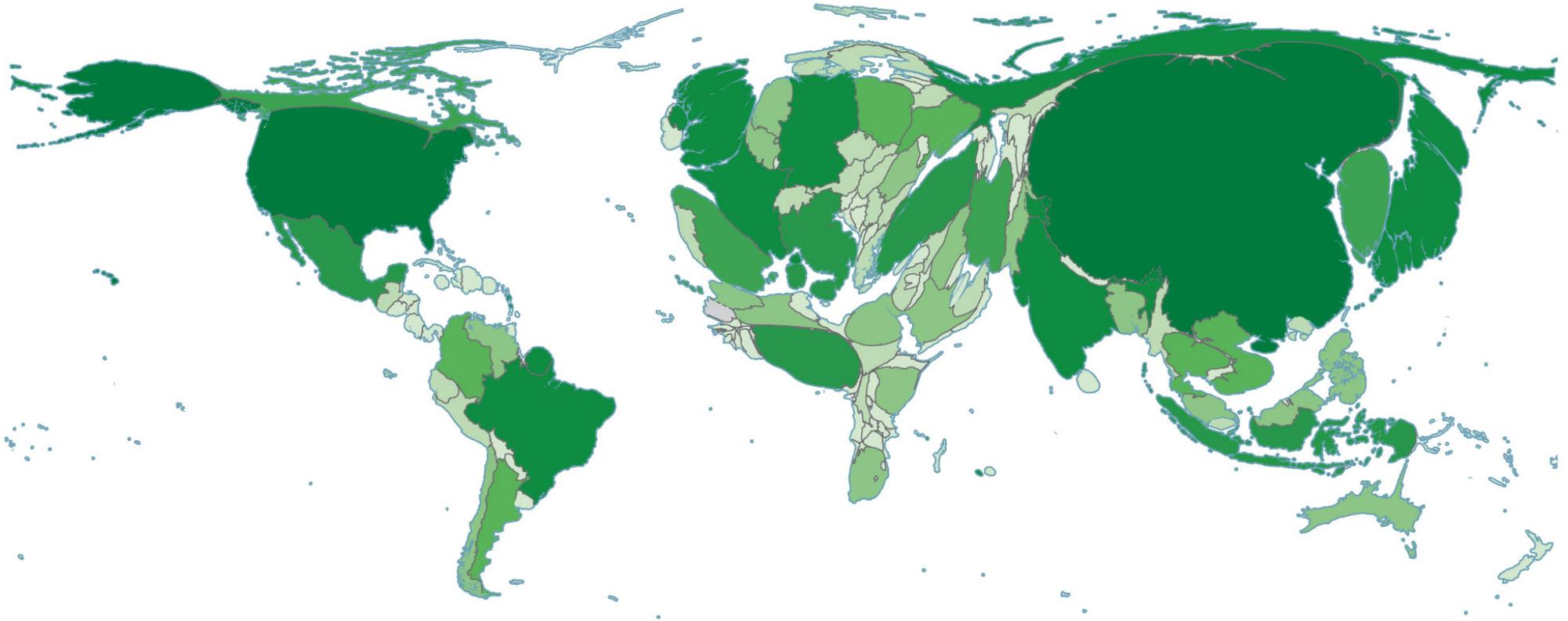


**Malnourished child  
brain**

**Well nourished  
child brain**

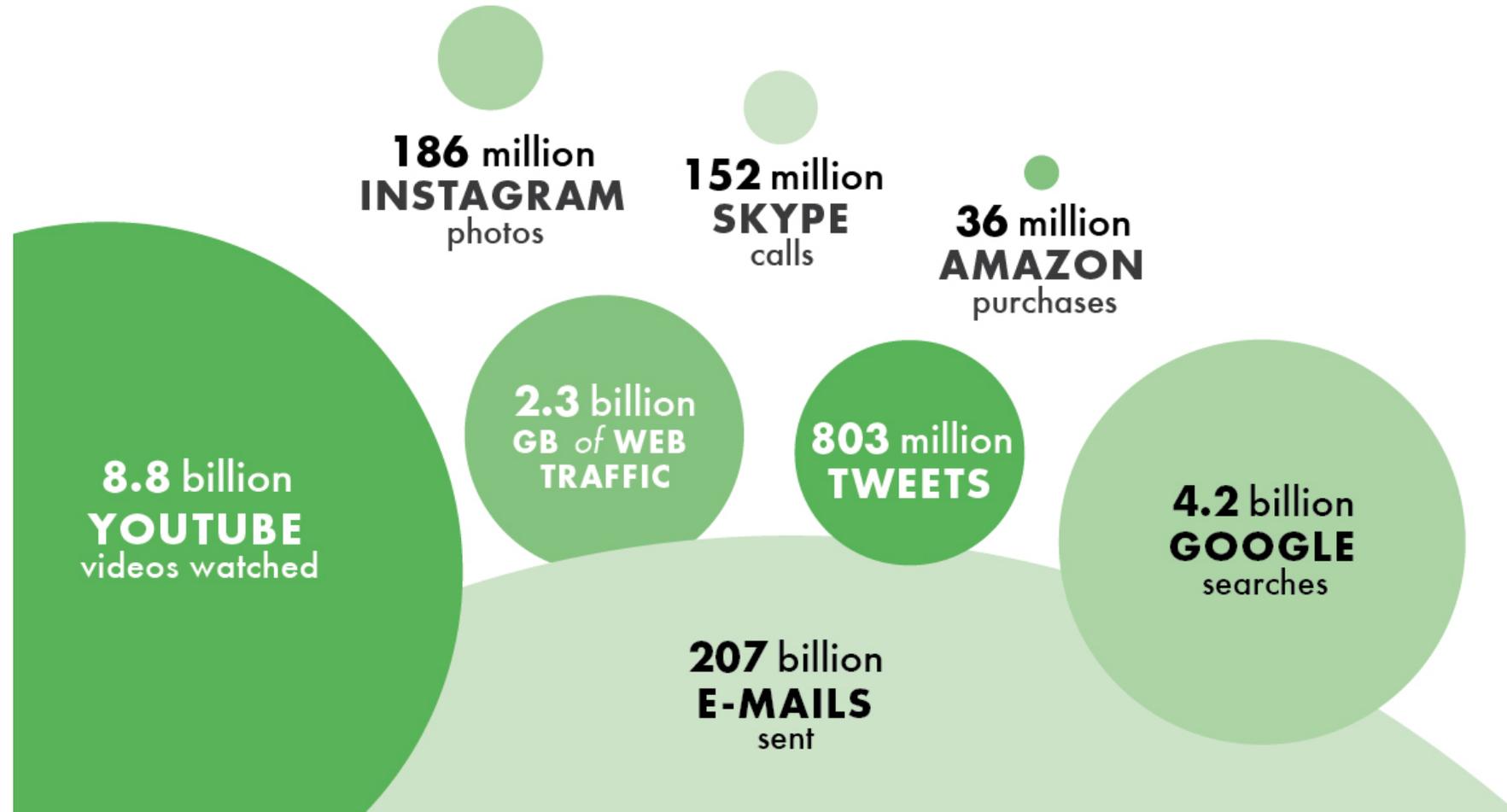
# The Case of ICT: Digital Technologies Have Spread Rapidly

The world, based on internet population



# Digital Revolution has Brought Many Private Benefits

## A typical day in the life of the internet



SOURCE: WDR 2016 team; <http://www.internetlivestats.com/one-second/> (As compiled on May 29, 2015)

# A Significant Digital Divide Remains



**6 BILLION** *without* BROADBAND



**4 BILLION** *without* INTERNET



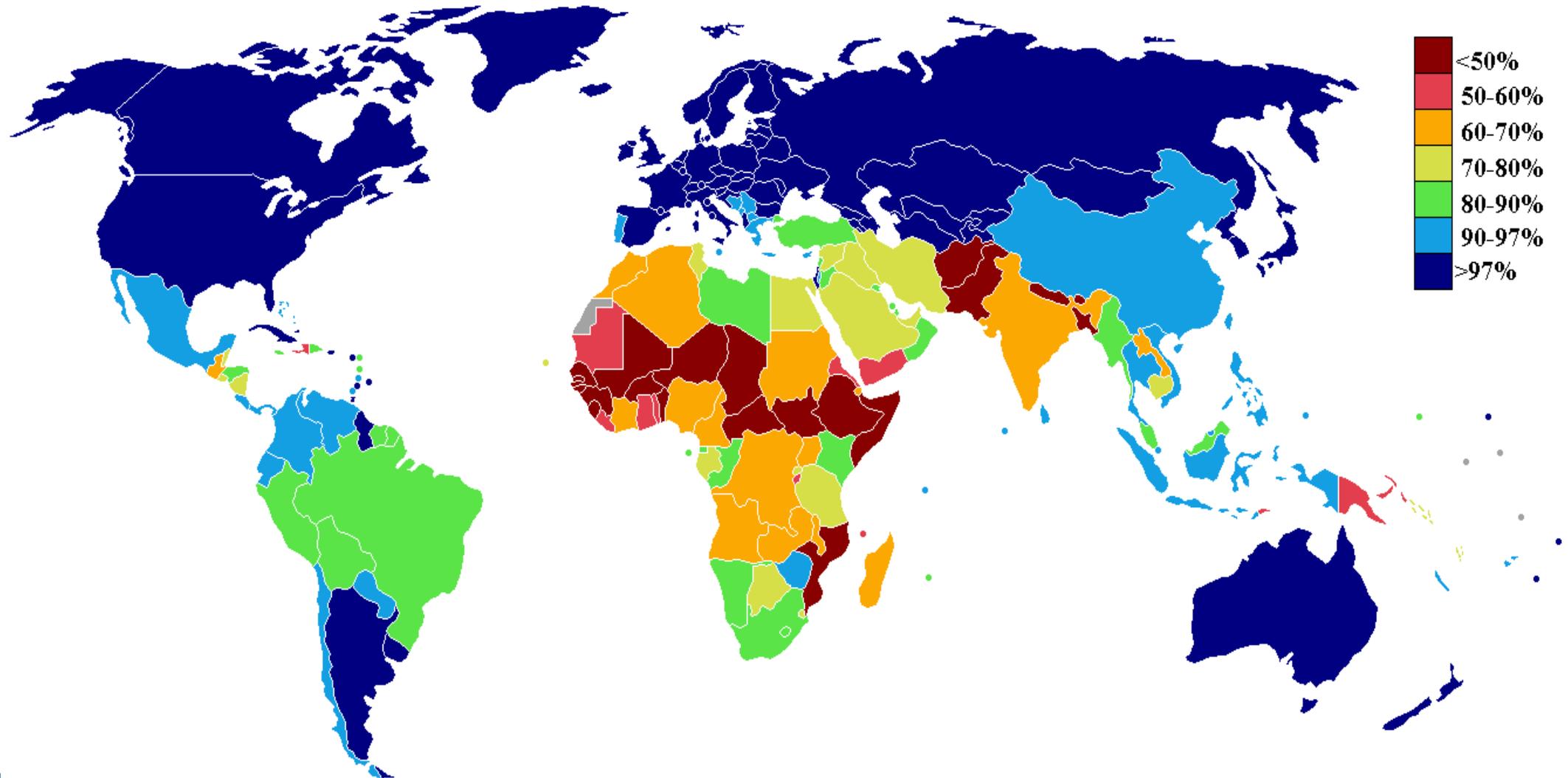
**2 BILLION** *without* MOBILE PHONES



**0.4 BILLION** *without* A DIGITAL SIGNAL

Divides persist between and within countries—in access and capability

# Illiteracy: Can a SMS Campaign Work?



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# FOOD SECURITY PORTAL

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- Policy Analysis Tools
- Data Dashboard
- Blog
- Food Security News

## Price Watch

Volatility Warning
Commodity Prices
Early Warning

<b>HARD WHEAT</b> Low Volatility 5/13/2015	<b>SOFT WHEAT</b> Low Volatility 5/13/2015	<b>MAIZE</b> Low Volatility 5/13/2015	<b>SOYBEAN</b> Low Volatility 5/13/2015	<b>RICE</b> Low Volatility 5/13/2015
<b>1007</b> days in low volatility	<b>1155</b> days in low volatility	<b>1024</b> days in low volatility	<b>967</b> days in low volatility	

Excessive Food Price Variability Early Warning System

Days in volatility reflects the number of consecutive days in low volatility.

### General Documentation

The tools presented in this section provide a visual representation of historical periods of excessive global price volatility from 2000-present, as well as a daily volatility status. This status can alert policymakers when world markets are experiencing a period of excessive food price volatility; this information can then be used to determine appropriate country-level food security responses, such as the release of physical food stocks.

**A time period of excessive price volatility:** A period of time characterized by extreme price variation (volatility) is a period of time in which we observe a large number of extreme positive returns. An extreme positive return is defined to be a return that exceeds a certain preestablished threshold. This threshold is normally taken to be a high order (95 or 99%) conditional quantile, (i.e. a value of return that is exceeded with low probability: 5 or 1%). In this model, we are using the 95% quantile and look at time in 60-day increments.

### Our lighting system:

The probability that we will observe  $k$  days of extreme price returns (returns above the 95% quantile as explained in the definition of excessive price volatility) in a period of  $D$  consecutive days is defined as:

$$P(X = k) = \binom{D}{k} (0.05)^k (0.95)^{D-k}$$

To define our lighting system, we implement a two-sided test based on a normal approximation for the binomial distribution. Using a period of 60 consecutive days that precede any date (i.e.  $D=60$ ), we compare the probability value obtained from our stochastic model of returns with the chosen 5% probability of observing extreme return.

The decision rule imbedded in the color system is as follows:

- **RED or Excessive Volatility:** if the probability value is less than or equal to 2.5%, the null that violations (i.e. days of extreme price returns) are consistent with expected violations is highly questionable, meaning that we are in a period of an excessive number of days of extreme price returns relative to that expected by the model; therefore we characterize that date as belonging to a period of excessive volatility.

### Technical Documentation

[Download technical documentation of this model](#)

[Download a presentation on this model](#)

[Download technical documentation on this research](#)

Watch Maximo Torero, Director of IFPRI's Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division, and IFPRI Researcher Carlos Martins-Filho describe the model behind the IFPRI's "Excessive Food Price Variation Early Warning System".



Watch Senior IFPRI Researcher and University of Colorado Professor Carlos Martins-Filho discuss the research behind these powerful tools.



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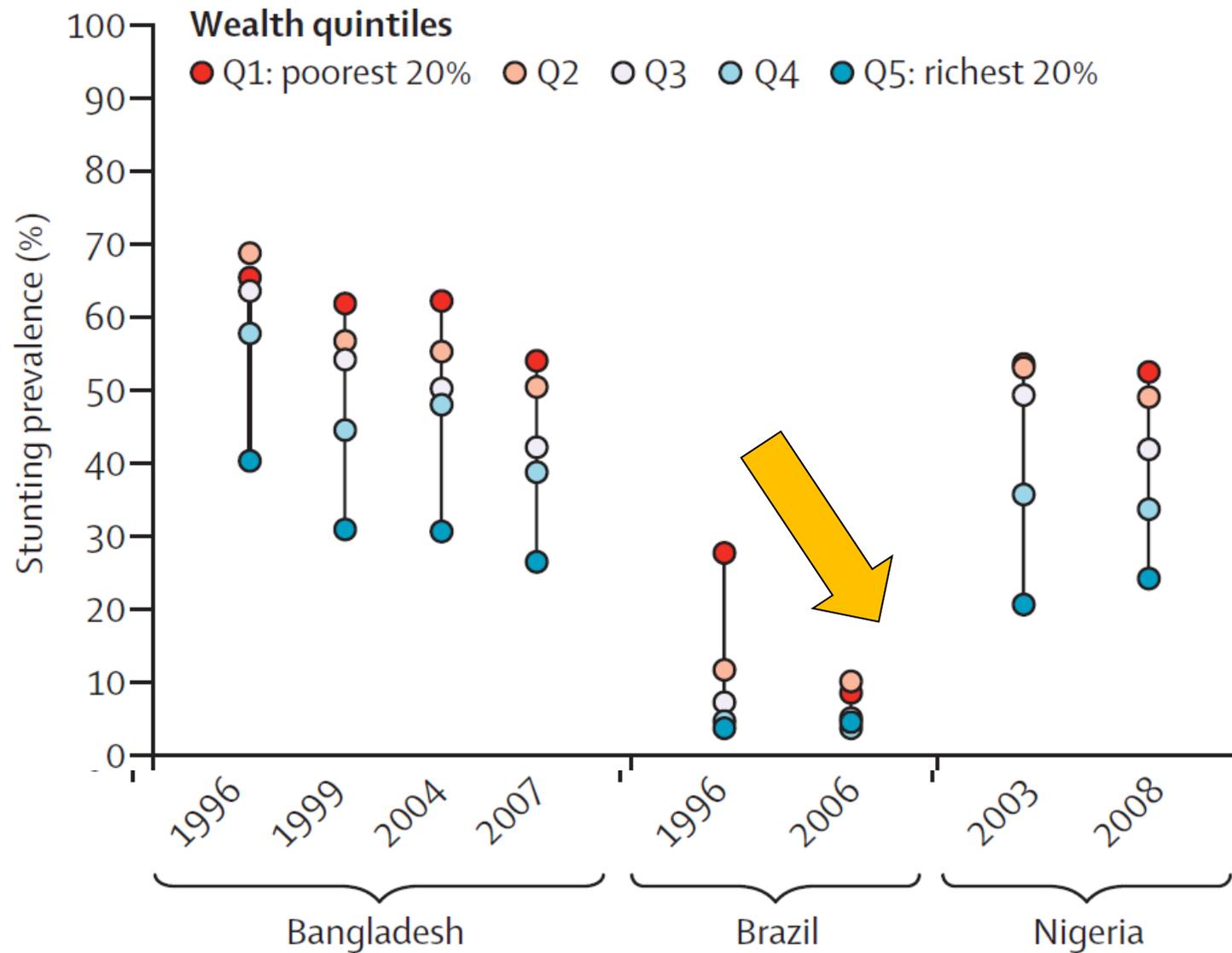
## HERRAMIENTA DE PRIORIZACIÓN DEL GASTO PÚBLICO

<https://www.usaid.gov/our-work/food-security/food-security-initiative>

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# Reducing Inequalities



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**FEED THE FUTURE**  
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

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# Policy Communities

## Mind Mapping

Put the constraint or opportunity in the center of the paper. Use different color markers or pens as you draw your responses to the following questions:

- What is the progression of policy change needed to get the final resolution?
- Who can help you with this issue and how?
- What tools and resources are available that can help you move the needle on this issue?
- Where can you find additional assistance?
- What questions do you still have and need to answer?
- What might you need to consider or re-think with colleagues?

THANK YOU!