

AGRILINKS



How Can Enabling Environment Reform Facilitate Agricultural Sector Growth?

Speakers

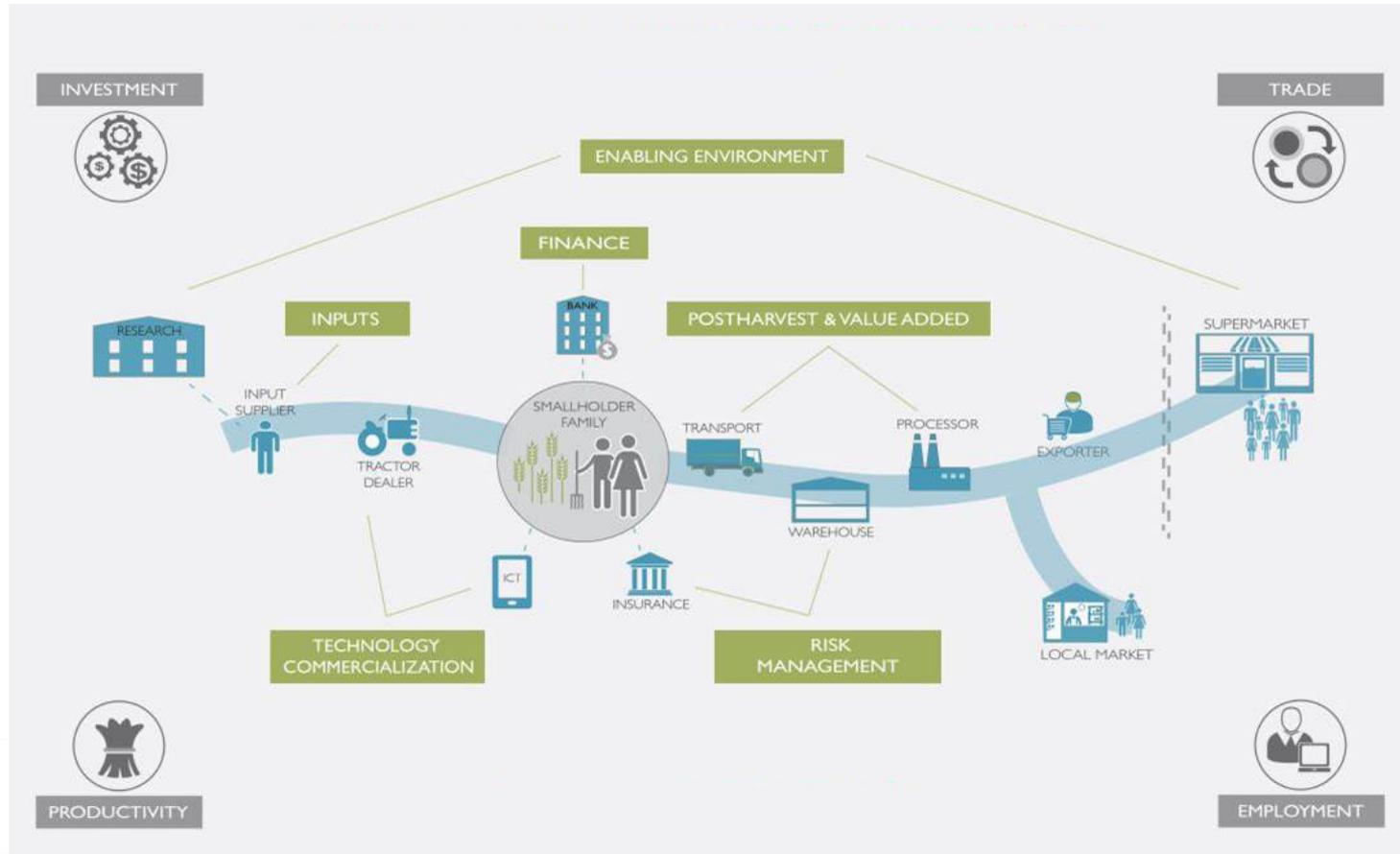
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Facilitator

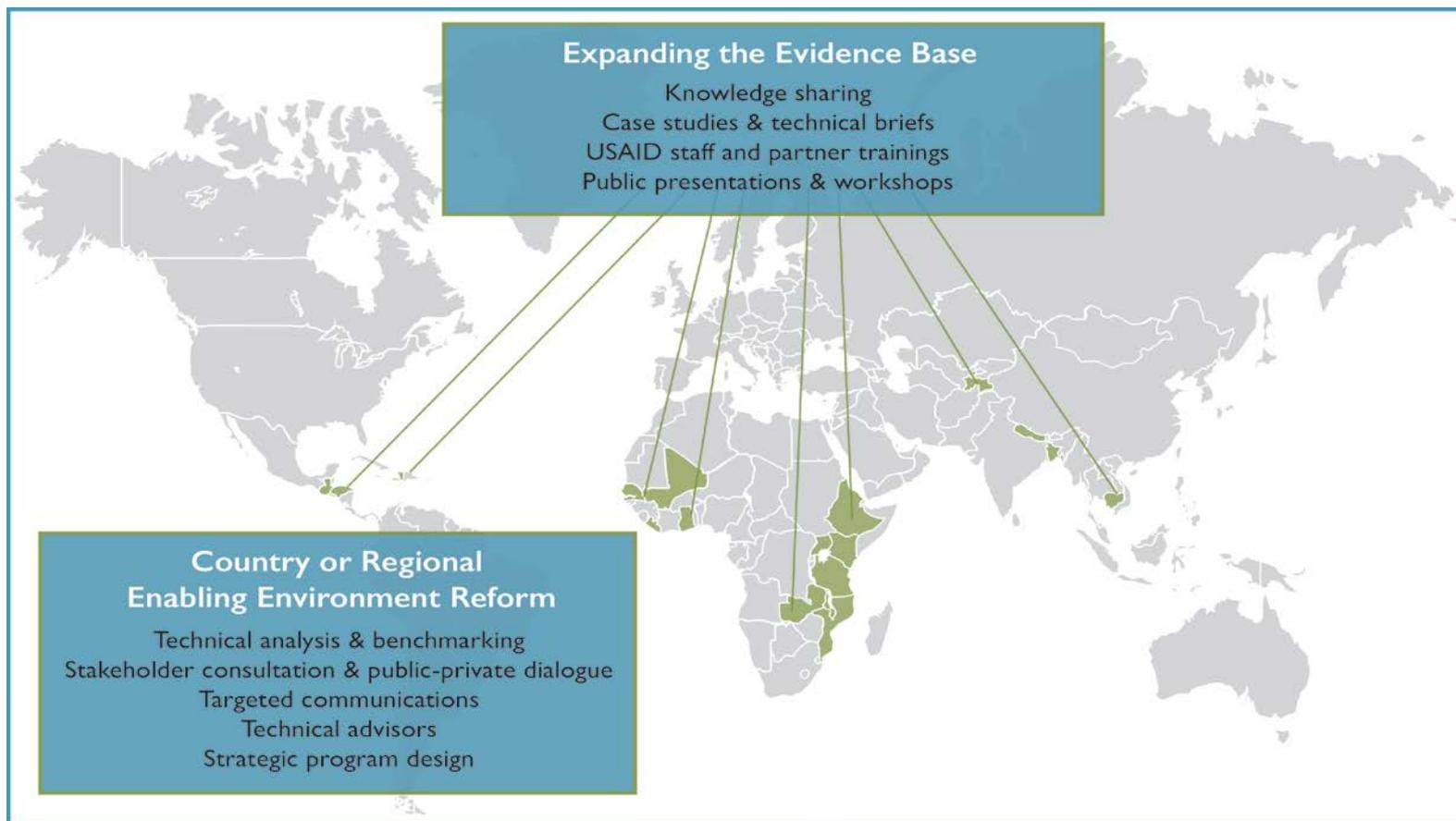
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WHY ENABLING ENVIRONMENT MATTERS



ABOUT THE PROJECT



SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

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

Parameters

- Defining "enabling environment for food security"
- Source of funding
- Project dates
- Geographic scope

Data Sources

- Feed the Future website
- Mission Multi-Year Strategies (MYSs)
- Mission Performance Monitoring Plans (PMPs)
- Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) data
- Project websites
- Project quarterly, annual, final reports
- Mid-term evaluations
- Technical publications
- Other reviews and evaluations

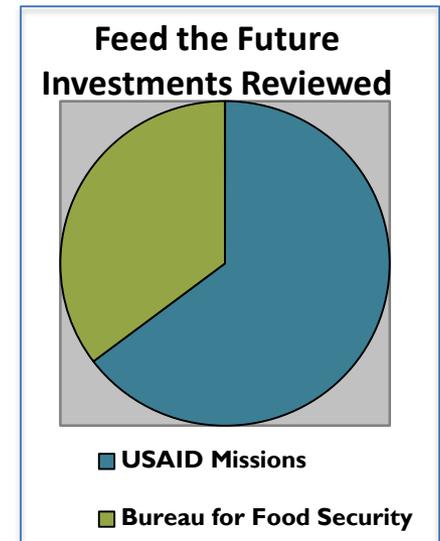
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE



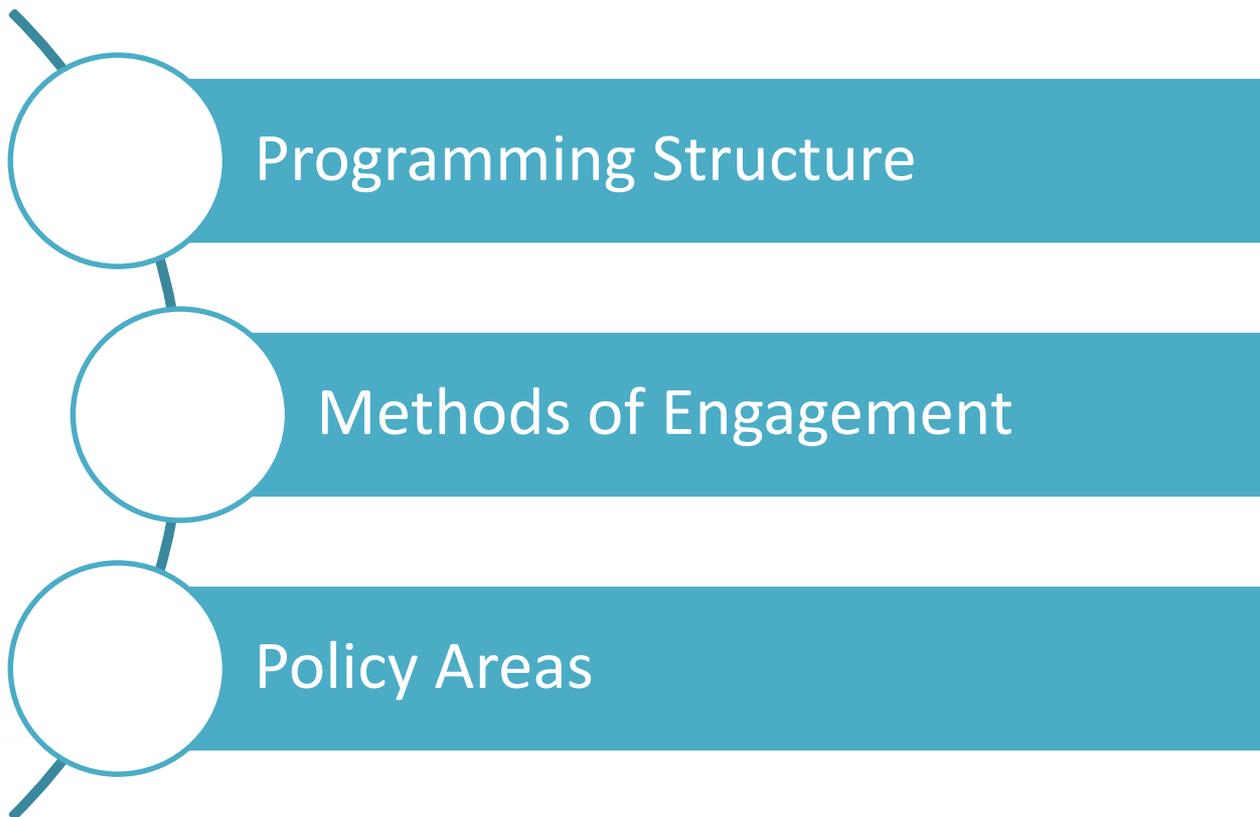
OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

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

Bilateral Missions	Regional Missions	Bureau for Food Security
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dedicated policy reform projects• Value chain projects• Public diplomacy/dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional harmonization initiatives• Regional analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mission support mechanisms• Agricultural research programs• Managing multi-donor initiatives• Public-private partnerships

METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT

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

PRIORITY POLICY AREAS

✓ Agricultural policy making process	✓ Land tenure
✓ Inputs	✓ Climate smart agriculture
✓ Cross-border trade	✓ Nutrition
✓ Gender	✓ Scaling agricultural technologies
✓ Value chain strengthening	✓ Biotechnology and biosafety
✓ Agricultural finance	✓ Agricultural research and extension

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



FIVE YEARS OF RESULTS

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)

Feed the Future Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4.5.1(24) (old) Number of policies/laws/administrative procedures passing through one or more stages of development	684	832	833	1026	67
4.5.1(24) (new) Number of agricultural enabling environment policies completing one or more processes/steps of development				39	1033
4.5.1(TBD9) Number of national policies supporting regional agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken				36	31
TOTAL	684	832	833	1101	1131

FIVE YEARS OF RESULTS

- 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.



FIVE YEARS OF RESULTS

- 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?



Enabling Environment: Not Explicit, but Present!



Photo: Gina van Schalkwyk, USAID/SATH

So that's the “E”, what about the “M”?

1. **Project Summary** (One short paragraph listing project context, geographic location (for BFS mechanisms), purpose, scope, key approaches and goals. Mention the main beneficiaries and key stakeholders/partners—one option is to modify/update the OP narrative.)
2. **FY15 Performance** (Discuss significant FY15 results and key FY15 actions. Describe the main beneficiaries. Why are the results important?)
3. **Successes** (What were the key resources, actions or environments that enabled your successes? How is the IM adapting to capitalize on these successes? How will successes lead to desired outcomes?)
4. **Challenges** (What posed the greatest obstacles to achieving desired outcomes? These might include internal challenges (e.g., project management issues) or external challenges (e.g., country context). Please strive to be honest and thorough in your assessment of challenges, so that other projects might learn from your experiences.)
5. **Description of Expected FY2016 Activities** (Only required for BFS IMs. Describe FY16 activities from the activity work plan, FY16 indicator targets, and relate to project goals.)

Digging into Performance Narratives

Trade

- **Research request: What do performance narratives from Regional Missions discuss related to:**

Borders	Mutual Accountability
Certification	Pesticides
Customs	Research Labs
Disease	PS
GAP	Standards
Harmonization	Tariffs & Bans
Inputs	Trade Facilitation
Inspection	Transport
Land	

Markets

- **Research request: Which mechanisms conduct markets-focused activities? Which mechanisms might serve as case studies that illustrate the key themes of the upcoming Markets GLEE?**
- Master list of all markets-focused mechanisms
- Suggested case studies for 20+ markets themes

Digging into Performance Narratives

Snapshot of Findings

Trade

- **Frequency of topics' appearance in narratives**
 - Most frequent: Facilitation, SPS
 - Least frequent: Land, tariffs, customs
- **Regional differences in trade activities**
 - E.g., animal health & pastoralism protocols in East Africa
- **Common challenges**
 - Partnerships & inclusivity
 - Local capacity & data collection
- **Identified recurring sub-themes**
 - Increasing access to market information

Digging into Performance Narratives

Snapshot of Findings

Markets

- **Overall landscape of programs**
 - 160+ mechanisms with markets-focused activities
 - Includes all 19 focus countries, BFS, 6 regional missions, & 6 aligned missions
- **Challenges faced and lessons learned**
 - E.g., challenges meeting public sector expectations, successful adaptive management approaches
- **Suggesting mechanisms for participating in Markets GLEE**
 - According to drafted GLEE themes, e.g.: local and global value chains, employment, food safety, resilience

Markets & Enabling Environment

Kenya Horticulture Competitiveness Project

- Global competitiveness study of Kenya's horticulture industry
- Built technical capacity of 71 local NGOs, exporters, input suppliers, and domestic market aggregators

Kenya Tegemeo Agricultural Policy Research and Analysis II

- Analysis of implication of excise duty on sorghum beer; supported tax cut for beer using local sorghum
- Maize cost analysis used to develop national maize pricing policy

Rwanda Trade

Infrastructure Program

- Identifying opportunities for interventions in national context. E.g., high percentage of trade is informal, cross-border, conducted by women

Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Project II

- Successful awareness campaign to increase milk demand/consumption
- Improved data tracking system

Markets & Enabling Environment

Tajikistan Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition

- Enabling environment for wheat flour fortification: national champions, multi-agency working group, national plan, recommendations for legislation & monitoring

Uganda Enabling Environment for Agriculture Activity

- Established Agricultural Inputs Platform for greater cooperation in fighting against counterfeit inputs

Tanzania Institutional Strengthening and Support to the Horticulture Sector Program

- Successfully supported policies to reduce land rent by 50 to 60 percent, and to decrease duties on imported horticultural inputs

Questions and Answers

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