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March 13, 2012
9:30-11:30 AM, EDT

Approaches to Building Food Security Policy Analysis Capacity in Developing Countries: IFPRI and MSU

Featuring

Duncan Boughton, *MSU*

Paul Dorosh, *IFPRI*

Julie Howard, *USAID/BFS*

Jeff Hill, *USAID/BFS*

Prabhu Pingali, *Gates Foundation*

Daniel Karanja, *Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa*



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Capacity Building for Food Policy Analysis





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Capacity Building for Food Policy Analysis

Lessons Learned from the Food Security Cooperative Agreement

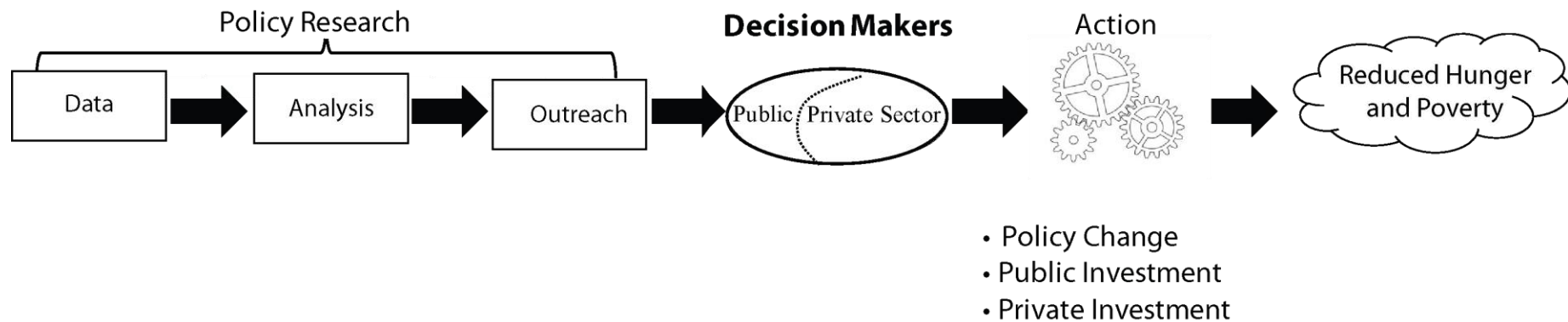
Presentation at USAID
Washington, D.C.
March 13, 2012

Duncan Boughton and Eric Crawford
Food Security Group
Dept. of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics
Michigan State University

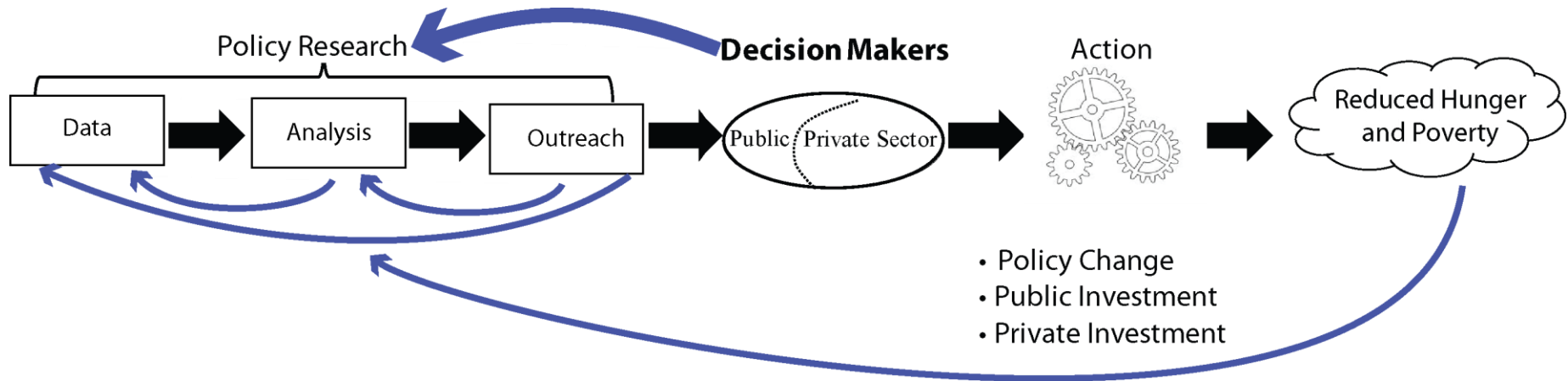
Presentation Outline

- Overview of MSU approach
- A trade policy action example
- A country capacity building example
- Cross-country/regional dimension
- Lessons learned and implications for Feed the Future

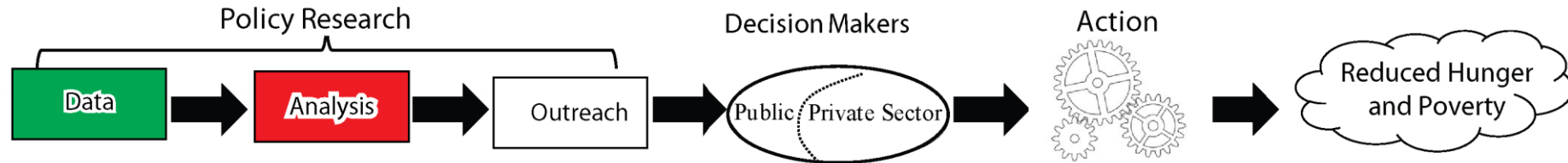
Food Policy Research Schematic



Key Feedback Linkages



Building capacity to generate relevant analysis



STATA 11 - SAMPLE SESSION

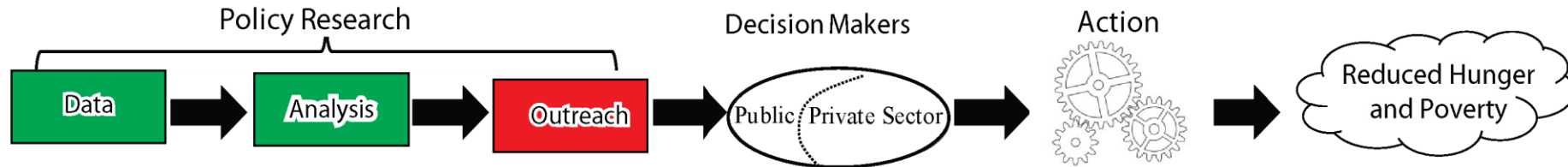
Cross-Sectional Analysis

Short Course Training Materials
Designing Policy Relevant Research and
Data Processing and Analysis with STATA 11
1st Edition

Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
March 2010



Building capacity for policy outreach



POLICY SYNTHESIS FOOD SECURITY RESEARCH PROJECT – ZAMBIA

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Agricultural Consultative Forum,
Lusaka, Zambia

No. 45 (Downloadable at: <http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/zambia/index.htm>), July 2011

WHY ARE ZAMBIAN FARMERS NOT HARVESTING ALL THEIR MAIZE?

Arthur M. Shipekesa and T.S. Jayne

Key Points

1. According to nationally representative Crop Forecast Survey data, over the past 10 years farmers have harvested between 55 and 90 percent of the area that they planted to maize.
2. In the 2009/10 and 2010/11 crop years, over 80 percent of the maize area planted by small- and medium-scale farmers was harvested, mainly due to favorable weather.
3. In 2010/11, the ratio of harvested to planted maize area was highest in Luapula, Northern and Eastern (all over 90%), and lowest in Western (56%) and Southern Province (70%).
4. The main reasons provided by Zambian farmers for not harvesting all their area planted to maize are: (i) wilting due to drought (50.6%); (ii) crop failure due to lack of fertilizer (25.6%); and (iii) floods, heavy rains, and water logging (12.2%).
5. More effective extension of moisture conserving and flood protecting agronomic practices to farmers may substantially promote maize production and yields in Zambia.

INTRODUCTION: The recent expansion of fertilizer subsidies, marketing board price supports, and favorable weather conditions in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 crop seasons have resulted in an impressive 65% rise in national maize production in Zambia compared to the first 8 years of the decade. Expansion in maize area planted and yield growth account for 72% of this growth. However, it is not well recognized that

Numerous reasons arise as to why this ratio may be less than 1 for a number of farmers. However, there is very little information on why this may be the case in Zambia and the extent to which it is possible to help farmers harvest more of what they plant.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of this policy synthesis are (1) to examine trends over time in the extent to which Zambian

The Post Newspapers Zambia

Kabaghe calls for 'conducive policies' to boost agriculture

By Florence Bupe on Tuesday 23 February 2010, 04:51:00 CAT (996 Reads)



The Norwegian state Secretary for Environment and International Development Ingrid Fiskaa with Ellemann Mumba and Esther Mumba during the tour of Conservation farms in Kafue's Shimabala area on Feb 22, 2010 - Picture by Thomas Nsamba

THE Food Security Research Project has called for conducive policies to foster development of agriculture through capital inflows.

Appearing before the parliamentary committee on agriculture and food security, project director Chance Kabaghe said there are a number of factors that have been blocking capital investments in land and agriculture.

He reiterated the importance of a comprehensive country audit to determine how much land is available both under state and private ownership for development purposes, but stressed that an audit alone would not address current challenges being faced in issues of land allocation and management.

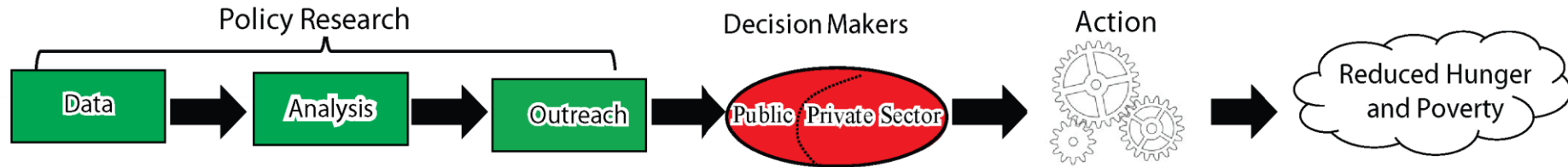
"There is urgent need for a comprehensive land audit, but that the problems currently being faced in the allocation and management of land, Kabaghe said. "There are other factors that hinder agricultural investments such as unfavourable policies."

Kabaghe cited the embargo on product exports as a factor hindering growth in the agriculture sector and recommended that the government

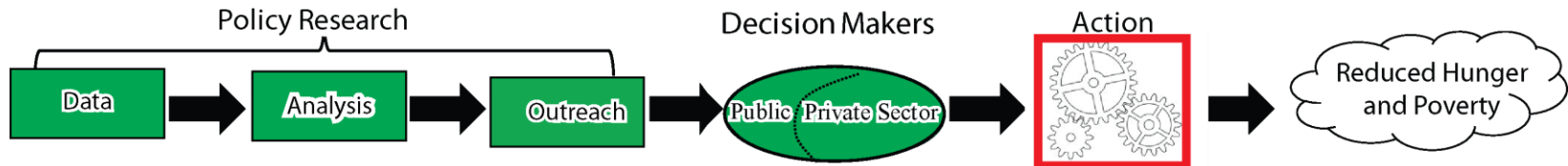
consider lifting the ban on exports of wheat, among other products.

"As the situation stands right now, we are blocked. In terms of seed, government has allowed for exports and Zambia is a regional hub for seed, but a ban on exports of other crops has remained and this is not promoting investments," said Kabaghe.

Facilitating dialog among decision makers



Mali-Guinea border conference on livestock trade



- **Partnership between Ag Chambers of Commerce and traders' associations in Mali and Guinea**
- **Exchange of information between traders and officials from both sides of the border**
- **Discussion of problems and solutions/monitoring**
- **Results:**
 - **Opening of a new livestock market**
 - **80-90% reduction in non-official charges**
 - **border conference model replicated by USAID for Senegal/Mali trade**

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- **A country capacity building example**
- Cross-country/regional dimension
- Lessons learned and implications for Feed the Future

Mozambique Phase 1 (1992 – 97)

- Context: post civil war recovery and transition to market economy
- Project housed in Ministry of Agriculture
- Main clients USAID, donor and NGO community
- Primary focus establishment of market information system (SIMA)
- Applied research activities analyze emerging cereal markets and smallholder recovery
- In-service and MS training of project-employed local analysts

Mozambique Phase 2 (1998 – 2004)

- Context: donors adopt SWAP to encourage government to take public sector leadership
- Project fully integrated into Min. of Ag Economics Directorate
- Policy Analysis Unit established with locally recruited university graduates
- Strong demand from senior officials on wide range of policy issues
- National ag production survey improved and expanded to rural household income
- SIMA / PAU fully under national leadership

Mozambique Phase 3 (2005 – 2009)

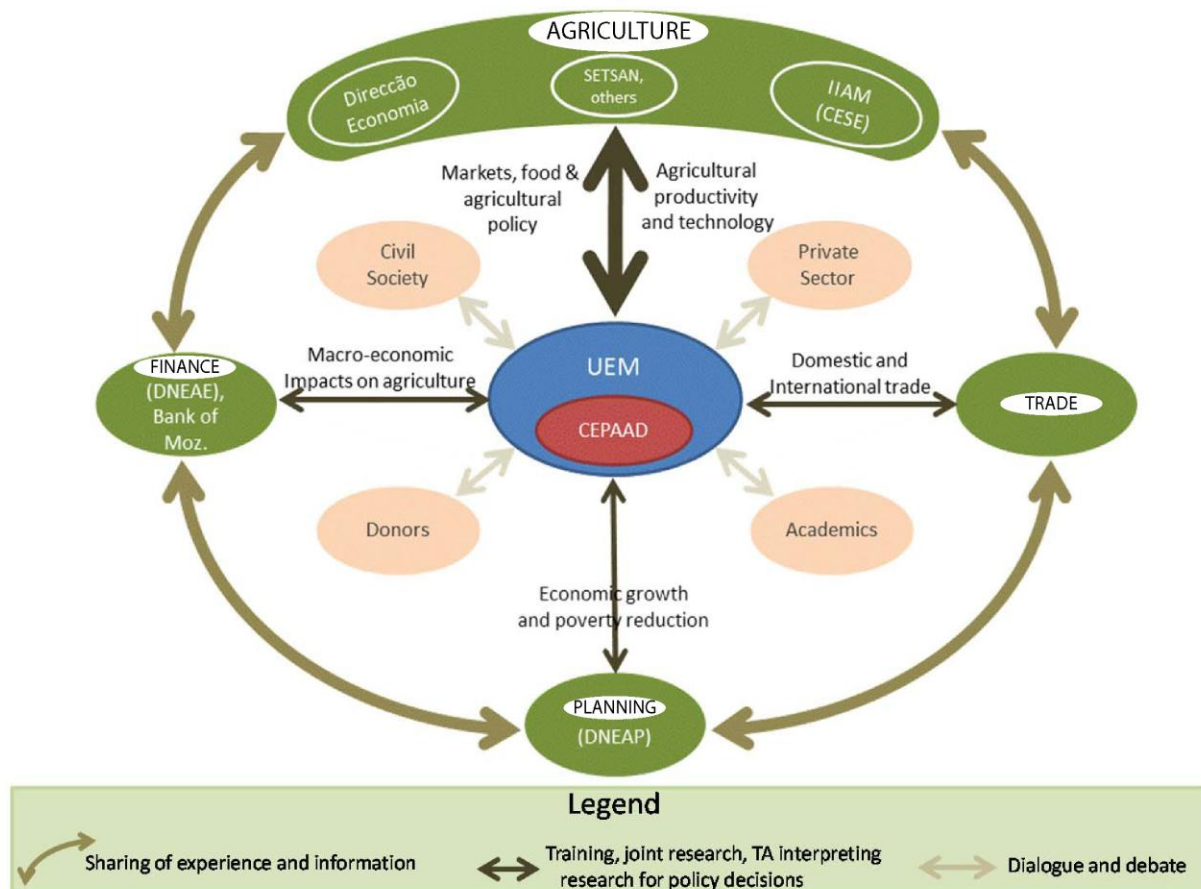
- Context: stagnant agricultural productivity established as main constraint to rural income growth
- National request to establish a socio-economic studies unit (CESE) in the new agricultural research institute
- Tailored in-service and MS training of ag research system employees
- Ag research priority setting analysis, investment plan, adoption studies
- CESE under national leadership

Mozambique Phase 4 (2010 – present)

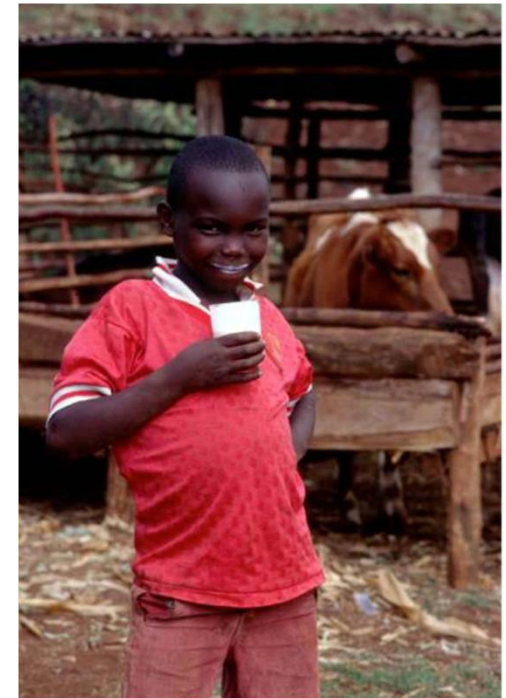
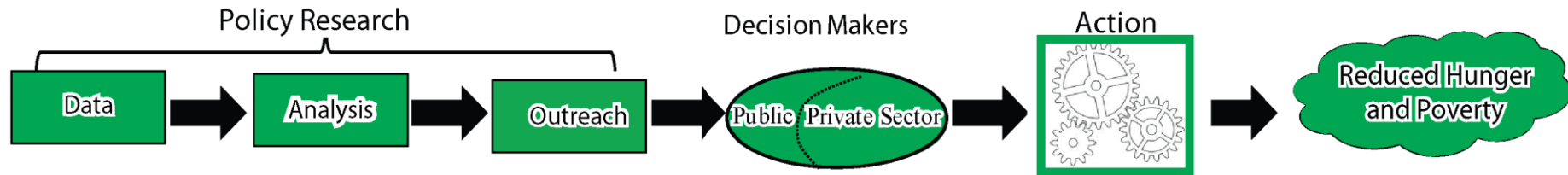
- Context: transition from SWAP to CAADP
- Increased local and international analytical capacity (Re-SAKSS)
- Coordinated approach to facilitate CAADP preparations (e.g., ag public exp. review)
- Increased involvement of Mozambican university analysts
- Next step: university-led policy analysis unit to undertake research/in-service training

University-based policy analysis unit linkages

Centro de Pesquisa em Políticas e Programas Agro-Alimentares e de Desenvolvimento (CEPAAD) *Structural and Operational View*



Cross-country and regional food policy research



Concluding Points

- Policymaker ownership matters enormously
 - trust (credible, transparent, responsive)
 - national leadership
- Frequent changes in local leadership require continuous dialog with decision makers
- MSU's FS I-III Cooperative Agreements have been an effective tool for achieving:
 - ownership through collaborative design and implementation
 - continuity and innovation

Concluding Points

- Policy analysis has to be relevant and timely
 - Collaborative design of the policy research agenda
 - Frequent interaction on intermediate results
- Finding right balance between short-run advisory work and longer-term research agenda is a challenge
- Avoiding poor decisions has a high payoff because difficult to change/reverse once made

Concluding Points

- Investment in data systems and human and organizational resources to manage them is foundational for analysis
- Providing adequate incentives for retention of qualified analysts is crucial for sustainability
- Upgrading national university and technical school capacity the next frontier
 - Food system modernization leading to rapid changes in private and public sector human capital needs



INTERNATIONAL FOOD
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sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty

Supported by the CGIAR

Food Policy Capacity Strengthening: Perspectives from IFPRI's Experience

Paul Dorosh

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Seminar on

Approaches to Building Food Security Policy Analysis Capacity in
Developing Countries: IFPRI and MSU

March 13, 2012

USAID, Washington, D.C.

Towards a Strategy for Capacity Building

- Long-term commitment is crucial
 - Enables coherent capacity strengthening and institution building over time
- Need to support local research institutions
 - Incentives matter both for institutions and their staff
 - Very difficult to provide adequate incentives for government analysts

IFPRI Offices (including Country Strategy Support Programs)

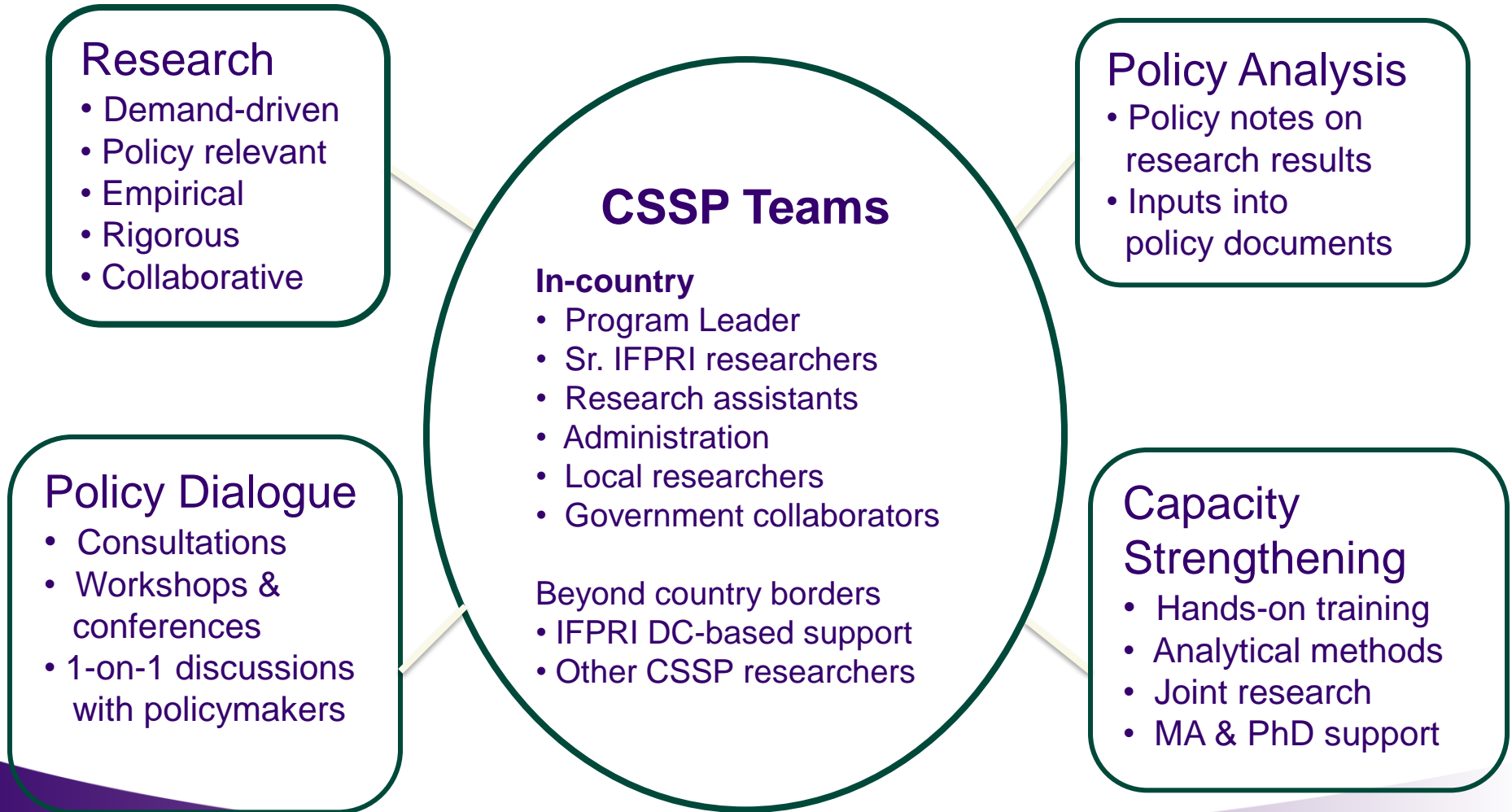


Country Strategy Support Programs (CSSPs)



- Long-term commitment
- Preferably multi-donor
- Strong links w/ research & government institutions
- Engage farmers, private sector, and others
- Strengthen capacity
- Encourage dialogue & communication

What do CSSPs do?



Ethiopia Strategy Support Program

Capacity Building: Key Lessons

- Short-term training courses
- Leading by example: support from senior researchers
- Institutional support from government
- Sustained efforts with clear targets
- Training more trainers

Ethiopia Strategy Support Program Capacity Strengthening



GIS Training 2009



CGE Paper Authors
EEA Conference
2010

← CGE Course
Ceremony 2009

Ethiopia GIS Training 2009



GIS Training: Mozambique, October 2010

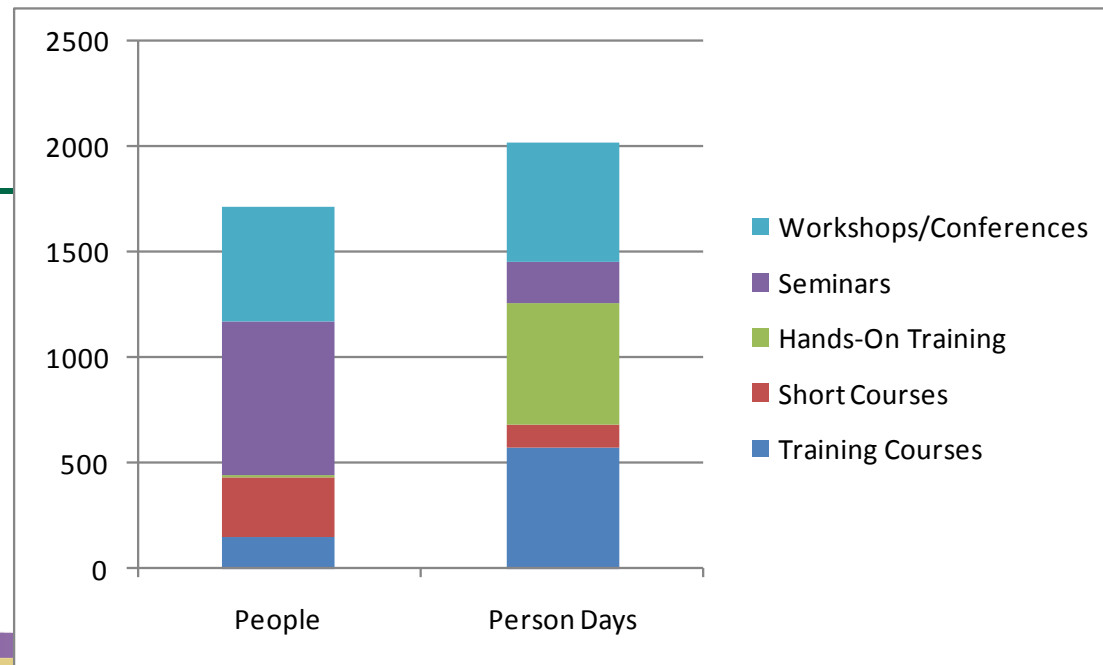


Level and Depth of Capacity Strengthening

Short-term training in
survey techniques, data analysis,
GIS, economy-wide models in 2010

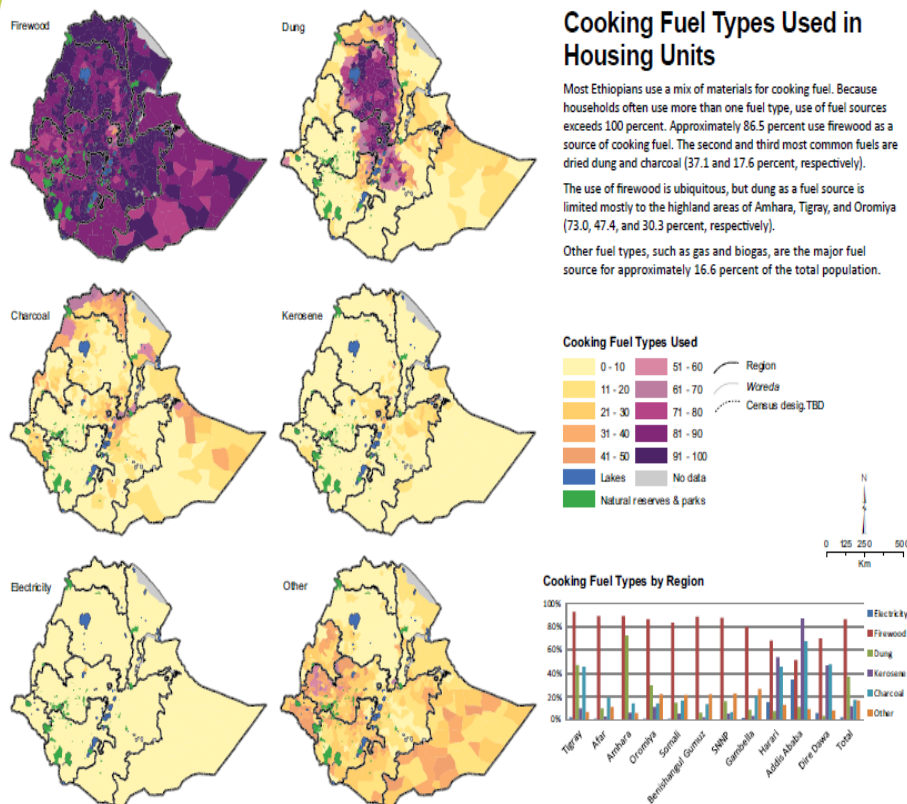
	Female	Male
Ethiopia	47	166
Ghana	11	10
Malawi	65	180
Mozambique	36	85
Nigeria	35	67
	194	508

Depth of capacity
strengthening in Ethiopia



Capacity Strengthening in Ethiopia: Atlas

- Collaboration between ESSP & Central Statistical Agency
- Atlas launched in Addis in November 2010
- In-depth training on GIS and data base management



POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

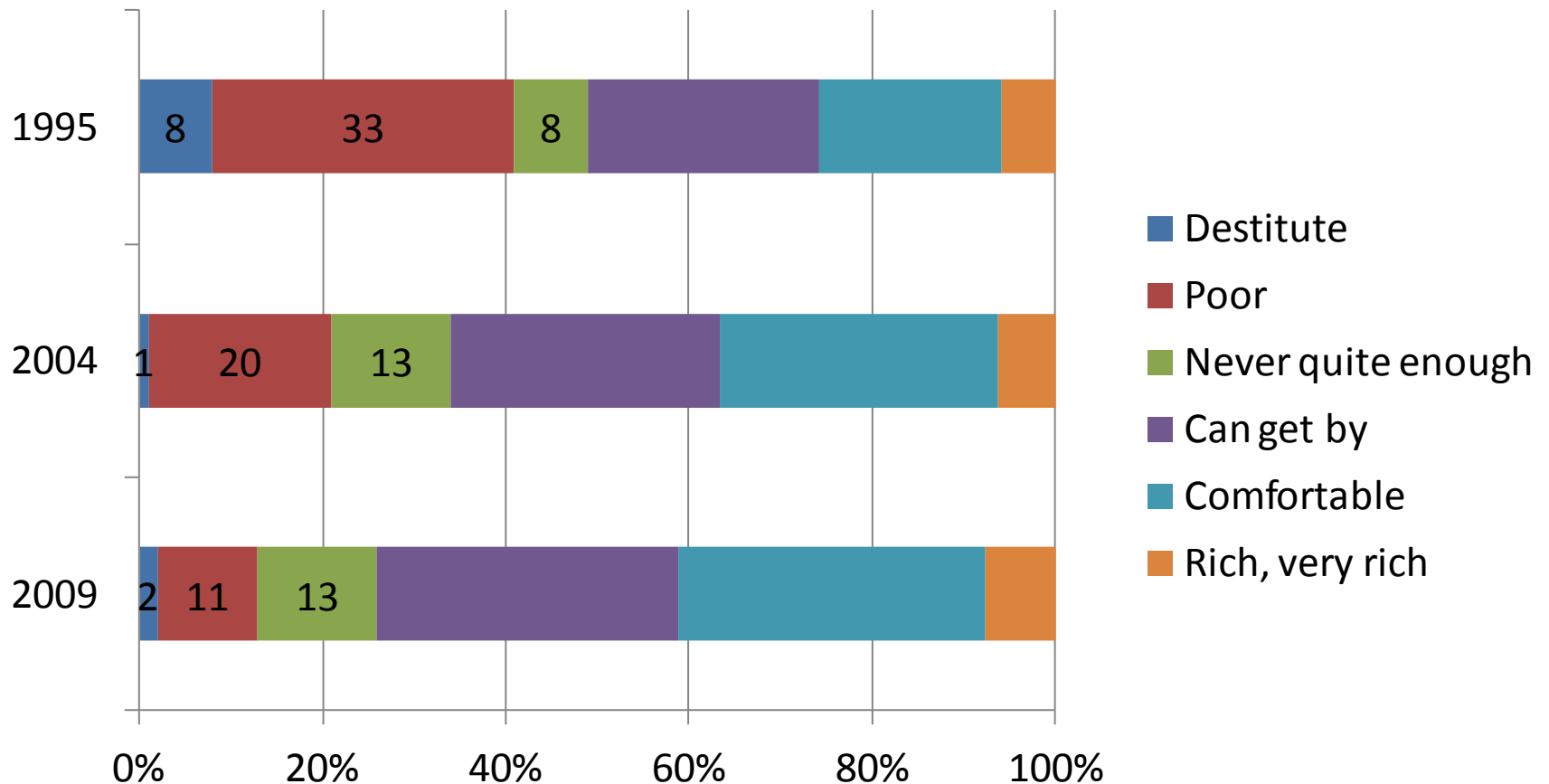


ATLAS OF ETHIOPIA 2007

Central Statistical Agency
Ethiopian Development Research Institute
International Food Policy Research Institute



Ethiopia: Long-term Collaborative Research (Ethiopian Rural Household Survey, ERHS)



Source: Dercon, Hoddinott and Woldehanna from ERHS data.

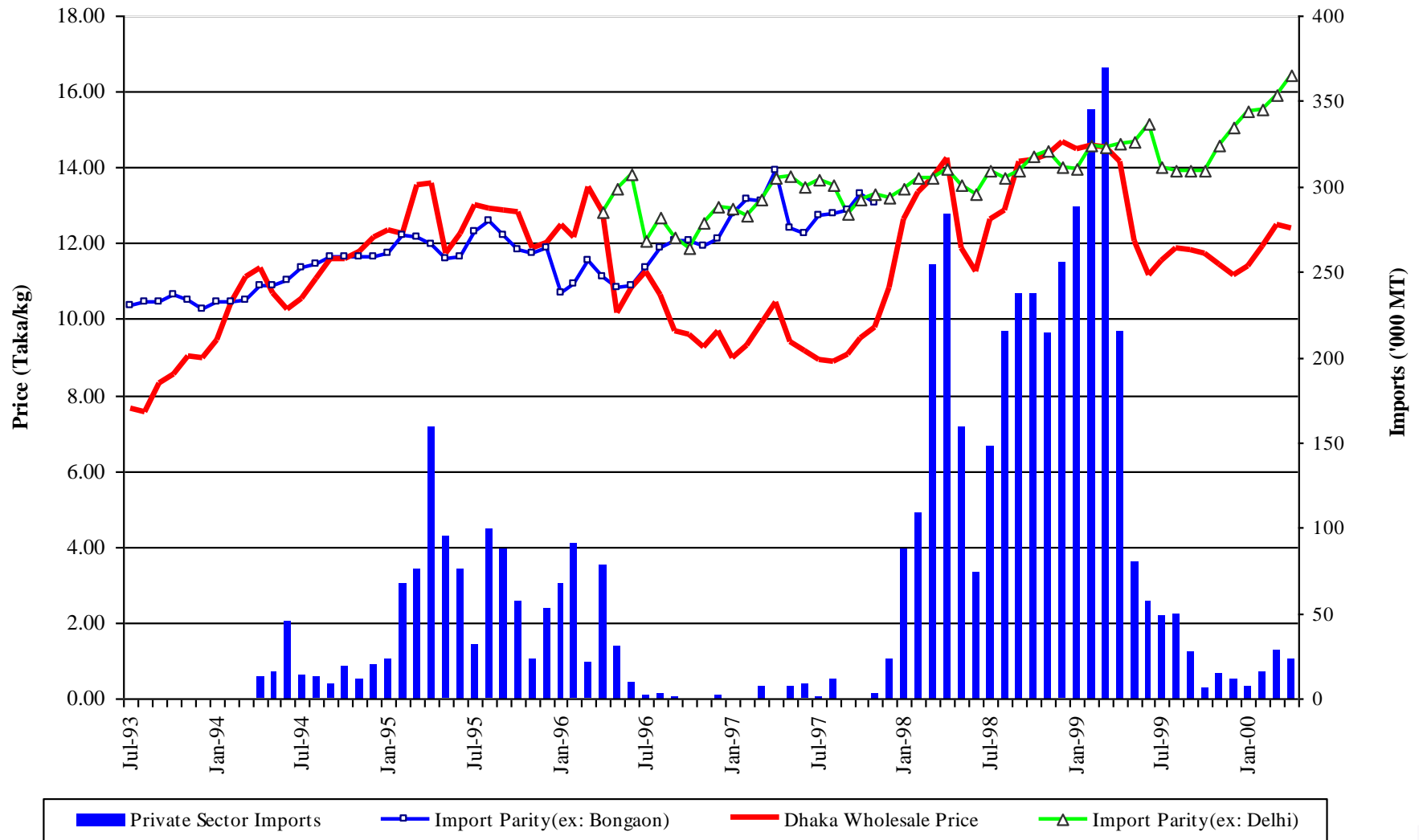
Bangladesh: Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)

- Under the USAID-funded Bangladesh Food Policy Program, IFPRI provided training and analytical support to the Bangladesh FPMU.
 - Private sector import trade of rice and wheat were liberalized in the early 1990s as part of pro-market reforms
- Several key analysts were still in the FPMU when a second project (FMRSP) was implemented from 1997 to 2001.

Bangladesh: Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)

- After the mid-1998 floods, the Bangladesh government (with analytical input from FPMU and the FMRSP) promoted private sector imports to add more than 2 million tons of rice imports to domestic supplies and stabilize market prices
- If private trade with India had not been feasible, (and assuming no change in GOB interventions), rice consumption would have fallen by an estimated 4.2 to 6.3 percent and rice imports (from Thailand) would have been 0.7 - 1.0 million tons less in 1997-98.

Bangladesh: Rice Prices and Quantity of Private Rice Imports in Bangladesh, 1993-2000



Note : Price data for April 2000 is up to the fourth week only; private sector imports are as of 26th April, 2000. From November 1998, the carrying cost has increased by 1.1 Tk/kg to 4.1 Tk/kg. From January 2000, 5% tax imposed on rice import.

Source : Dorosh (1999), calculated using data from FPMU and MIS, DG Food, CMIE (1999, 1998, 2000) and Baulch, Das et. al, (1998).

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Patience

ধৈর্য