



FEED THE FUTURE

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

FEED THE FUTURE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY

**USAID Mission Survey Feedback on Enabling the Business of
Agriculture Index (EBA)**

November 2017



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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The [Feed the Future Enabling Environment for Food Security](#) project is a global mechanism designed to assist Feed the Future focused and aligned Missions as they address legal, institutional, and market constraints affecting food security. For more information, contact Lourdes Martinez Romero (COR) at lmartinezromero@usaid.gov or Nate Kline (COP) at nkline@fintrac.com.

1. INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

The Feed the Future Enabling Environment for Food Security project (EEFS) is a global support mechanism designed to assist Feed the Future focused and aligned Missions as they work to address legal, institutional, and market constraints affecting food security. Launched in late 2015, it is managed by the USAID Bureau for Food Security's Office of Market and Partnership Innovations (MPI).

The World Bank's Enabling the Business of Agriculture (EBA) Index aims to measure the quality of agricultural regulation around the world by gathering data and scoring country performance across a uniform set of indicators. EBA creates a benchmark, i.e. a set of data points against which progress can be measured over time. As of 2017, EBA has data from 62 countries scored across eight topic areas of agricultural regulation. Scores are assigned based on performance across a set of indicators for each topic. This data can be used to identify key challenges, generate momentum for reform, and serve as a source of transparency and accountability for results.

In 2016, EEFS was asked to conduct a series of activities aimed at raising awareness of EBA within USAID, with particular emphasis on Missions working on Feed the Future. As a result, the project conducted outreach engagements and field-based workshops in several Missions to ensure EBA data is more accessible for USAID Missions, developed and tested analytical tools to assist USAID in taking fullest advantage of EBA data as they prioritize interventions in programming, and helped build the knowledge capability within USAID to increase utility of EBA throughout the agency.

One of these activities included the generation and implementation of an electronic survey of USAID Mission staff with the objective of understanding current awareness and perceptions of EBA. The intention was for the results to guide discussions happening internally within the agency, as well as externally, about its utility in achieving the objectives of the US Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS). It can also be used to guide future capacity building and other efforts to promote the use of EBA, by this project and others. Finally, findings will be shared with the World Bank as it refines the EBA methodology and continues to further develop and expand use of this valuable tool. The remaining sections of the report synthesize and share these results.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Tool Development & Data Collection

The project worked closely with USAID to finalize the objectives for the survey during mid-summer 2017. Due to anticipated scheduling conflicts and competing priorities for USAID staff in August and September, it was ultimately disseminated in October. The questionnaire was finalized as an electronic survey using Survey Gizmo software. The survey link and accompanying language was disseminated via email by the Country Support Officers (CSOs) within Bureau for Food Security (BFS) to contact lists within each of their respective Feed the Future country portfolios from October 9-18, 2017. Selected follow-up was also conducted by the project to contacts from previous Missions outreach engagements. Distribution of the survey prioritized all USAID field Missions (regional and country specific) currently working on Feed the Future, including but not limited to the most recent 12 focus countries.

2.2 Assessment Limitations & Considerations

Limitations and considerations during the activity were discussed with the USAID leadership team on an ongoing basis. Some considerations and limitations to note in reviewing this report:

- The GFSS, and specifically the GFSS Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework as well as target countries, have evolved during the course of the development and implementation of the survey. Results are still useful but worth noting that some of the context changed. Specifically, it was

decided that EBA is an optional, and not required, indicator. Also, there are now a reduced set of focus countries from 18 to 12 (with 2 new additions).

- Given the selection of an electronic survey, the team opted to focus on close-ended responses to optimize participation. Past surveys with USAID staff demonstrated limited engagement in open-ended formats. This proved worthwhile as we had no real responses to the last two open-ended questions in this survey.
- Based on a lack of existing information about levels of awareness of EBA within Mission Staff, we developed the survey with the assumption that there were varied levels of knowledge. This shaped the framing and level of depth of feedback we asked about in some of the sections. While there were some tradeoffs to the level of detail that could be asked in questions, it was still a productive way to establish a current snapshot and point in time baseline.

3. RESULTS & ANALYSIS

3.1 Respondent Profile

Eighteen USAID staff responses were collected from 14 USAID/Missions.¹ To put that in context, more than half of the Missions that received the survey had at least one person respond (54 percent). Results reflect the perceptions and views of those who responded, and should not be expanded to reflect the reviews of others in the Mission. Given the current environment and wide range of competing priorities faced by USAID staff promoting as well as completing the survey, the number of responses surpassed expectations.

Respondents were based in the following Missions: USAID/Southern Africa Regional, USAID/West Africa Regional, USAID/Ethiopia, USAID/Ghana, USAID/Honduras, USAID/Kenya, USAID/Malawi, USAID/Niger, USAID/Nigeria, USAID/Rwanda, USAID/Senegal, USAID/Tajikistan, USAID/Tanzania, and USAID/Zambia. One person from each of these Missions responded with the exception of the additional respondents from USAID/Southern Africa (3 total) and USAID/West Africa (2 total). This represents participation from half of the new target Feed the Future countries (6 out of 12). Additionally, 4 out of the 5 Missions that EEFS traveled to for outreach engagement workshops had a member of their office complete the survey (Ghana, Rwanda, Zambia and Nigeria responded, while Cambodia did not).

3.2 Awareness of EBA

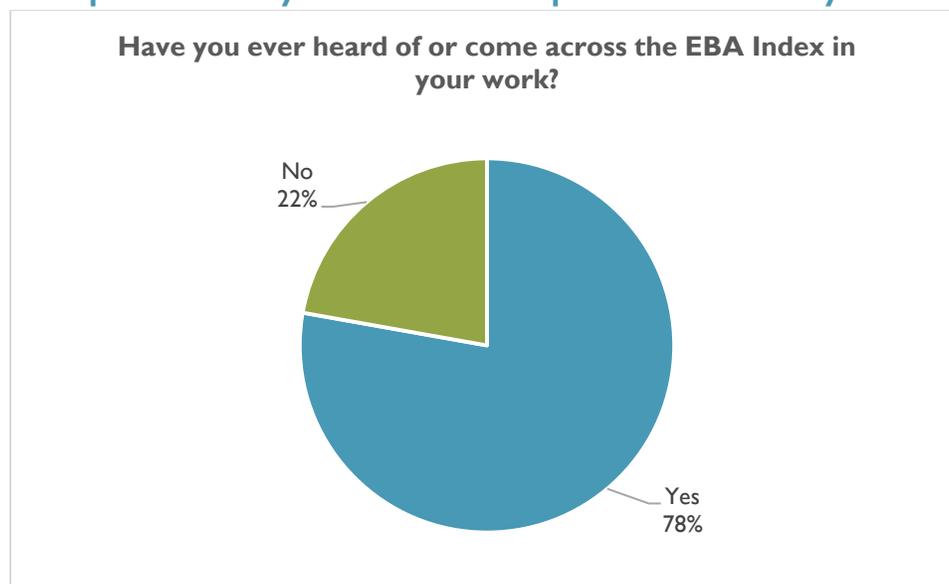
The survey collected information on current levels of awareness of EBA to understand more about Mission staff knowledge and engagement with the EBA tool and provide some context to the responses in the rest of the survey. Mainly, that while there is some awareness, it is varied and has come from a wide range of sources. This was expected, and to account for this, survey questions were intentionally designed to ensure all staff could respond.

Knowledge of EBA prior to the survey

Over three-quarters of the respondents (14) indicated that they had heard about or come across EBA prior to the survey. Still, four respondents in Missions indicated this was the first time they had come across EBA. This suggests there is still more work to be done to build awareness of EBA as a tool but that some of the various awareness and capacity building strategies in place so far *are* reaching Mission staff.

¹ Responses included those that completed the survey in entirety and those that completed only a portion resulting in varied total responses by question.

Graphic I. Have you heard of EBA prior to this Survey? N=18



Sources of engagement with EBA

Respondents were asked how they had heard about or engaged with EBA if at all. Of those that had engaged with EBA in some way, they identified a wide variety of methods.² The most common responses were from a FTF-delivered training session or workshop by EEFS staff (3 respondents) and an implementing partner event, discussion, or meeting (3 respondents). This was followed by those that identified the Market Systems Global Learning and Evidence Exchanges, organized by USAID/BFS/MPI that took place in Asia and Africa in 2017 (2 respondents). Other ways noted (by one respondent each) included World Bank delivered training sessions/workshop, meeting with World Bank staff member (open ended response), host country government event/discussion/meeting, private sector agribusiness partner event/discussion, technical resource and/or communication product, Agriculture Donor Working Group Quarterly Meeting (open ended response), and at the African Green Revolution Forum 2017 (open-ended response).

Table I. Methods Mission Staff Engaged with EBA

Method	Percent
World Bank-delivered training session or workshop	7.1%
FTF-EEFS -delivered training session or workshop by either Nate Kline or Amy Chambers	21.4%
Market Systems Global Learning and Evidence Exchange workshop (Asia or Africa 2017)	14.3%
Host country government event, discussion, or meeting	7.1%
Implementing partner event, discussion, or meeting	21.4%
Private sector agribusiness partner event or discussion	7.1%
Technical resources and/or communications products (e.g. media, email, blog, report, brief)	7.1%
Other - Please specify	21.4%
Not applicable	28.6%

² Respondents could select all that apply from a provided list, and also fill in their own through an open ended other option (see Annex I for a copy of the questionnaire). There were 4 respondents that hadn't heard about EBA that didn't find any of these to apply.

3.2 Perceptions of EBA

A series of questions were asked to understand how Missions perceived alignment of EBA topics to key agricultural challenges in their country and then additionally how well they felt that the indicators selected for each of the topics fit with priority issues in those topics in their country.

Alignment of EBA topics to key agricultural challenges in country

This information could be useful to USAID as they think about how to use EBA data in ways beyond a complete index. For instance, knowing which topics aligned more regularly with priority agricultural challenges may assist in prioritizing additional knowledge products and/or capacity building activities, such as the focus of different modules for additionally scoped work under EEFS Call Order 4. Additionally, these responses suggest areas of importance for getting the EBA methodology “right” moving forward. They represent areas where, from a USAID Mission perspective, there is the most alignment between this topic or theme and key challenges they are facing. This is useful as an input into decision making about priorities, triangulating in deeper discussions and wider engagement with other stakeholders. As discussions continue about how to use parts of the EBA in guiding work, the higher ranked topics might offer early starting points to further those discussions. The top responses were markets, finance, seed, water, and land. It was interesting to see land show up so high as a topic currently unscored.

Table 2. Ranking EBA topics from 1 to 12 in terms of relation to key priorities

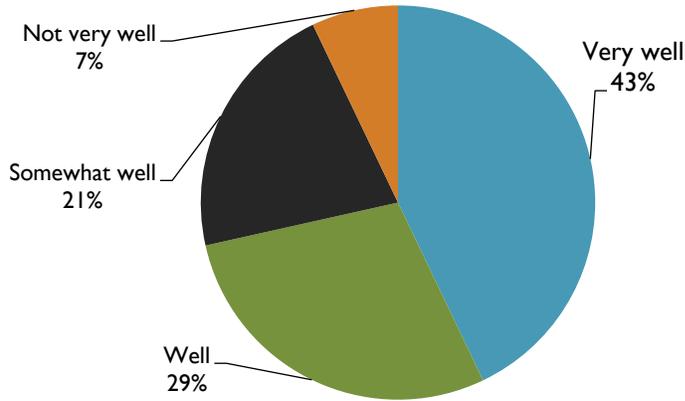
Overall Rank	Item	Score (to inform ranking)	Total Respondents
1	Markets (e.g. producer organizers, plant protection, agricultural trade)	104	10
2	Finance	90	10
3	Seed	84	9
4	Land	73	9
5	Water	70	10
6	Gender	60	10
7	Fertilizer	55	9
8	Livestock	54	9
9	Environmental sustainability	51	10
10	Transport	51	10
11	Machinery	33	8
12	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	33	9

EBA Seed

“EBA seed indicators measure laws and regulations that support and promote the development, evaluation and release of improved varieties, as well as seed quality control.” This includes data on time and cost, plant breeding, variety registration, and seed quality control. Source: eba.worldbank.gov

In the survey, the above description of what the EBA seed indicators intend to measure was provided and respondents then asked to select how well they felt they reflected priority seed issues in their country. Over two thirds of respondents (72 percent or 10 respondents) noted that these indicators reflect very well or well priority issues related to seed in their country. Just under 25 percent (3 respondents) noted that they aligned somewhat well and one person noting not very well.

Graphic 3. Perceptions of EBA seed indicators (N=14)
How well seed indicators reflect priority issues related to seed in your country



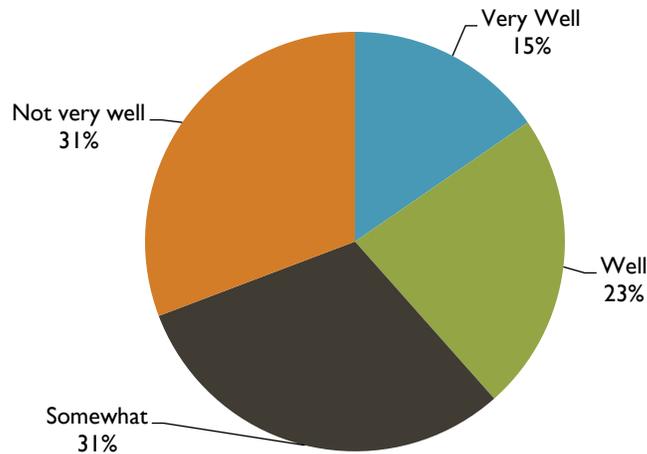
EBA Machinery Indicators

“EBA machinery indicators measure obstacles facing dealers wishing to import tractors for sale. Besides meeting the requirements for import and registration, the indicators also measure the regulations related to standards and safety for operators of tractors.” Source: eba.worldbank.org

In the survey, the above description of what the EBA machinery indicators intend to measure was provided and respondents then asked to select how well they felt they reflected priority machinery issues in their country. Close to 40 percent of respondents noted they felt these indicators reflected priorities related to machinery very well or well. The remaining respondents were split between the indicators being somewhat and not very well, reflective of priority issues related to agricultural machinery (each with 31 percent or 4 respondents). In this case, more people seemed to find these only somewhat well or not very well aligned.

Graphic 4. Perceptions of EBA machinery indicators (N=13)

How well machinery indicators reflect priority issues related to machinery in your country



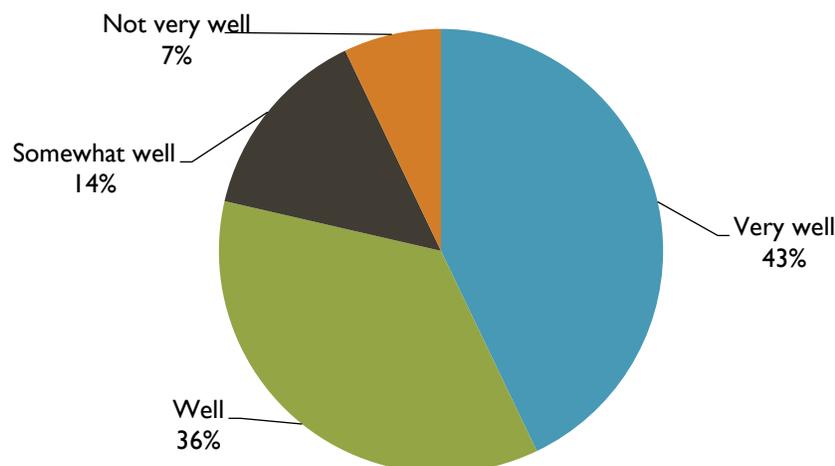
EBA Market Indicators

“EBA market indicators measure regulatory obstacles agribusinesses face in producing, marketing and exporting agricultural products, as well as the strength of plant protection measures.” This includes data related to plant protection, producer organizations, and the export of agricultural goods. Source: eba.worldbank.org

In the survey, the above description of what the EBA market indicators intend to measure was provided and respondents then asked to select how well they felt they reflected priority market issues in their country. There was an overall positive response from respondents with 43 percent of respondents noting the indicators reflected very well in terms of their relation to market related priorities. When combined with those that also responded well this is together almost 80 percent. The remaining respondents were divided between somewhat well (14%, 2 respondents) and not very well (7%, 1 respondent).

Graphic 5. Perceptions of EBA market indicators (N=14)

How well market indicators reflect priority issues related to markets in your country

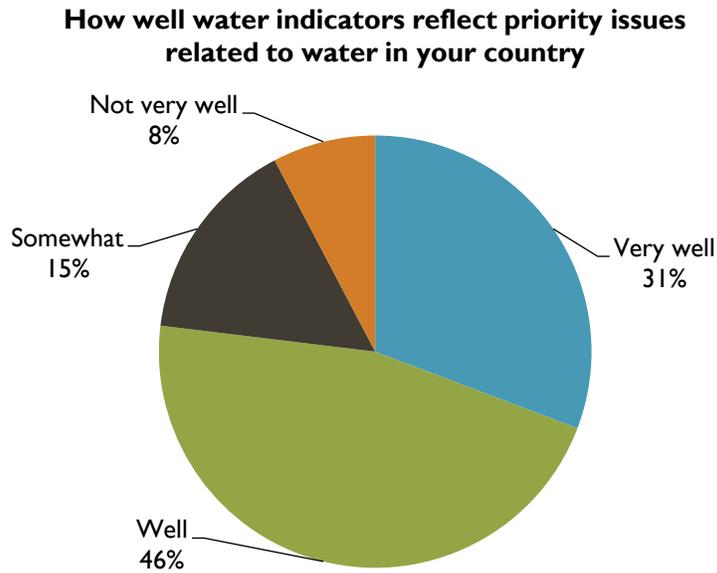


EBA Water Indicators

“EBA water indicators measure key elements within the legal and regulatory frameworks that impact farmers’ access to sufficient quantities of water, at an adequate quality level and at the time and location needed for crop production.” This includes data related to integrated water resources management and water use for irrigation. Source: eba.worldbank.org

In the survey, the above description of what the EBA water indicators intend to measure was provided and respondents then asked to select how well they felt they reflected priority water issues in their country. The majority of respondents felt there was alignment between these indicators and top water priorities. Close to half of respondents felt that the water indicators reflected priority issues related to water well (46%, 6 people) while another 30 percent felt it reflected them very well (4 people). Of those remaining, 15 percent indicated somewhat well (2 people) and not very well (1 person).

Graphic 6. Perceptions of EBA water indicators (N=13)

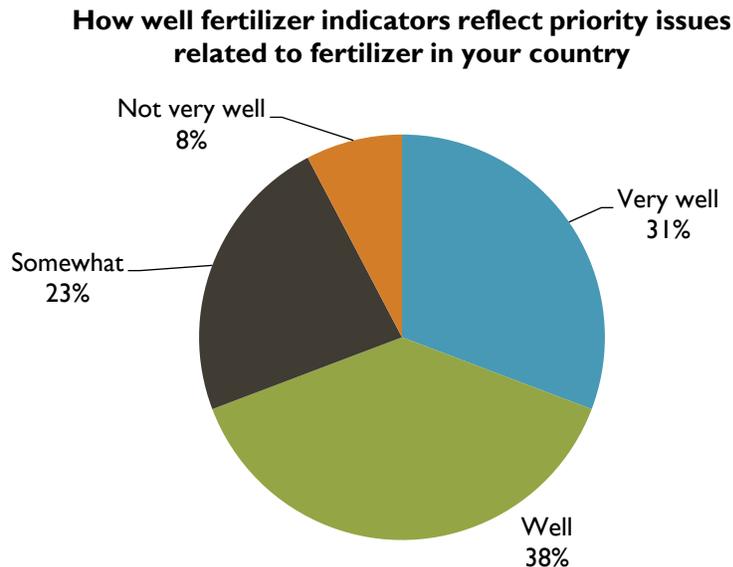


EBA Fertilizer

“EBA fertilizer indicators measure laws and regulations related to the registration, import, and quality control of fertilizer products. They address factors important to companies importing and selling fertilizer products, farmers using quality fertilizer products to increase their productivity, and governments pursuing regulations that ensure the quality of products and effectiveness of fertilizer markets.” Source: eba.worldbank.org

In the survey, the above description of what the EBA fertilizer indicators intend to measure was provided and respondents then asked to select how well they felt they reflected priority fertilizer issues in their country. The majority of respondents felt the fertilizer indicators as described aligned very well or ‘well’ (70%, 9 people) with priority fertilizer issues in their country. Of the remaining respondents, just under a quarter indicated they were somewhat aligned (23%, 3 people) with one person indicating not very well.

Graphic 7. Perceptions of EBA fertilizer indicators (N=13)



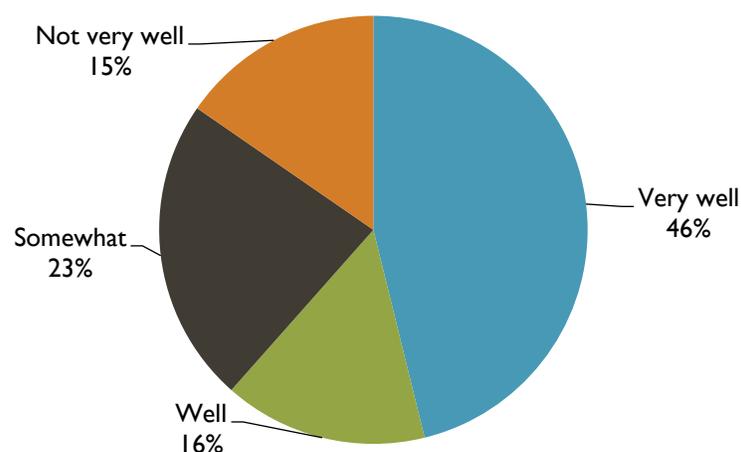
EBA Finance

“EBA finance indicators measure the quality of laws and regulations that promote access to financial services and support the development of agricultural enterprises.” This includes data associated with agent banking, e-money, warehouse receipts, secured transactions, microfinance institutions, and financial cooperatives. Source: eba.worldbank.org

In the survey, the above description of what the EBA finance indicators intend to measure was provided and respondents then asked to select how well they felt they reflected priority finance issues in their country. Sixty-one percent of respondents (8 people) indicated the finance indicators as described aligned very well or well with financial priority issues in their countries. There were 23 percent (3 people) that indicated the alignment to be somewhat well and 15 percent (2 people) that felt the indicators did not reflect priority issues in finance very well.

Graphic 8. Perceptions of EBA finance indicators (N=13)

How well finance indicators reflect priority issues related to finance in your country

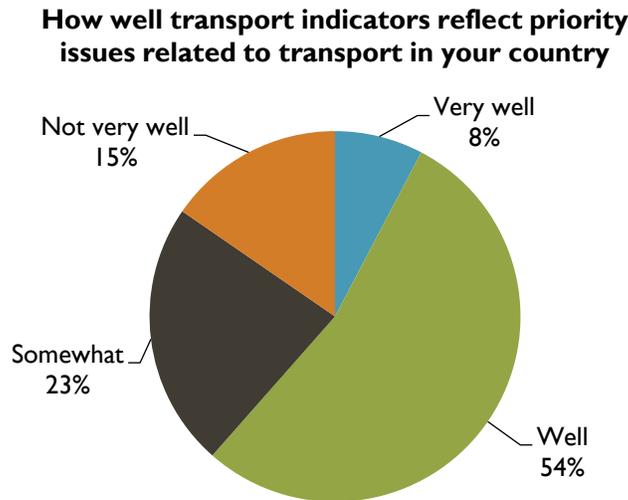


EBA Transport

“EBA transport indicators measure laws and regulations that affect the provision of commercial road transport services. The indicators address factors that could potentially benefit farmers and agribusiness through more competitive and better regulated services that enable the transport of agricultural products to the market.” This includes data on truck licenses and cross-border licenses for road transport. Source: eba.worldbank.org

In the survey, the above description of what the EBA transport indicators intend to measure was provided and respondents then asked to select how well they felt they reflected transport issues in their country. Sixty-two percent of respondents (8 people) felt the transport indicators reflected transport priority issues in their countries very well or well. Another 23 percent (3 people) felt they aligned somewhat well while 15 percent (2 people) felt they did not reflect them very well.

Graphic 9. Perceptions of EBA transport indicators (N=13)

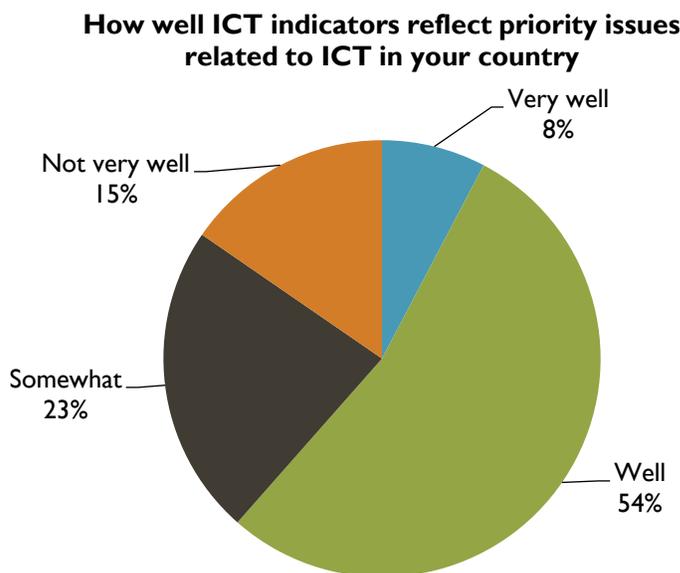


EBA ICT

“EBA ICT indicators measure laws, regulations, and policies that promote an enabling environment for the provision and use of ICT services, particularly in rural areas.” This includes data related to ICT operator licensing and the regulatory framework governing shared infrastructure and individual operations of mobile providers. Source: eba.worldbank.gov

In the survey, the above description of what the EBA ICT indicators intend to measure was provided and respondents then asked to select how well they felt they reflected priority ICT issues in their country. More than half of respondents (54%, 7 people) indicated they felt that the indicators as described reflected ICT priority issues well in their countries. Only one respondent felt that they aligned very well. Twenty-three percent of respondents (3 people) indicated they were somewhat well aligned and 15 percent (2 people) indicated they were not very well aligned to priority ICT issues.

Graphic 10. Perceptions of EBA ICT indicators (N=13)



Summary of perceptions by topic

The following table summarizes and shows in comparison how well (and not) people perceived the indicators in relation to issues related to those same topics. One way this might be useful is to offer another perspective to focus resources or use of data by topic. This also may suggest areas for improving the perceptions of the topical indicators, or alternatively identify areas where more attention may want to be paid as the methodology evolves. Markets, water, seed, and fertilizer are some of the top ranked topics according to challenges in country.

Table 3. Perceptions of how EBA topic indicators reflect priority issues related to that topic in country

	Very Well/Well	Somewhat Well	Not very well	Total
Markets	79%	14%	7%	14
Water	77%	15%	8%	13
Seed	72%	21%	7%	14
Fertilizer	70%	23%	7%	13
Transport	62%	23%	15%	13
ICT	62%	23%	15%	13
Machinery	38%	31%	31%	13

3.3 Likelihood of Using EBA Data

Respondents responded very positively when it came to potential ways they might use EBA data based on current knowledge. All respondents indicated they were very likely or likely to use EBA data for prioritization of constraints to improve the enabling environment for agriculture broadly, as well as for more specific agricultural topics. Additionally, all respondents felt they were likely or very likely to use it to inform engagement with host country governments and/or other actors on national agricultural strategy. Respondents were also seeing relevance, or expressing likelihood of potential use with Mission level monitoring and evaluation of their agriculture work (92% very likely/likely and 8% neutral). More than half of respondents (62%, 8 people) indicated they were very likely or likely to use it for project level M&E. However, compared to the other uses listed, respondents were more divided on this one (23% neutral and 15% unlikely/very unlikely). This suggests an area for more dialogue with Mission staff about their perspectives and perhaps further engagement and guidance about its utility in this way. These results more broadly point to areas where continued discussions with Mission staff could be useful to USAID/Washington and the World Bank. In particular, follow-up with Missions may be able to further tease out what kind of support, if any, might be useful to realize use of EBA data to achieve GFSS and Mission specific agricultural objectives.

Table 4. Likelihood of Using EBA Data (N=13)

	Likely/Very Likely	Neutral	Unlikely/Very Unlikely
Prioritization of constraints to improve the EE for ag.	100%	-	-
Identification of key constraints that need to be addressed within specific topics (ie. Seed, Fertilizer, etc.)	100%	-	-
Engagement with host country governments and/or other actors on national agricultural strategy	100%	-	-
Mission portfolio M&E for EE or policy work related to ag.	92%	8%	-
Project M&E for EE or policy work related to ag.	62%	23%	15%

3.4 Interest in Learning More About EBA Use in GFSS

Finally, the last section indicates Mission staff are interested in a number of methods for learning more about EBA and how it may be useful in supporting their agricultural work (and specifically GFSS). Overall, there was interest from all respondents in a webinar. Respondents also noted interest in the other formats as well, including the online training modules (83% interested/very interested and 17% maybe interested). Also, approximately two-thirds of respondents were also interested in the in-person training/workshops, written resources, and short videos.

Table 5. Preferred formats for learning more about EBA and its use in GFSS

	Interested /Very Interested	Maybe Interested	Not Interested	N
Webinar or other remote live event	100%	-	-	13
Online training module	83%	17%	-	13
In-person training or workshop	69%	31%	-	12
Written technical briefs or primers	69%	31%	-	13
Short videos	67%	33%	-	12

4. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Respondent feedback through this survey provides a useful reference point to inform ongoing internal GFSS and USAID planning as well as some USAID Mission user perspectives for the World Bank EBA team as continues to evolve the methodology for EBA and expand geographic coverage. These opinions should be triangulated through other means and serve as a launching point for further engagement and discussion. It reinforces the value and importance of continuous feedback and dialogue with Mission staff, and other users, to ground the USAID and World Bank efforts around the EBA tool.
- Direct field based engagement of Mission staff in the form of workshops and events by EEFS, the World Bank, and others were noted by several participants and suggest the efforts are worthwhile and useful to increasing engagement and shaping Mission interest and awareness of EBA.
- In terms of learning more about EBA in the context of GFSS moving forward, Mission staff preferences regarding formats suggest several lower-cost options (100 percent interest in webinars and 83 percent interested or very interested in online training modules) could be utilized to complement in-person engagement of Mission staff.
- Follow up with Missions regarding their feedback on building out supporting materials, workshops and/or online trainings or other resources to learn more specifically what Missions are thinking and/or any constraints they may be facing that may be preventing them from acting on or using EBA to the fullest.
- Results of the ranking of the EBA topics according to their relevance to key agricultural challenges in their country offers a number of potential areas where Mission staff are seeing alignment between the different topics and their agricultural priorities. Those that surfaced to the top could be logical topics to prioritize for future trainings, briefs, and/or inform discussions about using selected EBA indicators for project or portfolio monitoring (as opposed to the index as a whole). It is also potentially useful to the World Bank as they consider directions and priorities for their topical methodologies, including more recent additions (such as land) or existing ones like markets where there are a wide range of issues covered and directions are being explored about how to evolve that particular methodology.
- Respondent perceptions about how well they felt the scored EBA topic indicators (as summarized), reflected priority issues on that topic also offers some interesting insights for USAID

and the World Bank EBA team. What stands out the most is the lower rating of the machinery indicator where 38 percent noted it aligned very well/well; 31 percent somewhat well; and 31 percent not very well. On the higher end was markets with 79 percent very well/well. Other topics had between 62 and 77 percent noting very well/well. It suggests an area for improved messaging, and that further engagement and follow-up around the sub-indicators could be targeted to learn more about this variation. It is not surprising there is some variation, as with all global indices, the topics and indicators are defined at a global level. However, knowing that perceptions will vary can inform how country engagements are approached. Contextualizing and adapting messaging to the country level is key to promote uptake and use of relevant data.

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

ANNEX 1: ELECTRONIC SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Thank you for taking the time to share feedback related to the Enabling the Business of Agriculture (EBA) Index, a tool developed by the World Bank with support of several donors, including USAID, to shed light on key constraints in the "enabling environment" for agriculture. In referring to the "enabling environment" for agriculture, we are speaking about the laws and regulations, policies, institutions, and social and cultural norms that guide behavior in agricultural markets.

1) In which country or office do you currently work:*

- USAID/Asia Regional Mission
- USAID/Latin America & Caribbean Regional Mission
- USAID/East Africa Regional Mission
- USAID/Southern Africa Regional Mission
- USAID/West Africa Regional Mission
- USAID/Bangladesh
- USAID/Cambodia
- USAID/Ethiopia
- USAID/Ghana
- USAID/Guatemala
- USAID/Haiti
- USAID/Honduras
- USAID/Kenya
- USAID/Liberia
- USAID/Malawi
- USAID/Mali
- USAID/Mozambique
- USAID/Nepal
- USAID/Niger
- USAID/Nigeria
- USAID/Rwanda
- USAID/Senegal
- USAID/Tajikistan
- USAID/Tanzania
- USAID/Uganda
- USAID/Zambia

2) Prior to this survey, have you ever heard of or come across the Enabling the Business of Agriculture Index (EBA) in your work?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Engagement with EBA to date

3) Please select and/or share the ways you have interacted with EBA to date. Please check all that apply. If you have not heard of or encountered EBA yet, please select 'not applicable'.

- World Bank-delivered training session or workshop
- FTF-EEFS -delivered training session or workshop by either Nate Kline or Amy Chambers
- Market Systems Global Learning and Evidence Exchange workshop (Asia or Africa 2017)
- Host country government event, discussion, or meeting
- Implementing partner event, discussion, or meeting
- Private sector agribusiness partner event or discussion
- Technical resources and/or communications products (e.g. media, email, blog, report, brief)
- Other - Please specify: _____*
- Not applicable

Relevance of key EBA topics to agriculture constraints

EBA measures legal and regulatory barriers for businesses working in agriculture across **several key topic areas** including **seed, machinery, water, markets, fertilizer, finance, transport, ICT, and water**. Four additional topics, including **gender, land, livestock** and **environmental sustainability**, are still under development. Each topic is scored based on quantitative indicators. We would like to know to what extent these topics reflect priority issues in the agricultural sector in which you work.

4) Please order the following EBA topics from most relevant (top) to least relevant (bottom) in terms of key agricultural challenges faced in the country in which you currently work.

- _____ Seed
- _____ Machinery
- _____ Markets (e.g. producer organizers, plant protection, agricultural trade)
- _____ Water
- _____ Fertilizer
- _____ Finance
- _____ Transport
- _____ Information Communication Technology (ICT)
- _____ Land
- _____ Livestock

_____ Gender

_____ Environmental sustainability

Feedback on EBA indicator coverage: Seed

5) "EBA seed indicators measure laws and regulations that support and promote the development, evaluation and release of improved varieties, as well as seed quality control." This includes data on time, cost plant breeding, variety registration, and seed quality control. Source: eba.worldbank.org

Please rate how well the seed indicators described above reflect priority issues related to seed in your country.

- Very well
- Well
- Somewhat well
- Not very well
- Not at all well

Feedback on EBA indicator coverage: Machinery

6) "EBA machinery indicators measure obstacles facing dealers wishing to import tractors for sale. Besides meeting the requirements for import and registration, the indicators also measure the regulations related to standards and safety for operators of tractors." Source: eba.worldbank.org

Please rate how well the machinery indicators described above reflect priority issues related to agricultural machinery in your country.

- Very Well
- Well
- Somewhat
- Not very well
- Not at all

Feedback on EBA indicator coverage: Markets

7) "EBA market indicators measure regulatory obstacles agribusinesses face in producing, marketing and exporting agricultural products, as well as the strength of plant protection measures." This includes data related to plant protection, producer organizations, and the export of agricultural goods. Source: eba.worldbank.org

Please rate how well the market indicators described above reflect priority issues related to markets in your country.

- Very well
- Well
- Somewhat well
- Not very well
- Not at all

Feedback on EBA indicator coverage: Water

8) "EBA water indicators measure key elements within the legal and regulatory frameworks that impact farmers' access to sufficient quantities of water, at an adequate quality level and at the time and location needed for crop production." This includes data related to integrated water resources management and water use for irrigation. Source: eba.worldbank.org

Please rate how well the water indicators described above reflect priority issues related to water in your country.

- Very well
- Well
- Somewhat
- Not very well
- Not at all

Feedback on EBA indicators: Fertilizer

9) "EBA fertilizer indicators measure laws and regulations related to the registration, import, and quality control of fertilizer products. They address factors important to companies importing and selling fertilizer products, farmers using quality fertilizer products to increase their productivity, and governments pursuing regulations that ensure the quality of products and effectiveness of fertilizer markets." Source: eba.worldbank.org

Please rate how well the fertilizer indicators described above reflect priority issues related to fertilizer in your country.

- Very well
- Well
- Somewhat
- Not very well
- Not at all

Feedback on EBA indicator coverage: Finance

10) "EBA finance indicators measure the quality of laws and regulations that promote access to financial services and support the development of agricultural enterprises." This includes data associated with agent banking, e-money, warehouse receipts, secured transactions, microfinance institutions, and financial cooperatives. Source: eba.worldbank.org

Please rate how well the finance indicators described above reflect priority issues related to agricultural finance in your country.

- Very well
- Well
- Somewhat
- Not very well
- Not at all

Feedback on EBA indicator coverage: Transport

11) "EBA transport indicators measure laws and regulations that affect the provision of commercial road transport services. The indicators address factors that could potentially benefit farmers and agribusinesses through more competitive and better regulated services that enable the transport of agricultural products to the market." This includes data on truck licenses and cross-border licenses for road transport. Source: eba.worldbank.org

Please rate how well the transport indicators described above reflect priority issues related to transport in your country.

- Very well
- Well
- Somewhat
- Not very well
- Not at all

Feedback on EBA indicator coverage: Information Communication Technology (ICT)

12) "EBA ICT indicators measures laws, regulations and policies that promote an enabling environment for the provision and use of ICT services, particularly in rural areas." This includes data related to ICT operator licensing and the regulatory framework governing shared infrastructure and individual operations of mobile providers. Source: eba.worldbank.org

Please rate how well these ICT indicators reflect priority issues related to ICT in your country.

- Very well
- Well
- Somewhat
- Not very well
- Not at all

Uses for EBA in your work

13) Based on what you know now, how likely would you be to use EBA data for the following purposes?

	Very Likely	Likely	Neutral	Unlikely	Do not have enough info to respond
Project-level M&E for enabling environment or policy work related to agriculture	<input type="radio"/>				
Mission portfolio level M&E for enabling environment or policy work related to agriculture	<input type="radio"/>				
Prioritization of constraints to improve the enabling environment for agriculture (e.g. across topics)	<input type="radio"/>				
Identification of key constraints that need to be addressed within topic areas (e.g. seed, fertilizer)	<input type="radio"/>				

Engagement with host country government and/or other actors on national agriculture strategy	()	()	()	()	()
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Interest in learning more about EBA

I4) Please rate your interest in the following methods to learn more about EBA and how it may be used in support of the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS).

	Very Interested	Interested	Maybe Interested	Not Interested
In-person training or workshop	()	()	()	()
Webinar or other remote live event	()	()	()	()
Online training module available in a self-paced format	()	()	()	()
Written technical briefs or primers	()	()	()	()
Short videos	()	()	()	()

Final feedback

I5) Is there anything else we have not asked about that you would like to share related to EBA? Please describe. [Open ended]

I6) Please share any other tools or resources you have seen used or would like to see developed to support enabling environment reforms in the countries in which we work. [Open ended]