



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Policies,  
Institutions,  
and Markets

Led by IFPRI

# Plan of Work and Budget 2015

*Submitted to the CGIAR Consortium*

January 30, 2016



## Policies, Institutions, and Markets: POWB 2015

**Name of the CRP:** Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)

**Official start date of the CRP (as per its PIA):** January 1, 2012

### A. Major Planned Work in 2015 (2 pages/1000 words maximum)

Policies, Institutions, and Markets supports research to strengthen the policy and institutional foundations of a food secure future. Research under PIM supports enhanced technological innovation in agriculture and widespread adoption of new technologies, more efficient and sustainable use of resources through sound policies at national, regional, and global levels, efficiency and resilience of producers and consumers through trade and social protection, and sound institutional arrangements for management of natural resources.

In order to achieve greater focus and to ease reporting for the period 2015-2016, PIM is streamlining the program's structure by merging the former Flagships 1, 2 and 3, all pertaining to technology, into a single flagship, now Flagship 1.

The 2015 work plan may be adjusted to take into account the results of the ongoing evaluation of PIM.

**Figure 1: PIM's flagships and cross-cutting activities**



### Flagship 1 – Technological innovation and sustainable intensification

Global and regional foresight tools and methods (Cluster 1.1) will be further developed, resulting in improved crop models for potato, bean, and cassava; incorporation of nutritional outcomes; and enhanced inclusion of gender and NRM technologies. Collaboration with 12 CGIAR participating centers, other CRPs, national partners, and other leading global modeling groups (via AgMIP<sup>1</sup>) will continue. The team will release a new IMPACT web tool and organize the Annual Strategic Foresight Conference.

In Cluster 1.2 (Science policy and incentives for innovation), the Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS) will continue to assist national partners in Africa and Asia to establish regulatory frameworks for biotechnology. It will also undertake an activity to strengthen capacity within the CGIAR to assure that varieties developed by CGIAR and partners are released in compliance with national biosafety regulations.

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project

The Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) program will release data for newly covered countries, including in Asia, and study the effect of national R&D investments on agricultural performance.

In Cluster 1.3 (Technology adoption and sustainable intensification), work on advisory services (jointly with the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services) will focus on evaluation of extension practices and on their dissemination through GFRAS 'Good practices' notes. To enhance the ability of CGIAR to work in a systems framework (rather than through specific commodities or value chains), new models developed in 2014 to capture trade-offs in sustainable intensification will be calibrated and applied in Malawi and Vietnam. The geospatial information platform to support the African Agricultural Technology Platform will assist ASARECA and CORAF to monitor diffusion of technologies. PIM will also support the formation of a learning network on technology adoption, which will focus initially on review and improvement of research methods.

### **Flagship 2 – Agricultural growth and transformation at the national level**

Analysis of public expenditure (Cluster 2.1) in agriculture will continue, with the work leading to analyses of the impacts of public expenditure, strengthened national capacity in collecting and analyzing the expenditure data, and comparison of measurement methods among major international organizations.

In Cluster 2.2 on agricultural structural transformation, updating of Social Accounting Matrices (SAMs) and other databases (e.g., Arab Spatial) for quantitative evaluation of policy options in SSA, MENA and Asia will be among the key efforts. PIM will also provide support to IFPRI's analysis of policy options and capacity building through the Country Strategy Support Programs (CSSPs) in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, and Pakistan. Studies of agricultural transformation will be conducted in several African countries, and a special focus on youth employment will be initiated. Assessment of the circumstances under which agricultural productivity growth can lead to inclusive rural transformation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be undertaken in conjunction with key implementation partners.

### **Flagship 3 – Inclusive value chains and efficient trade**

Work on national, regional, and global trade policies (Cluster 3.1) will enhance the ability of low and middle income countries to participate effectively in global and regional discussions, and will assess implications of price volatility and options to manage it. In collaboration with OECD, FAO, World Bank, IADB, and others, research to measure policy distortions and incentives in food systems will continue, as will analytical support to global bioenergy policy discussions.

In Cluster 3.2 (Tools for assessing value chains), the PIM-led CGIAR value chains team will focus on improving analysis of gender dimensions within value chains and continue to enrich the content of the website <http://tools4valuechains.org/>. Regional hubs for value chain analysis and interventions will be established in Lima and Addis Ababa to strengthen the use of improved methods and tools by regional clients.

In Cluster 3.3 (Interventions to improve value chains), work on improved measurement of post-harvest losses initiated in 2014 will continue. The work on value chains will be linked to that on measuring distortions (cluster 3.1) to identify priorities for remediation of poorly functioning value chains and to measure value lost through policy distortions and institutional gaps.

### **Flagship 4 – Improved social protection for vulnerable populations**

Work on improved programs in target countries such as Bangladesh will continue, and new work will begin in West Africa. In addition, research will focus on long-term effects of safety nets on asset accumulation and poverty reduction (Cluster 4.1, Safety nets).

Work on Insurance for the poor (Cluster 4.2) will analyze a range of innovations to make insurance products for weather-related risks more attractive to the poor. The studies will be undertaken in India and Uruguay.



## Flagship 5 – Property rights regimes for management of natural resources and assets

Under Cluster 5.1 (Water and land policies), studies of impacts of tenure reforms will be conducted in three African countries. Work will be initiated to understand barriers to intergenerational transfer of land in Africa. Gender differences in water use will be examined, as well as the extent to which water technologies meet the needs of both women and men (in collaboration with WLE).

Work under the System-Wide Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI) Program (Cluster 5.2) will *inter alia* develop a framework on tenure security in common property and indicators and methods for measuring tenure security. These will contribute to the Global Land Tools Network and the International Land Coalition’s efforts to strengthen community property rights.

### Cross-cutting work: gender, partnerships, and capacity building

In addition to work on gender integrated into flagships described above, a special effort will be devoted to methods for collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data. Analysis will be undertaken to examine whether and to what degree sex-disaggregated data matter in answering key questions related to smallholder agriculture.

PIM has developed a template to capture and record the work with partners. These data will be analyzed to assess the evolution of PIM’s partnerships by type and to evaluate partner perspectives on relationships with PIM. PIM’s work on capacity building is integrated into the research clusters.

## B. Tables

The tables can be found **in the attached Excel file** (Tab 1: Table 1; Tab 2: Table 2; Tab 3: Table 3). Following instructions, the gender components of PIM are described separately in Table 2, although gender is fully integrated within each flagship and cluster. For the convenience of the reader, we added a Table 3 reflecting the total budgets: non gender (Table 1) + gender (Table 2).

For Windows 1 and 2 the amounts in these tables are based on the CGIAR 2015 Financing Plan figures communicated to PIM late November 2014. Additional W1-2 funding that may become available will be used to fund additional priority deliverables that have already been identified by PIM Management and that could not be included with the level of funding that is currently expected for the program.

### Note regarding Table 2.

To identify the extent to which gender is incorporated in each activity, we used the information provided by activity leaders in the activity proposals. In the proposal template we had requested that all activity leaders indicate the level of gender focus of each deliverable to be produced as part of the activity. The options included “none”, “some”, and “significant”. For the purpose of calculating budgets we assigned a coefficient of 0% to the deliverables in the “none” category, a coefficient of 30 or 50% to the deliverables in the “some” category, and a coefficient of 30, 50 or 100% to the deliverables in the “significant” category. We chose between 30 and 50 (“some”), and 30, 50 and 100 (“significant”) based on additional information included in the work plans. For example, if gender and/or women are not the primary focus of the deliverable, but the deliverable generates and/or analyzes sex-disaggregated data, we assigned 30%. If data are collected from and about both men and women and gender analysis is a key component of the deliverable, we assigned 50%. If gender and/or women are the primary focus of the deliverable, we assigned 100%. (We chose to work with 0, 30, 50 and 100% based on the draft Consortium guidelines about assigning gender percentages to activities.)

We calculated a gender coefficient for each research activity by taking the average of all gender coefficients across the activity deliverables. We then estimated the average gender coefficient for each cluster. We applied this percentage to each cluster budget in order to determine Table 2’s “gender

budgets.” Note that, due to lack of detailed information on many bilateral project deliverables, these percentages are based solely on information regarding W1 and W2 deliverables.

Cross-cutting activities on M&E, and partnerships and capacity building, as well as management, were assigned the average gender coefficient across all clusters (27.5%).