



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Policies,
Institutions,
and Markets

Led by IFPRI

Plan of Work and Budget 2016

Submitted to the CGIAR Consortium on January 30, 2016



Policies, Institutions, and Markets: POWB 2016

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 2016 (2 pages/1000 words maximum)

PIM's work program reflects continuity with 2015 and preparation for Phase 2. The latter includes new topics suggested by the ISPC (political economy, seed systems, gender platform), deepened collaboration with external partners (Michigan State University, Cornell University, Wageningen University, University of Pretoria), and increased focus on countries of CGIAR collaboration.

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 improved, with focus on livestock, fish, and land. Bioersivity will focus on improved integration of banana in the modeling efforts. The new version of the IMPACT model results will be made available online. The team will develop scenarios to inform CGIAR prioritization, provide analytical support for the Science Agenda for African Agriculture, and issue a joint report with CCAFS on socioeconomic drivers, climate change and agriculture in 2050.

In Cluster 1.2 (Science policy and incentives for innovation), the Program for Biosafety Systems will assist national partners in Africa and Asia to establish regulatory frameworks for biotechnology. It will also advance the activity started in 2015 to strengthen CGIAR capacity to assure that varieties developed by CGIAR are released in compliance with biosafety regulations. The Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators program will produce a synthesis paper on R&D investment in Africa to inform the Science Agenda. In response to ISPC's advice, work on seed policies will be initiated. Discussions with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa to coordinate work on seed systems are under way.

In conformity with recommendations from the PIM Science and Policy Advisory Panel and ISPC, Cluster 1.3 (Technology adoption and sustainable intensification) will be scaled down. The work on monitoring the geospatial diffusion of agricultural technologies will be co-funded with the Virtual Information Platform project. Synthesis outputs will be produced on innovations in rural advisory services and tradeoffs in sustainable intensification.

Flagship 2 – Agricultural growth and transformation at the national level

Work on public expenditure (Cluster 2.1) in agriculture will continue, focused on cost-effectiveness of agricultural investments in Mozambique and Tanzania, impacts of agricultural public expenditures in Africa, strengthened national capacity in collecting and analyzing expenditure data, and comparison of measurement methods among international organizations.

In Cluster 2.2 on agricultural structural transformation, Social Accounting Matrices will be updated for Ghana, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Nigeria, and a new multi-agency collaborative effort for users of SAMs will be launched. PIM will provide support to IFPRI's analysis of policy options and capacity building through Country Strategy Support Programs in Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, and Nigeria. Studies of agricultural transformation will be conducted in Uganda, Ghana, and Tanzania, and joint work on structural transformation in Africa will be developed with the STAARS program at Cornell University. A book on youth employment in Africa will be produced. Collaborative research with MSU and Sokoine University will start on land ownership dynamics' implications for agricultural transformation.

Research on the political economy of policy change will start with an activity on political economy of agricultural R&D spending decisions, complementary to the work of ASTI and the partnership with FARA on the Science Agenda.

Flagship 3 – Inclusive value chains and efficient trade

Work on trade policies (Cluster 3.1) to inform participation of developing countries in global and regional discussions will continue, as well as work on price volatility. In collaboration with OECD, FAO, World Bank, IADB, and others, the measurement of policy distortions and incentives in food systems will be advanced, which will facilitate prioritization of remedial measures by national counterparts. Analytical support to global bioenergy policy discussions will continue.

In Cluster 3.2 (Tools for assessing value chains), the PIM-led CGIAR value chains team will finalize the tools for gender analysis of value chains tested in 2015, and further operationalize the regional hubs to bolster use of improved methods and tools by regional clients. The partnership with Wageningen University will be enhanced.

In Cluster 3.3 (Interventions to improve value chains), work on measurement of post-harvest losses will inform the IFPRI- and FAO-led G20 Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste. Other research will explore solutions to failures in credit markets, ways to improve information flows, and innovations in contract farming.

Flagship 4 – Improved social protection for vulnerable populations

Under Cluster 4.1 (Social protection), the focus will be on improved social protection programs in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. Attention will be paid to impacts of safety net programs on agricultural productivity, asset accumulation and nutrition, with a focus on gender. Resilience, particularly the longer term impact of humanitarian assistance during emergencies (Mali), will be addressed.

Work on insurance (Cluster 4.2) will be pursued in India and Uruguay, with continued emphasis on weather-based insurance together with CCAFS. Lessons from research on insurance during Phase 1 will be summarized.

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

CIFOR will join PIM and contribute to Cluster 5.1 (Water and land policies) with a review of property regimes and environmental outcomes in forests and fisheries. PIM will produce publications on gender dimensions of water technologies in Africa. ICRISAT will publish papers from a symposium on adoption of water and energy efficient technologies in Asia.

The work on governance of natural resources (Cluster 5.2 Collective action and property rights) will be scaled up, with new funding for work towards facilitating shared governance of common pool genetic resources led by Bioversity and the “Collaborative resilience” initiative led by Worldfish.

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

In addition to work on gender integrated into flagships, PIM’s strategic gender research focuses on improving methods of collecting and analyzing sex-disaggregated data. Working with the World Bank and the International Rescue Committee, PIM’s gender team is improving knowledge of best practices for measuring control over assets, agency, and time use. PIM will also assess new methods of measuring cooperation between spouses to enhance understanding of gender gaps in productivity and test interventions to enhance women’s engagement in and benefits from commercial agriculture. Building on work conducted in 2015, we will assess how gendered migration patterns in Asia and Africa may influence future agricultural productivity. PIM will develop plans for the Phase 2 gender platform.

In 2016 PIM will develop updated strategies for gender, partnerships, and capacity strengthening.

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 add 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 2016 Financing Plan approved by the Fund Council on December 11, 2015.

Note regarding Table 2.

To identify the extent to which gender is incorporated in each activity, we use the information provided by activity leaders in the activity proposals. In our proposal template we request activity leaders to indicate the level of gender focus of each deliverable to be produced as part of the activity. The options include “none”, “some”, and “significant”. For the purpose of calculating budgets we assign 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 choose 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 assign 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 work with 0, 30, 50 and 100% based on the draft Consortium guidelines about assigning gender percentages to activities.)

We calculate a gender coefficient for each research activity by taking the average of all gender coefficients across the activity deliverables. We then estimate the average gender coefficient for each cluster. We apply 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 and generalized to include the bilaterally funded portions.

Cross-cutting activities on M&E, and partnerships and capacity building, as well as management, are assigned the average gender coefficient across all clusters (22%).