

# LESSONS FROM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA

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International Food Policy Research Institute  
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# Outline of the presentation

- Importance of policy system capacity
- Myanmar – multi-stakeholder capacity
- Bangladesh – Food Planning and Monitoring Unit –  
Agricultural Policy Support Unit
- Nepal - Trade Policy Capacity
- ReSAKSS – Asia – sharing experience at the regional  
and global level
- Key Lessons



# Capacity Development of the Policy System

- Parliamentarians and policy advisors
- Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Planning and Finance
- Intentional Development Partners /Agencies
- Farmer Groups, Associations, Working Groups
- Local Universities/ International partners
- Research Education and Extension and Extension Systems
- Program implementation and Local Communities

# Myanmar

## Strengthening Policy System

### LIFT Partnerships

- Land core groups
- Food Security groups
- Nutrition groups
- Input dealer groups
- Food processing groups
- Climate change groups



# Strengthening Civil Society Organization

## Food Security Working Groups

- Series of courses in Policy process and policy analysis
- Reach out to 150 Food Security related NGOs throughout the country
- Leadership was weak but could be part of the larger system

# Strengthening local policy research think tank

- CESD - Myanmar Development Research Institute
- Continuous presence
- Capacity for data collection through agricultural surveys
- Capacity for data analysis for policy insights
- Capacity for policy communications in the local languages
- Long term effort is needed
- Demand for evidence based policy making is still low
- Government capacity for translating research results – low
- Coordination of agriculture and nutrition sector limited



# Strengthening Policy Analysis Unit

## Agricultural Policy Unit in MOALI



### Agricultural Policy Course – Thematic Issues, Policy Process, and Conceptual Analysis Session 1

Theingi Myint (Yezin Agriculture), Thanda Kyi (MOALI),  
Suresh Babu (IFPRI), Duncan Boughton (MSU)  
November 4-10, 2017 | Naypyidaw



### Agricultural Policy Course – Thematic Issues, Policy Process, and Conceptual Analysis Session 2

Theingi Myint (Yezin Agriculture), Thanda Kyi (MOALI),  
Suresh Babu (IFPRI), Duncan Boughton (MSU)  
March 26-30, 2018 | Naypyidaw







OP



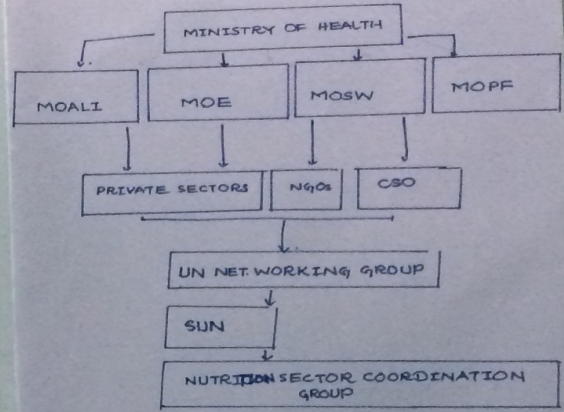


NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2011 ~ 2031)

- (1) NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (NSPAW, 2013, 2022)
- (2) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION (2011-)
- (3) MYANMAR NATIONAL ACCESS PLAN FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (2015) RESPONSE TO ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE
- (4) AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (DRAFT, 2017)
- (5) MULTISECTORAL COSTED NUTRITION ACTION PLAN (2018)
- (6) MYANMAR MARINE LAW & FISHERIES LAW (1990)
- (7) AMENDMENT TO THE MYANMAR FISHERIES LAW (1998)
- (8) FRESH WATER FISHERIES LAW AND AQUACULTURE LAW
- (9) NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY (2016)
- (10) NATIONAL LAND LAW (2012)
- (11) FARM LAND LAW (2012)
- (12) SEED LAW (2011)
- (13) NATIONAL SEED POLICY (2013)
- (14)

GROUP I.

MYANMAR ORGANIZATION FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION.



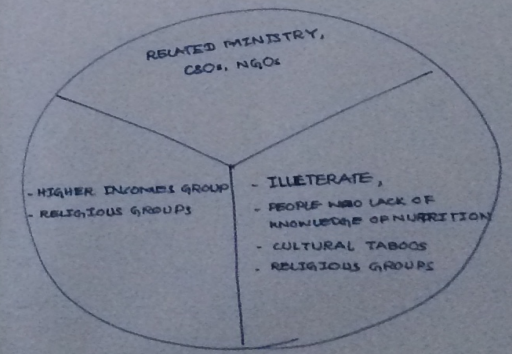
Group - I

FOOD & Nutrition

GROUP I. FOOD AND NUTRITION POLICY

AGENDA POLICY MAKING STAGE	KEY PLAYERS & ACTORS (GOVS, NGOs, INGOs, PRIVATE SECTORS, CSOs, PARLIAMENTARIANS)
AGENDA SETTING	MOALI, MOH, FDA, MOC, DOT, MOPF, MOSW, MOE, DACU, NUTRITION SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP
DESIGN	II (SAME AS AGENDA SETTING)
ADOPTION	- STATES AND REGIONAL BODIES, DISTRICTS & TOWNSHIPS, - SAME AS AGENDA SETTING, - PARLIAMENTARIANS
IMPLEMENTATION	(SAME AS AGENDA SETTING & ADOPTION)
EVALUATION & REFORM	REFLECTED IN ACTION PLAN, STRATEGY & MONITORING PROCESS

Group I



Group (1)

CAPACITY	STRENGTHENING	PRIORITY
INDIVIDUAL LEVEL	INFO OF NUTRITION SPECIFIC NUTRI-SENSITIVE	
INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL	BETTER UNDERSTANDING, MULTISECTORAL ELEMENT OF NUTRITION AND AGRI. & HEALTH	
POLICY LEVEL	<u>INTERSECTORAL</u> MULTISECTORAL COORDINATION, MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION.	

GROUP I



# Soil & WATER

Ex. 2

Policy Making Stage	Key Players & Actors
Agenda Setting	MOALI (IWUMD, DOP, DOP) Farmers, Development Partners (ADB, WB, etc...)
Design	MOALI (IWUMD, DOP)
Adoption Implementation	MOALI (IWUMD, DOP) GD, Water User Groups (farmers) with funding from government (national, state/regional and provincial presidential funds) and donors (ADB, WB, JICA)
Evaluation	MOALI (DOP, DOP, IWUMD) MPs, state/regional governments, WUGs, farmers and international/bilateral donors
Adoption	MOALI, MOPF, MP, MPs, Farmers

Ex. 5

Capacity Strengthening Priorities		
Preas	Themes	Trainings
Individual Level	Awareness raising on water management	Farmers
Institutional Level	Water Management	IWUMD field officers, WUGs
	Program/project management Disaster risk management	IWUMD IWUMD field officers WUGs
Policy Level	Program/Project M&E, Institutional development	IWUMD, DOP, DOP, WUGs
	Technical (canal/water distribution systems operation and maintenance, GIS screening)	IWUMD field officers
	Accountability, leadership and book-keeping skill	WUGs
Policy Level	Policy Analysis, planning and M&E	MOALI, DOP, IWUMD, DOP
	Legal Framework Strategic plan, action plan	IWUMD MOALI, IWUMD

## Group III Soil/Water Irrigation Policy

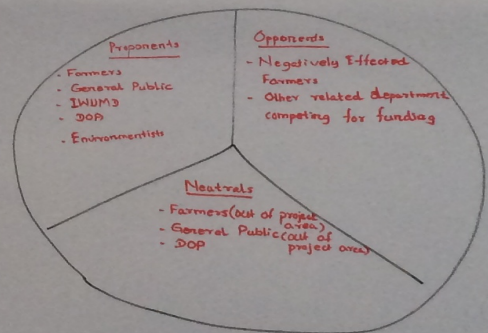
### Chronologies (Ex. 1)

Year	Policy Instrument / Legislation
1885	Rangoon Water Works Act
1898	Burma Municipal Act
1906 but amended by the Burma Act, 1914, 1924, 1928 and 1934	Burma Canal Act
1906 but amended by the Burma Act, 1923, and 1931	Burma Embankment Act
1922	The City of Rangoon Municipal Act
1945	Burma Irrigation Manual
1982, revised 1987	Water and Embankment Tax Law
2014	National Water Policy
2017	The 2017 Water Tax and Embankment Tax Law
2017	Embankment Act
2017	Irrigation Act

\* To guide the water irrigation policy, Myanmar needs an Integrated Water Resources Management Policy within the framework of the 2014 National Water Policy and new legislations concerned.

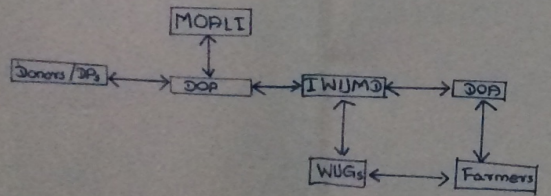
### Opinion of Players

### GROUP - III

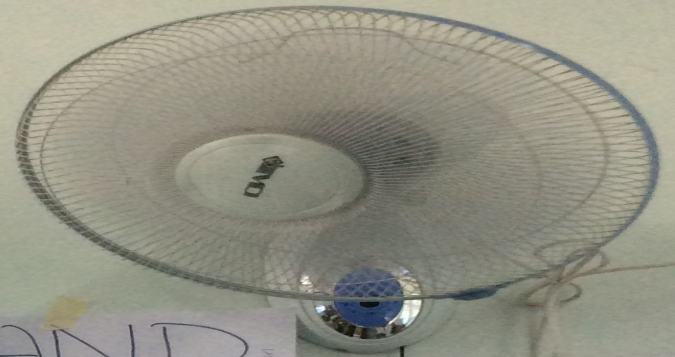


Ex. 3

### Institutional Architecture







LAND

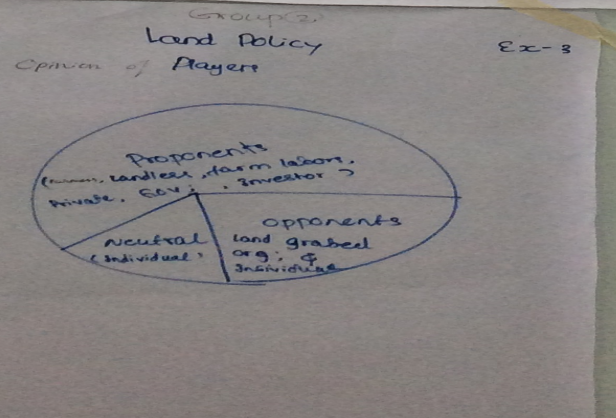
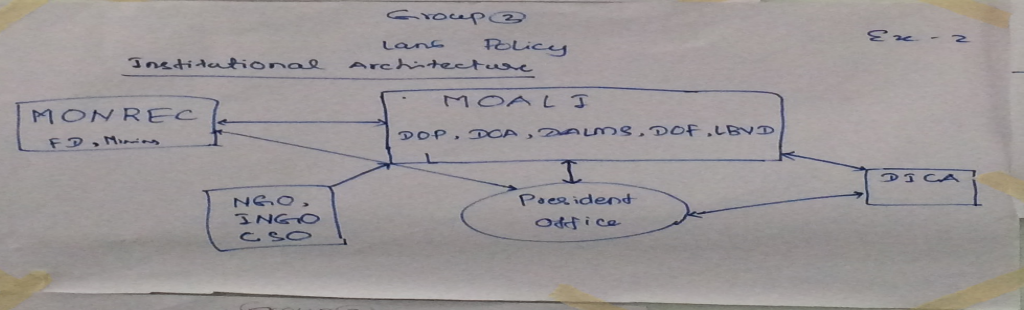
Group 2, Ex 1  
Land Policy  
Actors player as policy making process

Policy making stage	Key players and actors
Agenda setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- landless, farm labours</li> <li>- MOALI: Minister, regions</li> <li>- States</li> <li>- VFV lands, land consolidation, reconfiguration</li> <li>- waste land</li> <li>- less diversification, research</li> <li>- land disputes and conflicts</li> <li>- land tenure rights, more productivity</li> <li>- low initial economic costs (by donors)</li> </ul>
Design	
Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high payments</li> <li>- claimed more of land committee</li> <li>- prohibition limiting - panglong 2</li> </ul>
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requisite budget - donors</li> <li>- knowledge of needs rather than wants</li> <li>- there</li> <li>- <u>customary land tenure rights</u></li> </ul>
Evaluation and reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- research, media reports</li> <li>- new president, parties and ministries of agriculture</li> </ul>

- Group 2  
Land Policy  
Ex-5
- Policy Chronology
- ~~The~~ 2012 Foreign Investment law - 2012
  - Farm land law - 2012
  - VFV land law - 2012
  - Special Economic zone law - 2014
  - National land use Policy - 2016
  - Fishery Policy
  - Seed Policy
  - Crop Policy

Group 2  
and Policy  
Ex -

Capacity	Strengthening	Priorities
Area	Themes	Training
Individual level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- knowledge on land tenure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Federal</li> <li>- Provincial</li> <li>- CSO</li> </ul>
Institutional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- land administration service</li> <li>- land use certificate</li> <li>- Policy</li> <li>- information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gov</li> <li>- State</li> <li>- INGOs</li> <li>- CSOs</li> </ul>
Policy level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legal issues</li> <li>- Law</li> <li>- Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision</li> </ul>









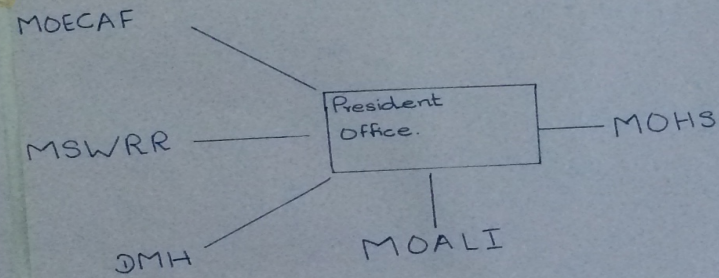
# CLIMATE CHANGE

## Exercise - 1

### Policy Chronology

Year	What Happened
2012	Flooding in Sagaing Region
2011	Heavy Rain and Flooding in Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Mon and Rakhine States/Regions
2015	Flooding and landslides in Dry zone.
1992	Forestry Law
1995	Myanmar Forest Policy

## Exercise (3) Institutional Architecture



## Ex. 5

Capacity	Strengthening	Priority
Individual Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCI-awareness training</li> <li>Natural disaster preparedness</li> <li>Reduce lossing</li> </ul>
Institutional Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental conservation</li> <li>Reduce immission of CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>Reduce deforestation</li> </ul>
Policy Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate smart Agriculture.</li> <li>Carbon market</li> </ul>

## Climate Change Policy Group (6)

Policy Making Stage	Key Players and Actors
Agenda Setting	MOECAP, MSWRR, DMH, MOALI, MOHS
Design	YAU, DAR, FRI, UoF, UVS,
Adoption	Parliament, Public and Private Industries, Farmers, Urban citizens
Implementation	MOECAP, MSWRR, DMH, MOALI, MOHS, NGO, INGO
Evaluation and Reform	Government organisations, Third-party Org.,

## Exercise (4)

### Proponents

1. People-awareness of climate change impact

### Opponents

1. Logging, Industry, Mining, Charcoal producer,

### Neutral

1. People - who don't understand the impact of climate change



# SEED

## GROUP-5 Seed Policy Chronologies, Myanmar

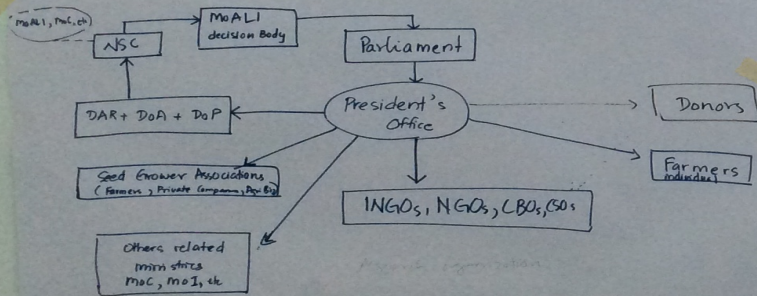
1) Plant Pest Quarantine Law (1993)	- to prevent movement of pests & diseases from imported seed and seedling
National Seed Committee (2009)	- to set registration (certificates)
2) The Seed Law (Revised 2011/2015)	- to stipulate rules governing seed breeding, registration, production & quality control
3) Farm Land Law (2012)	- to control over land use rights and decision making (Allow farmers) eg. contract farming seed multiplication & other businesses
4) Law on Bio Safety (Drafted)	- to manage safety of seed & plant parts
5) Plant Varietal Protection Law (Drafted)	- to promote plant variety protection with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plant - to protect Breeder Right
Amended policy (2015)	

- Ex. 1
- MOALI related dept
  - PP, DOA
  - Farmers
  - Seed Division, DOA
  - DAR, Farmers, UFRIC
  - SLRD, DoP, YAU
  - Private companies (agribusiness, seeds companies)
  - Farmers
  - Ministers, Council, PMs (L/R)
  - President, VP
  - CBOs, NGOs, INGOs
  - Research Organism
  - Dev. Partners
  - Donors

## Group-5 Seed Policy Exercise 2

Policy making stages	Key Players and Actors
Agenda Setting	National Seed Committee, DAR, DOA (seed division), FA
Design	Researchers, Policy Analysts, DOA, Private Companies, FA DAR, YAU, DOP, MOPF
Adoption	MOALI, Parliament, Researchers, YAU, DAR, Private, FA DOP
Implementation	DAR, DOA, seed producers, Private companies, FA (Farmers)
Evaluation and Reform	National seed committee, DOP, YAU, DAR, DOA, FA

## Group-5 Seed Policy Ex. 3. Institutional Architecture



## Proponents

- NSC
- MOALI (YAU, DAR, DOP, DOA etc.)
- Seed Producers / Farmer Asso.
- Private companies (seed)

## Opponents

- Very few opponents with Royalty fee for breeders. (Seed Grower Association) Small scale.
- ~~Some farmers~~
- Neutral.
- Some farmers

## EX5 > Capacity Strengthening Priorities

Area	Themes	Training
1. Individual level	- to fulfill the quality seed demands	- qualified seed prod. - awareness
2. Institutional level	- Rights to breeders - Advantages to become UPON member	
3. Policy level	- to increase farm income - to maintain traditional varieties of MM	



# Strengthening Decentralized Capacity for Planning and Prioritization

## Mandalay State



### Roles of Regional Government in Policy Process

**Suresh Babu and Duncan Boughton**  
IFPRI and MSU

**Mandalay Workshop on Agricultural Policy**  
Great Wall Hotel, Mandalay, Myanmar  
November 8-9, 2016



# Bangladesh

1988 – Steve Haggblade – Review the Capacity Investments

- Long term Country engagement
- Continued funding
- Transfer of analytical skills
- Building infrastructure for data collection
- Linking analytical capacity in the think tanks and universities to Ministry policy making
- Agricultural Policy Support Unit – recent efforts – still very behind
- Continuous investment pays off





# Nepal

## Strengthening policy system

- Contract farming analysis
- Agricultural policy analysis
- Strengthening local Agricultural Economic association
- Trade policy analysis and negotiation skills









# ReSAKSS – Asia

## Agriculture and Rural Transformation in Asia



# Key Lessons

- Understanding policy process and assessing the policy capacity gaps
- Sustained funding helps - FPMU in Bangladesh
- Strengthening the networks and linkages - multiple objectives, control of resources, power relations
- International collaboration and quality of research and analysis
- Creating demand for policy research and analysis target policy makers



# Key Lessons

- Long-term commitment to policy analysis capacity and building trust with policy makers
- University based, think tanks, ministry-based policy units are all important and play complementary roles
- Sharing experiences and lessons at the regional and international levels (ReSAKSS-Asia)