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INNOVATION LAB FOR
FOOD SECURITY POLICY RESEARCH,
CAPACITY, AND INFLUENCE (PRCI)

Critical review and analysis of successful policies adopted in different countries (for example, India, Bangladesh, and others)- lessons for Nepal

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Outline

- Policy review of food and agricultural Policies
- Application to Myanmar country case study
- Application to India Case study
- Discussions

India Food Security Act - Outline

- Policy Process Models
- Policy making model: Kaleidoscope model
- Policy Process in India
- National Food Security Act
- Advocacy coalition in policy making?
- Conclusions

Models of policy making

- Multiple Stream Approach (MSA) Kingdown (1984)
- Classical linear model (Nakamura 1987)
- Policy learning and diffusion model (Berry and berry1992)
- Policy entrepreneurship model (Court and Young 2003).
- Stone (2002) and Omano (2004) developed an interactive policy process model which recognizes that there are multiple policy choices and stakeholders.
- Advocacy coalition framework (Sabatier and Jenkins - Smith 1993).
- Rational Choice model (Ostrom 2011).

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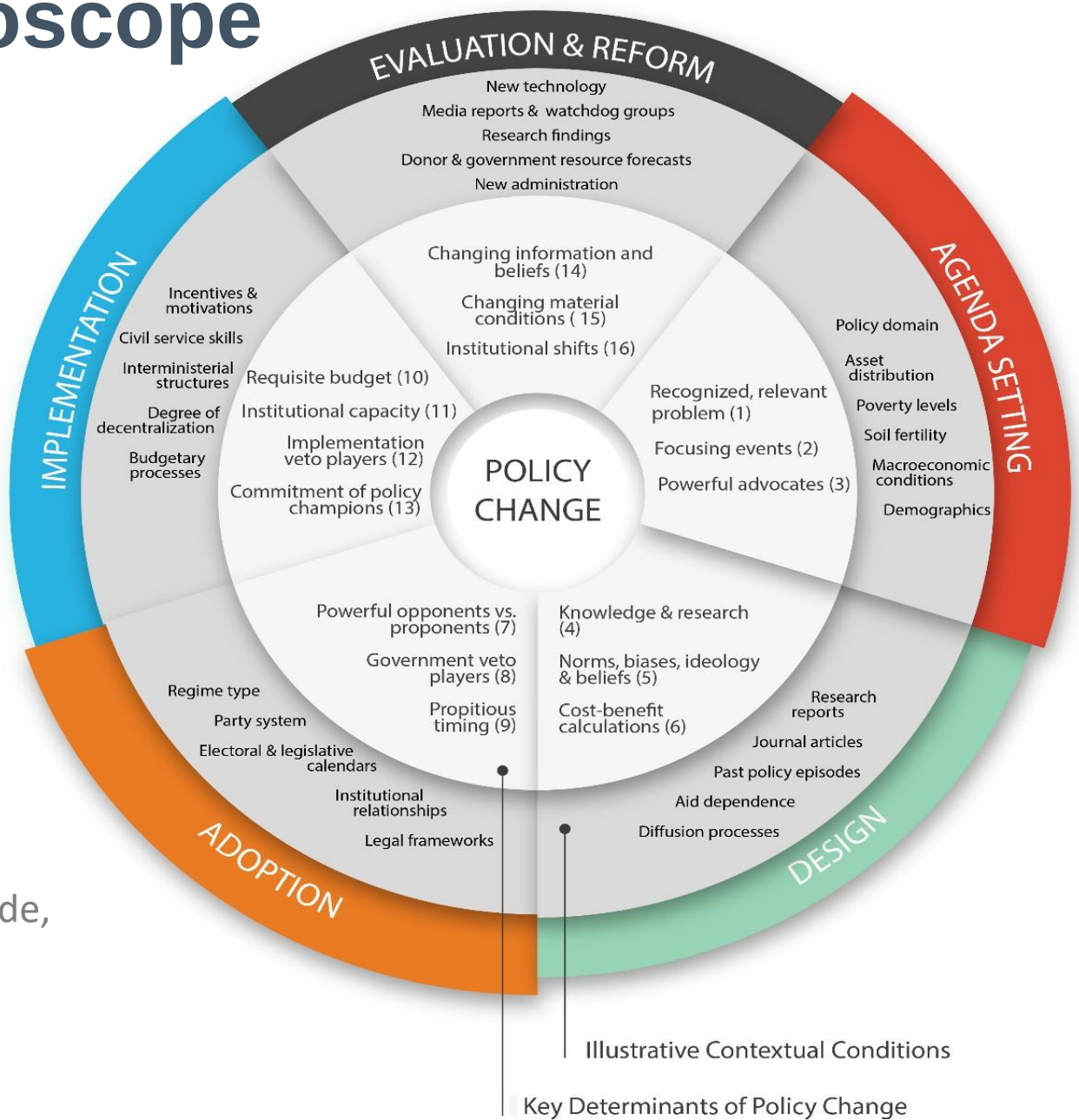
Kaleidoscope model

- Based on the review of existing approaches
- Takes into account the policy change process in the development policy contexts in developing countries
- What are the key drivers of change in several policy process contexts
- What conditions allow policy change to happen?

The Kaleidoscope Model

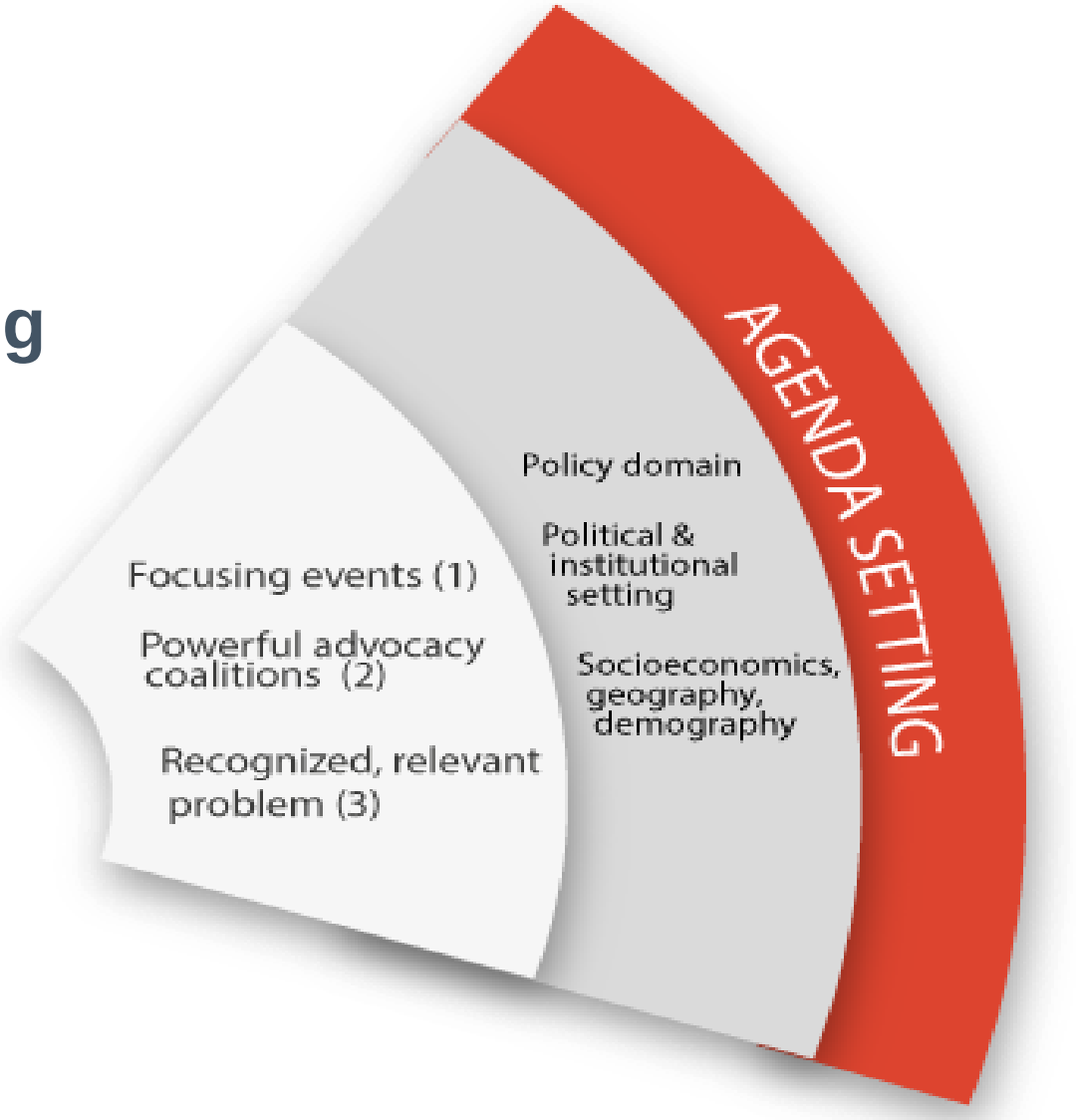
- 5 stages and 16 Hypotheses

- Source: Resnick, Haggblade, Babu, Hendriks, and Mather (2017).



The Kaleidoscope Model: Agenda Setting

Focusing Event; Powerful advocates; Recognized, relevant problem



The Kaleidoscope Model: Design

Knowledge, research and ideas; Norms, ideology, beliefs, Cost-benefit, risk calculations

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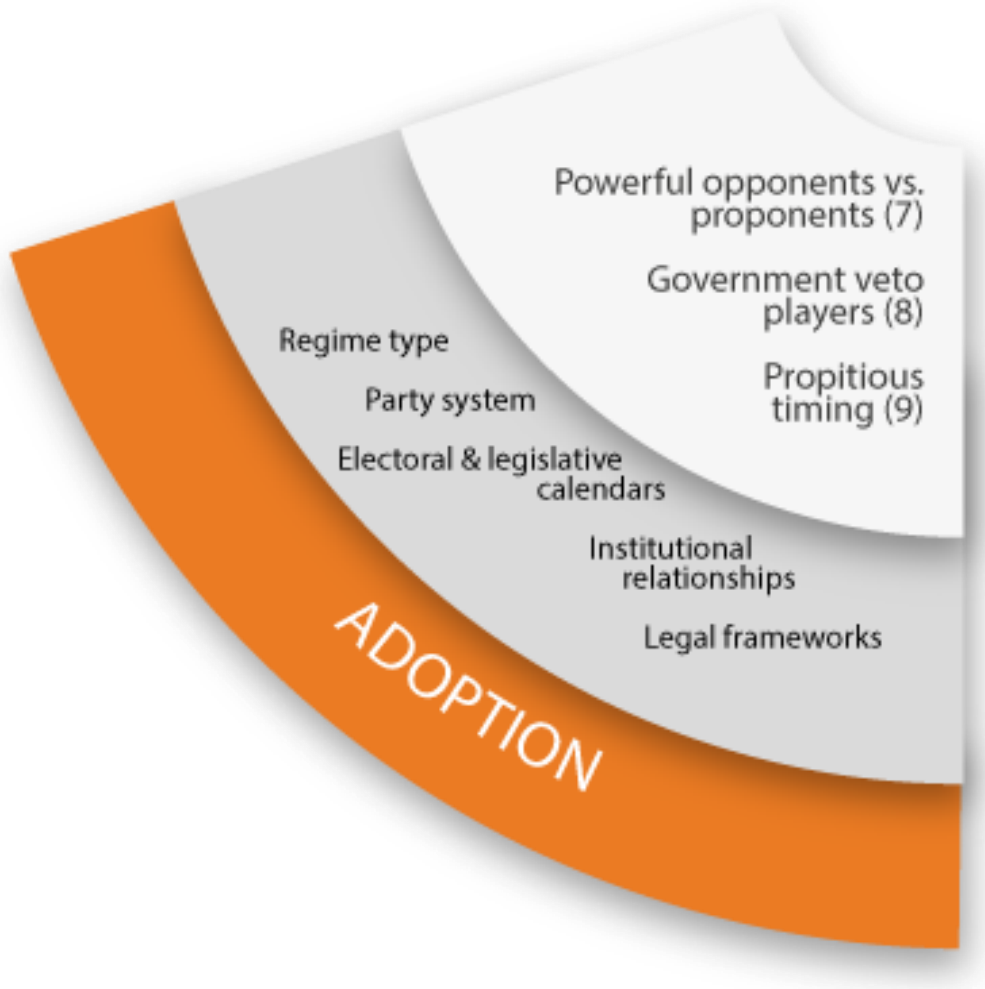
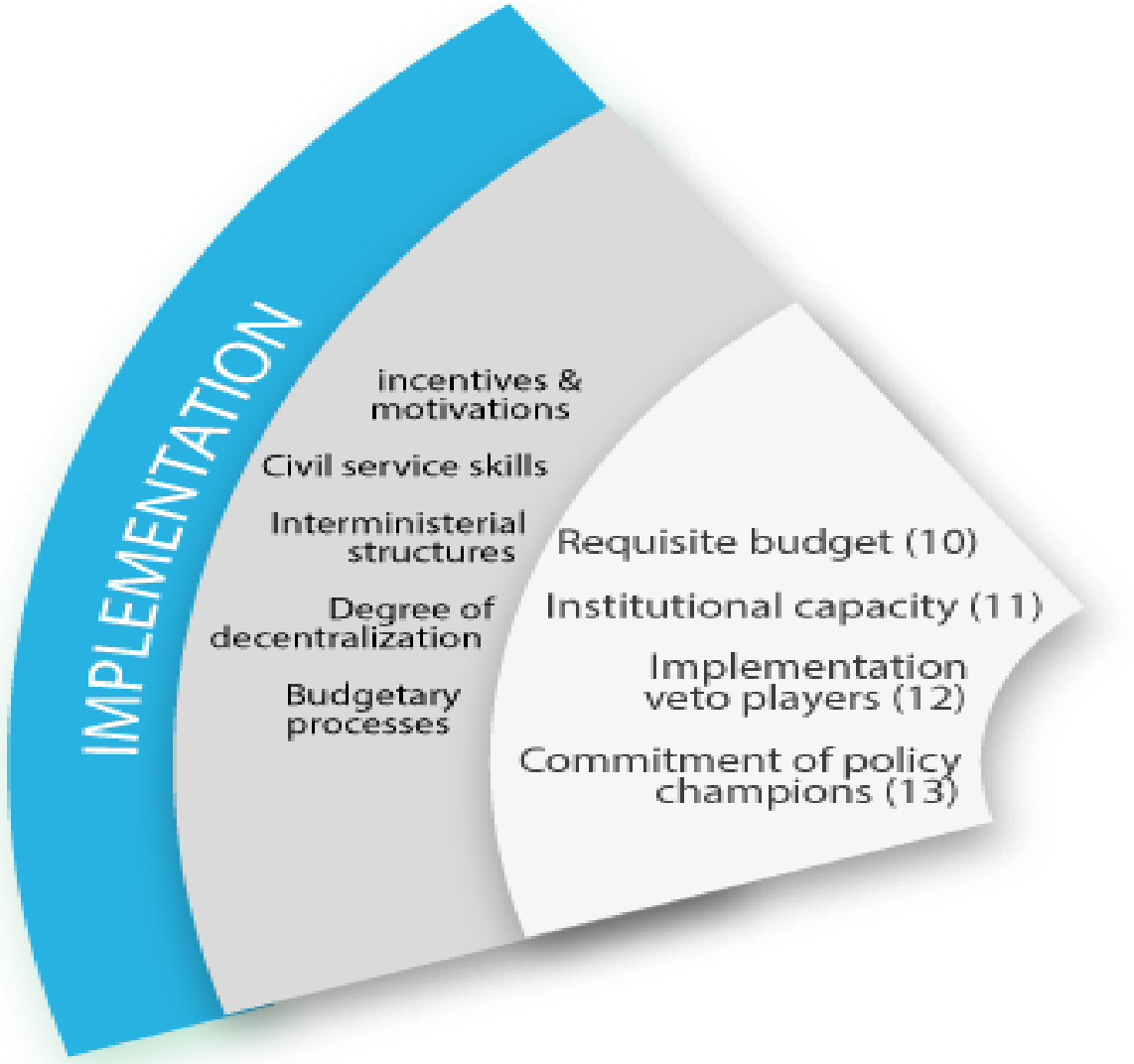
The Kaleidoscope Model: Adoption

Powerful opponents, proponents; government Veto players; propitious timing



The Kaleidoscope Model: Implementation

Requisite budget; institutional capacity; implementing stage veto; policy commitment



The Kaleidoscope Model: Evaluation and Reforms

Changing information and belief; changing material conditions; Institutional changes

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Political economy and policy making process in India

- Democracy
- Debate and dialogue
- Evidence based policy debate
- Leading and Misleading
- Political motivation- winning elections
- Fiscal Decentralization
- State – Center relationships
- Resource sharing
- Freedom of press – open debate

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Food and Agriculture policies in India

Instruments	Application	Objective	Issues
Input Subsidies	➢ Price based instruments on fertilizer, electricity and irrigation	➢ Reducing farmers' production costs.	➢ Encourages overuse of inputs. ➢ High burden on government's expenditure
Domestic market Price Support	➢ Extension use of minimum support price for 25 products actions as floor price	➢ Functioning as price floors for procurement ➢ coverage too extension;	➢ Incurs variable fiscal costs
Public Procurement and National Stock Holding	➢ Secure food grains from producers at minimum support price	➢ Maintaining buffer norm and supporting the public distribution system	➢ High cost due to mistiming in stock buildup
Trade Policy	➢ High import tariffs; export restrictions; implicit export subsidies for disposing stock	➢ Insulating domestic market	➢ Export restriction damaging producer incentives during world price spikes
Consumer Support	➢ Mainly public distribution of grains through subsidies central issue prices	➢ Physical distribution of subsidized grains to the poor ➢ issue with leakage and waste	➢ Ineffective in targeting and delivery ➢ Increase in cost of the program after expansion in NSFA

Source: Adopted from Yu et al. (2015)

National Food Security Act

- December 2011 – Introduced as a bill in the parliament
- Nothing happens for one and half year
- Then election dynamics kicks off – political momentum
- On 5 July 2013 - becomes a Presidential Ordinance
- On 12 September 2013 – becomes a law.

Major criticisms during policy process

- A senior politician of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) described the bill as “vote security” for the ruling coalition government, rather than food security.
- Another criticism condemned it as it had been clearly brought in for elections.
- The Union Budget 2015–16 makes drastic reductions
- in budget allocation for major national social programmes in the country on the argument that greater devolution of tax revenues to the states, as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission has been agreed to by the union government.

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India - Major Policy Changes

- Wheat procurement doubled in 2008/09 to 22.7 million Mt. Large quantities of rice and wheat released from
- stocks.

- Wheat exports banned (Feb. 2007);

- Exports of common rice banned (Oct. 2007), but no effect on existing contracts

- Zero import duty on selected food items

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Institutional architecture in India

- Prime Minister’s office
- Cabinet and opposition
- National Development Council
- Ministry of Food
- Ministry of Agriculture
- State Ministries of Food and Agriculture
- Parliamentary committees on food and agriculture
- Research Think Tanks; Indian Council for Agriculture Research
- State Universities
- Private sector
- Farmers and rural households
- NGOs
- Consumers / vulnerable groups

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Two major policy ideologies in India

- Socialistic leaning
- Protect the poor
- Private sector is already subsidized heavily – why not the poor?
- NFSA does not cost much additionally
- Amartya Sen?

- Market orientation
- Promote efficiency
- Reduce wastage
- Leakage and costs high
- Reinvest the saving form food subsidies to infrastructure
- Jagdish Bagwati?

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Policy Chronology

Date	Actors	Actions	Triggering events
1947	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution, Government of India, State governments	Establishment of Public Distribution System	Bengal famines in 1940s
1965	Government of India	Establishment of Food Corporations India to implement National Food Policy	
1967/68 to 1977/78	Farmers, government,	Green Revolution	Dramatic Increase in population
1992	Government of India	Public distribution system revamped in tribal, arid, hill and remote areas	
1997	Government of India	Targeted public distribution system implemented	
2000		Antyodaya Anna Yojana – Scheme launched to target the poorest of the poor	
2001	People's Union for civil Liberties Rajasthan	right to food petition filed against the Indian government.	increasing death rate due to hunger and drought
November, 2001	Supreme court	Interim order directing all state governments to introduce cooked mid-day meals in primary schools.	public interest litigation
2007	Indian National Congress (political party)	campaign promise to introduce food security act	Central government elections
2011	Indian National Congress (political party)	National Food Security Bill Introduced in Lok Sabha	To fulfill a campaign, promise
July, 2013	Parliament	Bill made a Presidential Ordnance	Upcoming government elections
November, 2013	Parliament	Establishment of National Food Security Act	Upcoming government elections

Source: Author's compilation

India - Factors affecting Food Policy Making

- Coalition government – both populist and pressure factors
- Social welfare Vs market orientation
- Right to Food – Food security Bill
- Strong role of media – parliamentarians raising issues
- Role of think tanks – government funded – not open – but consulted (NCAER, NIAP)
- Central – State linkages – state level decisions influence food security more than national policy making (2 cents per kg of rice)
- Already existing safety nets – was quickly strengthened

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Conclusions

- Context of policy change
- Actors and players
- Relative strength, collective strength, Linkages and coalition
- Balance on the perspective
- Generation and use of evidence
- Organizational and institutional factors matter
- Increasing mutual accountability

Policy Stages

Kaleidoscope hypothesis	Policy action: National Food Security Act
1. Agenda setting	
• Powerful advocates	+
• Focusing event	+
• Recognized, relevant problem	+
2. Design	
• Pressing vs chosen problem	-
• Ideas and beliefs	+
• Cost-benefit calculations	+
• International design spillovers	
3. Adoption	
• Propitious timing	+
• Veto players	+
• Relative power: proponents vs opponents	+
4. Implementation	
• Institutional capacity	+
• Requisite budgetary allocations	+
• Commitment of policy champions	+
5. Evaluation, Reform	
• Changing conditions	-
• Changing information or beliefs	-
• Resource availability relative to cost	-
Legend + Significant positive impact of this variable on policy outcomes - Significant negative impact of this variable on policy process	
Source: Field interviews and available literature	

Lessons from the Case study

- Crisis vs. non-crisis policy process-Crisis as an opportunity for long-term strategy development
- Political institutions and policy consultations
- The policy process as collective action
- Formation of stronger coalitions
- Involvement in long-term policy dialogues with increased legitimacy
- Role and independence of research organizations in the policy process
- Strengthening the capacity of actors and players in the policy process
- Role of monitoring systems

MYANMAR

Food System Approach to Nutrition – What progress at the National and sub national levels?

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Look at Myanmar Approach

- Food System Approach to Nutrition
- Actions taken by Myanmar
  - Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS)
  - Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN)
- How nutrition sensitive is ADS?
- Gaps in ADS
- What does Myanmar's food system need
- Lessons

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Actions taken by Myanmar - Two Broad Strategies

- Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS)
- Multisectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN)

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Agriculture Development Strategy: Approaches

- Improved linkages between agriculture and agri-food sector
- Coordination for improved policy-making and implementation
- Integrated and effective MOALI structure
- Improve M&E
- Regional planning

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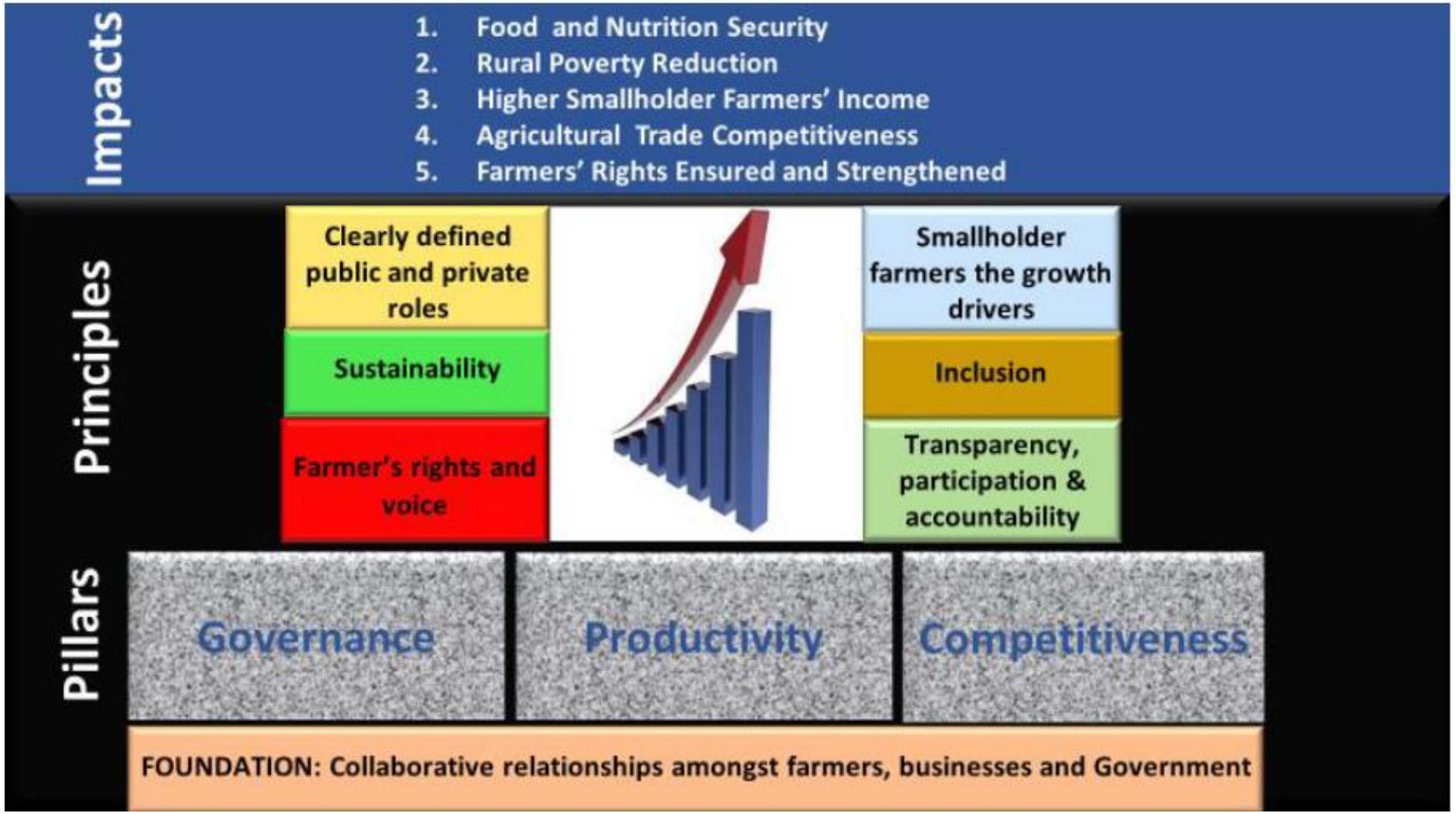
Agriculture Development Strategy: Strategic Framework (from MOALI presentation)



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Agriculture Development Strategy: Pillars

Governance

- Effective and integrated planning
- Improved organizational and individual capacity
- Timely and effective M&E process for increased accountability
- MOALI restructure

Productivity

- Improved agriculture research system
- Effective agriculture extension
- Mechanization
- Sustainable Farming
- Resilience

Competitiveness

- Improved business environment, information, and investment
- Protected intellectual property rights
- Export growth
- Improved rural infrastructure
- Enhanced food quality and safety
- Improved access to financial services

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Agriculture Development Strategy: Principles

- Clear role of private and public sector
- Increase in smallholder farmer's rights (land, food, information, and implementation) since they are drivers of growth
- Food and Nutrition Security
- Inclusion of all farming communities
- Transparency, accountability, and participation
- Environmental and social sustainability

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Agriculture Development Strategy: Impacts

- Increased food and nutrition security
- Decrease in rural poverty
- Increased farmer incomes
- Increase agricultural competitiveness
- Strengthened farmer's rights

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Multisectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition: Objectives

- Main goal is to reduce all forms of malnutrition in mothers, children, and adolescent girls.
- Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination.
- Improve understanding of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific approaches and techniques
- Improve the effectiveness of social interventions targeted towards mothers, children, adolescents girls.

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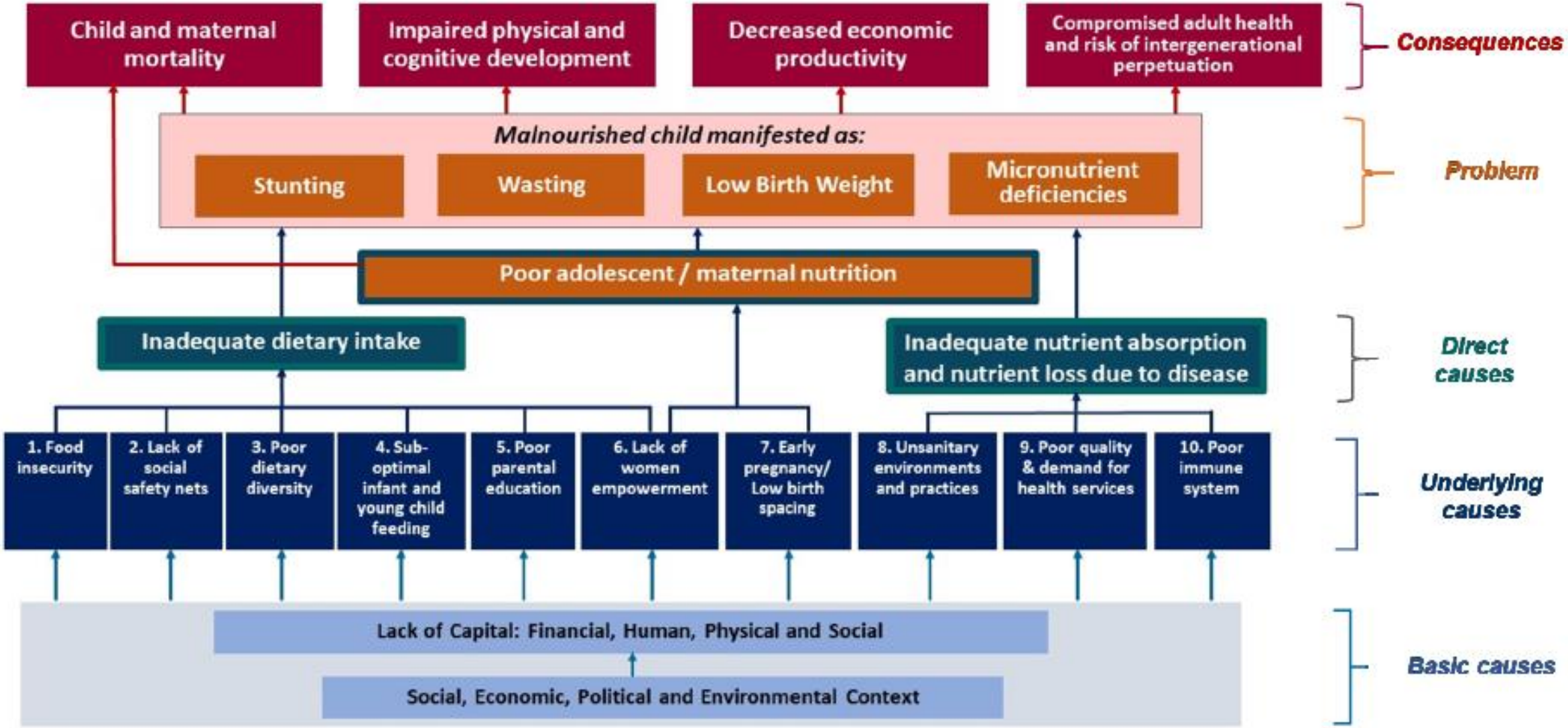
Conceptual Framework Adopted by the MS-NPAN (reproduced for MS-NPAN document)



Direct and indirect causes of Malnutrition

- **Inadequate Dietary Intake**

- Food insecurity
- Lack of social safety nets
- Poor dietary diversity
- Suboptimal infant and child feeding
- Poor parental education

- **Poor adolescent and maternal nutrition**

- Lack of Women Empowerment; Early pregnancy and low birth spacing

- **Inadequate nutrient absorption and Nutrient loss due to diseases**

- Unsanitary conditions; poor health services and demand; poor immune system

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Key Indicators and Targets of the MS-NPAN

1. Reduced prevalence of stunting among children (0-59) months
2. Reduced wasting among children (0-59 months)
3. Reduced low birthweight
4. Reduced anemia among women of reproductive age
5. Reduced anemia among children < age of 5
6. Maintain iodine concentration of women of reproductive age

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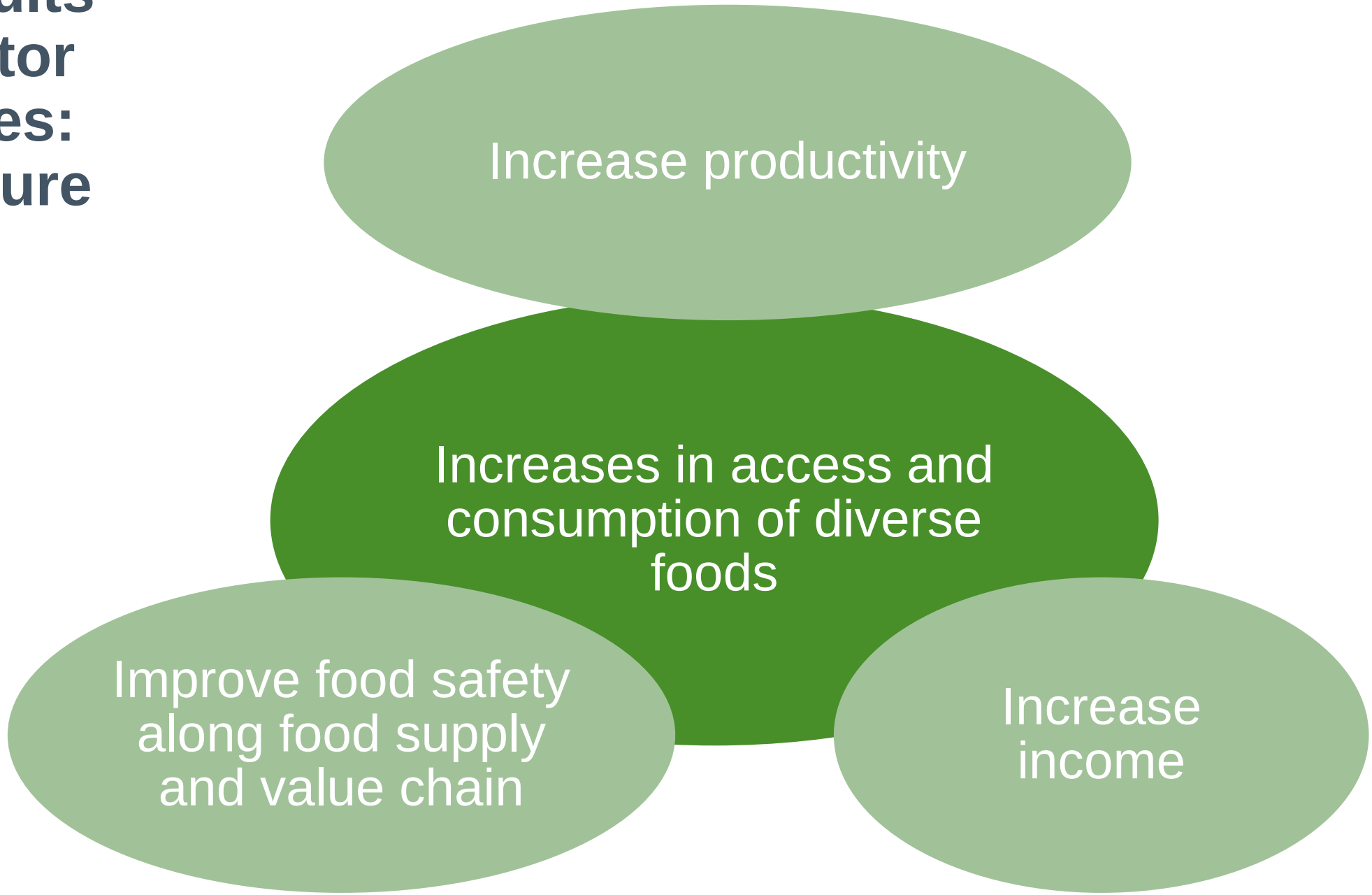
Key results and sector outcomes: Agriculture



Where do we Stand in Myanmar?

Diagnostic Review

- Review of policies and regulation related to Myanmar's food systems.
- Analysis of the extent to which each policy promotes nutrition.
- Identify gaps in the current policy and steps needed to reach the ideal nutrition sensitivity.
- These gaps will help form an investment plan which is compatible with the current situation in Myanmar.
- Comparative analysis between different polices.

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Pillar 1: Improved Governance			
Effective integrated planning based on participatory processes both at the union and at the state/region level.	• Integrating existing plans of different departments.	• Data outcomes of existing programs and policies focusing on nutrition.	• Lack of nutrition integration in existing plans/programs different departments. • Limited to no incorporating non-agriculture criteria such as health and nutrition into decision making.
Improved capacity for policy formulation and analysis	• Review exiting nutrition policies/ programs. • Commission policy studies • Conduct regular independent policy reviews	• Increased understanding of agriculture nutrition linkages. • Policy studies focusing on agriculture nutrition linkages. • Independent review of policies related to nutrition.	• Lack of understanding of agriculture nutrition linkages.

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Timely and Effective Monitoring and Evaluation processes	• Strengthening capacity of M&E units at the union	• Implementation plan involves monitoring and evaluation of the nutritional outcomes.	• No standardize procedure to collect data in a reliable and timely data.
Sound statistical systems for evidence based decisions	• Conduct Agriculture, Livestock and Fishers Census. • Improve current system of collection of ag statistics using ICT • Conduct annual surveys on key issues identified by policy division.	• Collect data beyond production. • Include nutrition status of household in the census. • Include nutrition status/outcomes in annual survey.	• No standardize procedure to collect data in a reliable and timely manner. • No clear procedure to collect household level data focusing on nutrition status.
Strong farmer and industry **associations** and federations	• Promote the formation of farmer associations and their federations to empower farmers in marketing and resource use as well as engagement on government policy and regulatory issues. • Conduct annual meetings of MOALI with farmer organizations at the state/region and union level.	• Include nutrition discussion in annual meeting of MOALI and farmer organizations.	• Lack in communication focusing on nutrition outcomes between government, farmer associate private sector.

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Strengthened farmers' **land rights** and enhanced capacity of institutions involved in agricultural land.	• Remove restrictions that condition securing tenure through land titling over land held by smallholders. • Securing the holding and use of agricultural land of smallholders once these have been titled.	• Document and register land rights of smallholders, families and communities, by land use certification or otherwise (especially for community land rights) which, under current legislation, does not qualify for such registration	• Creating an environment of free crop choice for farmers so that they can respond to market dynamics and different shocks; • Easing the strict land use conditions of titled land holdings such as meeting certain quota for rice production, continuous use of land with prohibition of fallowing, limited time to put new land under production for smallholders as compared to commercial land holdings.
MOALI capacity for ADS coordination and implementation enhanced and guided by MOALI professional expertise and democratically appointed, gender equitable civil society representatives.	• Establish coordination unit for implementing ADS under DOP.	• Improved understanding of agriculture nutrition linkages of staff working in the new coordination unit.	• Limited to no understanding of agriculture nutrition linkages among MOALI staff.

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Improved **food and nutrition security of most disadvantaged** groups	• Design targeted food and nutrition security programs. • Implement targeted food and nutrition security programs. • Coordinate with ongoing food and nutrition security and multi-sector initiatives on nutrition and poverty alleviation	• Identify measures such as food for work programs, food or input vouchers, income support etc. • Identify target groups such as women headed households, landless households, ethnic people in remote areas for which food and nutrition security could be applied.	• Rice is given major emphasis for right reason. • Explore other food processed foods – milk for example, to enhance their micronutrient content. • Improve coordination and promote multisector initiatives on nutrition and poverty alleviation.
MOALI restructured to better integrate existing units and become more responsive to farmers, enterprises, and civil society.	• Evaluate alternative options for MOALI restructuring	• Improved understanding of agriculture nutrition linkages throughout MOALI.	• Lack of understanding of ag nutrition linkages at different levels.

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Pillar 2: Productivity			
Improved **agriculture research system** for crop, livestock, and fisheries	• Establish National Agricultural Research Council (NARC) to coordinate and provide overall guidance to research on crops, livestock, and fisheries and establishment of Myanmar Academy of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries services to carry out NARC policy affairs. • Develop Research Master Plan to establish research priorities and research programs.	• Research activities contribute to increasing the productivity of the nutrient rich crops in addition to staple crops. • Include nutrition in research priorities and the link between crops, livestock, fishers and nutrition outcomes.	• Budget allocation needs to be monitored among the crops, livestock, and fisheries research. • Specific emphasis on nutrient rich commodities could be made as policy focus using nutritional objective.

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Transformed public-private agricultural extension system delivering improved products (crop, livestock, fisheries) and technology for adoption and adaptation, better linked to agriculture research.	• Review extension system and formulate national extension policy and strategy, encompassing the functional mandate of MOALI (crops, livestock, fisheries, cooperatives, and rural and community development), • Develop, document and regularly up-date extension procedures • Identify priorities for extension work and make extension plans	• Include the impact of agriculture on nutrition in the extension policy and strategy. • Analyze the impact of current extension programs on nutritional status of households receiving extension services.	• Lack of communication between research and extension staff. • Lack of nutrition content in higher education for courses.

Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Develop (or revive) effective **education and training** to build "human capital" in the agricultural and food sector responding to the evolving needs of farmers and the private sector in rural areas.	• The current Yezin Agriculture Universities upgraded into one consolidated university with colleges for agriculture, livestock and fisheries with both undergraduate and graduate degrees. • Three-year diploma curriculums of State Agricultural Institutes (SAI) in all states and regions upgraded to provide training on all key sectorial disciplines, including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, farm machinery, food technology, farm management, agribusiness and marketing.	• Include nutrition content in agriculture courses.	• Strengthen policy, institutional, and human capacity for nutrition and gender sensitive agriculture interventions, • Emphasis on nutritional goals and outcomes is needed. • Ensure that training curriculum reaches at all levels and covers critical value chains and agro-ecological regions.

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
More efficient and sustainable **irrigation and water use** systems			• Incorporate WASH considerations in the sectoral policies.
Increased use of improved **crop production inputs** and technologies by crop growers			• Increase understanding about the quality and quantity of inputs need to be used.
Increased application of appropriate **mechanisation** in the agricultural value chain			• Increased use of mechanization can prevent post-harvest loss and decrease loss of nutrient content in food produced.

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Sustainable Farming, Good Agricultural Practices (**GAP**), Good Veterinary Husbandry Practices (**GVAHP**) are established and adopted		Nutrition education and its contents - limited knowledge	• Nutrition preservation through the value and supply chains. • Gross lack of nutrition and home science capacity in agriculture sector. • Ensure that training curriculum reaches at all levels and covers critical value chains and agro-ecological regions.
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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Resilience of Farmers to Climate Change and Disasters improved	• Conduct research on stress tolerant varieties and breeds of crops, livestock and fish	• Food safety of stress tolerant varieties	• Diversify food consumed. • Understanding the importance of balanced diet among consumers and increased prepared to maintain nutrition security during emergency.

Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Pillar 3: Competitiveness			
Improved **business environment, information and investment** along the agri-food supply chain.			• Extension and farm home assistants helping to develop new forms and combinations of nutrient rich foods. • Some efforts to develop new recipes; limited capacity at all levels for promoting dietary diversity and consumption of nutrient rich foods. • Nutrition preservation through the value and supply chains
Protected **intellectual property rights** for the agricultural and food sector.			
Reliable quality system that helps farmers and food processors get higher prices for higher quality goods, incentivizing quality upgrading developed.			

Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Pillar 3: Competitiveness			
Enhanced framework for gender-equitable and participatory **planning and implementation of rural development programmes** institutionalized.		• Clear definition of resource ownership, control, and use by female headed households.	• Ensure legislation related to ownership of land and water resources; relate the motivation form the nutritional point of view
Rural infrastructure improves smallholder agriculture efficiency and profitability.			

Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Pillar 3: Competitiveness			
Increased competitiveness and stakeholder participation in agricultural value chains engaged with prioritized commodities			• Training related to local food processing, food preservation and utilization; women cooperatives for value addition; ensuring income from SMEs spent on nutrition. • Ensure the curriculum of the training involves use of income form SMEs to promote women empowerment and in nutrition enhancement of women and children • High recognition for women's role in food exists and policy documents reflect this.
Enhanced food quality and safety	• System, institutional and human capacity for food safety and quality control form nutritional perspective	• Include verifying quality control for nutrition contents, in the case of fortified foods.	Ensure that the regulatory system is in place and quality control mechanism is implemented throughout the value chain to meet the nutrition goals. Investment needed in developing protocols and capacity at all levels

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Outcomes	Current plans / Evidence needed	Analytical and data needs to effectively implement ADS	Gaps
Pillar 3: Competitiveness			
Improved access to a range of financial services for farmers and agribusiness enterprises		• Clear linkage to nutritional outcome.	• The implementation strategy needs to recognize the link between the microfinance and nutrition outcomes
Trade facilitated agri-food and agricultural products export growth.		• Correctly identified policy focus; but check if aligned with emerging trade policy issues and challenges • Limited alignment of trade and marketing policies to meet the nutrition objectives of the population	• Increased dialogue and coordination with the Ministry of Commerce will help in implementation.

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Things missing in ADS and MS-NPAN – example 1

TRADE IN PULSES: POLICY OPTIONS

- ADS does not anticipate such policy uncertainties
- India's ban on pulse imports
- Myanmar has surplus pigeon peas but high source of protein
- Behavior change + consumer education
- Processing of pigeon peas for nutrition

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Things missing in ADS and MS-NPAN – example 2

LAND USE POLICY

- Crop diversification for household nutrition
- Land allocated for rice cultivation can not be taken away for other crops
- Regional and State Laws could be changed on pilot basis
- Experiment – evaluate benefits - scale-up
- What crops suited for dietary diversity?
- What agroecological conditions needs to be met?
- How to harness new crops for the balanced diet and nutritional benefits?

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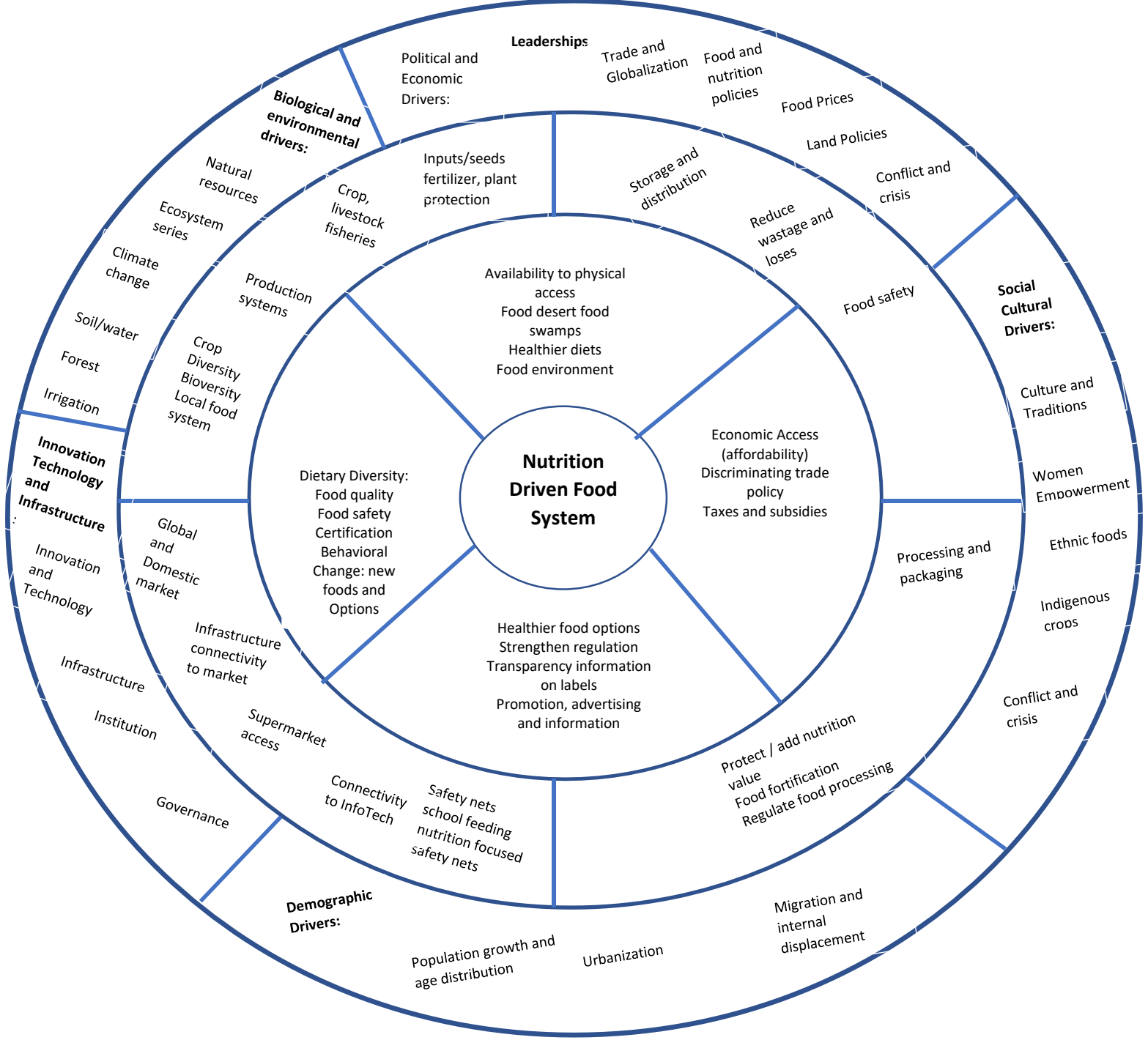
Food System Approach to Nutrition: Diagnostic framework



What Myanmar food system needs?

1. Improved coordination
   - Champions at higher levels.
   - Limited knowledge, interest, and commitment among staff.
   - Weak coordination at the sub-national level.

What Myanmar food system needs?

1. Zone specific strategies
   - Zone specific strategies/investment plans for three main agro-ecological zones in the country? (Delta Zone, Dry Zone, and Hilly Areas)?
   - What steps need to taken to achieve ADS outcomes in each zone?

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Quick overview

- Strengthening policy, programmatic, and monitoring capacity at the state level
- Present a perspective of a manager of the international implementing agency
- Emphasis on the implementation arrangements
- A review of what works and doesn’t work
- Highlight the benefits of such capacity and its outputs

Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Policy and Programming

- State level institutional capacity
- Why such capacity is crucial to everyday implementation of programs
- Anticipating and facing emerging challenge sin agriculture
- Translating national policies in the state level implementation strategies
- Effective use of local capacity to support decision making
- Learning from action research for refining program implementation
- Several country / state examples

Bangladesh

- Ministry of Food played major role in food security
- Ministry of Agriculture for increasing production and productivity
- Food policies achieved their goals but agriculture stayed behind
- Institutional capacity was not built to guide decision makers
- Agricultural Policy Support Unit in MOA
- Effectively organize the existing capacity to become dynamic analysts
- Regular skill update while developing the
- Working closely with the district officials for addressing the emerging problems

Myanmar

- Myanmar coming out of Military rule
- Central planning approach to problem solving and budget allocation
- Evidence based policy making and programming missing
- Policy and programming capacity missing
- Worked with Permanent Secretary to develop Agricultural policy unit
- Training young upcoming policy analysts to guide decision making
- Set up a data monitoring system for projects implemented
- Tracking and following up on various projects and analytical advice to modify the implementation process.

Implications for Policy and programing support in Nepal

- A mapping of the policies and programs and regulations will help as a start
- Policy and strategy are important agricultural transformation
- Institutional development and analysis infrastructure development
- Systematic development of policy analysis skills in the ministry
- Technical, business and social skills needs to be combined
- Develop a systematic way for tracking progress using data dash boards
- Multi-stakeholder initiatives for policy consultation and implementation
- Agricultural policy unit in the MOA will help – build the capacity