



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) programme

Phase III 2022-2027

6 April 2022



In a nutshell



MAFAP is a policy support initiative at FAO that partners with governments in Africa and beyond to strategically monitor, prioritize, reform and implement policies and investments on food and agriculture to accelerate inclusive agricultural transformation.

- By working with governments, we have helped to bring about 20+ policy and investment reforms to food and agriculture across sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
- Database with policy monitoring indicators in 16 countries, covering 100+ value chains and detailed expenditure data to inform food and agricultural policymaking.



PUBLIC INVESTMENT



PRICING POLICY



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



REGULATORY AFFAIRS



TRADE AND MARKETS



STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

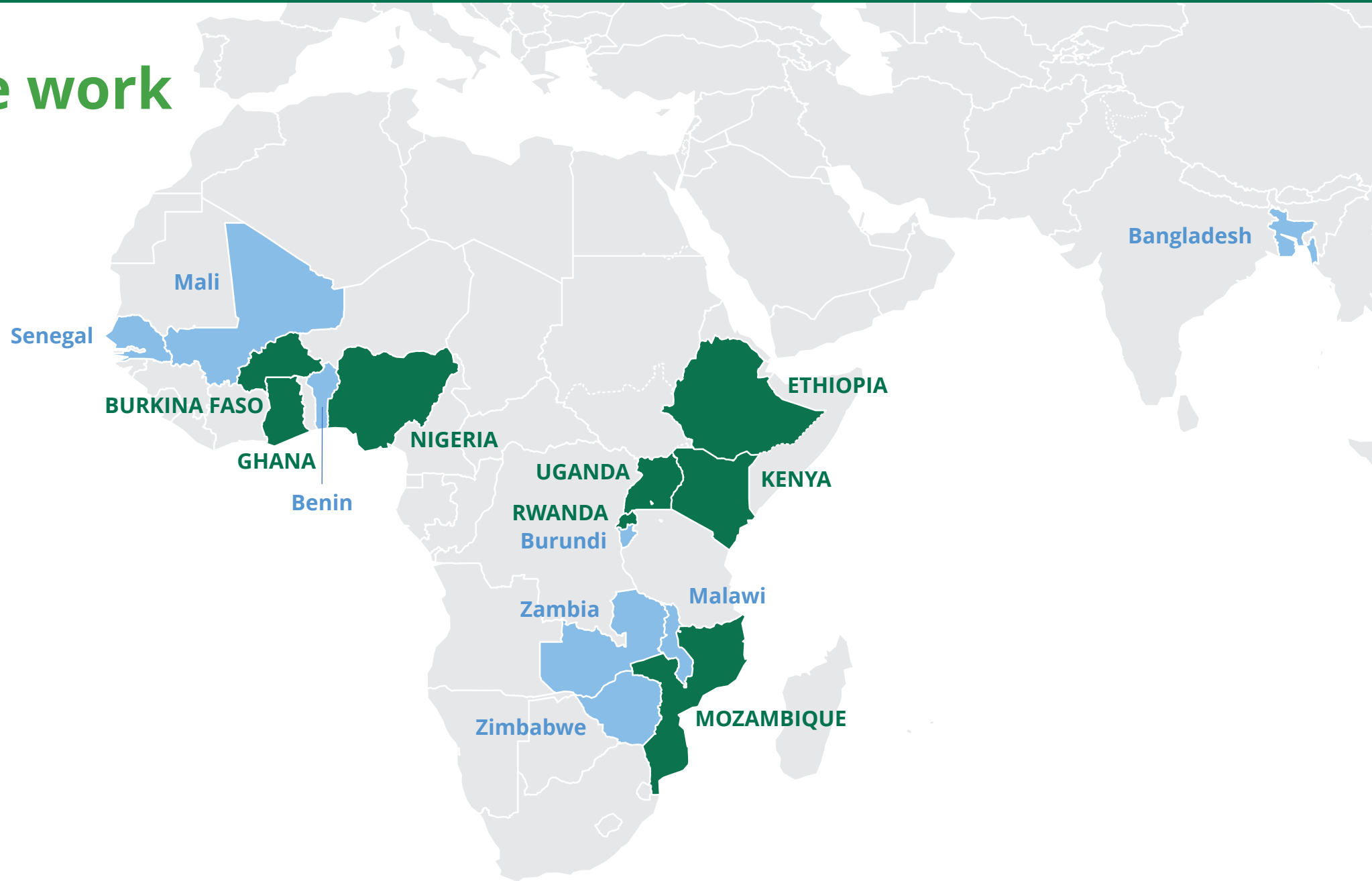


PRICE INCENTIVES INDICATORS

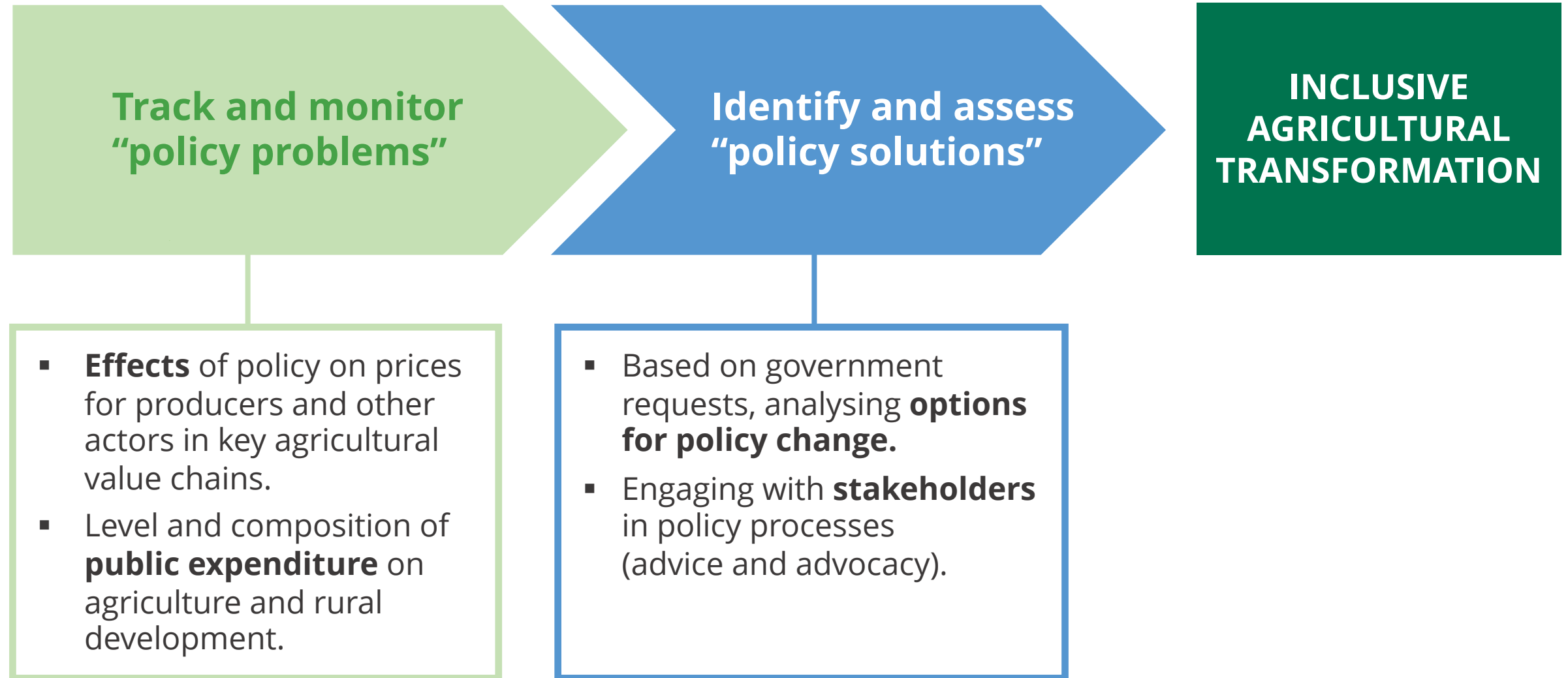


PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

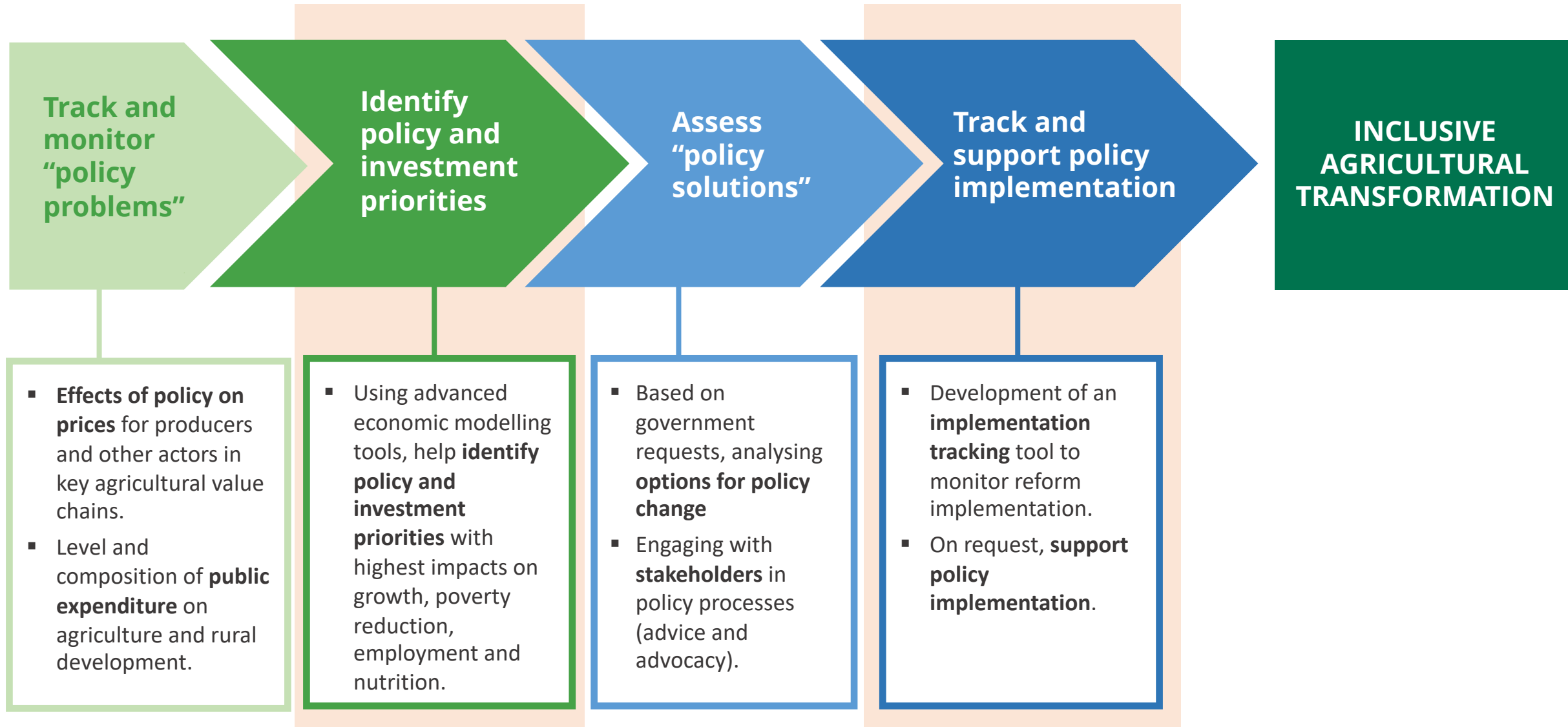
Where we work



What we do



What we do



Working together

- **Country presence** to work closely with national institutions (Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Planning), research institutes, development partners and farmers/agribusiness representatives.
- **Policy and technical collaborations** with organizations working on policy reform and prioritization, in particular AGRA, IFPRI and BFAP.
- Member of the International Organizations **Consortium for Measuring the Policy Environment for Agriculture**, jointly with OECD, WB, IFPRI and the IDB.
- Partnerships with WB, UNEP, UNDP, Just Rural Transition, G7 and others to advance **repurposing of agricultural support** at global level and expand coverage of policy support monitoring.
- Strengthened internal collaborations with FAO divisions to advance **institutionalization**.

What's new in MAFAP III?

1. Policy implementation tracking and support
2. Focus on nutritious food systems and inclusive markets
3. Improved data analytics
4. Economic modelling tools



1. Policy implementation tracking and support

- Develop an **implementation tracking tool**
 - Coordination and planning
 - Resource allocation
 - Leadership and ownership
 - Measurement and accountability
 - Political economy
- Support **implementation** of policy reforms in two pilot countries

2. Focus on nutritious food systems and inclusive markets

- Monitor effects on policy on **price incentives to nutrient-rich and high-value products**
- Support **nutrition and inclusive market-oriented reforms** that contribute to the affordability of healthy diets, reduced food loss and increased competitiveness

3. Improved data analytics

MAFAP

Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies

[Home](#)[Programme Overview](#)[Country Analysis](#)[Data Hub](#)[Publications](#)[News and Events](#)

Welcome to the MAFAP data hub!

Here you can find data on how much governments are spending on food and agriculture in selected African countries (as a percentage of total government expenditure), as well as data on price incentives for key agricultural value chains that indicate whether farmers or traders are supported or implicitly taxed in producing and marketing certain commodities.

Public expenditure

Explore data on each country's:

- Percentage of public spending to food and agriculture
- Source of spending (national or donor)

With more advanced data:

- On breakdown of agriculture-specific expenditure
- And general-sector expenditure

Price incentives for commodities

Explore data to see price incentives for commodities through indicators on:

- Nominal rates of protection (NRP) at farm gate, and NRP at point of competition
- Nominal rate of assistance (NRA)
- Market development gap
- Price gaps in local currency
- Import and exports (in tonnes)

How to use the data hub

1. Go to the public expenditure/price incentives tab on the top left or click on the > icon below
2. Select country (and also choose a commodity for price incentives)
3. Select year(s)

Microsoft Power BI

< 1 of 4 >

Open in full-screen mode

4. Economic modelling tools

In collaboration with government and using advanced economic modelling techniques, we help identify **policy and investment priorities** with highest impacts on inclusive agricultural transformation.

- Developed in house
- For policy optimization and prioritization tasks
- Adapted with national data and validated with governments
- Constantly updated, improved and documented

Investment prioritization toolkit – born in response to COVID-19

- Will public investments in **productive infrastructure** that increase agricultural productivity spur economic growth with poverty reduction? **Rural roads, irrigation, storage, and so forth.**
- What **agricultural sectors** should be prioritized because investing in them is most cost-effective, economically and socially?
- Where within the national territory (**e.g. provinces, states, districts**) should investment take place for priority **agricultural sectors**?
- Investment in what **priority areas**? Seeds, fertilizer, extension, R&D, mechanization, irrigation, electricity, roads?

The approach



Step 1: Economy-wide, multi-sector scenario analysis under macroeconomic and fiscal constraints



Step 2: Commodity-specific prioritization tool to identify districts with high unexploited potential (unrealized yields) and high poverty



Step 3: Identify commodity- and district-specific investment needs to inform investment strategies and plans for specific sectors

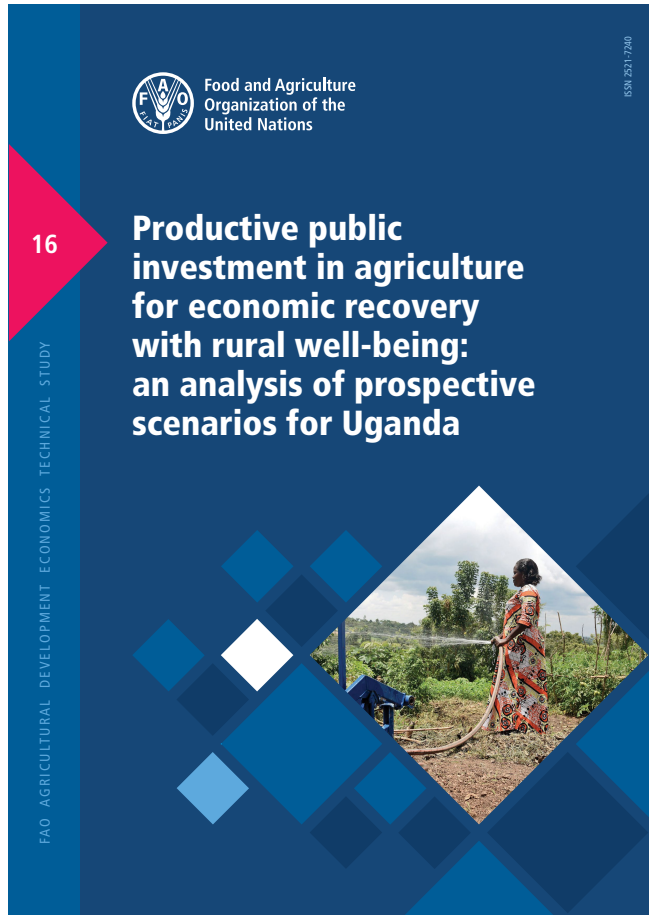
Ministries of Finance and Agriculture, Sectoral Institutions, NDBs, IFIs, private sector

Ranking of sectors

Mapping selected sectors

Roadmap to invest

Step 1: Sectoral ranking for in Uganda



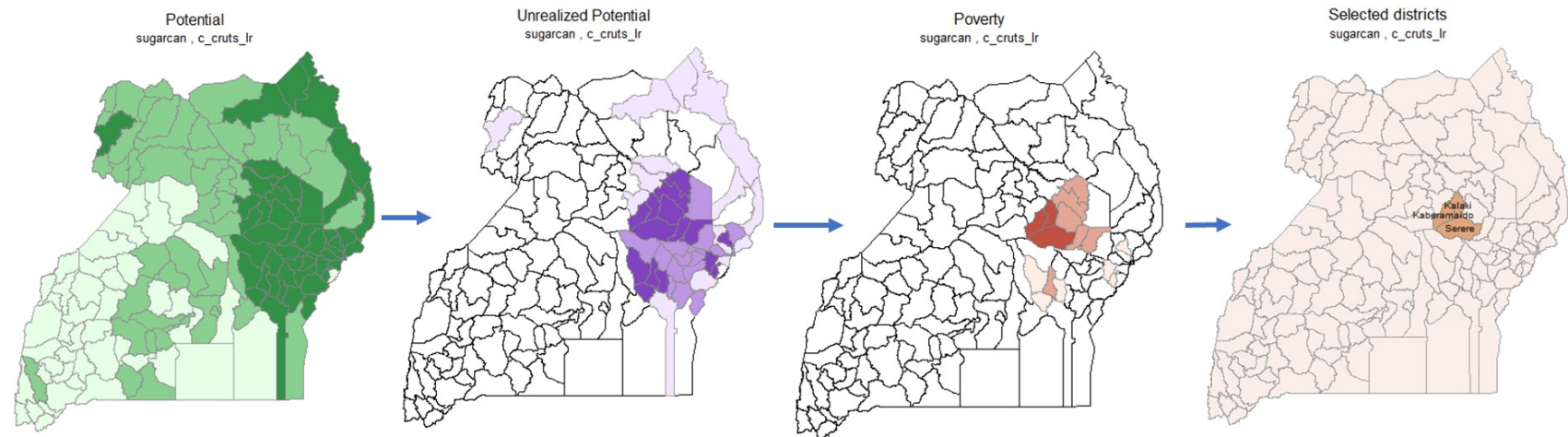
#	Private consumption	GDP	Agrifood GDP	Exports	Rural poverty
1	Sugar cane	Sugar cane	Sugar cane	Tea	Cassava
2	Cattle	Goats	Sorghum	Coffee	Potatoes
3	Bananas	Cattle	Rice	Cocoa	Sugar cane
4	Goats	Bananas	Coffee	Vanilla	Bananas
5	Vegetables	Maize	Cotton	Sugar cane	Vegetables
6	Maize	Tea	Millet	Cotton	Beans
7	Potatoes	Simsim	Tea	Flowers	Maize
8	Cassava	Vegetables	Cocoa	Sorghum	Millet
9	Poultry	Millet	Soyabeans	Goats	Goats
10	Beans	Groundnuts	Flowers	Maize	Poultry
11	Groundnuts	Poultry	Simsim	Soyabeans	Rice
12	Millet	Rice	Cattle	Millet	Vanilla
13	Simsim	Coffee	Wheat	Simsim	Groundnuts
14	Rice	Cocoa	Maize	Cattle	Cocoa
15	Vanilla	Beans	Cassava	Beans	Cotton
16	Cocoa	Potatoes	Vanilla	Groundnuts	Simsim
17	Coffee	Vanilla	Beans	Poultry	Coffee
18	Tea	Cotton	Vegetables	Bananas	Sorghum
19	Cotton	Soyabeans	Bananas	Vegetables	Cattle
20	Pigs	Wheat	Groundnuts	Pigs	Soyabeans
21	Soyabeans	Cassava	Potatoes	Potatoes	Pigs
22	Sorghum	Sorghum	Poultry	Cassava	Tea
23	Flowers	Flowers	Goats	Rice	Flowers
24	Wheat	Pigs	Pigs	Wheat	Wheat

Source: Sánchez, M.V., Cicowiez, M. & Pereira Fontes, F. 2022. *Productive public investment in agriculture for economic recovery with rural well-being: an analysis of prospective scenarios for Uganda*. FAO Agricultural Development Economics Technical Study No. 16. Rome, FAO.

Step 2: Identifying priority districts for commodity-specific investments

- Selection of areas (i.e. districts) with theoretical high potential for sector-specific investments.
- Iterative elimination approach to reduce the list of potential districts to five.

Example for sugar cane



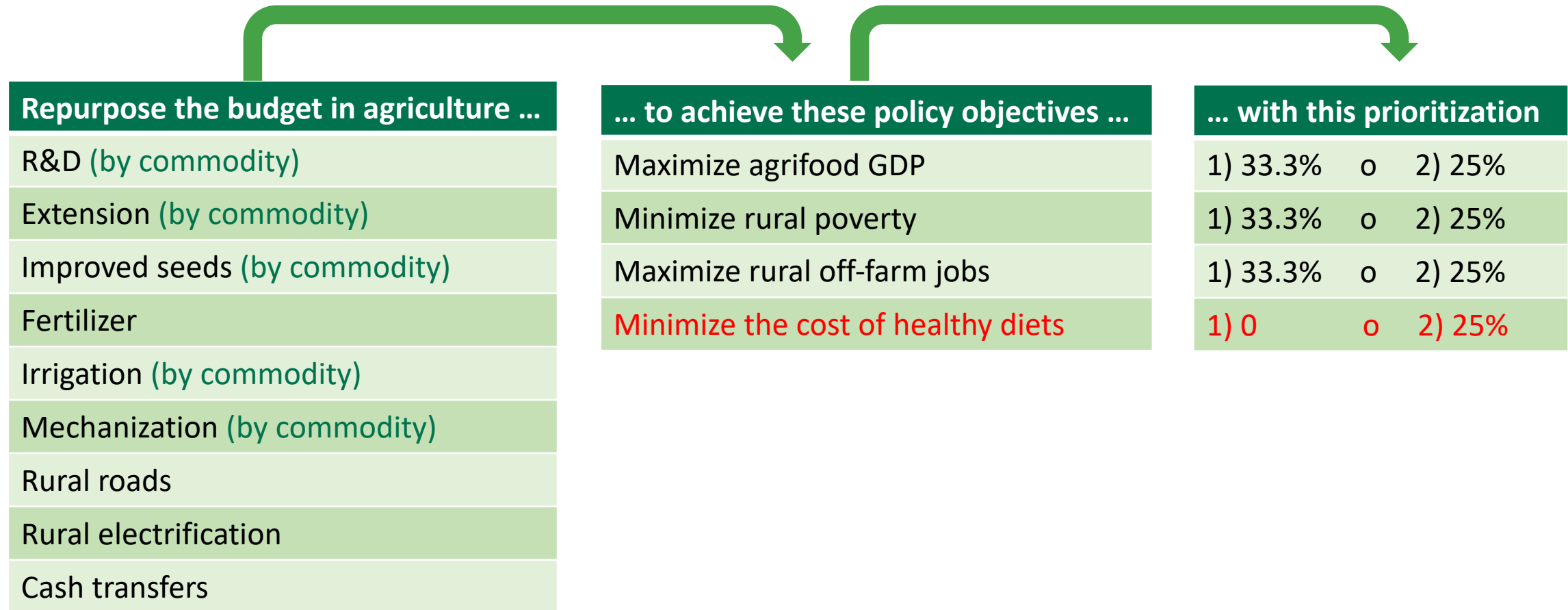
Step 3: Identifying priority districts for commodity-specific investments

- Identification of commodity-specific priority investments in priority districts
 - FAO-Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) collaboration
 - Forthcoming in late April/May 2022
- Based on step 2 and list provided by the National Planning Authority (NPA), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) focusing on a single commodity will be carried out in 5 districts.
- FGDs with value chain stakeholders will result in ranking of the most pressing investment gaps across 8 investment priority areas (seeds, fertilizer, extension, R&D, mechanization, irrigation, electricity, roads), resulting in specific investment recommendations.
- Input for roadmaps to bridge commodity-specific investment gaps in selected districts.

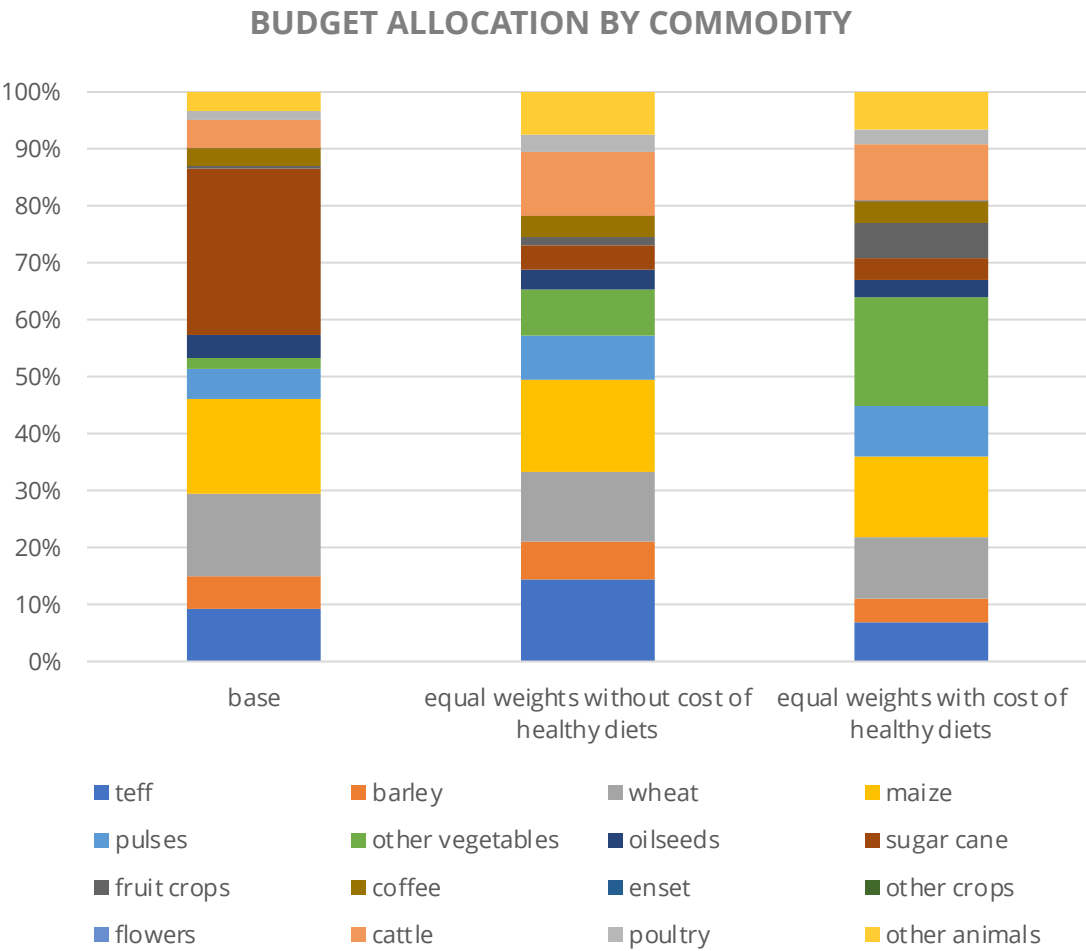
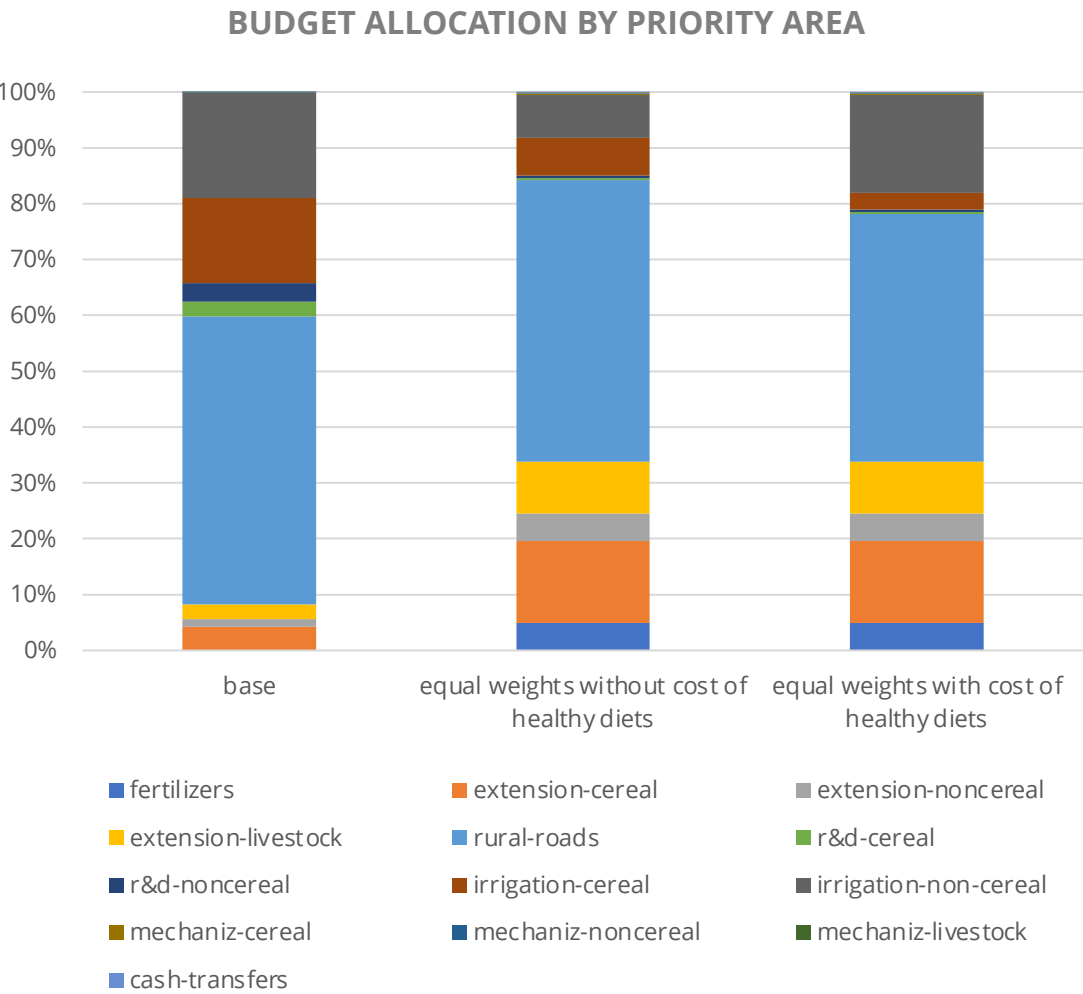
New policy optimization modelling tool

- What are the **policy objectives** a country's policy maker wants to prioritize?
- What is **an ideal or utopian solution** for each of these policy objectives **at the time**?
- What is a solution **as close as possible to the ideal solution** when these objectives are **simultaneously prioritized**?
- What are **policy instruments available** to achieve these objectives? Is there **fiscal space** and **political feasibility** to use them?
- What is the **optimization of these policy instruments** to achieve the **best compromise** on prioritized policy objectives?
- Forthcoming as "Optimizing policies to achieve agricultural transformation objectives: an application for Ethiopia" in the *Journal of Applied Economics*.

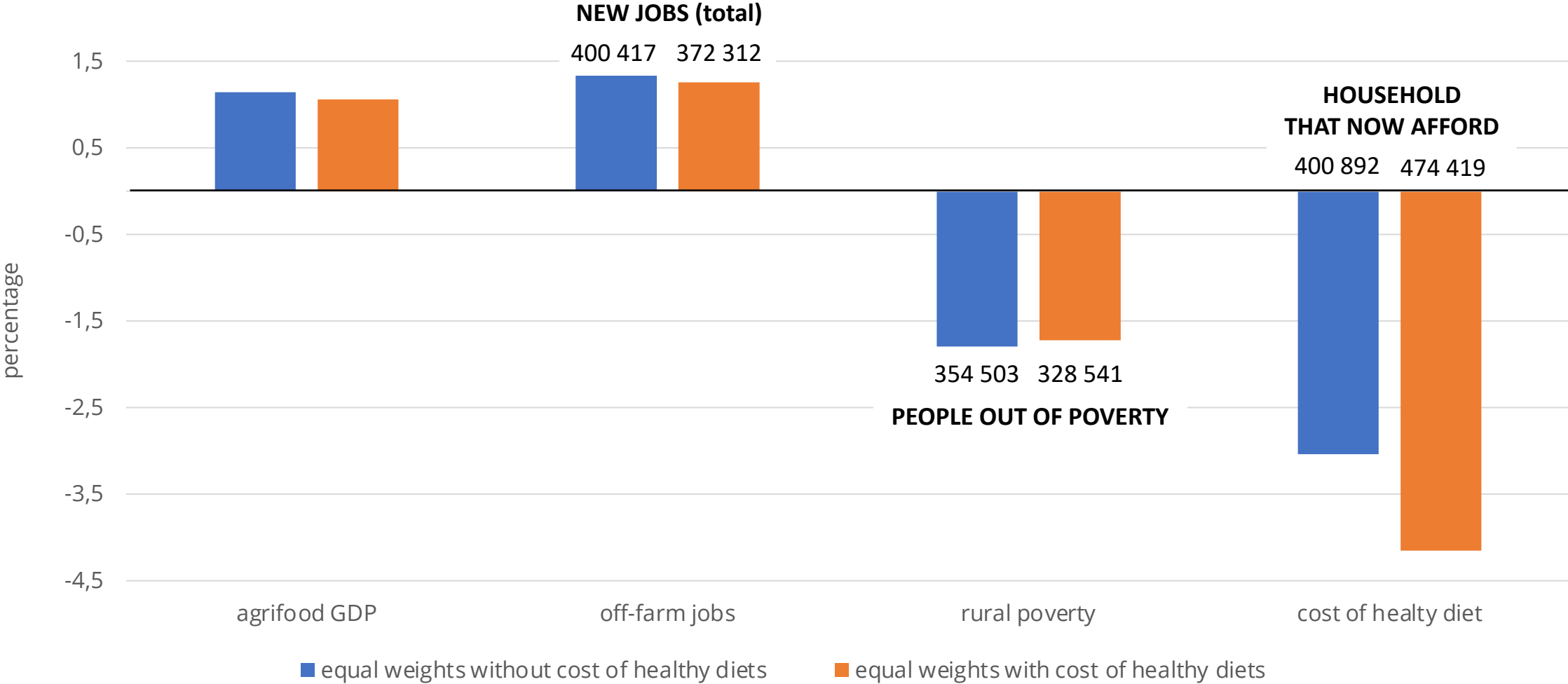
An example on repurposing public budget in agriculture in Ethiopia



Budget allocation by 2025: base vs optimal options (%)



Change in policy objectives 2025 – With/without cost of healthy diets (% change relative to base; unless otherwise indicated)



Thank you

Email: mafap@fao.org

Web: www.fao.org/in-action/mafap

