



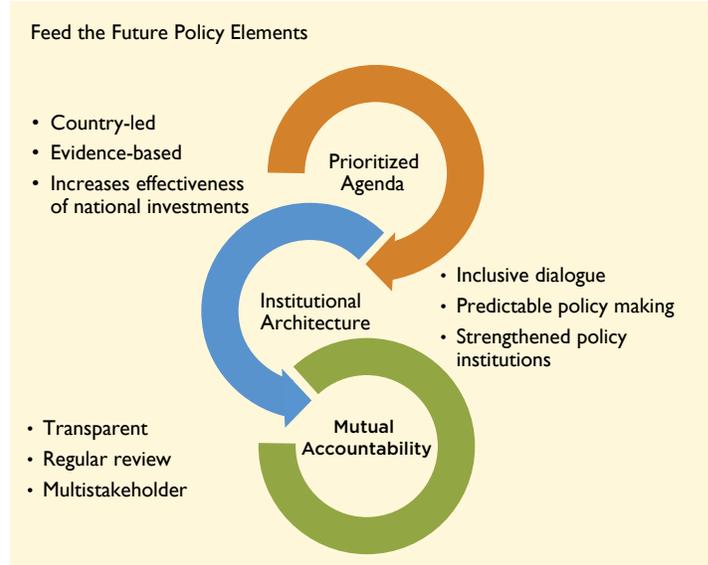


In Africa, under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), governments, development partners, and private companies have prioritized the policy and regulatory reforms needed to enhance the performance of national agricultural investments and improve incentives for private sector investment. The Feed the Future Policy Guide incorporates these CAADP policy priorities and builds on country-led processes that involve the African Union, regional organizations, national governments, the private sector, civil society, and non-state actors in a dialogue to establish clear national agricultural policies and joint accountability for accelerated reductions in poverty and hunger.

### Policy Elements

Policy consists of laws, regulations, and administrative actions that are formulated to direct and induce actions in pursuit of long-term goals. Policy includes the approaches, processes, and activities that are coordinated to achieve the policy objectives. Effective policy formulation and institutionalization is constructed with three basic building blocks to achieve impact at scale. No single building block can succeed in achieving sustainable policy change, but together they can have greater impact on reducing hunger than has been seen before.

1. A prioritized agenda of key policy actions needed to maximize the food security impact of agricultural programs and stimulate greater private investment in the sector. Using country policy priorities and evidence-based analysis, Feed the Future has identified seven priority areas likely to have the greatest impact on reducing poverty and hunger.
2. An institutional architecture for predictable, transparent, inclusive, and evidence-based policy formulation and implementation. Institutions (public, private, and civil society) are the fundamental drivers of policy change. Strengthening and reforming key policy institutions is critical to achieving improved policy outcomes. This approach builds on and deepens host country and regional capacity for data collection and evidence-based policy analysis, while also building stronger platforms for inclusive policy dialogue, decision-making, and monitoring of policy impacts.
3. Mutual accountability is a transparent, inclusive, and continual process of managing for development results through stakeholder commitment to actions aligned with the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP), and reporting



on the execution of those commitments and their joint impact on poverty and hunger. A key element in the mutual accountability process is the annual Joint Sector Review which assesses commitments and progress made in the past year. More importantly, it provides an inclusive forum for refining plans and commitments to accelerate progress in the coming year.

Feed the Future Priorities	
SECTORS	OBJECTIVES
Institutional Architecture for Improved Policy Formulation	Develop predictable, transparent, inclusive evidence-based policy.
Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment	Increase competitiveness and reduce barriers to stimulate investment in agriculture.
Agricultural Trade Policy	Increase efficiency, stability, and transparency in domestic and cross-border trade.
Agricultural Inputs Policy	Enable the private sector to develop, commercialize, and broadly disseminate improved inputs.
Land and Natural Resources Tenure, Rights, and Policy	Establish effective institutional arrangements, rules, and mechanisms that recognize the legitimate land and resource rights of all users.
Resilience and Agricultural Risk Management Policy	Enable smallholders, communities, and countries to mitigate and recover from risks, shocks, and stresses to agriculture.
Nutrition Policy	Reduce undernutrition with a focus on women and children, especially children younger than 2 years.

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