

Coherent Institutional Framework for Better Food Planning

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Outline

- Back ground
- Problem tree analysis
- Solution- Institutional Framework
- Stakeholders: Mapping
- Key Stakeholders: Engagement
- Conclusions

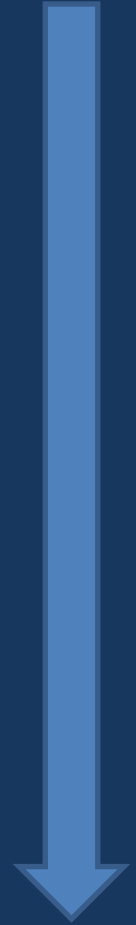
Objective

Policy Brief & Action Plan

To make a better coordination
among ministries and National, Provincial
& District governments for food shortages

Institutional growth as compared to other factors

1947



2008

Population
Growth

Institutions

Social
Challenges

Economic
Activities



A recent example

- The country experienced one of the worst wheat crisis during 2007 due to export of surplus (1.3 million tons) wheat in early 2007.
 - Poor Consumption estimations
 - Lack of Market Surveillance Capacity
- Result:**
- Had to Import wheat at higher prices (Almost four times)
 - Increase Food prices by 20 %



Problem Tree Analysis

Effects

Social problems

Overlapping programs

Short term solutions

Delayed actions

Every event is crisis

Focal Problem

No coordinated framework for responsive/planning for food shortages

Little capacity for long term planning

Lack of Information flow from local to provincial and national level

Little scientific & technical capacity to understand conseq. of climate change

Brain Drain

No Experience

Political & Bureaucratic Control

No Training

No Education

Under funding & Staff

Little capacity for thinking outside of own sectors

Political instability & culture of Inaction

Low priority

Lack of resources

No Incentive

Discourage new ideas

Lack of Transparency

Lack of Accountability

Causes

Policy Models helped in getting SOLUTIONS

Punctuated
Equilibrium
Model

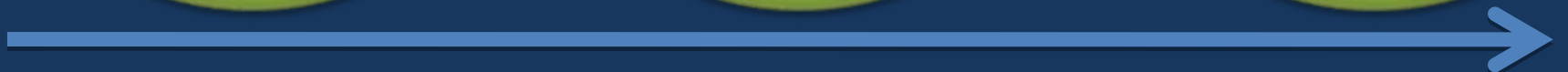
Multiple Streams
Model
(Window of
Opportunity)

Incremental
Model

Worst Wheat
Crisis in 2007

Task Force on
Food Security
(TFFS)
In 2008

Series of
Interventions
suggested by
TFFS



possible Solutions

Option 1:

- ❖ *is to retain the current institutional framework while improving efficiency through possible interventions*

Option 2:

- ❖ *involves the establishment of*
FOOD SECURITY COUNCIL
 - ☐ *at National level*
 - ☐ *as well as Provincial and District level*

National Food Security Council

- 1) Policy formulation
- 2) Understanding food system complexities and remain updated
- 3) Reviewing effectiveness of policies

Provincial Food Security Council

- 1) Establishment of Information system i.e., Agri. water , market, etc.
- 2) Vulnerability studies and Scenario development
- 3) Planning, Interventions, and Monitoring

District Food Security Council

- 1) Data Collection and coordination b/w departments
- 2) Data Digitization about: production, storage, prices, income , etc.
- 3) Establish of warning response system

2-WAY
Feed Back

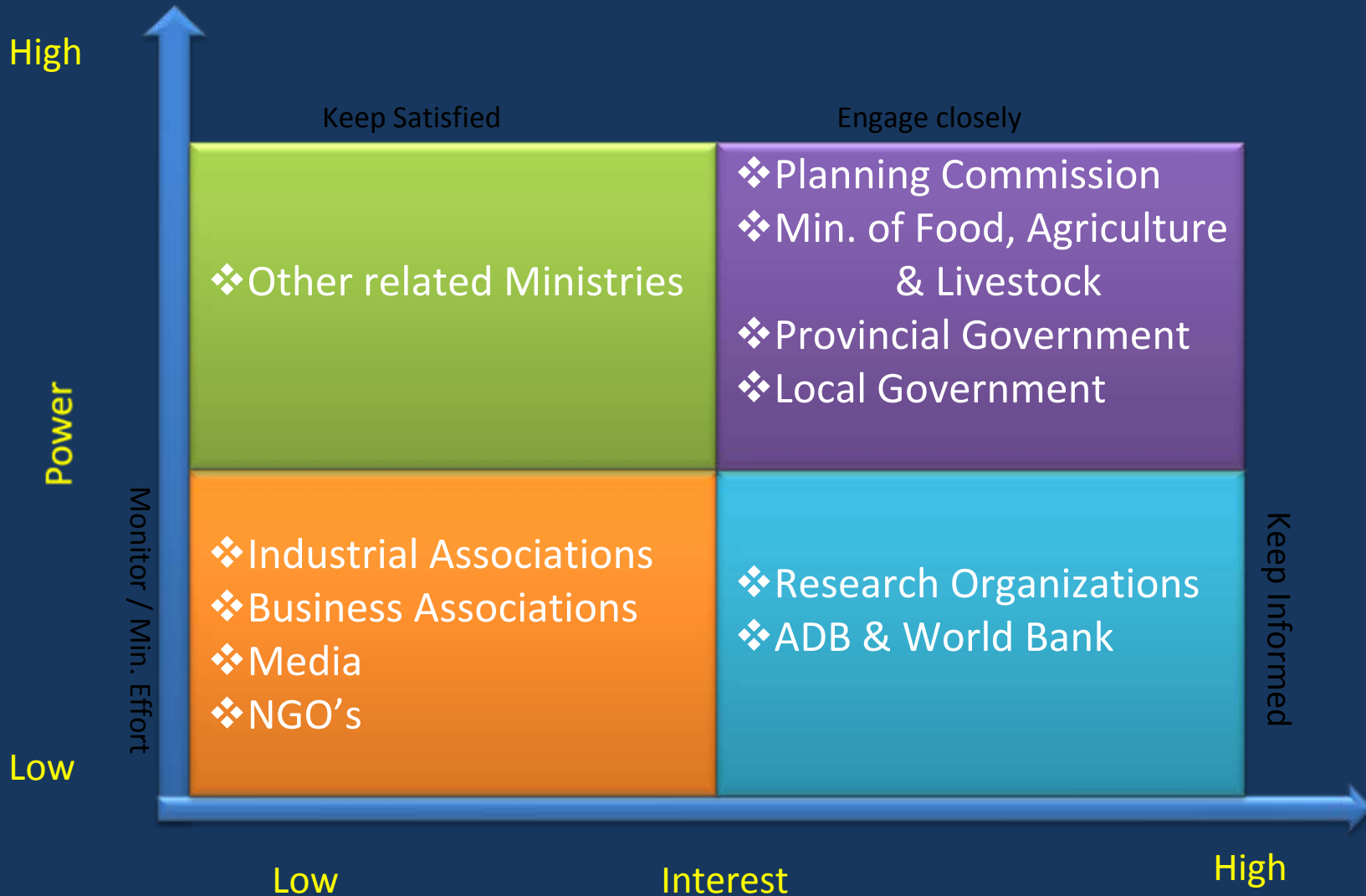


Stakeholders

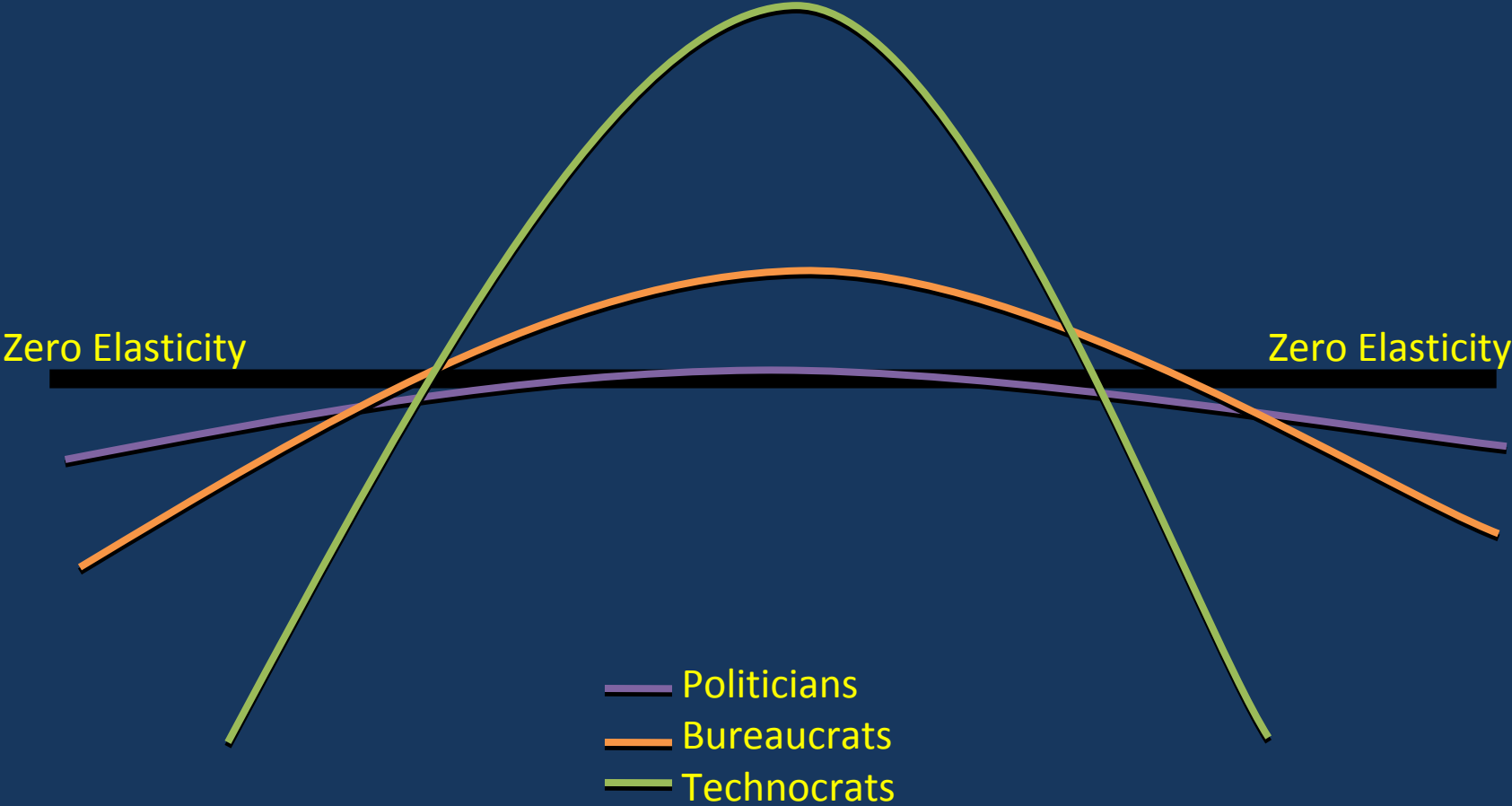
(related to Institutional aspect of Food Security)

Public Sector Stakeholders	Private Sector Stakeholders	Civil Society Stakeholders
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock	ADB & World Bank	Media
Planning Commission	Industrial Associations	Farmers
Other related Ministries	Business Associations	NGO's
Provincial Government		
Local Government		
Research Organizations		

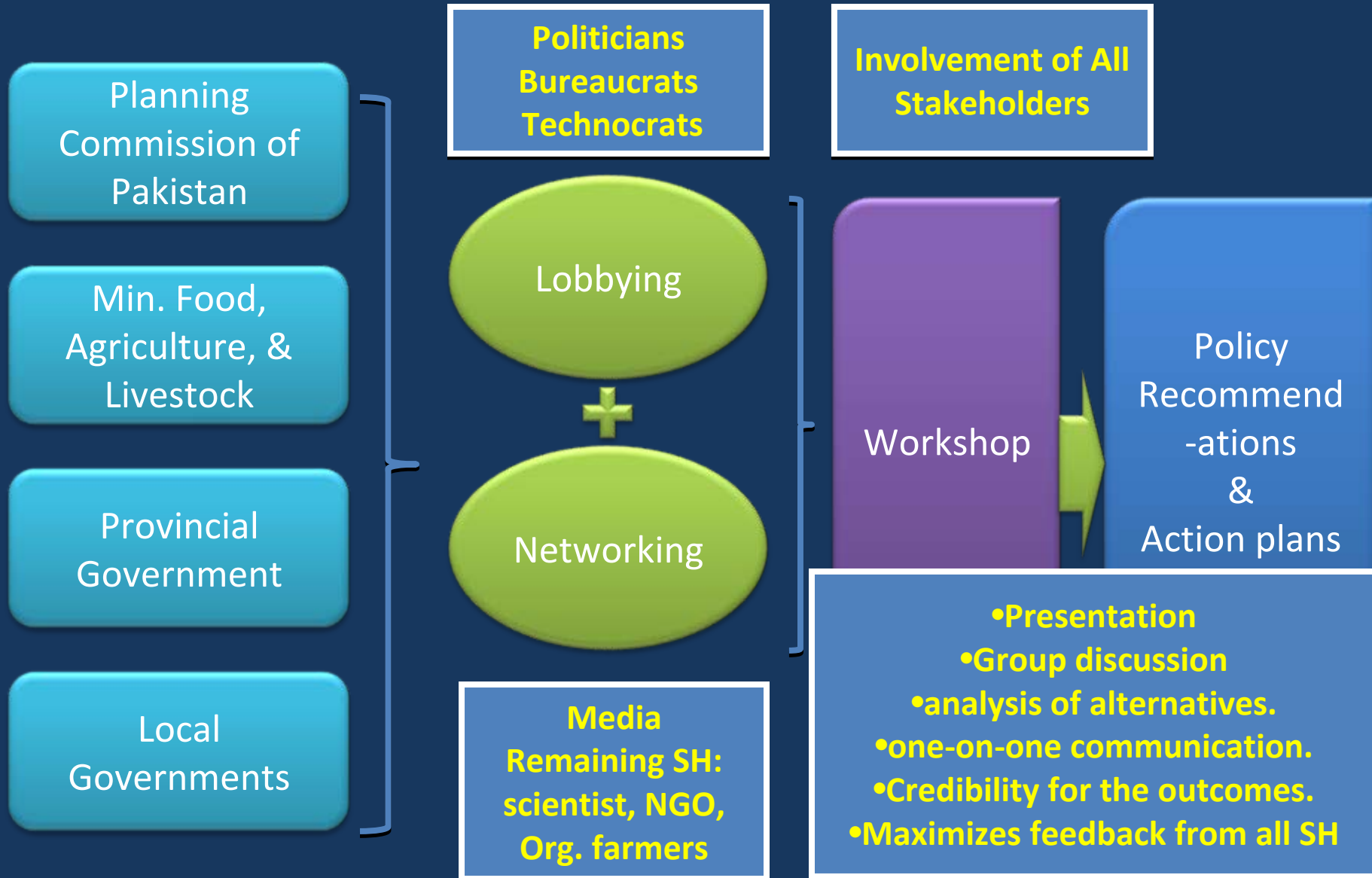
Stakeholder Mapping



Elasticity of change 3 important power player



Engaging Stakeholders



Out Comes

- Better understanding of food system holistically
- Better organize collection & analysis of information
- Improved policy formulation and effective inter-institutional response system

Long term solutions for food shortages

Thanks