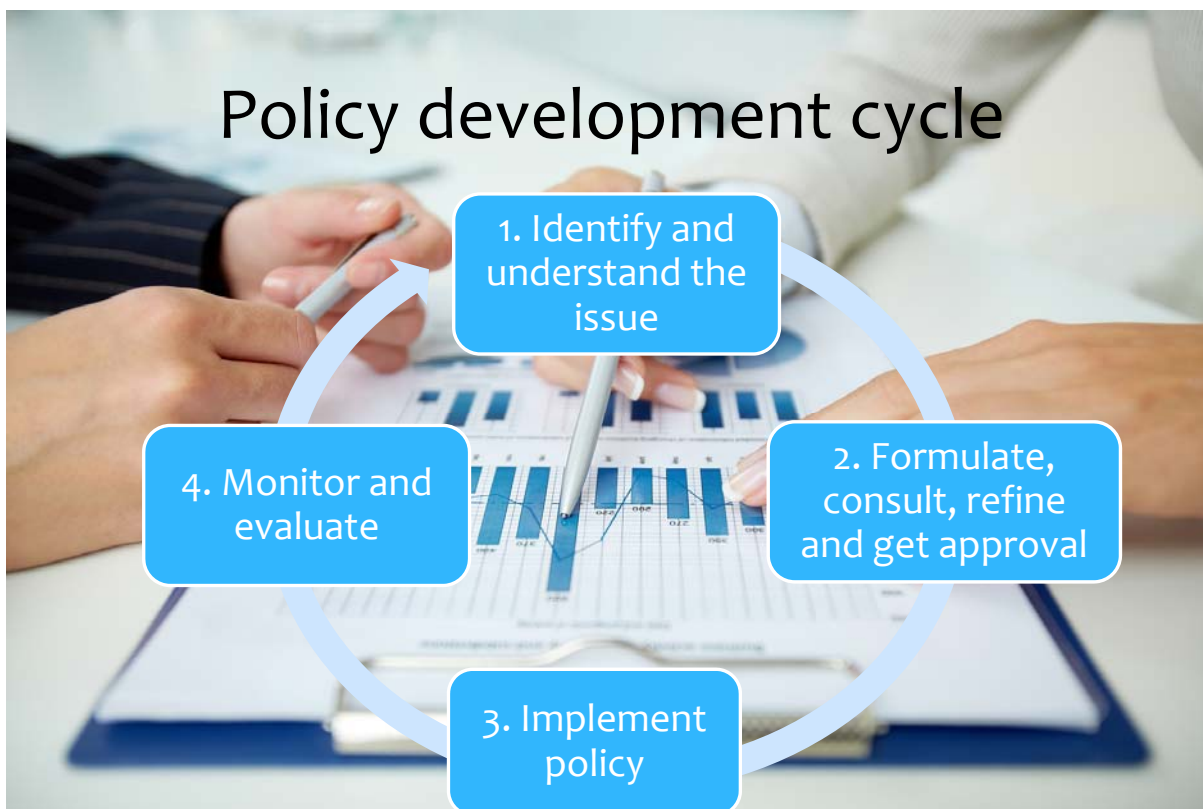


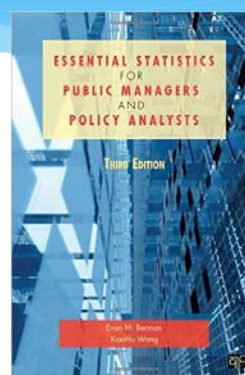
# Policy development cycle



Reference: SIAP (2015), Regional Course on Communication and Advocacy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics. 20-24 April 2015, Beijing, China.

## 1. Identify and understand the issue

“Policy analysis often begins by describing the extent and characteristics of problems and the factors associated with them.”



- \* Statistics reveal emerging issues
- \* Data critical for understanding
- \* Measure extent and associated factors

## Philippine Example: Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016

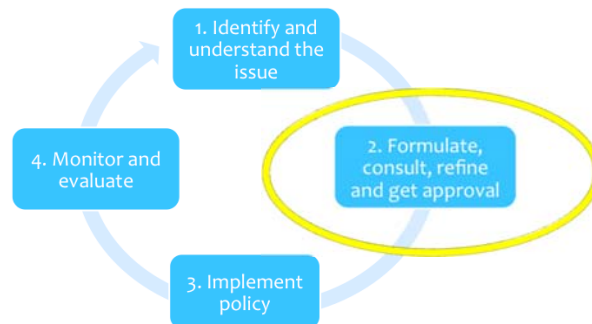
1. Identify and understand the issue (pages 106-107 of PH handout)
  - \* **Declining productivity and competitiveness**
  - \* Elusive rice self-sufficiency
  - \* Increase in food commodities prices

## Role of statistics

- \* Increase in workforce productivity (up 1.66% from 2004 to 2010)
- \* Land productivity NOT improved
  - \* Rice, corn, sugarcane and coconut
  - \* Philippines ranked below other ASEAN countries (p106)
- \* Producer price of rice most expensive

## 2. Formulate, consult, refine and get approval

- \* Needs for data become more specific
- \* Use data to guide policy design
- \* Quantify the problem
- \* Establish benchmarks



## Philippine Example: Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016

2. Formulate, consult, refine and get approval (page 113 of PH handout)

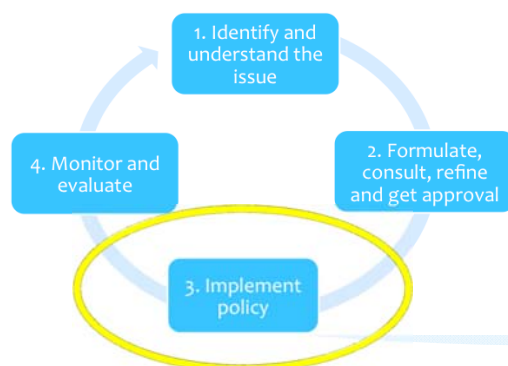
- \* Goal 1: Food Security Improved and Incomes Increased
  - \* Strategy 1.1 Raise productivity and incomes of agriculture and fishery-based households and enterprises

## Role of statistics

- \* Impacts on productivity
  - \* Seeds, fertilizers, pesticide, equipment, climate
- \* Income of agricultural households
- \* Links between agriculture and other economic sectors
  - \* Promote agri-business and exports

## 3. Implement policy

- \* Communicate the policy
- \* Use evidence to get support
- \* Establish data collection for monitoring purposes



## Philippine Example: Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016

### 3. Implement policy (pages 113-115 of PH handout)

- \* Strategy 1.1 Raise productivity and incomes of agriculture and fishery-based households and enterprises
  - \* Diversify production
  - \* Complete the delineation of municipal waters for better fishery resource management
  - \* **Group 1. Improve rural infrastructure and facilities**
  - \* **Group 2. Develop markets and sharpen regulatory competence**
  - \* Strengthen Research, Development and Extension (RD&E)
  - \* **Group 3. Improve the sector's credit access**
  - \* **Group 4. Secure food availability and affordability**

## Role of statistics

- \* **Group 1. Rural infrastructure**
  - \* Irrigation services and facilities
  - \* Farm to market roads
- \* **Group 2. Develop markets / regulatory compliance**
  - \* Trade – imports and exports
  - \* Organic food production

## Role of statistics

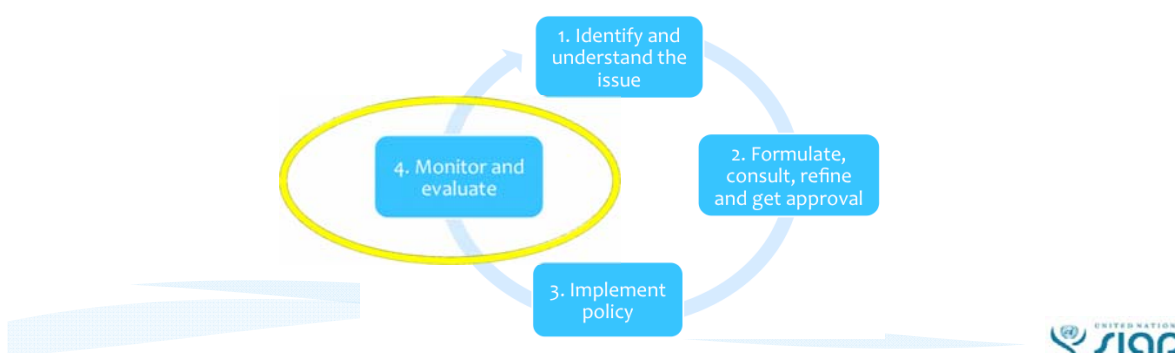
- \* **Group 3. Improve access to credit**
  - \* Financing for certain crops (coconut, rubber, coffee, etc) – production
  - \* Innovative finance schemes for those without collateral or credit record – borrowing incidence

## Role of statistics

- \* **Group 4. Secure food availability and affordability**
  - \* Increased yields
  - \* Reasonable prices
  - \* Reduce post-harvest food losses

## 4. Monitor and evaluate

- \* Measure against benchmarks
- \* Indicators established earlier
- \* Data analysis and reporting



Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs
			Year	Value		
<b>Societal Goal: Inclusive growth and poverty reduction</b>						
<b>Sector Outcomes</b>						
4a. Food security improved	Agenda 7	Food subsistence incidence decreased (in percent of population)	2009	10.8	8.3	NSCB/ NEDA
		Rice self-sufficiency ratio increased (in percent)	2010	80.0	100.0	DA Rice Program/ BAS
		Stable average inflation rates among basic food commodities achieved (in percent)	2004-2010	6.4	3.0 - 5.0	NSO/ BSP/ NEDA
4b. Incomes in agriculture and fishery sector increased		Average income of families in the agriculture and fishery sector increased (PhP in constant 2000 prices)	2009	17,582	19,412 to 19,793	NSCB/ NSO/ NEDA
4c. Sector resilience to climate change risks increased	Agenda 16	Annual agriculture and fishery production loss due to weather and climate-related disasters reduced on the average (in PhP billion)	2004-2010	13.8	Average annual production loss decreased for 2011-2016	DA/ NDRRMC
4d. Growth in agriculture and fishery sector increased	Agenda 2	Agriculture and fishery gross value added (GVA) increased (in PhP million at 1985 constant prices)	2010	257,214	331,132 to 334,306	DA/ BAS/ NSCB
		• Crops	2010	135,610	180,694 to 182,417	
		• Livestock	2010	29,560	32,514 to 32,834	
		• Poultry	2010	27,728	35,492 to 35,832	
		• Fisheries	2010	64,316	83,756 to 84,558	
		Value of agricultural exports increased (in US \$ million)	2004-2010	3,181	5,484 to 5,534	BAS/ WTO/ EDC



Objectives/ Results	16-Point Agenda	Indicators/Unit	Baseline		End-of-Plan Target	IAs/OAs	
			Year	Value			
Productivity and production increased (cont'd)	Agenda 7	▪ Chicken	2010	1,353	1,765		
		• Fisheries				BAS/ BFAR	
		▪ Commercial	2010	1,248	1,447		
		▪ Municipal	2010	1,371	1,636		
		▪ Aquaculture	2010	2,544	3,541		
		Net profit-cost ratio for major commodities increased (net returns/total cost in pesos):					
		• Palay	2009	0.44	0.71	BAS/DA Rice Program	
		• Corn					
		• White	2010	0.22	0.41	BAS/DA Corn Program	
		• Yellow	2010	0.59	0.88	BAS/DA Corn Program	
		• Coconut (copra)	2010	1.26	1.26	PCA	
		• Sugarcane	2010	1.53	1.59	SRA	
		• Mango	2009	0.73	0.98	BAS/ DA-HVCDP	
		• Pineapple	2009	2.10	2.81	BAS/ DA-HVCDP	
		• Banana	2010	1.22	1.64	DA-HVCDP	
		• Vegetables				BAS/ DA-HVCDP	
		• Tomato	2009	0.70	0.79		
• Eggplant	2009	0.37	0.42				

## Take away points

- \* Essential role of statistics throughout the process
- \* What does this mean for statistical literacy?
- \* Statisticians and policy makers work together at all stages