

## Evidences

### Study #2191

#### Contributing Projects:

- P672 - 2.3.2 Institutional Reforms to Improve Agricultural Service Delivery

#### Part I: Public communications

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

**Status:** On-going

**Year:** 2017

**Title:** Supporting Nepal's Federal Transition through research and engagement on the devolution of the agricultural sector.

#### Short outcome/impact statement:

A study demanded by Nepal's Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) analysed how agriculture has been devolved in other federal or quasi-federal settings and generated primary data on the concerns of district-level agricultural service providers and rural households in Nepal. Through repeated engagement with high-level policymakers, MoAD adopted suggestions in the study on food technology and quality control and the structure of agricultural training centers. Moreover, MoAD accepted Kenya as a model for devolution and undertook a study tour there.

#### Outcome story for communications use:

<Not Defined>

**Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:** <Not Defined>

#### Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies :** Yes

**Policies contribution:** <Not Defined>

**Stage of maturity of change reported:** Stage 1

#### Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDOs:

- Conducive agricultural policy environment

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets: <Not Defined>

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

#### Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- Nepal

Comments: <Not Defined>

**Key Contributors:**

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- PIM - Policies, Institutions, and Markets

Contributing Flagships:

- F2: Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners: <Not Defined>

**CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:**

<Not Defined>

**Innovations:** <Not Defined>

**Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:**

In September 2015, Nepal adopted a new Constitution, largely seen as the culmination of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in 2007 to end the country's civil war. One significant component of the new Constitution was to transform Nepal to a federal country and to devolve key functions, including agriculture, to the newly formed states and away from the central government. Nepal's Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) approached IFPRI for technical guidance as to how the agricultural sector could be re-structured in light of these governance reforms and drawing on the experiences of other countries.

Research supported by PIM resulted in a report and IFPRI Discussion paper, entitled "Nepal's 2072 federal constitution: Implications for the governance of the agricultural sector" that consisted of a comparative analysis of other federal or quasi-federal settings in which agriculture was devolved along with findings of a survey of 100 District Agricultural and Livestock Officers about the perceived challenges and opportunities for devolution as well as a survey with more than 1,000 rural Nepali households about existing agricultural services and how they could be improved. The report was informed by a meeting with the Permanent Secretary for agriculture and MoAD staff, which facilitated ownership of the research and refinements in the initial research questions. Follow-up dissemination events with MoAD and USAID occurred in May 2016 and January 2017 in Kathmandu.

As a consequence of these repeated engagement with high level policymakers and research informed by local circumstances, we were informed by MoAD in March 2017 that the Ministry had incorporated some of the report's suggestions in their proposal to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. There were two key outcomes of this research. First, despite initial resistance to the possibility of learning from an African case study and looking only at Asian models, MoAD staff ultimately were convinced that Kenya represented a useful model for Nepal since it was undergoing its own devolution process at the time, and select staff visited Kenya to learn more about their reforms. Secondly, they took up some key suggestions in the report, including that food technology and quality control should be shared national and state functions as well as that due to cost consideration and capacity constraints, MoAD should avoid replicating agricultural training centers in each of the seven new states and should instead locate them in five states where agro-ecological conditions were sufficiently distinct.

**References cited:**

Kyle, Jordan and Danielle Resnick. 2016. "Nepal's 2072 Federal Constitution: Implications for the governance of the agricultural sector." IFPRI Discussion Paper No. 1589. Available at: <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/nepals-2072-federal-constitution-implications-governance-agricultural-sector>

Email from Binod Kumar Bhattarai (Senior Agricultural Economist, Policy and International Cooperation Coordination Division, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal) to colleagues in IFPRI New Delhi office, Dr. Kyle, and Dr. Resnick, dated 24 March 2017.

**Quantification:** <Not Defined>

**Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**

**Gender relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Youth relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**CapDev relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Climate Change relevance:** <Not Defined>

**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** <Not Defined>

**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>

**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** [Study #2191](#)

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