

Policy research for evidence-based policymaking

Nodir Djanibekov

djanibekov@iamo.de

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Evidence-based policymaking (EBP)

- Generally accepted that policymakers, policy advocates and programme developers to take more account of evidence:
 - what policy works, where and why
 - what types of policy initiatives are likely to be most effective
 - based on rational, rigorous and systematic approach
- Better use of evidence in policy can improve economic performance
- EBP signifies government's commitment to replacing ideologically-driven politics with rational decision making

Attributes of required evidence

- Systematic (empirical) research-based evidence
 - research, analysis, consultation, experimentation, synthesis of information
- Quality, accuracy, representability, credibility, accessibility, affordability to serve the design of:
 - Policies that deal with problems
 - Policies that are **forward looking** rather than a response to short-term pressures
 - Policies that tackle causes not symptoms



Challenges to creating an EBP approach OMO

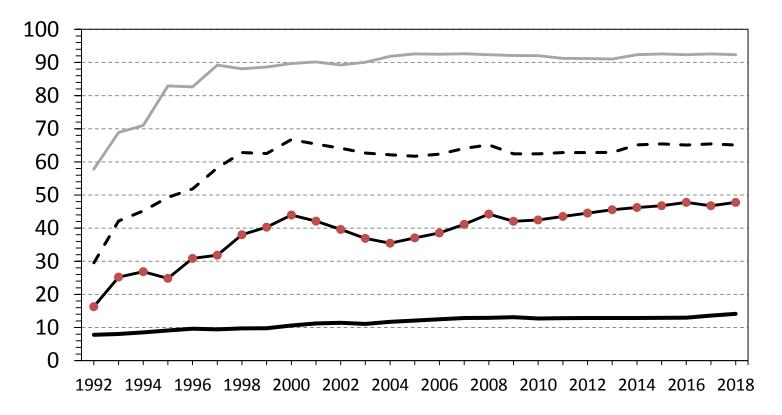
- Availability and quality of baseline data
- Reliance on (aggregated) official statistical data series:
 - 'the best or the only data available'
- Poor detalization by settlements, types of producers, consumers, and inputs
 - limited and low quality data on minor crops, mixed cropping systems, smallholders, agri systems with little government intervention
- Policymaking is influenced by many other factors:
 - policymaker's own experience, expertise and judgement, institutional capacity, pressure to come up with decisions quickly etc.

Transition Economies

Policymaking accounting for smallholders

Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies





– Gross agri output – Crop output — Livestock output — Sown area

Source: Official statistical data.

- Improved utilization of traditional sources of evidence:
 - Working groups to propose statistics improvements, particularly in disaggregated rural and other subnational data
- Strategic thinking to determine the most essential data and systematic and cost-effective methods of data collection
- Research utilization: Improved capacity of researchers to communicate priority areas to policymakers
 - Capacity building for EBP
 - Strengthened engagement of social science
- Commissioned policy research programmes to evaluate effectiveness and investigate drivers and constraints