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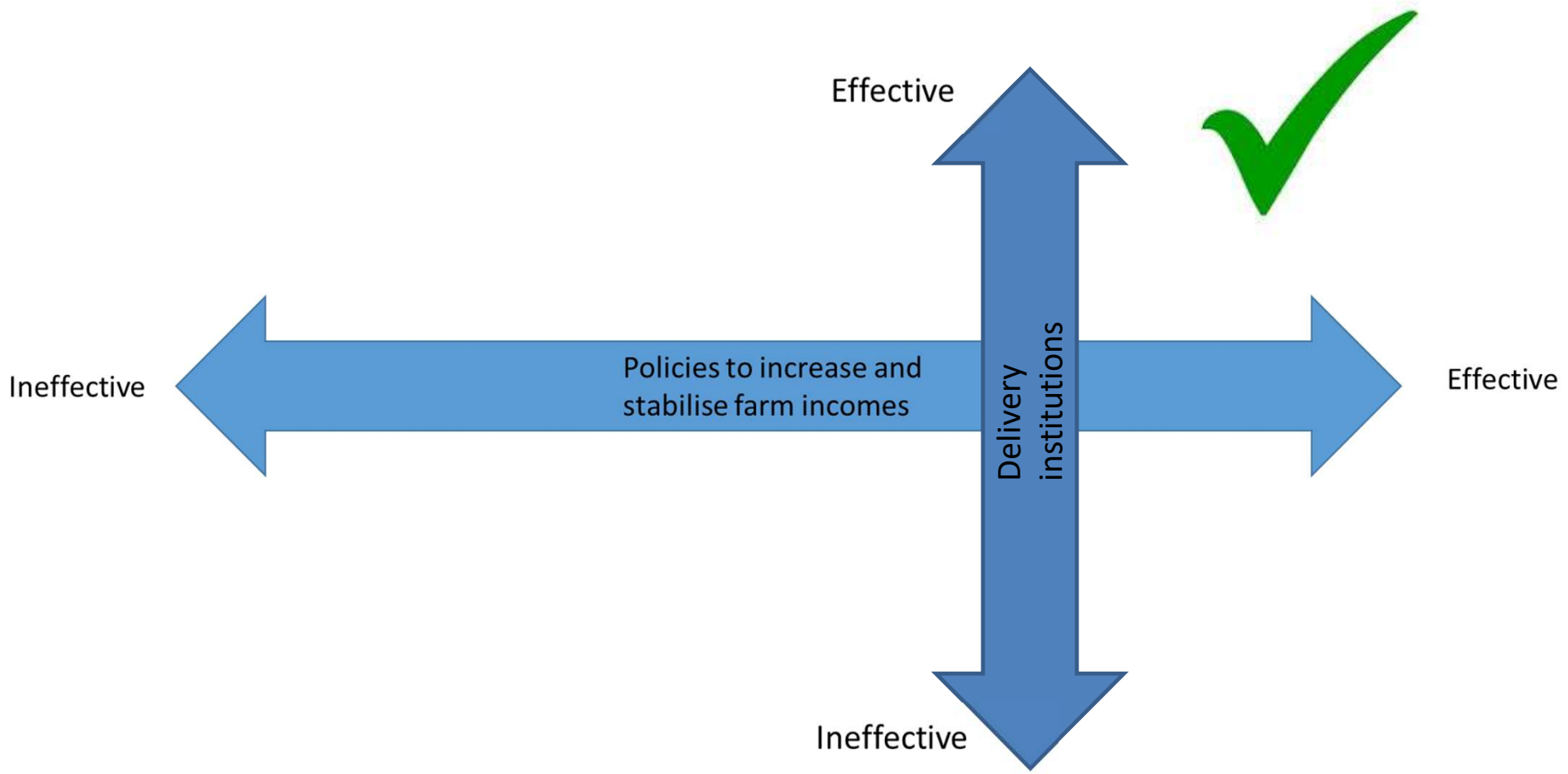


# Institutions: Bridging field and policy levels

(aka: Institutions to support intensification, integrated decision making and inclusiveness in agriculture in the East Gangetic Plain)

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# Effective and preferred

Knowledge  
transfer/  
management

Groundwater  
management

Risk  
management

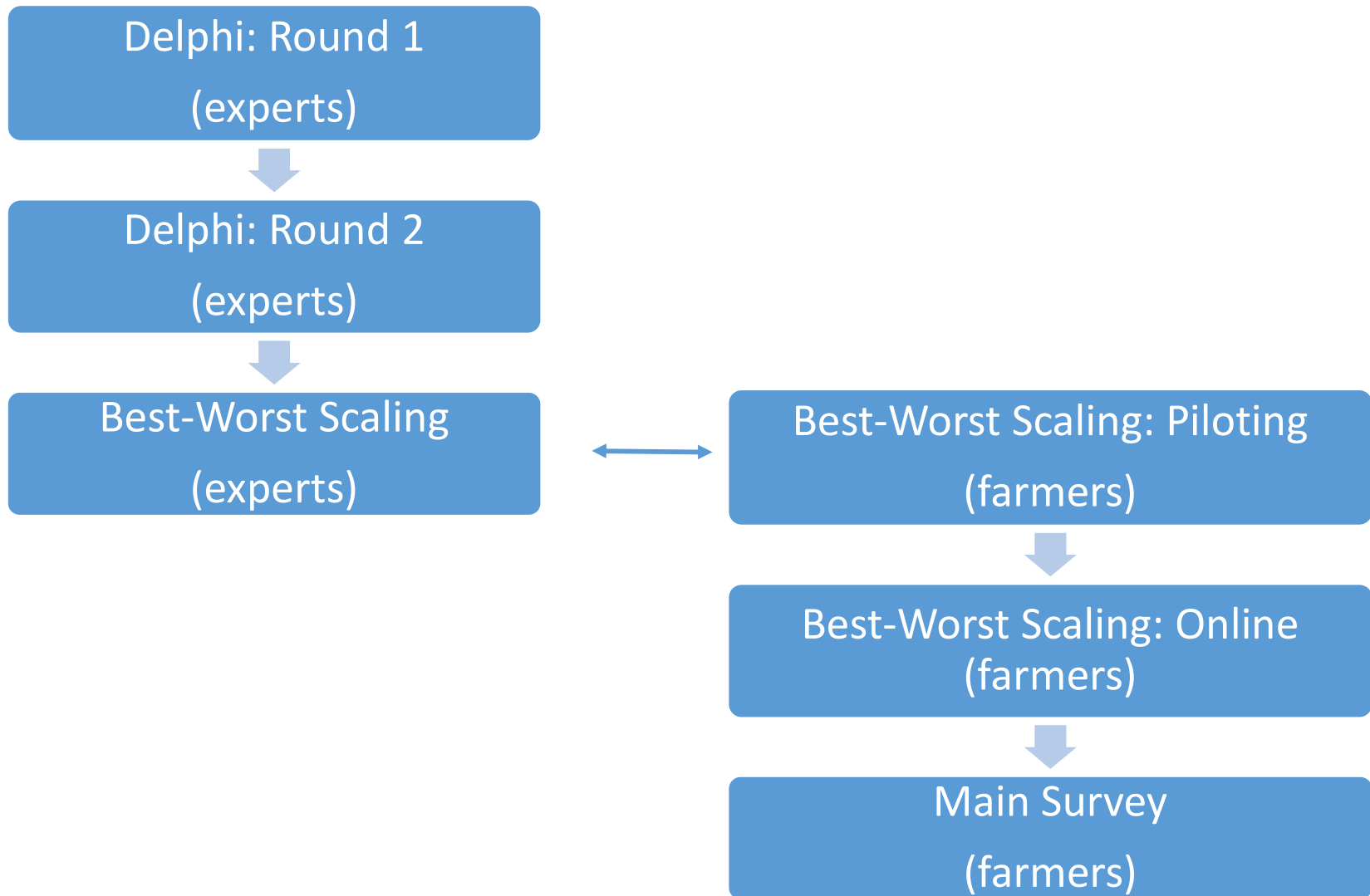
# Effective and preferred

Knowledge  
transfer/  
management

Groundwater  
management

Risk  
management

Inclusiveness – woman and tenant farmers





Actions by private sector

Access to new technologies

Makes inputs more accessible



# Main Survey: Farmer Primary Data Collection

	Institutional preferences	Water rights	Knowledge transfer	Risk management	Inclusiveness (Empowerment)
West Bengal					
Bihar					
Nepal					
Bangladesh					





## এই প্রশ্নগুলো সমাজে আপনার ভূমিকা বিষয়ক

Q34. আপনি কি মনে করেন, যে সমাজে আপনি বাস করেন সে সমাজের কোন কিছু আপনি চাইলে পরিবর্তন করতে পারেন? [সমীক্ষাকারী, একটি নির্বাচন করুন]

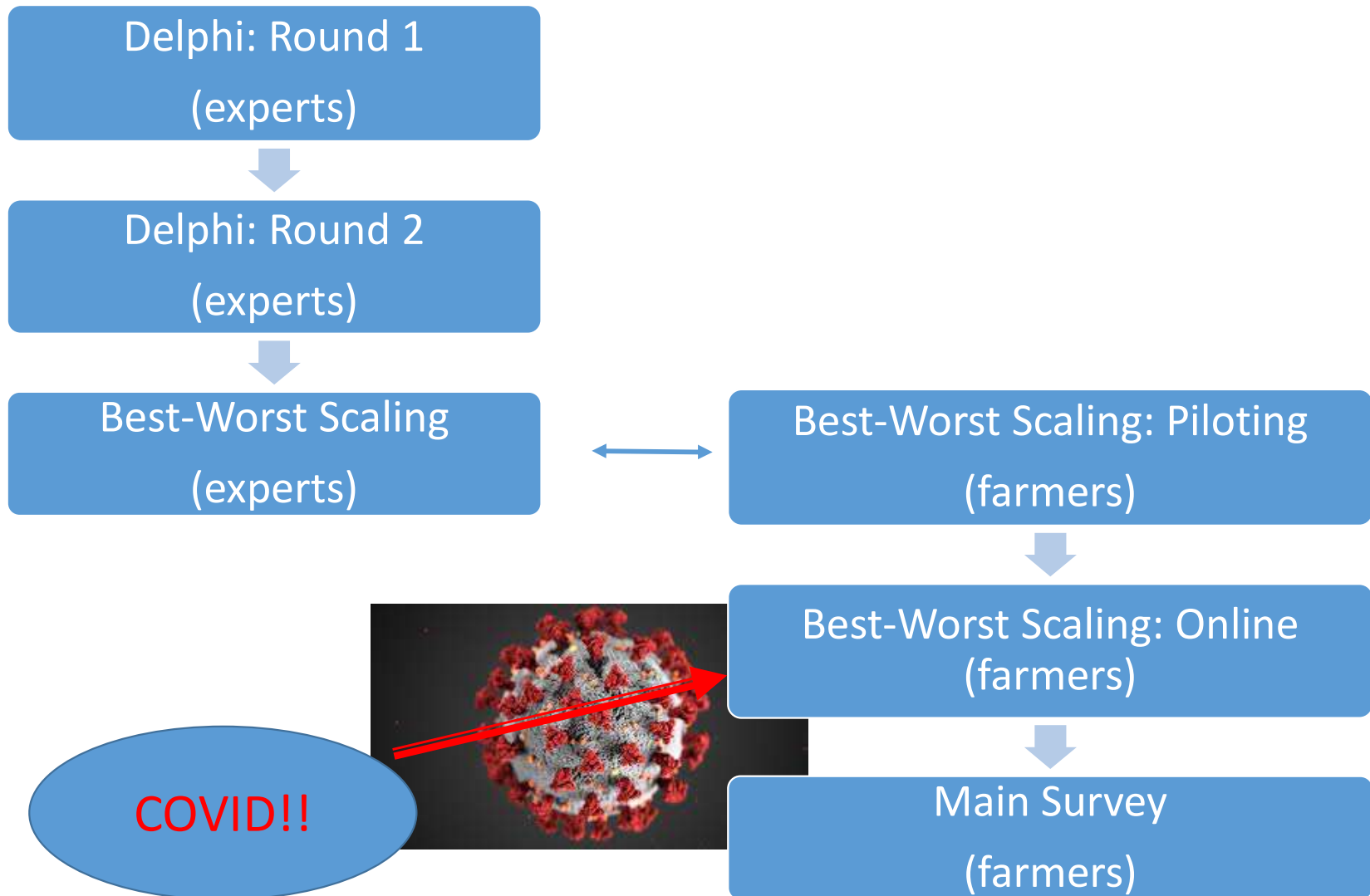
না, মোটেই না

হ্যাঁ, তবে অনেক সমস্যা হয়

হ্যাঁ, তবে কিছুটা সমস্যা হয়

হ্যাঁ, বেশ সহজ

হ্যাঁ, খুবই সহজ



# Water take-home messages

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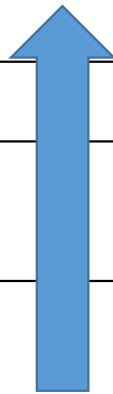


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# Main Survey: Farmer Primary Data Collection

	Institutional preferences	Water rights	Knowledge transfer	Risk management	Inclusiveness (Empowerment)
West Bengal	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Bihar	Red	White	Red	Red	Red
Nepal	Red	White	Red	Red	Red
Bangladesh	Red	White	Red	Red	Red



+ secondary data analysis

- Continued strengthening of governance at the state level in West Bengal should be a priority
- Delivery of irrigation as an input is of itself not a panacea
- Careful attention needs to be paid to the linkages between energy reforms and groundwater markets
- The differences in preferences of some farming groups are material and policies that favour the preferences of some better-off groups can reinforce inequalities or even make them worse



# Knowledge transfer take-home messages

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- Extension services materially improve the productivity and profitability of rice farming in Bangladesh
- Exposure to extension increases the technology portfolio of farmers
- Whilst adoption of a broader portfolio may be warranted and positive, there are also potential risks, and governments may have a role in better managing those risks or facilitating others to share them
- There are less obvious spillover effects through access to extension, like women's empowerment



# Risk take-home messages

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- Subsidies for inputs like fertilizer have limited impacts on production and incomes. They are also distortionary and unless well targeted will likely benefit larger richer farmers disproportionately
- Shifting to income transfers as a policy approach has some prima facie merits but the detail of delivery again matter
- The adoption of new techniques might on average lead to higher farm incomes. Greater attention to the stability of those incomes and the risks of new production techniques is required



# Inclusion take-home messages

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- Technology can increase incomes and make them more stable. Focussing on how technologies can specifically address the needs of less advantaged groups can lead to even greater welfare gains
- Policy communities have made substantial progress in recognising the benefits of greater empowerment but this needs to be matched by efforts to measure and monitor
- Care needs to be taken when reviewing data on empowerment – there may be some instances where aggregate improvements in empowerment disguise the welfare impacts on some women.



# Thanks

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