

Semi Annual Report:

October 2016 – March 2017

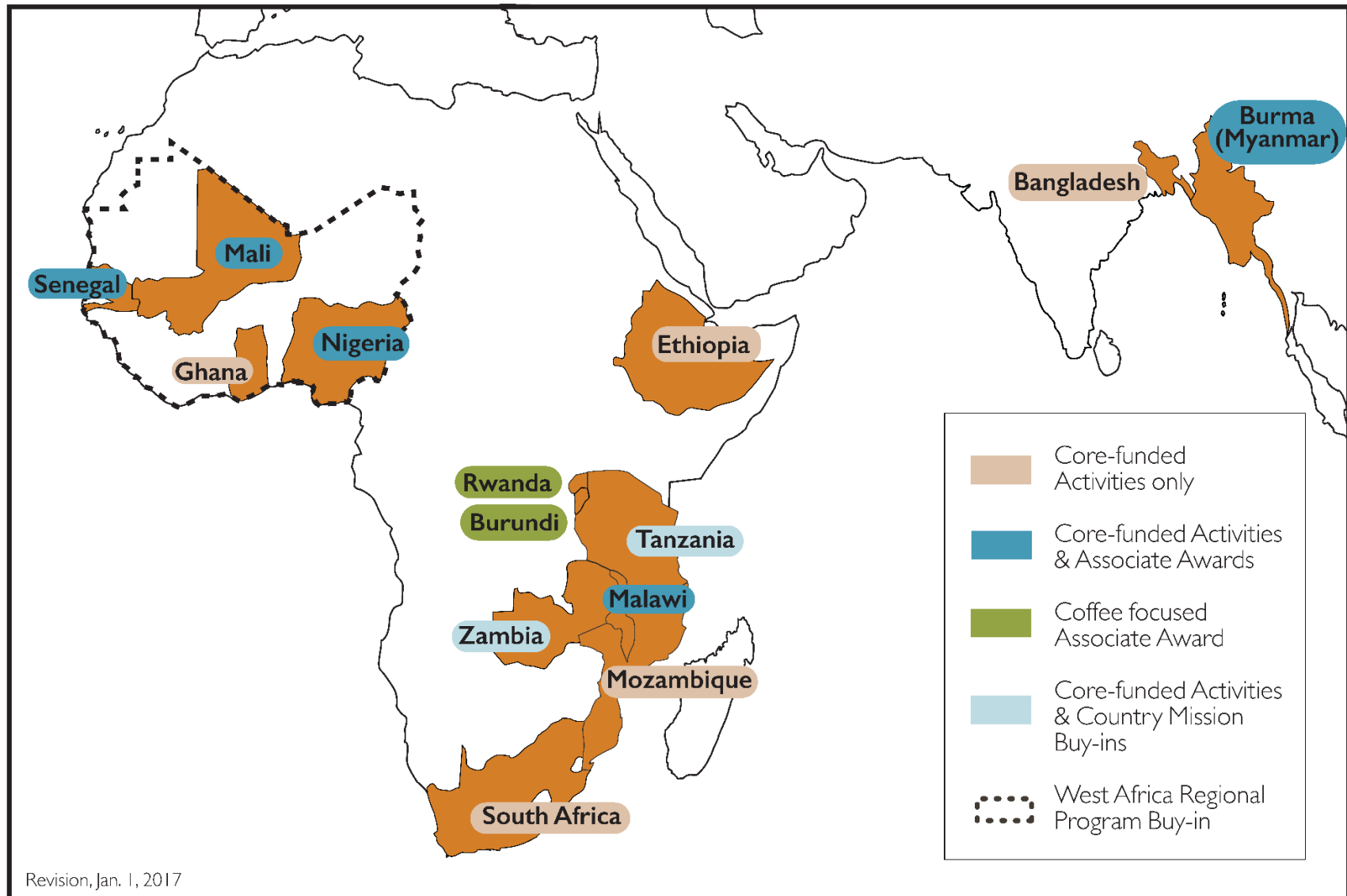
(Award AID-OAA-L-13-00001)

Lead University: Michigan State University

Consortium Members:

International Food Policy Research Institute, University of Pretoria

WHERE THE PROJECT WORKS



PROGRAM PARTNERS

Consortium Members

- Michigan State University
- International Food Policy Research Institute
- University of Pretoria

In-Country/Regional Collaborators:

- Ethiopia
 - Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)
- Malawi
 - Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET) – Malawi
 - Malawi’s Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD)
 - MoAIWD Department of Agricultural Planning Services (DAPS)
 - Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD) Bunda College Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Malawi.
- Mali
 - Institut Polytechnique Rural (Mali)
- Myanmar
 - Food Security Working Group
 - Myanmar Development Resource Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD)
- Nigeria
 - University of Ibadan
- Senegal
 - Senegal’s Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate for Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics (DAPS)
- Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA)
- University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar.
- Senegal’s Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate for Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics (DAPS)
- Tanzania
 - Directorate of Policy & Planning – MAFC
 - Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA), Sokoine University
 - Policy Analysis Group
- Zambia
 - Zambia Land Alliance
 - IAPRI
- International
 - AFAP
 - Africa Rising
 - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
 - CGIAR PIM (CRP2)
 - CIMMYT
 - ECOWAS
 - Global Center for Food Systems Innovation (GCFSI)
 - IFDC
 - ICRISAT KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab
 - ReNAPRI
 - ReSAKSS-Asia

ACRONYMS

A4NH	Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
AA	Associate Award
AAEA	African Association of Agricultural Economists
AFAP	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
ASPIRES	Agricultural Sector Policy and Institutional Reform Strengthening
ATOR	Annual Trends and Outlook Report
AU	Africa Union
BFAP	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy
BFS	Bureau for Food Security (USAID)
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
BRN	Big Results Now
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Components of the FSP workplan
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CARD	Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD), Bunda College, Malawi
CEPPAG	University Eduardo Mondlane Applied Policy Network
CESD	Centre for Economic and Social Development, Burma
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CIRAD	Agricultural Research for Development
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSP	Conseil Sahelian des Pesticides
DAEA	Department of Agricultural & Agribusiness Economics
DAPS	Department of Agricultural Planning Services (Malawi)
DARS	Department of Agricultural Research Services
DPP	Directorate of Policy & Planning
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Investment Plan
ECOWAS/ CEDEAO	Economic Community of West African States
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
EEA	Ethiopian Economics Association
ESA	East and Southern Africa
FSP	Food Security Policy (Feed the Future Innovation Lab)
FSWG	Food Security Working Group
FTF	Feed the Future
FUM	Farmers Union of Malawi
FY	Fiscal Year
GCFSI	Global Center for Food Systems Innovation

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GISAIA	Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa
GoM	Government of Malawi
GOT	Government of Tanzania
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPR	Institut Polytechnique Rural
IRs	Intermediate Results
JSR	Joint Sector Review
LG(A)	Local Government (Authority)
LGFA	Local Government Finance Act
LPI	Land Policy Initiative
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MDRI	Myanmar Development Research Institute
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
Mozefo	Mozefo - Fórum Económico e Social de Moçambique
MSU	Michigan State University
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAIPs	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NAPAS	New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support
NESAC	National Economic and Social Advisory Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPAM	Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali
PAG	Policy Analysis Group
PAPAC	Platform for Agricultural Policy Analysis and Coordination
PDA	Politique de Développement Agricole
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PNISA	Plan National D'investissement Prioritaire dans le Secteur Agricole
PRC	Policy Resource Center
PRPoSAM	Projet de Recherche sur la Politique de Sécurité Alimentaire
PS	Permanent Secretary
RAIP	Regional Agriculture Investment Plan
REC	Regional Economic Communities
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RTS	Results Tracking System

sdg	Sustainable Development Goals
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SUGECO	Sokoine University Graduate Employees Cooperative
TIA	Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícola (National Agricultural Survey)
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WA	West Africa

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The overall goal of the FSP program is to promote inclusive agricultural productivity growth, improved nutritional outcomes, and enhanced livelihood resilience for men and women through improved policy environments. The goal will be achieved by fostering credible, inclusive, transparent and sustainable policy processes at country and regional levels and filling critical policy evidence gaps. Entering its third full year of implementation, the FSP workplan is motivated by the Malabo Declaration goals of doubling smallholder productivity and tripling intra-African trade by 2025 as a means to accelerate poverty reduction.

In the past six months, FSP work in the West Africa region under C1/C2 has focused on a series of regional and national policy issues affecting agriculture and food security. At the national level, the Mali Associate Award launched a program of applied research and capacity building focusing on policy areas of interest to the government and to USAID. These fall under three broad categories: a) soil fertility and farm productivity; b) herbicides and rural labor markets; c) and policy environment affecting agribusiness investments. Regionally, FSP has operated under Buy-In funding from WARP.

IFPRI has provided support to ECOWAS by conducting a series of training sessions and workshops to help countries prepare and produce their M&E reports under the ECOWAP M&E framework for the first CAADP Biennial Review set for January 2018. Over the last 6 months, ReSAKSS and IFPRI supported ECOWAS with strengthening its M&E unit and activities as well as developing and operationalizing eAtlases for West African countries. ReSAKSS provided technical support for the drafting of the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) M&E mechanism. The draft was endorsed by ECOWAS member states during an ECOWAS M&E workshop held in December 2016. In January and February 2017, ReSAKSS provided technical support in producing the ECOWAP/CAADP/Biennial Review indicators, guidelines, and data collection templates. Since then several regional training workshops were held to train countries on using the guidelines and templates in preparing M&E reports due under the ECOWAP M&E mechanism and the CAADP/Malabo Declaration Biennial Review. In addition, IFPRI and ReSAKSS conducted national workshops to launch, review, and validate eAtlases and transfer them to national teams in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, and Togo. To support ECOWAS efforts at harmonizing regional input policies, MSU and a team of regional collaborators has focused on regional pesticide policies. The seven country case studies conducted under this activity aim to offer practical insights into ways of facilitating faster and more effective country implementation of regional input policies in West Africa.

Under C1/C2 Asia component, the FSP program is focused on working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) Department of Planning, where a new Agricultural Policy Unit (APU) has been established in response to an FSP proposal developed by IFPRI and MSU in July. The APU is a critical entry point for introducing evidence-based policy analysis, prioritizing public investment, and support the MOALI's functional transition to a facilitator/enabler of the private sector. A top priority for MOALI to which the FSP program is responding is the development of an improved irrigation strategy. Irrigation is critical to achieving increased smallholder productivity and diversification into high value enterprises, while at the same time adapting to climate change. Historically, large investments have been made in dams but smallholder access to irrigation water, and technical support for diversification and productivity gains, remains underdeveloped. Burma has been identified as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and hence irrigation strategy is key to improved livelihood

resilience. Towards this goal, a concept note was developed by colleagues from IFPRI and submitted to and approved by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation. FSP core resources were also devoted to provide support to the country team in the application of the Kaleidoscope model for improved policy process analysis and integration of evidence into policymaking. A draft of the practitioner's guide to policy engagement developed by N. Sitko was shared with the LIFT policy implementing partners during a workshop held in December. The ultimate aim of the workshop was to generate and sound out enthusiasm for a more regular series of workshops that could help implementing partners under the LIFT program to develop sharper strategic approaches to policy work. Sitko also provided feedback on a draft rice price policy memo for the Department of Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI). The significant fall in paddy prices at harvest time due to a combination of China border trade barriers and an extended monsoon season resulted in calls for paddy price intervention by government.

Under C1/C2 Malawi component, the FSP program has continued to provide the backstopping support to the NAPAS:Malawi project, which has achieved several accomplishments. A major achievement includes the launch by the State President of Malawi in November 2016 of the newly adopted National Agriculture Policy (NAP) that the NAPAS: Malawi project helped the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) to produce. The President also signed the policy, an action that has no precedence for a sector policy, probably signifying the high quality that the document portrayed. The event attracted more than 1,000 people that were sensitized about the Policy. At the launch, the US Ambassador to Malawi provided remarks that made headlines in one of the Nation's major newspapers.

The NAPAS:Malawi project also commissioned several value chain studies (at the request of the MoAIWD and the NAIP development team) to inform the NAIP development team. An inception report and literature reviews on the value chain studies on groundnuts and pigeon peas was completed, and several private sector players were identified that agreed to present at a Public Private Forum Dialogue to be held in May 2017. Under this component, the University of Pretoria is also planning to provide training in the use of partial equilibrium (PE) modeling methods for policy analyses and national and regional crop market outlook projections to researchers affiliated with the Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD). CARD is a policy research institution associated with the Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Bunda, Malawi and is a member of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ReNAPRI). Towards this activity, a supply and demand balance sheet for soybeans in Malawi was completed. This is a comprehensive time series database capturing key supply and demand fundamentals for the soybean market in Malawi for the past 10 years. The dataset includes pricing data that will be validated at a meeting at the end of May.

A similar capacity building activity on Partial Equilibrium modeling, led by University of Pretoria was also implemented in Tanzania in the past, and most recently in Mozambique. Achievements in Mozambique during this reporting period include the preparation of the annual outlook report for the maize and rice sectors, which was presented at the annual ReNAPRI stakeholder meeting in November; maintenance and updating of commodity balance sheets for maize and rice, technical report on training experience; and a technical report on the impact of the regional drought on staple maize markets in Eastern and Southern Africa.

FSP activities in Zambia under C1/C2 component continued its focus on supporting the Indaba

Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI)'s research, outreach and capacity building activities, and to undertake work that supports sustainable improvements in policy systems for agriculture. Major activities accomplished in this reporting period include: a) full listing of all farms over 5 hectares in six districts of the country, which will serve as a sampling frame for a full survey of medium-scale farms in these six districts; b) co-organizing (with IAPRI) a regional sustainability summit on climate change adaptation and mitigation in relation to agriculture and food security; c) completing a draft report based on a baseline stakeholder survey conducted during the reporting period to assess the quality of agriculture and food security policy processes and stakeholder involvement in policy formulation and implementation in Zambia; and d) providing analytical, technical and skill-building training to IAPRI researchers to enhance their policy analysis and outreach capacity.

Through various public and private policy engagement activities during the reporting period and over the past few years, the C1/C2 Zambia team has been able to create greater awareness among both government and mainstream society on the range of actions needed to promote sustainable agricultural productivity and resilience in Zambia. For example, the recent Sustainability Summit was well attended by Zambian government officials, including the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dora Siliya, and four paramount chiefs in the country, so we would like to believe that we have been effective in sensitizing Zambian officials to strategies for promoting resilience and sustainability objectives.

Component 3 of the FSP program addresses the fundamental questions of how to achieve policy change. To do so, the C3 team continued its focus on four major activities—a) deriving and refining a conceptual framework (Kaleidoscope Model) to generate testable and operational hypotheses about key factors influencing policy change. An IFPRI policy seminar was held in March to present this model and its applications. A user guide for applying the Kaleidoscope Model was also completed; b) conducting or finalizing in-depth case studies of policy change to test the rigor of the Kaleidoscope Model across different policy domains and disparate institutional, political, and economic settings. The findings from the six empirical case studies were compiled into synthesis briefs for greater accessibility to policy makers, civil society, and research audience; c) analyzing how different experiments with institutional reforms (e.g. coordinating units, service delivery units, devolution of agricultural ministries) have emerged and how reform of policy institutions has altered incentives, stakeholder motivations and policy outcomes; and d) developing and applying a range of tools in a variety of settings including international policy forums, national stakeholder workshops, CAADP-Malabo Declaration follow-up processes in Malawi and implementation of regional input policies in West Africa. Drawing on findings that cut across all activities, the FSP C3 team has developed a series of tools for policy process analysis, training and policy engagement.

Under Component 4a, the global FSP team has continued its engagement on policy debates on food security and upstream agrifood system transformation. Some of the findings from the previous as well as on-going research were presented as a keynote address to a large number of stakeholders from various West African countries at a Workshop organized by Syngenta Foundation in Senegal in February. Various materials have been shared with the government officials as well as the private sector (for example, tractor retailers). The report was completed in 2016 and summarized the policy issues of agricultural mechanization. It was jointly funded through the African Center for Economic Transformation. The report also summarized the experiences of Agricultural Mechanization Study Tour (participated in by four African government officials) and has been cited in various policy-relevant documents, including ASARECA Policy Newsletter, and FAO's new publication on agricultural mechanization between October 2016 and March 2017. On the research side, considerable progress has

been made in the writings of various country chapters for a book on agricultural mechanization, which is jointly funded through IFPRI's PIM, documenting the evolutionary history of agricultural mechanization, policies, and impacts. For African countries, the draft has been largely completed for Nigeria and Tanzania (by collaborators). In addition, progress has also been made on the empirical analyses of agricultural mechanization in Nigeria and Ghana, which test the impacts of the adoption of draft animals or tractor ownership on the returns-to-scale in household level agricultural production. Lastly, a paper investigating the role of tractor rental on returns-to-scale in Nepal has been published in *Agricultural Economics*, while a paper assessing the relations of tractor rental and exit from farming in Nepal jointly done under IFPRI's Nepal project, has been invited by *Review of Development Economics* to revise and resubmit.

A second major focus of this global component has been on the policy debates on agrifood system transformation in the downstream (Component C4b). The major accomplishments of the C4b work during this period were five, two at country level and three at global level. At country level in Tanzania, C4b research fed directly into the preparation of the country's draft agro processing strategy, with an emphasis on the role of SMEs and approaches to foster continued and increased dynamism in this sector. In Ethiopia, C4b research results were important inputs into the quantitative assessments of likely trajectories of the Ethiopian economy up to 2030, which was requested by the Executive Committee of the RED&FS (the coordinating body on activities related to "Rural Economic Development and Food Security", co-chaired by donors and the government). In Nigeria, C4b research was presented to stakeholders at the state level in the 2 study states and discussion and feedback has been used to refine the study focus and ongoing data collection efforts. The team was warmly invited to engage with the state during the study process and when results were available.

At the global level, the first achievement is that constant outreach by C4b researchers in multiple fora, together with identification of specific programmatic implications of the findings, resulted in a turning point in awareness of and interest in the C4b research by applied researchers and program officers across World Bank, UN Agencies, and USAID; the findings on the growth in processed food demand has especially aroused great interest across the board. The second achievement is growing attention by the nutrition community in the work, leading to an invitation to present at the meetings of the International Union of Nutrition Science in Buenos Aires in October 2017, and the spurring of new nutrition-focused analysis under C4b. Third, at a global level, C4b work has heavily influenced The MasterCard Foundation in its programmatic work, including the design of the Ag Youth Lab, which will benefit from major synergies with C4b- and country-level work in Nigeria and Tanzania.

Component 5 of the FSP program focuses on providing strategic analytical support to donor policy and strategy. In this reporting period, it has supported the US Government inter-agency Global Food Security Strategy country selection team with analysis to support the identification of the GFSS target countries. During this process, C5 participated in discussion to identify indicators to rank countries, developed the methodology and an Excel-based tool, and presented the results to the inter-agency team. FSP-C5 has been also interacting with USAID on the development of a new indicator to track performance and transformation of agri-food systems in GFSS and other countries called AgGDP+ as well as employment in these sectors called AgEMP+. In response to USAID's request, a new activity of mapping policy change in food security and nutrition, to be led by the University of Pretoria, was included as an additional activity under this component.

The management team at MSU, IFPRI, and UP has continued to serve as a liaison between USAID and the FSP Consortium partners, and has played a coordination role: a) across FSP work streams, especially between the country and global components; b) with other partners where it can make a significant difference in effecting policy change or capacity building; and c) with Missions. Two internal reviews were completed, and reports shared with USAID and the FSP team. As a follow up to one of the recommendations, an FSP team meeting was organized in Washington, D.C. in March, which was attended by all the global team members and country leads. The meeting provided an opportunity to all the FSP team members to learn about accomplishments, and ongoing and planned activities at the global and country level, and helped better coordination of the research demand and supply side within the FSP program. A new FSP project website was launched in January, which serves as a repository of documents as well as a new dissemination tool.

INTRODUCTION

The Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy (FSP) was awarded to a consortium comprised of Michigan State University (MSU), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the University of Pretoria on July 15, 2013.

FSP Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of the FSP program is to promote inclusive agricultural productivity growth, improved nutritional outcomes, and enhanced livelihood resilience for men and women through improved policy environments. FSP focuses on two integrated objectives:

- *Objective 1:* Address critical evidence gaps for informed policy debate and formulation at country, regional and global levels. FSP will generate, synthesize and disseminate new knowledge on targeted policy issues for which the current evidence base is insufficient or inadequately understood to permit confident formulation and implementation of effective policies at country, regional and global levels.
- *Objective 2:* Foster credible, inclusive, transparent and sustainable policy processes at country level. The FSP will strengthen the building blocks for national policy systems in their regional contexts, promote inclusion of and dialogue among all stakeholders around critical policy issues, and disseminate globally sourced examples of successful innovation and best practice in policy system capacity building.

As FSP accomplishes these two complementary objectives, improved policies will accelerate and deepen the FTF-wide intermediate results (IRs) of increased agriculture productivity, improved market access, increased public and private investment, new rural farm and non-farm employment, and improved resilience.

FSP Organization, Target Geographies and Approach

The FSP workplan is organized into five components developed by blended teams from all three consortium members:

- C1: Country-Level Collaborative Research (on Farms, Firms, and Markets) and formulation/Analysis of Policy Options
- C2: Country-Level Capacity-Building for Policy (Data, Analysis, Advocacy, Formulation, Consultation, Coordination, and Implementation)
- C3: Global Collaborative Research on Support to the Policy Process and Policy Capacity
- C4: Engagement in Global Policy Debates on Food and Nutrition Security
- C5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy

Components C1 and C2 are designed jointly and grouped by region (West Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Asia) to capture potential geographical spillovers. They are implemented in close collaboration with global components, whose agendas directly support several strategic areas identified in the AUC draft implementation strategy to implement the Malabo Declaration¹.

¹ "Strategy and Roadmap to Achieve the 2025 Vision on CAADP: a Strategy to Achieve the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Africa Agriculture Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods". Draft November 3, 2014. Africa Union Commission.

DETAILED ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

COMPONENT C1/C2 WEST AFRICA

Introduction: The Year 4 workplan includes a series of research activities funded through a USAID/WA Buy In, which aims to provide analytical support for ECOWAS regional agricultural policy implementation (FSP Workplan Activities 1, 2, 4 and 6).

In addition, FSP has provided core funding to support the launch of a long-term program of policy research and capacity building in Mali (FSP Workplan Activity 5). This core funding aims to complement and help start up activities during the first two years of a five-year associate award from USAID/Mali. The *Projet de Recherche sur les Politiques Sécurité Alimentaire (PRPoSAM)* includes a program of applied policy research, outreach and capacity building focusing on policy issues important to the Malian government and to USAID/Mali.

Activity 2. Case studies of uneven implementation of regional input policies

Description: Under USAID/WA funding, MSU team members (Haggblade, Diallo, Tasié and Traoré) are working with a series of local researchers to conduct case studies of uneven national implementation of regional pesticide policies in Gambia, Senegal, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali and Nigeria. The work involves active engagement with local policy makers and private sector stakeholders. This work will culminate in a regional policy conference.

Achievements: Over the past six months, FSP collaborators have completed field-work in all seven countries and have completed 3 out of 7 country case study reports. The remaining four are in the final stages of completion. Given repeated concern expressed by regulators, traders and farmers about growing problems of unregistered and counterfeit pesticides, the team has prepared 100 glyphosate samples for laboratory analysis. During the reporting period, the team collected the samples and delivered on set to a laboratory in Côte d'Ivoire for formulation verification testing. An identical set will go to an accredited laboratory in the USA. The team worked during this reporting period to obtain Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) clearance to import the samples from West Africa.

Outputs:

- Haggblade, S., Diallo, B., Diarra, A., Keita, N., Tasié, O. and Traoré, A. 2017. National implementation of regional pesticide policies: Mali case study report. FSP Working Paper 47. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Traoré, A. and Haggblade, S. 2017. Mise en œuvre des politiques régionales sur les pesticides en Afrique de l'Ouest: Rapport de l'étude de cas en Côte d'Ivoire. Food Security Innovation Lab Discussion Paper. East Lansing : Michigan State University.
- Traoré, A. and Haggblade, S. 2017. Mise en œuvre des politiques régionales sur les pesticides en Afrique de l'Ouest: Rapport de l'étude de cas en Guinée. Food Security Innovation Lab Discussion Paper. East Lansing : Michigan State University.

Outcomes: The project team and local collaborators have provided empirical content for a series of ongoing policy debates on input policies, farm productivity and agribusiness investment.

Activity 5. Support to national programs: Mali

Description: MSU team members (Haggblade, Thériault, Smale, Témé and Traoré) are working closely

with three local institutions – the Institut d’Economie Rurale (IER), Institut Polytechnique Rural (IPR) and Cellule de Planification et de Statistiques du Secteur Développement Rural (CPS/SDR) -- on a program of collaborative policy research and capacity building.

Achievements: MSU and local collaborators at Mali’s Institut d’Economie Rurale (IER) produced a series of empirical analyses which the team members disseminated in formal and informal policy discussions with local stakeholders in the private and public sector. The list of outputs below provides an overview of the substantive content of these policy discussions.

Outputs:

Research papers:

- Causes et conséquences de l’utilisation accrue d’herbicides au Mali. October 2016. Steven Haggblade, Melinda Smale, Alpha Kergna, Véronique Thériault et Amidou Assima. *FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper 24*.
- Rapport de restitution des résultats de recherche aux producteurs : L’utilisation des intrants (semences, engrais et herbicides) sur le sorgho et le maïs par les entreprises agricoles familiales dans la Savane soudanienne du Mali. Janvier 2017. Amidou Assima, Naman Keita, Alpha Oumar Kergna. *FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper 39*.
- National implementation of regional pesticide policies: Mali case study report. February 2017. Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, Amadou Diarra, Naman Keita, Oyinkan Tasié and Abdramane Traoré. *FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper 47*.
- Rapport technique sur l’approche méthodologique de l’enquête Projet GiSAIA. Mars 2017. Amidou Assima, Naman Keita, Alpha Kergna, Melinda Smale and Steven Haggblade. *FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper 44*.

Policy briefs:

- Le genre, la génération et l’utilisation d’engrais au Mali. novembre 2016. Véronique Thériault, Melinda Smale, Alpha Kergna, Steve Haggblade, Bino Témé et Abdramane Traoré.
- Utilisation et adoption des semences améliorées et hybrides de sorgho au Mali : Impacts économiques. Novembre 2016. Melinda Smale, Alpha Kergna, Amidou Assima, Naman Keita, Abdramane Traoré, Steve Haggblade et Bino Teme.
- Causes et conséquences de l’utilisation accrue d’herbicides au Mali. novembre 2016. Steven Haggblade, Melinda Smale, Alpha Kergna, Véronique Thériault et Amidou Assima.

Capacity building:

- Five student theses from Institut Polytechnique Rural (IPR) completed and defended November 2016

Outcomes: The project team and local collaborators have provided empirical content for a series of ongoing policy debates on input policies, farm productivity and agribusiness investment.

Activity 6. IFPRI/ReSAKSS Support to ECOWAS

Description: Under this activity, IFPRI and collaborators are supporting ECOWAS in two main areas: i) strengthening the ECOWAS M&E unit and its M&E activities, and ii) developing and operationalizing eAtlases for West African countries.

Achievements: During the reporting period, national workshops on eAtlas validation, launching, and transfer to the national Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) were held in Senegal (on November 25-26) and Mali (on November 29-30). Following the production of the final Malabo

indicators in December 2016 by the African Union (AU) and its technical partners, as well as technical guidelines and data collection templates, ReSAKSS, in January and February 2017, provided technical support on revising the ECOWAP technical guidelines and handbook of indicators to merge and make them consistent with the Malabo indicators. This resulted in the production of technical guidelines and country data collection templates to support the ECOWAP/CAADP/Biennial Review process. Subsequently, ReSAKSS staff formed part of a team that trained ECOWAS member states on using the ECOWAP/CAADP/Biennial Review guidelines. The training for Anglophone countries was held from February 27-March 03, 2017 in Accra and training for Francophone countries was held from 6-10, March 2017 in Abidjan. In addition, ReSAKSS organized a joint planning workshop on the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) M&E activities which took place in Ibadan, Nigeria from 20-21 February, 2017.

Over the last 6 months ReSAKSS and IFPRI have been supporting ECOWAS in two main areas: i) strengthening the ECOWAS M&E unit and its M&E activities, and ii) developing and operationalizing eAtlases for country SAKSS platforms in West Africa.

IFPRI and ReSAKSS participated in a planning workshop on the ECOWAP M&E activities in Ibadan, Nigeria from 20-21 February 2017. Meeting participants reviewed and validated a joint work plan for implementing ECOWAP M&E activities. Other participants at the workshop included representatives from the M&E Unit of the ECOWAS's Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), and the ECOWAS agricultural information system (ECOAGRIS).

A final draft of the ECOWAP M&E mechanism was produced with technical support of ReSAKSS. The draft ECOWAP M&E mechanism was endorsed by ECOWAS member states during an ECOWAS M&E workshop held in December 2016. The ECOWAS M&E mechanism describes the M&E plans for the region, including its guiding principles, the key stakeholders and their expected roles and inter-relationships, and planned M&E products. ReSAKSS also supported the ECOWAS's DARD and M&E unit with the production of an outline for the ECOWAP M&E annual report, and the production of an institutional data collection template to be used for an M&E annual report.

ReSAKSS also provided technical support to ECOWAS in developing a handbook of indicators for the ECOWAP M&E. And following the production of the final Malabo indicators in December 2016 by the African Union (AU) and its technical partners, technical guidelines and data collection templates, ReSAKSS, in January and February 2017, provided technical support on revising the ECOWAP technical guidelines and handbook of indicators to merge and make them consistent with the Malabo indicators. This resulted in the production of technical guidelines and country data collection templates to support the ECOWAP/CAADP/Biennial Review process. These guidelines and templates cover ECOWAP specific indicators as well as CAADP/Malabo Biennial Review indicators.

Subsequently, ReSAKSS staff formed part of a team that trained ECOWAS member states on using the ECOWAP/CAADP/Biennial Review guidelines and templates during two regional training workshops held in early 2017. The workshops sought to help countries prepare to produce their M&E reports under the ECOWAP M&E framework and for the first CAADP Biennial Review due in January 2018. The training for Anglophone countries was held from February 27-March 03, 2017 in Accra and training for Francophone countries was held from 6-10, March 2017 in Abidjan. Following the training sessions, ReSAKSS prepared for ECOWAS, a road map and budget for strengthening regional and national M&E systems as well as the Malabo Declaration Biennial Review reporting process.

Also during the reporting period, IFPRI conducted national workshops to launch, review, and validate eAtlases and transfer them to national teams in seven countries. The countries include: Benin (September 29-30), Burkina Faso (July 28-29), Cote d'Ivoire (August 2-3), Ghana (September 8-9), Senegal (November 25-26), Mali (November 29-30), and Togo (July 11-13). During the workshops, IFPRI trained national teams on how to access, use the eAtlas and update the underlying data. Each country eAtlas is a mapping tool to help policy makers and analysts access and utilize disaggregated, high-quality data on agricultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical indicators. The eAtlas tool allows national teams through country SAKSS platforms to collect, analyze, store, and disseminate data broadly. It can also be used for prioritization and M&E of agricultural policies, interventions, and investment programs. IFPRI is currently developing country eAtlases for the following countries: Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

Outputs from this Activity:

1. Regional M&E training
 - a. Anglophone country training Feb/March 2017
 - b. Francophone country training March 2017
2. e-Atlas validation and transfer to national SAKSS platforms
3. revised guidelines and handbook of indicators for ECOWAP M&E indicators
4. ECOWAS M&E mechanism finalized.
5. Merged M&E Indicators handbook on ECOWAP and Malabo indicators finalized.
6. Country eAtlases for Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, and Togo finalized.
7. Country eAtlas training workshops in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, and Togo held.

Outcomes:

1. improved capacity of national SAKSS platforms
2. improved M&E guidelines
3. validated a joint work plan for implementing ECOWAP M&E activities.
4. improved capacity to implement ECOWAP M&E system and CAADP Biennial Review

Data Management Update

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Status
1	Farm household survey in Sudan savanna of Mali, 2014/15	Household survey featuring asset summaries and plot-level information on land allocation, cropping, input use, soil fertility and outputs	Apr-16	Dec-16	Data documented and ready for posting

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Status
2	Inventory of processed foods, 2016	Inventory of processed dairy and cereal products produced and sold in Mali	Dec-16	Jan-17	Data cleaning under way
3	M&E Policy System Baseline Indices	Baseline survey of Mali policy system and processes.	Jan-17	Mar-17	Data collection to take place in May 2017
4	Farm household survey in three agro-ecological zones, 2017/18	Household survey featuring asset summaries and plot-level information on land allocation, cropping, input use and outputs	Dec-18	Feb-19	Sampling will begin in May 2017

COMPONENT C1/C2 ASIA – BURMA

Introduction: FSP core support in Asia is focused on Burma. At the beginning of April 2016 a new government took office in Burma under the leadership of Aung Sang Suu Kyi, head of the National League for Democracy (NLD). Agricultural development was a top priority in the NLD election manifesto. Now in office, the government is seeking to facilitate rapid, smallholder-led agricultural growth for inclusive rural economic growth. The challenges are formidable after more than five decades of top-down socialist management of the economy, and almost three decades of international isolation. With the new government in place USAID Burma considers that the country has now entered a “transition” phase. All remaining sanctions against Burma were lifted with effect from October 7, 2016.

Previous FSP core support to Burma focused on laying the foundation for evidence-based policy analysis through key pieces of empirical research on agricultural value chains and rural livelihoods and putting in place essential missing elements in policy architecture. Coinciding with the final two years of FSP core support, the focus will shift to working closely with Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) Department of Planning, where a new Agricultural Policy Unit (APU) is being established in response to an FSP proposal developed by IFPRI and MSU in July. The APU will be a critical entry point for introducing evidence-based policy analysis, prioritizing public investment, and support the MOALI’s functional transition to a facilitator/enabler of the private sector.

A top priority for MOALI is to develop an improved irrigation strategy. Irrigation is critical to achieving increased smallholder productivity and diversification into high value enterprises, while at the same time adapting to climate change. Historically, large investments have been made in dams but smallholder access to irrigation water, and technical support for diversification and productivity gains, remains underdeveloped. Burma has been identified as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and hence irrigation strategy is key to improved livelihood resilience. Complementary investments are needed to enhance access to improved varieties, extension, and financial services.

Activity 4

Description: Research study on “Strategic Planning for Irrigation Development in Myanmar” to assess the current irrigation status and potential for development to enhance the agriculture sector of Myanmar, and to examine the effectiveness of alternative agricultural policies on water resources. This activity will be led by Mark Rosegrant from IFPRI.

Achievements:

- A concept note developed by Mark Rosegrant and colleagues was submitted to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation. The study was approved by the PS. Planning for a July visit by the IFPRI team is underway together with collection of secondary information.

Outputs:

- Concept note.

Activity 5

Description: Backstopping application of kaleidoscope model for improved policy process analysis and integration of evidence into policy making. This support will be provided by Nick Sitko from MSU.

Achievements:

Nick Sitko made a one week orientation visit to Myanmar in November 2016 to meet with Associate Award project staff and collaborators. He worked with CESD policy coordinator Ngu Wah Win on the design of a policy system baseline assessment questionnaire.

Sitko provided Brett Ballard from the Myanmar LIFT Management Office, a multi-donor trust fund that co-funds the Associate Award, a draft of the practitioner's guide to policy engagement for use in a LIFT policy implementing partners workshop held December 13th 2016 in Myanmar. The ultimate aim of the workshop was to generate and sound out enthusiasm for a more regular series of workshops that could help implementing partners under the LIFT program to develop sharper strategic approaches to policy work.

Sitko also provided feedback on a draft rice price policy memo for the Department of Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI). The significant fall in paddy prices at harvest time due to a combination of China border trade barriers and an extended monsoon season resulted in calls for paddy price intervention by government.

Outputs:

- Improved policy system baseline survey questionnaire.
- Paddy price policy memo.

Outcomes:

- MOALI did not advocate for paddy price intervention as requested by certain private sector lobbies and total government outlays were limited to a minimal level.

Activity 6

Description: Capacity strengthening for new Agricultural Policy Unit in Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation.

Achievements:

Terms of reference for staff positions in the APU were developed to complement the earlier concept note setting out the objectives and structure of the unit. Further progress was delayed due to difficulties encountered by MOALI in staffing the new policy unit.

Outputs:

Terms of reference for APU staff positions.

Outcomes:

MOALI remains committed to using the APU in support of policy reform under the new Agricultural Policy released in January and the draft Agricultural Development Strategy undergoing regional consultations.

Data Management Update

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Status
1	Mon State Rural Livelihoods Survey	Household Data Set	Mar-17	Jun-17	
2	Myanmar Agri-Aquaculture Survey	Household Data Set	Jun-17	Sep-17	

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – MALAWI

Introduction: The activities of FSP in Malawi in FY2015 and FY2016 were primarily carried out using funding through an Associate Award from USAID/Malawi for the New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support: Malawi (NAPAS:Malawi) project. Under NAPAS:Malawi, the FSP partners support the government of Malawi as it works to implement the policy reform agenda to which it committed in late-2013 under the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi. In addition, the University of Pretoria (UP), using FSP resources, led a training of journalists in Malawi as a Component 2 activity. Overall, only limited core resources from the global FSP project were used in FY 2016 to support FSP Components 1 and 2 activities in Malawi.

In FY2017, FSP resources will be used to build capacity in partial equilibrium modeling at the Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD).

Activity 3: Capacity building in PE modeling methods

Description: In FY2017, staff from the University of Pretoria will use FSP funding to provide training in the use of partial equilibrium (PE) modeling methods for policy analyses and national and regional crop market outlook projections to researchers affiliated with the Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD). CARD is a policy research institution associated with the Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Bunda, Malawi and is a member of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ReNAPRI).

This activity will be led by Richard Kachule and Julius Mangisoni from CARD and Ferdi Meyer and Tracy Davids from UP and BFAP (Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy). Prof. Mangisoni has received basic training in PE modeling and, using PE techniques, produced ReNAPRI's 10-year outlook for the maize sector in Malawi with the support from BFAP. The approach to PE modeling that will be employed in this training is a middle approach to doing policy analysis that is easier to understand and to use and considerably less data-intensive than computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling approaches.

Achievements: Based on our schedule all is on target and the PE training work in Malawi has only been in the planning phase and is picking up pace now. The core of the activities take place from May to November each. The end goal is to present the commodity outlook at the ReNAPRI stakeholder meetings in the first week of December 2017 in Cape Town. The University of Pretoria team will be travelling to meet with Flora Nankhuni (FSP country coordinator) and Richard Kachule's team in Malawi on 29 & 30 May to ensure that these activities are aligned with the greater FSP activities in Malawi.

Outputs:

- Scheduling of meetings and events:
 - 2-day technical meeting with CARD and FSP on 29&30 May. Arrangements have been finalised.
 - The FAPRI training at the University of Missouri. The proposed date for the one-week technical training is 10-14 July 2017. The teaching material will be prepared by FAPRI teaching staff.
 - 7-11 August 2017. Provide 1-week in-country training and hands-on application at CARD in PE modelling and tools to faculty staff members and representatives of the ministry in order to increase exposure to this type of modelling and policy analysis
 - First draft program for ReNAPRI stakeholder conference for the first week in December in Cape Town has been circulated to the ReNAPRI Board.

- Technical output
 - Development of a supply and demand balance sheet for soybeans in Malawi was completed. This is a comprehensive time series database capturing key supply and demand fundamentals for the soybean market in Malawi for the past 10 years. The dataset includes pricing data that will be validated at our meeting at the end of May.

Activity 4: Land policy study (to be led by C4a team)

Description: Year 4 activities include a new land policy study to guide public discussion on upcoming Legislation to enact and implement the new Government Land Act. The proposed land study will deepen FSP C4 contributions to the Malawi Associate Award and engage LUANAR more substantively in the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab. The objectives would be: (a) to examine the relationship between agricultural productivity and farm size in Malawi; (b) to examine the potential synergies and spillover benefits that emergent medium scale farmers might provide to proximate smallholder farms; and (c) to examine the effects of rising land pressures on agricultural factor price ratios, farmer behavior, technology adoption and management practices, and the resulting effects on land productivity and household food security.

Achievements: MSU research on land informed land and agriculture sector policies. The high demand from the first Malawi land Symposium that was held in April 2016 necessitated a second Malawi Land Symposium that will be held in May 2017, and will be co-funded by the European Delegation to Malawi.

Outputs: The 2016 Malawi Land Symposium report is accessible.

Outcomes:

- Increased awareness and attention to research informing land policies.
- Inclusion of land-related strategies in the National Agriculture Investment Plan (The NAPAS COP helped the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development to incorporate land-related interventions that affect the agriculture sector positively, in the NAIP).
- Development of a venue where issues that intersect in the land and agriculture sectors can be debated and eventually incorporated in land and agriculture programs. That is the Malawi Land Symposium, which is turning out to be an annual event.

Activity 5: Other policy research support activities

Description: Some core resources from other components (e.g., C4b and management) will also go towards development and application of strategic policy tools to guide future FSP-IL policy engagement in Malawi and involvement of consortium partners on research that informs policy work in Malawi. For example, David Tschirley and Nathalie Me-Nsope's role in value chain studies to inform the second National Agricultural Investment Plan for Malawi and to inform effective implementation of several value chain development.

Achievements: Groundnut and pigeon pea value chain studies that started in December 2017 is almost completed.

Outputs: Inception reports and literature reviews on the value chain studies (groundnuts and pigeon peas)

Outcomes: Identified several private sector players that agreed to present at a Public Private Forum

Dialogue that will be held in May 2017.

Data Management Update

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Status
1	Compilation of historical commodity data	This will include supply, demand, and trade in markets for maize and soybean in Malawi and result in the creation of commodity balance sheets. The balance sheets will also include five to ten year outlooks for markets in Malawi and regionally based on results obtained from running scenarios in the partial equilibrium models for the two commodities.	Oct-17	Early 2018	

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – TANZANIA/MOZAMBIQUE

Introduction: Beginning in November 2013, FSP began applied policy research and policy process engagement in Tanzania funded by FSP-core resources. This work has complemented and built upon analytical work and capacity building activities led by MSU’s Dr. David Nyange, who has been embedded since August 2013 within the Department of Policy/Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (DPP/MAFC) under the BMGF-funded GISAIA/Tanzania project. Dr. Nyange provides support to DPP/MAFC in agricultural policy analysis, capacity building, and policy coordination activities to meet MAFC-driven research and capacity building priorities.

In Year 1 of FSP, Dr. Nyange and a team of MSU faculty and local analysts responded to a direct request from MAFC and the Prime Minister’s Office for Local and Regional Government (PMO-RALG) to lead a study and policy outreach activities related to the GoT’s commitment to ‘reduce or remove the Local Government Authority (LGA) Crop Cess (tax)’. This study was co-funded by FSP core and GISAIA-Tanzania.

Beginning in October 2014, FSP increased its research, policy engagement and capacity building activities in Tanzania through additional funding provided by both FSP-core and funds from a USAID/Tanzania Buy-in (Table 1). Activities 2 to 5 below are all activities that have been driven by MAFC and GoT agricultural policy priorities. Like the LGA crop cess study in 2014/15, these activities are jointly funded by GISAIA/Tanzania, FSP-Tanzania and/or the Tanzania Buy-in.

In addition, each activity below involves local faculty from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and/or analysts or staff from MAFC so that each activity serves as an opportunity for capacity building of local public sector researchers and analysts. In April 2016, the USAID/Tanzania mission confirmed that they will fund a new buy-in to FSP (\$5 million over 36 months beginning 1 May 2016) to continue and expand on-going FSP and MSU work in Tanzania in policy research and outreach, capacity building, and policy advisory and coordination activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). The goal of the program is to accelerate the adoption in Tanzania of more effective policies and programs to drive broad-based agricultural sector growth, improved household food security and nutrition, and reduced poverty.

Table 1: Tanzania Activities- Demand and funding source

	Source of Demand		Source of funding				
	Requested by MAFC/GoT	MAFC & GoT policy priorities	FSP-C1/2 Tanz-core	FSP-C4 core	1 st Tanz buy-in	2 nd Tanz buy-in (ASPIRES)	GISAIA / Tanz
Activity 1: Deepen the existing institutional architecture assessment of agricultural policy in		X	X				
Activity 3: Support the legislative process for reforms of the Local Government Authority crop cess	X	X			X	X	X
Activity 4: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees: Feasibility Study of Crop & Livestock Marketing Board	X	X	X		X	X	X
Activity 6: Coordinate a pilot e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection of LGA crop cess payments and evaluate its	X	X			X	X	X
Activity 7: Support development and piloting of a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MAFC investments using a mobile phone	X	X			X	X	X
Activity 8: Design & begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Agri-food System Transformation study of the extent and nature of change in the level of processing in several		X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 9: Design and begin implementation of a Tanzania case study under the FSP-C4 Upstream/Land Access/farm		X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 11: Capacity Building in the use of Partial Equilibrium Modeling for Policy Analysis and		X	X				

All Tanzania country activities will now be funded and reported under ASPIRES (Tanzania mission buy-in project)

The following activity led by UP in Mozambique continues in Year 4.

Activity 11: Strengthen capacity

Description: This activity commenced in March 2016 as a collaborative effort between the Research Centre for Agricultural and Food Policies and Programs (CEPPAG), Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique and the University of Pretoria. It forms part of an ongoing initiative in the ReNAPRI network and it will continue until the end of 2017 when the ReNAPRI outlook is presented at the ReNAPRI stakeholder meeting in Cape Town.

Achievements:

1. Support capacity building at CEPPAG to undertake commodity modelling, foresighting, impact and policy-analysis.
2. Maintaining critical databases and PE tools to keep track of emerging trends for the commodities that are included in the ReNAPRI PE model.
3. Expand the ReNAPRI model by means of yearly inclusion of other commodities. The soybean market will be included in 2017.
4. Contributing to annual regional ReNAPRI outlook conferences

Outputs:

1. Following the training of 15 researchers and representatives from industry and government in Maputo in August 2016, the annual outlook was prepared for the maize and rice sectors in Mozambique. This outlook was presented at the annual ReNAPRI stakeholder meeting on 10&11 November in Nairobi where more than 100 stakeholders attended the presentations.
2. Maintenance and updating of commodity balance sheets for maize and rice in Mozambique.
3. One technical report produced on training experience: http://www.renapri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/CEPPAG_TechnicalNote_Aug2016Training.pdf
4. One technical report on the impact of the region drought 2015/16 on staple maize markets in Eastern and Southern Africa. This technical report will be made available on the FSP, ReNAPRI and UP websites.

Outcomes:

1. Support capacity building at ReNAPRI institutes to ensure policy-analysis by an Africa led and driven initiative
2. Integrating modelling results into a multi-faceted approach that includes scenario planning and foresighting to develop alternative future scenarios

Data Management Update

C1C2 did not fund data collection. Its funding helped prepare for data collection, which was then funded by Tanzania mission funds. Data sets will be made available through those awards.

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – ZAMBIA

Introduction: Resources for FSP activities in Zambia under this component come from FSP core funding and a USAID/Zambia buy-in. This funding enables continued capacity building and technical support for policy system strengthening and agricultural policy research to Zambia following the end of the third phase of the Food Security Research Project (FSRP III). FSRP III created the Zambia’s first think tank dedicated to agricultural policy research and outreach, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), and supported its institutional capacity development over the period 2012-2016. Year Three FSP activities in Zambia will be carried out in support of IAPRI’s research, outreach and capacity building activities, and to undertake work that supports sustainable improvements in policy systems for agriculture. The four major activities to be implemented in 2016/17 are:

1. Grain, oilseed, and livestock market development for smallholders to inform policy discussions and investment prioritization;
2. Analysis of land commodification and alienation to inform dialogue on Zambia’s draft Land Policy;
3. Strategies for helping Zambian farmers to utilize fertilizer more efficiently and profitably;
4. Feed the Future midline indicator generation and analysis; and
5. Analytical training to IAPRI researchers on experimental economics for policy analysis

Please note that we modified the activity names and categories. The revised categories more accurately and succinctly describe our work plan activities in Zambia than what was originally submitted. The old categories are numbered incorrectly (missing categories 3, 4, and 5). The old Category 8 is most appropriately subsumed under the new Category 2. The old Category 7 is cross cutting and therefore should be subsumed under all the categories. After making these changes and renumbering the categories sequentially, the old 7 categories now become the new 5 categories. Therefore, we propose to move forward with the new 5 categories, stressing that there is no substantive change in the work plan, just a re-organization of them.

Activity 1: Oilseed and livestock market development for smallholders to inform policy and investment prioritization.

Description: In Zambia, there is a great deal of policy interest in identifying effective strategies to trigger smallholder income growth through agricultural diversification and market linkages. To build the evidence base to inform debates on this, the activity examines evolving grain, oilseed, and livestock markets in the context of dramatic changes in land access and farm size dynamics, uncertain trade policy, and growing urban demand. Research activities carried out under this activity area come from MSU and IAPRI.

Outputs:

- [Impacts of Legume Technologies on Food Security: Evidence from Zambia](#). Christine Sauer, Nicole M. Mason, Mywish Maredia, and Rhoda Mofya-Mukuka. Research Paper No. 36. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy. December 2016.

Activity 2: Analysis of land commodification and alienation to inform Zambia’s draft Land Policy:

Description: In Zambia, the land policy is under review. To support the evidence base on land policy options, this work area focuses on the relationship between changing farm size dynamics and farm productivity in an effort to inform land and farm block policies. Research in this area will be carried out

by researchers from MSU, IAPRI, and University of Zambia. MSU and IFPRI are also coordinating and sharing information in IFPRI's implementation of a land policy assessment for LPI in Zambia.

Achievements:

- FSP is working with IAPRI and the Ministry of Agriculture to pilot a full listing of all farms over 5 hectares in six districts of the country. This listing exercise was almost complete as of March 31, 2017. The intention of the listing is to compare the number of medium- and large-scale farms in these six districts with the estimates of such farms according to the CSO Crop Forecast Surveys to gauge the latter's ability to adequately capture the number of medium/large farms in Zambia and whether new data collection activities are necessary in Zambia to accurately provide annual national crop production estimates. A second objective of the pilot listing is to provide the sampling frame for a full survey of medium-scale farms in these six districts.

Activity 3. Strategies for guiding the Zambian government's efforts to promote climate-smart agriculture, resilience and sustainable agricultural intensification in support of natural resource preservation

Description: It is widely accepted that there is an urgent need to identify strategies to make agri-food systems more resilient to the effects of rapidly changing climate conditions. African farmers, consumers and agri-food systems are particularly vulnerable to climate-related shocks due to the region's reliance on rain-fed agricultural production systems, infrastructure and transport systems that often cannot efficiently handle the region's food import needs during crises, and the low incomes, assets and coping abilities of a large share of the region's population. Governments, the private sector, and development partners all have important roles to play in supporting climate adaptation and resiliency efforts in Africa. There is need to identify evidence-based strategies that can stabilize supplies, access to food, and livelihoods in the face of increasingly variable climates. It is against this background that FSP is working with IAPRI, VUNA, and the Department of Science and Technology/National Research Foundation center of Excellence in Food Security at the University of the Western Cape to guide the Zambian government's efforts to promote CSA, resilience and sustainable agricultural intensification. Significant policy interest and donor support exists in Zambia to improve the climate resilience of the country's food and agricultural system. However, the evidence base on effective strategies remains thin. This activity therefore has been set up to provide empirical guidance on policies and investments to improve the climate resilience of Zambian agriculture.

Both MSU and IAPRI researchers are leads on outputs in this activity area.

Achievements:

[Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Sustainability Summit, March 16–17, Lusaka, Zambia](#) Jayne and Ngoma worked with IAPRI to co-organize this symposium and introduced IAPRI to the other organizations who formally co-organized the event with IAPRI (e.g., SAAIA/University of Cape Town and VUNA). The Sustainability Summit focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation in relation to agriculture and food security. High profile personalities, policy makers and scientists from Zambia, the region, and the international community met to learn and share research findings, highlight promising response strategies, and identify unresolved issues for future research and implementation. [Summit Report](#). Thomas Jayne and Hambulo Ngoma of MSU each made presentations at this symposium based on their work in Zambia and the wider C4a research in east/southern Africa region.

Ngoma has also worked on several reports stemming from his PhD dissertation on the effects of adopting minimum tillage on cropland expansion, e.g.: <https://www.nmbu.no/download/file/25148>.

A second research report on smallholder farmers' willingness to participate in REDD+ was finalized and accepted for presentation at the 23rd Annual Conference of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE) to be held in June 2017 in Athens, Greece.

Policy engagements and meetings

In addition to completing the FSP baseline survey and participating in the Eastern and Southern Africa sustainability summit mentioned above, Ngoma attended two policy meetings during the period under review. These were the launch of the second national agricultural policy on 10-11 March, 2017 and a dissemination workshop on a community-based smallholder irrigation project implemented by the Ministry on Agriculture on April 4, 2017. Ngoma also participated in the MSU-sponsored technical writing workshop for IAPRI researchers facilitated by the Southern African Institute for Policy and Research (SAIPAR) on 27 and 28 March, 2017.

Outputs:

- [Understanding Fertilizer Effectiveness and Adoption on Maize in Zambia](#) Research Paper 30. William J. Burke, Emmanuel Frossard, Stephen Kabwe, and Thomas S. Jayne. October 2016
- [What Drives Input Subsidy Policy Reform? The Case of Zambia, 2002-2016](#). Danielle Resnick and Nicole M. Mason. Research Paper No. 28. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy. October 2016.
- [The Political Economy of Fertilizer Subsidy Programs in Africa: Evidence from Zambia](#). Nicole M. Mason, Thomas S. Jayne, and Nicolas van de Walle. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* December 2016.
- Daneille Resnick, Steven Haggblade, Suresh Babu, Sheryl L. Hendriks, David Mather. 2017. The Kaleidoscope model of policy change: applications to food security policy in Zambia. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 40
- Hambulo Ngoma and Arid Angelsen. 2017. Can conservation agriculture save tropical forests? The case of minimum tillage in Zambia, Working Papers No. 2/2017, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, School of Economics and Business <https://www.nmbu.no/download/file/fid/25148>.
- [Do Crop Income Shocks Widen Disparities in Smallholder Agricultural Investments? Panel Survey Evidence from Zambia](#). Yoko Kusunose, Nicole M. Mason, and Solomon T. Tembo. Working Paper No. 116. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute. December 2016.
- Hambulo Ngoma, (forthcoming) Does adopting minimum tillage improve the livelihood outcomes for smallholder farmers? Micro-econometric evidence from Zambia, submitted and are currently under peer review for journal publication.
- IAPRI Sustainability [Summit Report](#). (prepared with IAPRI and FSP/Zambia input).
- Submitted: Jayne, Mason, Burke, and Ariga prepared and submitted a journal manuscript to *World Development* on Africa's second-generation agricultural input subsidy programs (ISPs). The manuscript reviews nearly 70 empirical studies on these ISPs, synthesizes findings on the targeting and impacts of the programs, and discusses the implications for reforms and complementary investments to improve the effectiveness of the programs, including Zambia's Farmer Input Support Program.

Outcomes:

- [Sensitization of Zambian leaders](#): Through various public and private policy engagement activities during the reporting period and over the past few years, we believe that both government and mainstream society has greater awareness of the range of actions needed to

promote sustainable agricultural productivity and resilience in Zambia. For example, the recent Sustainability Summit was well attended by Zambian government officials, including the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dora Siliya, and four paramount chiefs in the country, so we would like to believe that we have been effective in sensitizing Zambian officials to strategies for promoting resilience and sustainability objectives.

Activity 4: FSP baseline report in Zambia

Ngoma conducted a survey of stakeholders about FSP impact in Zambia and produced a baseline report. This report, which is currently under review, assesses the quality of agriculture and food security policy processes and stakeholder involvement in policy formulation and implementation in Zambia. The report is based on survey responses from 23 stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

Activity 5: Capacity building support to IAPRI

Description: This activity area responds to a request from IAPRI management to support improved technical writing skills, ability to identify priority issues/topics for maximizing IAPRI's research impact on policy processes, and more effective peer feedback within IAPRI, and institutional support of various kinds to enable IAPRI to effectively grow and carry out a wider range of activities.

Achievements:

Three main capacity building activities were carried out during the period under review.

- Improving IAPRI staff's writing skills is a priority capacity building area identified by IAPRI management. To help address this need, MSU led the organization of (and funded through the Zambia FSP Buy-In) a writing workshop for IAPRI researchers, outreach staff, and interns, and select UNZA MSc students (those that received scholarships from IAPRI). The workshop was facilitated by staff from the Southern African Institute for Policy and Research, an organization with extensive experience in facilitating writing workshops for research organizations in southern Africa. The two-day workshop (March 27-28, 2017) focused on writing journal articles, as increasing outputs in peer-reviewed journals is imperative for strengthening IAPRI's bona fides within and outside of Zambia. Topics included article structure, conducting literature reviews, referencing/citations, and the peer review process. In total, 12 IAPRI staff, 3 IAPRI interns, and 3 UNZA MSc students (or 18 total people, of which 9 were women) participated in the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by four resources persons.
- During the reporting period, Mason (in collaboration with Ngoma) developed training materials on modeling agricultural technology adoption in preparation for a technical training for IAPRI in April 2017.
- Other capacity building activities during the reporting period involved direct mentorship of IAPRI researchers. In this regard, Mason began working with IAPRI researchers Auckland Kuteya, Munguzwe Hichaambwa, Henry Machina, and Chinyama Lukama to plan and design a midline survey for an impact assessment of the e-voucher Farmer Input Support Program (FISP). Data collection is slated for June 2017. Ngoma started to work with Auckland Kuteya and Henry Machina on the impacts of agricultural subsidies on productivity, from a gender perspective, and also took the lead with other IAPRI and UNZA researchers on the economic valuation of non-timber forest products and on building climate resilience through irrigation development in Zambia studies. In addition, Mason is finalizing, in collaboration with IAPRI researcher Olipa Zulu-Mbata and an MSU graduate student a working paper and manuscript for submission to a

top journal on the effects of FISP on farmers' use of soil fertility management practices.

Outcomes:

1. Enhanced analytical, technical, and writing skills among IAPRI research staff
2. Enhanced ability to carry out regional conferences after the joint IAPRI-VUNA-DST-NRF Regional Sustainability Summit
3. Enhanced local policy analysis capacity in Zambia.

Overall, the period under review provided a good platform to set up the FSP activities in Zambia. The period saw a good start to the continued capacity building of IAPRI, which provided an opportunity to identify other potential areas requiring capacity strengthening. Going forward, the FSP capacity building activities will include a technical training on impact assessment, planned for the third quarter of 2017, continued review of IAPRI research reports and mentorship of IAPRI researchers in technical writing, on the integration of theory in empirical work and on applying new and appropriate methods. There are also discussions to introduce technical brown bag seminar series (possibly to include relevant departments from local Universities). It is envisaged that such an initiative will enable IAPRI researchers build confidence in making technical presentations and obtain helpful feedback.

Data Management Update

	Dataset type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Status
1	Large-scale trader survey	Survey of large-scale traders in Zambia	1 year	Within 1 month of the publication of a scholarly	

COMPONENT 3: GLOBAL COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON POLICY PROCESS AND CAPACITY

Introduction: Component 3 addresses the fundamental questions of how to achieve policy change. To do so, the C3 team has focused on four major activities. Activity 1, the major focus effort in years 1 and 2 of FSP, involved deriving and refining a conceptual framework (Kaleidoscope Model) to generate testable and operational hypotheses about key factors influencing policy change. Activity 2, the key focus in years 2 and 3, involved conducting 6 in-depth case studies of policy change (fertilizer policy in Ghana, Malawi and Tanzania and micro-nutrient policies in Malawi, South Africa and Zambia) to test the rigor of the Kaleidoscope Model across different policy domains and disparate institutional, political, and economic settings. In the final two years of FSP, the team will devote a majority of its time to two new activities, viz. Activity 3 and Activity 4.. Activity 3 focuses more broadly on efforts to reform food security policy systems by analyzing how different experiments with institutional reforms (e.g. coordinating units, service delivery units, devolution of agricultural ministries) have emerged and how reform of policy institutions has altered incentives, stakeholder motivations and policy outcomes. Activity 4 involves policy engagement applying a range of tools in a variety of settings including international policy forums, national stakeholder workshops, CAADP-Malabo Declaration follow-up processes in Malawi and implementation of regional input policies in West Africa. Drawing on findings that cut across all activities, the team has developed a series of tools for policy process analysis, training and policy engagement.

Collectively, by the end of the final two years of FSP, the outcomes of Component 3 are expected to encompass three areas: policy influence, methodological advancements in the area of policy process analysis, and capacity building. With respect to policy influence, C3 will collaborate with other FSP components to use the Kaleidoscope Model to predict the possibility for reform in key policy domains already examined in different countries by the C3 team. Such domains include input subsidies, micronutrient interventions, pesticide policies, and land governance reforms. In doing so, attention will be given to what typically precipitates a reform mentality by governments, when and what type of research will be most effective, and whether there are sufficient budgetary resources and policy champions to sustain reforms. Insights from the Kaleidoscope Model will also inform ECOWAS and CILSS of the requirements for incentivizing West African governments to implement already agreed-upon regional input policies and strengthen linkages with C1/C2. Key outcomes from policy systems work under Activity 3 include enhancing the awareness of African governments about the potential of presidential delivery units and similar results-based management approaches to overseeing agricultural policy formulation and implementation. Furthermore, Activity 3 work on the impacts of agricultural devolution to district governments in Ghana will not only directly inform refinements to that policy by Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) but also offer insights to other countries that are either undergoing this devolution process (e.g. Kenya) or considering it (e.g. Malawi). The case study on South Africa was conducted in parallel with the development of the South African National Food Security and Nutrition Plan of Action (or FSNP - the equivalent of a CAADP NAIP) that the SA-based team won a competitive bid to draft. The FSNP benefitted from the KM analysis process, especially in the rigor of the background analysis that meticulously documents the influence of human and child rights and the influence of the unfolding global nutrition agenda. The documentation of the global, African and regional policy landscape forms a base of the work being carried out under activity 4 in Malawi and will extend to an analysis of the food security policy landscape in Senegal¹ in Y4. This analysis has also fed into the ReSAKSS ATOR for 2015 and a paper under review for the Inter-Agency Partnership of Academies of Science guide for African policy makers.

¹ As per request during the March Team meeting in Washington DC, we were asked to substitute Senegal for Ghana. UP's agreement will need to be updated to reflect this.

The analysis of gender mainstreaming in nutrition policy in Malawi was workshopped as part of a review of the policies and is now an integral part to the review of the Malawi NAIP. This work provides an analytical framework for assessing gender mainstreaming in nutrition policy.

In terms of methodological advancements, the outcomes in this area are threefold. First, the development of a practitioner's guidebook for applying the Kaleidoscope Model will allow for conducting rigorous and replicable policy process research. Given that most policy process theoretical frameworks are not bolstered by a particular methodological approach or attention to standard operationalization of concepts, this is a significant public good outcome. Secondly, the development of a policy engagement toolkit will allow for engaging with a range of stakeholders to practically consider how reforms can be pursued in areas already deemed most amenable to change. Thirdly, through the work of Activity 4, an important outcome will be a replicable, cross-sectoral stocktaking analysis to identify trade-offs and complementarities in national and regional food security and nutrition policies.

Finally, in the area of capacity building, Activity 4 in particular will result in improved capacity of at least two African governments (e.g., Senegal and Malawi) to adhere to their CAADP-Malabo commitments. More broadly, through the contributions of all four activities, civil society and other stakeholders will have an enhanced ability to understand how policymaking is occurring in their respective countries and communities and have accessibility to methods and frameworks that allow for identifying entry points into the policy process. Through workshops and dissemination activities with the African Union's research unit as well as with parties that have expressed an interest in applying the Kaleidoscope Model, such as AfricaLead and FAO's MAFAP, the policy lessons learned and the research methods developed under C3 will reach a broad range of influential decision makers in the area of food and nutrition security.

The KM model has been integrated into the Food Security Policy Module of the Collaborative Masters in Agricultural Economics curriculum taught at the University of Pretoria and has been included in training for support of the NAIP review and redesign through a ReSAKSS module. Capacity in the use of the tool has been developed among 39 journalists (see C1/2 for more detail on the training) from Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. The list of outputs for this activity includes a radio broadcast where one of the young journalist explains the model in her own words.

At least three PhD theses are using and applying the KM model at the University of Pretoria. Two students have enrolled at the North-West University for research Masters on topics related to Activity 4.

Activity 1: Conceptual Framework

Description: Following six field tests of the Kaleidoscope Model in Year 2, the C3 team has reviewed and refined the KM model. During Year 3, the team will prepare a formal journal article presentation of the final model as well as a training manual for interested practitioners. Training of various stakeholder groups will continue, where possible in conjunction with Africa Lead.

Achievements:

- Kaleidoscope Model formally prepared for journal publication; submitted to World Development in December 2016
- An IFPRI policy seminar was held on March 29, 2017 to present the Kaleidoscope Model and its applications. Discussants were invited from Cornell University and the World Bank. Links to the seminar can be found here: <http://www.ifpri.org/event/what-drives-policy-change-insights->

[kaleidoscope-model-food-security-policy](#)

- A user's guide for applying the Kaleidoscope Model has been completed.

Outputs from this Activity:

- The Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change: Applications to Food Security Policy in Zambia, by Danielle Resnick, Steven Haggblade, Suresh Babu, Sheryl Hendriks and David Mather; submitted to *World Development*
- A user's guide to the Kaleidoscope Model: practical tools for understanding policy change, by Haggblade and Babu, FSP Research Paper 46, March 2017

Activity 2: Conduct case studies of policy change

Description: This activity will focus on synthesizing findings about drivers of micro-nutrient policy, drivers of fertilizer subsidy policy and implications for policy engagement.

Achievements:

- The findings from the empirical case studies were compiled into synthesis briefs for greater accessibility to policy, civil society, and research audiences

Outputs from this Activity:

- What drives nutrition policy reform in Africa? Applying the Kaleidoscope Model of Food Security Policy Change. By Hendriks, Babu and Haggblade, Policy Brief 30, March 2017
- What drives agricultural input subsidy reform in Africa? Applying the Kaleidoscope Model of food security policy change, by Resnick, Mather, Mason and Ndyetabula. Policy Brief 27
- What drives policy change? Evidence from six empirical applications of the Kaleidoscope Model. By Haggblade, Babu, Hendriks, Mather and Resnick, Policy Brief 31
- Assessing the Drivers of Tanzania's Fertilizer Subsidy Programs from 2003–2016. By Mather and Ndyetabula.
- What Drives Input Subsidy Policy Reform? The Case of Zambia, 2002–2016. By Resnick and Mason, Research Paper 28, October 2016

Activity 3: Changes in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact

Description: This work examines efforts to reform policy systems by analyzing how different experiments with institutional reforms have emerged and how reform of policy institutions has altered incentives, stakeholder motivations and policy outcomes.

Achievements:

- C3 team members have been working with colleagues at USAID on identifying measures to capture the enabling environment for food system transformation

Activity 4: Policy Engagement

Description: Using the analytical tools and research findings from Activities 1-3, the FSP team will engage in a variety of ongoing policy processes with partners at MSU, IFPRI, UP, Africa Lead and possibly others, such as the African Union and FAO's Monitoring and Analyzing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) program. These efforts will include development and application of tools for guiding policy engagement, substantive engagement in various ongoing global and national policy debates and contributions to policy processes in selected CAADP-Malabo Declaration countries. Under the West Africa Buy-In to FSP, members of the C3 team will participate in a series of case studies of national

implementation of regional input policies in West Africa.

Achievements:

- Practitioner’s guide for identifying priority areas for policy intervention and the constellation of stakeholder interests related to those policies

The University of Pretoria participated in a workshop in Malawi (24-28 October 2017) on the finalization of the Malawi National Agricultural Policy (NAP). It also The University of Pretoria participated in a planning meeting f(8 February 2017) for a workshop on the Malawi National Agriculture Investment Plan. The purpose of the meeting was to ensure that issues of gender and nutrition are adequately captured in the plan. The University of Pretoria team also participated in the workshop held on 14 February 2017.

The database of international, Africa and , regional and Malawi obligations and commitments and obligations is nearing completion and the report highlighting key findings and recommendations as regards the alignment and incorporation of said obligations and commitments in the 2017 Malawi NAIP2 is under development. Meetings with government officials took place in February and March 2017, where officials made specific requests of the team. These included, amongst others, writing a paragraph to include in the National Agriculture Investment Plan on the importance of establishing such a database and providing recommendations on coordination of reporting on international commitments and obligations.

Outputs from this Activity:

- Practitioner’s guidebook and toolkit for agricultural policy reform: The PMCA approach to strategic policy engagement, by Sitko, March 2017

The outputs from a policy dialogue on gendering Malawi’s National Nutrition Policy are being used to inform Malawi’s National Nutrition Strategy.

A brief of the Integrated Framework for Gender Analysis of Nutrition Policy was published.

A framework listing the deliverables flowing from the commitments (based on key international instruments such as the Sustainable Development Goals and key African commitments such as Agenda 2063 (read with its first 10 Year Implementation Plan (2014-2023)) and the two 2014 Malabo Declarations) made by the Malawi government was prepared.

Two students have enrolled at the North-West University for research Masters on topics related to Activity 4.

Data Management Update

No datasets are anticipated to be generated from the proposed activities.

COMPONENT 4a: ENGAGEMENT ON GLOBAL POLICY DEBATES ON FOOD SECURITY AND UPSTREAM AGRIFOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION:

Year 4 activities have continued the five main research themes and policy engagement activities initiated in Year 1 to 3. However, we have integrated together activities 1 and 2 (fertilizer policy and sustainable intensification/resilience/CSA) into one new activity #1. We have also initiated two new research themes on finance and seed systems. Therefore, in Year 4, C4a now has six (6) activities:

- Activity 1: Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy that addresses fertilizer policy within a framework of sustainable agricultural intensification and resilience
- Activity 2: Land Dynamics and Land Policy
 - Sub-Activity 2.1: Understanding land dynamics and impacts of land policy
 - Sub-Activity 2.2: Land Dynamics and Land Policy (co-financed via PIM):
- Activity 3: Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange
 - Sub Activity 3.1 Completion of the draft manuscript of a book on agricultural mechanization
 - Sub Activity 3.2. Empirical assessments of the demand for mechanization and its heterogeneity across locations in Nigeria and potentially Ghana
- Activity 4: Exploring the Relationships between Agricultural Transformation and Youth Employment in Africa's Economic Transformation
- Activity #5: Agricultural financial markets intermediation to unlock food system transformation.
- Activity #6: Seed system policy

The topics addressed in this activity are highly inter-related. Therefore, we have integrated our topics of changing farmland ownership and use structure, implications of rising land prices in many areas of Africa, shifts in technologies (e.g., mechanization), fertilizer promotion strategies and sustainable intensification issues and market responses to these changing dynamics in a more integrated and holistic way in Year 4. Discussions between IFPRI, MSU and UP researchers involved in C4a resulted in a more integrated and coordinated work plan. With rising interest in structural transformation topics in Africa, we believe that major policy-relevant insights may be obtained by addressing issues of land dynamics, farm technology and rural employment as part of an integrated system.

Activity 1: Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy that addresses fertilizer policy within a framework of sustainable agricultural intensification and resilience

Outputs from this Activity:

- [Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs in Africa: An Assessment of Recent Evidence](#) Research Paper 29. Thomas S. Jayne, Nicole M. Mason, William J. Burke, and Joshua Ariga. October 2016
- [Taking Stock of Africa's Second-Generation Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs, 2000–2015](#) Policy Research Brief 34. Jayne, T. S., Mason, N. M., Burke, W., and Ariga J. April 2017
- [Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Sustainability Summit, March 16–17, Lusaka, Zambia](#) The Summit focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation in relation to agriculture and food security. High profile personalities, policy makers and scientists from Zambia, the Region, and the international community met to learn and share research findings, highlight promising response strategies, and identify unresolved issues for future research and implementation. [Summit Report.](#)

- C4a contribution to [3rd Annual Agricultural Policy Conference, March 1–3, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania](#). Jayne and Muyanga presented multi-country C4a analysis on rural population growth, land degradation, and their implications for sustainable intensification and resilience strategies, with particular emphasis on findings from Tanzania and the east Africa region.
- [Raising Crop Response: Bidirectional learning to catalyze sustainable intensification at multiple scales](#). Sieg Snapp, Freddy Baijukya, Mateete Bekunda, Ken Giller, Neema Kassim, Thom Jayne, Nicky Mason, Judith Odhiambo, Jean Claude Rubyogo and Hamisi Tindwa. Presentation to USAID/Tanzania, March 2, 2017.
- Maize, fertilizer and sustainable agricultural intensification. Thomas Jayne. Sustainable Agricultural Intensification Workshop Hosted by Global Change and Earth Observation. Kellogg Center. Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan. December 14-15, 2016.

Activity 2: Land policy

Sub-Activity 2.1: Understanding land dynamics and impacts of changing farm structure

Description: This sub-activity is co-funded by the CGIAR PIM and is expected to provide insights to governments and development partners in better understanding of the drivers and consequences of land tenure (in) insecurity in the African context focusing on case studies from selected African countries with peculiar socio-economic and land tenure settings – namely, Nigeria, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Ghana.

Achievements:

- The research in Nigeria has focused on documenting the impact of the pilot systematic land tenure regularization program and understanding the related land administration service delivery system and its challenges in Nigeria. During the reporting period, progress has been made in organizing and analyzing two-round panel survey data of 4000 households from the study site in Ondo state, Nigeria. Preliminary findings show that the new system of land titling brings mixed results on tenure security of individuals within and across households (comparing responses from male heads, female heads and female as wives). Such preliminary findings contributed for the government of Nigeria to revise the SLTR implementation plan and now focus on parcel based land titling rather than a household-based land titling (to consider the intra-household dimensions to tenure security impacts of the pilot land titling program in the country). Moreover, more progress is also made in the analysis of both primary and secondary data from 8 states in Nigeria to understand the land service delivery system and its challenges in Nigeria.
- For Ethiopia, progress has been made on the analyses assessing the role of land policy (land access) on youth employment and migration decisions. Key findings of the study show that though some recent restrictions on land transfer rights in Ethiopia were designed to curb unrewarding rural urban migration, findings show that these restrictive policies were part of the reason for driving the youth out of agriculture. Such findings have key policy implications influencing on-going land policy reforms in Ethiopia (establishment of land banks for the youth and the on-going debate on legal restrictions on the functioning of rural land rental markets).
- The AU/AfDB/ECA LPI has revised its guideline for curriculum development of higher learning and training on land governance to incorporate issues related to issues of agricultural transformations, rural land rights/access, and the youth. Following earlier IFPRI research activities/outputs on these issues co-funded by FSP, the sub-activity leader has been invited to expert group meeting in Nairobi, Kenya and be part of the expert group to review and revise the

guideline (particularly, the “rural land governance section” of the curriculum guideline) – a guideline to be endorsed by the AU heads of states in 2017 as part of the AU-LPI flagship initiative of the “Network of Excellence in Land Governance in Africa – NELGA”.

- Preparing materials for C4a (Muyanga and Jayne) to contribute to the conference on [Initial Steps in Implementation of the Malawi Land Laws: Implications for Commercial Agriculture. May 8, Lilongwe, Malawi](#). This symposium will constitute a dialogue on the newly adopted Land Laws and what they entail for agriculture development in Malawi. The symposium will also provide information on the status of several New Alliance commitments that are related to land: 1) Identify land in phases, suitable for large scale commercial agriculture (10,000 ha/year from 2013) every year; 2) Enactment of the new Land Bill into law (which happened but now remains to be disseminated and implemented); 3) Introduction of agricultural zoning based on priority crops and growth.

Outputs from this Activity:

- Discussion paper: Land administration service delivery and its challenges in Nigeria: A case study of eight states. NSSP Working Paper 39. Washington, D.C. and Abuja, Nigeria: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15738coll2/id/131035>
- Discussion paper: The effect of land inheritance on youth employment and migration decisions: Evidence from rural Ethiopia. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1594. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15738coll2/id/131032>
- [Seminar/Symposium] Policy seminar on “The effect of land inheritance on youth employment and migration decisions: Evidence from rural Ethiopia” organized by EDRI-ESSP, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (November 3)
- [Seminar/Symposium]: Research seminar on “The effect of land access on youth employment and migration decisions: Evidence from rural Ethiopia”
- [Food System Transformation and Market Evolutions: An Analysis of the Rise of Large-scale Grain Traders](#). Research Paper 48. Nicholas J. Sitko, William J. Burke, and Thomas S. Jayne. March 2017
- C4a contribution to [3rd Annual Agricultural Policy Conference, March 1–3, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania](#). Muyanga and Mdoe presented multi-country C4a analysis on changing farm size distributions and their implications for agricultural sector and land policy strategies, with a focus on Tanzania.
- Megatrends transforming Tanzania’s agri-food systems: Towards inclusive economic transformation? T.S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, Ayala Wineman and Lulama Traub. Presentation at Third Annual Agricultural Policy Conference, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 2 March, 2017.
- Farm Land Concentration and Rural Labor Productivity: Evidence from Tanzania. Work in progress –not for citation. Jordan Chamberlin and T.S. Jayne. Presented at AFRE Graduate Student Organization Brown Bag Series, February 21, 2017.
- Thomas Jayne cited in the Economist article, "High-tech, low impact: Ethiopia’s state-of-the-art commodity exchange", Finance and Economics Section, February 4, 2017 issue.
- The Farm Size-Productivity Relationship in Tanzania: Preliminary Findings. Ayala Wineman and Thomas S. Jayne. Presented at the Farm Size/Farm Productivity Conference, organized by Economic Research Service, USDA, Washington, DC, February 1-2, 2017.
- T.S. Jayne, Chance Kabaghe, and Isaac Minde. 2017. Why the US has a lot to gain from investing

in Africa's agri-food systems. The Conversation, February 1, 2017.

- Enhancing U.S. Efforts to Develop Sustainable Agri-Food Systems in Africa. Prof. Thomas Jayne, Hon. Chance Kabaghe, and Prof. Isaac Minde, Farm Journal Foundation Policy Brief, Washington, DC. 2017.
- Enhancing United States Efforts to Develop Sustainable Agri-Food Systems in Africa. T.S. Jayne, Chance Kabaghe, and Isaac Minde. Presentation at US House Agricultural Committee, Longworth Office Building, Washington, DC February 1, 2017.
- Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs in Africa: A Review of Recent Evidence. T.S. Jayne and Nicole Mason. Agricultural Input Distribution and Subsidy Program Conference. Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. Nairobi, Kenya. 1 December 2016.
- T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, Nicholas Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Felix K. Yeboah, Ward Anseeuw, Antony Chapoto, Ayala Wineman, Chewe Nkonde and Richard Kachule. Africa's changing farm size distribution patterns: the rise of medium-scale farms. Agricultural Economics Volume 47, Issue S1, pages 197–214, November 2016.
- Rise of Medium-Scale Farms in Africa. T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, Nicholas Sitko, Felix K. Yeboah, Lulama Traub, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, Ayala Wineman. 3rd Annual Stakeholders Conference, ReNAPRI, Nairobi, Kenya, 10 November 2016.
- Rise of Medium-Scale Farms in Africa. T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, Nicholas Sitko, Felix K. Yeboah, Lulama Traub, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, Ayala Wineman. Seminar at Dept. Agricultural Economics, University of Nairobi, 7 November 2016.
- Agri-Food Systems and Youth Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa. Thom Jayne, John Holtzman, F. Kwame Yeboah, Jock Anderson and James Oehmke. Seminar at USAID/BFS. Washington, DC. November 3, 2016.
- Africa's evolving employment structure: Trends and drivers of change. F. Kwame Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. Eye on Africa Seminar Series, African Studies Center, MSU. East Lansing, MI. October 20, 2016.
- Africa's Evolving Employment Structure. F. Kwame Yeboah and T.S. Jayne. International Development Working Paper 148. October 2016.
- Understanding Fertilizer Effectiveness and Adoption on Maize in Zambia. William J. Burke, Emmanuel Frossard, Stephen Kabwe, and Thomas S. Jayne. International Development Working Paper 147. October 2016.

Sub-Activity 2.1: Understanding land dynamics and impacts of changing farm structure

Description: Support the AU-LPI in Monitoring and Tracking Progress in Implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges

Achievements:

Following the continued collaborative works on areas of research and capacity building activities between IFPRI activities funded by the FSP and the AUC-LPI, a new partnership agreement has been signed by IFPRI and LPI (at UN-ECA) to implement the Monitoring and Evaluation of Land in Africa (MELA) project – a pilot project to track the implementation of the AU declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in 10 selected African countries. Project is expected to be officially launched in an inception workshop to be held in May 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Outputs from this Activity:

- Partnership agreement between IFPRI and LPI
- Workshop: Project planning meeting between LPI and IFPRI lead teams held in Addis Ababa –

March 1-2, 2017

- Workshop: Consultative Workshop held in Washington (March 21, 2017) involving key stakeholders in the land governance sector including donor groups, academia, practitioners, CSO representatives, etc
- Workshop: Africa-wide MELA project inception workshop is to be held in Addis Ababa (May 3-4, 2017) to officially kick off the project and validate set of proposed indicators and methodology.
- Workshop: MELA-Malawi inception workshop is to be held in Malawi May 2017 to officially kick off the project in Malawi and contextualize/validate set of proposed indicators and methodology

Activity 3: Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange.

Description: Both these sub-Activities will be jointly funded by CGIAR PIM. Sub-Activity 4.1 is expected to offer African stakeholders and the governments the insights about the economic conditions for substantial growths in the demand for mechanization, proper regulations and policies may help such growths, and the role of the private sector to meet such demand, through evidence based on rigorous empirical analyses. Sub-Activity 4.2 is expected to help the governments in the studied countries identify sub-national areas with relatively high demand for tractors, guide their efforts in appropriately setting up and expanding the government-supported private-sector hiring service centers across the countries, and better understand the broader effects of mechanization on the comparative advantages between large and small farmers in agricultural sector.

Sub Activity 3.1 Completion of the draft manuscript of a book on agricultural mechanization

Achievements: Progress has been made in the writings of various chapters. Namely, the draft has been mostly completed for Nigeria and Tanzania (by CIMMYT collaborators), as well as Ethiopia, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, through the joint funding by IFPRI's PIM. The writings for other chapters including Ghana, Myanmar (by FSP Myanmar team) and a few other Asian countries are under way. The date for the workshop for all chapter authors to present the findings has been tentatively set for late September in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Outputs from this Activity:

The discussion papers or working papers from some of the completed chapters are in the process of publication. A few papers that are part of the Nepal chapter, analyzing the effect of smallholder farmers' tractor adoption decisions and their effects on scale economies, have been published or invited to be revised and resubmitted by peer-review journals.

- Takeshima H. (2017a). Custom-hired tractor services and returns to scale in smallholder agriculture: A production function approach. *Agricultural Economics*, in press.
- Takeshima H. (2017b). Mechanization and smallholder farmers' incomes when some smallholders self-select to exit farming: Multiple-treatment-effects model for lowland Nepal. *Review of Development Economics*, invited to revise and resubmit.

Some of the findings, including the historical adoption rates of tractors and combine harvesters, which have been compiled as part of this book writing, has been presented to various stakeholders at the workshop in Senegal on February 1.

Sub Activity 3.2. Empirical assessments of the demand for mechanization and its heterogeneity across locations in Nigeria and potentially Ghana

Achievements: Progress has been made on the analyses assessing mainly the impact of tractor

ownership on the returns-to-scale in household maize production in Ghana. Preliminary results have been obtained indicating that owning tractors significantly increase the returns-to-scale, particularly through the increased capacity to till more areas. These findings have policy implications for the support for tractor ownership, promotion of custom-hiring service providers, and various other tractor-related policies pursued by the Ghanaian government. The paper is being submitted to IFPRI Discussion Paper:

- Takeshima H, N Houssou & X Diao. (2017). *Effects of tractor ownership on returns-to-scale in household maize production: Evidence from Ghana*. IFPRI Discussion Paper, forthcoming.

For Nigeria, progress has been made on the analyses assessing similarly the impact of the adoptions of draft animals on the returns-to-scale in household agricultural production in Northern Nigeria, where the use of draft animals for tillage has spread to almost half the farming population. Preliminary results suggest that using the draft animals are also has important scale-effects (though tractor ownership is likely to further raise the scale economies).

Outputs from this Activity: A discussion paper for the Ghana study is being prepared and is expected to be published by summer, while the study on Nigeria will be completed later in the Fiscal Year.

Activity 4: Exploring the Relationships between Agricultural Transformation and Youth Employment in Africa's Economic Transformation

Outputs from this Activity:

- [Africa's Evolving Employment Structure](#) Research Paper 31. F. Kwame Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. October 2016
- Felix Kwame Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. 2017. [Africa's Evolving Employment Trends: Implications for Economic Transformation](#). Africa Growth Agenda, Volume 14, Issue 1, 18–22.
- Allen, A., Howard, J., Kondo, M. A. Jamison, T.S. Jayne, J. Snyder, D. Tschirley, and Kwame Yeboah. 2017. [Youth employment opportunities in African agrifood systems](#). GREAT Insights Magazine, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp 16-18. February/March 2017.
- C4a contribution to [3rd Annual Agricultural Policy Conference, March 1–3, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania](#). Jayne presented multi-country C4a analysis on youth employment and the relationship between agricultural productivity growth, pace of change in the work force engaged in farming, and non-farm labor productivity, with a particular focus on findings from Tanzania.
- F. Kwame Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. 2017. [From Theory to Practice: Exploring Sustainable Solutions to Africa's Developmental Challenges](#). Keynote speech at the 2nd Annual Conference of African Graduate Student Association, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, March 25, 2017

Activity 5: Agricultural financial markets intermediation to unlock food system transformation.

Description: The role of finance in food production is well known. Following the evidence of emergence of medium size farmers, this activity aims to determine the role and effect of finance on medium scale farmers in Southern Africa (Zambia and Malawi in particular). It will have three sub-activities.

- Analyze finance system policies to determine how they affect relative access to finance by small/medium/large farms in Southern Africa with particular reference to Zambia and Malawi. This will be through desktop review of policies and the emerging issues will be tested with stakeholders. The activity will also draw from the BFS experts' prior work and emerging issues
- Determine financial requirements of the medium size farms [based on the structure of inputs, mechanization, land and labor markets]. The existing surveys conducted in FSP during the past four years will be used to evaluate the financial requirement of the medium size farms and will be complete meted by a limited surveying to establish a typical financially viable medium size farms

- Engagement activities with formal and informal financial sector in selected countries (Malawi and Zambia) and facilitate workshops to design financial solutions for medium size farmers

Activity 6: Seed system policy

Achievement: The researcher from MSU has initiated collaborative work with the CGIAR PIM program (cluster 1.2) on seed system and policies for vegetatively propagated crops. The focus of this joint work is to do review or case studies to fill knowledge gaps on one of these policy issues related to certification guidelines, distribution systems for perishable planting material, cross-border seed trade, seed relief (post-disaster), and integrating seed policies in national action plans for climate-resilient agriculture. A concept note as developed and shared with the broader team from PIM and RTB programs. Plans are underway to initiate the field work in Kenya in June to pilot test the methodologies, which will be replicated to several other countries in Africa and Asia. MSU-FSP researcher will specifically focus on conducting case studies focused on the quality assurance systems that impact VPC and legume seeds in 1-2 countries in Africa.

Data Management Update

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Status
1	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Malawi/2014, including medium-scale farms	Completed August 2016 (journal article in Land)	4th quarter 2016	
2	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Mozambique/2016, including medium-scale farms	Apr-17	4th quarter 2016	
3	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Senegal/2016, including medium-scale farms	Jul-17	4th quarter 2017	
4	Farmer survey data	Listing of all medium-and large scale farms in eight (8) in rural Tanzania (completed in August 2016). This involves interviews with village headmen who provide information on households controlling 10 hectares and above, their landholding sizes and the area under crop, and GPS coordinates of the villages	1st Quarter/2019	1st quarter 2017	

5	Farmer survey data	Survey of 1,200 farm households in rural Tanzania. Collect household demographic data, agricultural practices, incomes, soil samples, and household location GPS coordinates (to be completed by December 2016)	1st Quarter/2019	3rd quarter 2017	
6	Farmer survey data	Listing of all medium-scale farms in six (6) districts in Zambia. This involves obtaining lists from Zambia National Farmers Union and interviews with ward-level extension workers. Develop lists of landholdings over 10 hectares and a separate list for those who operate more than 10 hectares of farmland. After listings are developed, we aim to interview roughly 5% of the medium-scale farms identified in the listing exercise to obtain information on their characteristics, how and when they acquired their farms, main residence (telephone farmer vs. full time farmer), the area under crops, production levels, etc., and GPS coordinates of the villages	1st quarter 2017 (listing), 3rd quarter 2017 (survey)	4th quarter 2017	

COMPONENT 4b: ENGAGEMENT ON GLOBAL POLICY DEBATES ON FOOD SECURITY: AGRIFOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION IN THE DOWNSTREAM

The purpose of work under this component is to (a) document the rapid changes underway in agrifood systems of the African continent and (b) help policy makers design programs and policies that promote rapid but equitable growth in the systems. Six key messages are emerging from this research. These are:

1. A diet transformation on the demand side: Population growth, rapid urbanization, and per capita income growth are driving very rapid growth in the amount of food demanded through markets, and in its composition: a diet transformation towards non-cereal foods, fresh foods (both animal and vegetable/fruit) processed foods, and food away from home, all increasingly sourced (even in rural areas) through markets. This demand-side transformation represents an enormous opportunity for local and regional agribusiness firms if they can be competitive in supplying these rapidly growing and transforming markets. It also has troubling implications for nutrition and for the emerging “double burden” of malnutrition.
2. A quiet revolution on the supply side: In most countries, this diet transformation and its associated urbanization and income growth are fueling a quiet revolution in the “hidden middle” of the continent’s agrifood systems: investment, huge in aggregate, by millions of micro, small, and medium-sized firms (as well as large firms) in the wholesaling, processing, and logistical operations between farming and retailing. This segment of the agrifood system, and the rise of SMEs within it, have largely escaped the attention of donors and government policymakers.
3. The primacy of domestic food value chains: Most food is coming from domestic food value chains – in most countries, food import bills amount to only about 10% of total food consumption. Furthermore, while imports are higher in urban areas (about 20%), in most urban areas of Africa their share does not rise with incomes. This means that, in most countries, domestic food systems, including for higher value foods, are competing with imports. Whether they are able to continue competing, and capture most of the growth in demand going forward, depends on the business enabling environment put in place by governments.
4. The primacy of urban demand, especially in secondary and tertiary cities: Most food is flowing in rural-urban supply chains to urban areas that now are the majority of food markets. In Africa, secondary and tertiary cities and towns now hold more people than primary cities. They are thus crucial as demanders of food and as intermediate nodes for supply chains. The urban agenda and the food security/food system agendas thus cannot be separated.
5. But also a reverse flow of processed foods from urban- to rural areas: About half of food consumption in rural areas is now sourced through markets. Most of this purchased food is processed in some way. A major emerging trend therefore is the flow of processed foods through markets within rural areas (rural-rural flows) and from urban areas to rural areas (urban-rural flows). There is almost no empirical research on this emerging phenomenon.
6. Major implications for employment: These agribusiness opportunities have major implications for employment. The specific implications, however, depend critically on the size distribution of the firms that capture growing demand. Policies that help micro firms grow in size, and that favor competitive response by small and medium-size firms, can generate substantial employment within the hidden middle. On the other hand, policies that favor consolidation into fewer, larger firms will result in less employment growth from this quiet revolution. Because women play major roles in most food processing and food away from home, pro-employment policies in this area will favor gender equity.

The C4b team has targeted four sets of stakeholders (host country governments, bilateral and multi-lateral donors, the private sector, and civil society) through various outreach events at national, regional, and global levels. It has also promoted and built capacity for research in this area with local research institutions.

Activity 1: Analysis and outreach stemming from the retail and miller surveys in Tanzania:

Description: This work was to include data analysis of both surveys, various presentations engagement with stakeholders around the policy diagnostic tool, participation in the development of the country's agroprocessing strategy, at the request of ministry of agriculture, and continued opportunistic outreach in Tanzania taking advantage of the SPIRES project presence there. All activities were undertaken with the exception of the deployment of the policy diagnostic tool; this will start in June and will benefit from synergies with the MasterCard Foundation-funded Ag Youth Lab (see below for more on AYL).

Achievements: The major achievement from this work during the period was the incorporation of results from the survey analysis into Tanzania's draft agroprocessing strategy, as one part of the country's overall industrialization strategy. Major elements of the draft strategy were based on the overall results of the C4b work on agrifood system transformation and on specific aspects of the Tanzania analysis. Key among these is the role played by the size of firm in generating employment in the sector, and the need to put in place policies and programs that help maintain a competitive SME sector.

Outputs from this Activity: The major output from this activity during the period was (a) a draft paper on the drivers of miller behavior with respect to buying their own milling equipment or purchasing milling services; (b) two presentations at Tanzania's Third Annual Agricultural Policy Conference that drew on the work.

Activity 2: Poultry sector analysis and outreach in Nigeria:

Description:

- i. Leveraging AA funds, the C4b Nigeria team will conduct surveys at the following nodes in Oyo State: (a) Poultry producers, (b) Feed mills, (c) Maize wholesalers, (d) Maize farmers, and (d) Poultry retailers.
- ii. The team will work with partners at various research institutes and institutions of higher learning with mandates to support governments in their agricultural policy development and implementation to disseminate this information at multiple levels.
- iii. While working at the federal level in Nigeria, the team will also work at the state level, due to the important role of the states in actual implementation of national policies and the fact that states often have their own specific agenda. In Spring, 2017, seminars on the sector will be organized at several federal and state level fora.

Achievements: In February, 2017, a seminar on value chain concepts and applications in the poultry subsector was conducted in Zaria, Kaduna state with participants drawn from Ibadan and other states. The seminar was attended by over 100 people, largely faculty and other young scholars from 5 Nigerian states. This is part of the project capacity building effort. All survey listing was completed in collaboration with local faculty and grad students, also helping to build local capacity for this kind of work. Actual data collection has begun and will continue through the summer.

Presentations were made to stakeholders in the 2 study states (Kaduna and Oyo) where the preliminary results about chicken production based on Nationally Representative data on Nigeria was presented

followed by discussions with the stakeholders. In each state stakeholders were informed of the planned data collection effort, focused on the maize and poultry subsectors and further deliberation held on issues of particular relevance to each state that should be included in the data collection and subsequent analysis.

Outputs from this Activity: All planned seminars and stakeholder meetings were conducted during this period and listing for 5 nodes of the poultry-maize value chain study completed. C4b researchers in Nigeria also played a major role in orienting and helping launch the AYL work in Nigeria (see above for more detail)

Activity 5: Planning for regional agrifood system transformation workshop:

Description: To be held during early second quarter FY18 in an African FTF country where MSU and/or IFPRI have a country program. As a workshop, not a conference, it will target a limited number of policy makers, private sector actors, donors, and civil society representatives from each country. Each will be identified from stakeholder working groups and other policy engagement platforms in the countries. The focus will be on cross-country learning to clarify the implications of C4b findings for national agricultural sector development strategies and investment plans. Particular policy and investment priorities will be identified in each case. Tschirley to work with Reardon and rest of team.

Achievements: The C4b team is currently deciding whether to hold an independent workshop or to fold the effort into a planned broader FSG & FSP conference being planned for the same quarter.

Outputs from this Activity: None to date.

Activity 6: Global outreach:

Description: C4b team was to highlight research and policy implications as invited speakers in at least six global events targeting UN agencies, World Bank, the CGIAR system, MasterCard Foundation, and other thought leaders and donors

Achievements: The key achievement of C4b work during this period was reaching an inflection point in terms of awareness among applied researchers across a wide range of institutions – who heavily influence programmatic initiatives in the UN, World Bank, and elsewhere – of the nature and dimension and speed of the diet transformation going on, the heretofore under-appreciated response of local agribusinesses, and the major implications for policy and programmatic design to enhance SME response and ensure robust employment- and income generation. During this period, interest in the research results, and their programmatic implications, increased dramatically within the World Bank, FAO, and USAID, among others. This spiking of interest includes the nutrition community, spurred by the ILSI presentation and resulting in an invitation to present results at the meetings of the International Union of Nutrition Science in Buenos Aires in October, 2017. This will be the first specifically nutrition-related conference in which C4b researchers have presented. New nutrition-focused analysis is now being conducted under C4b, and informal research partnerships are being forged, to continue the momentum in this area.

C4b analysis also contributed to the design of The MasterCard Foundation’s Ag Youth Lab program in Tanzania and Nigeria, which began in January of 2017. Focusing on youth employment, this innovative training program done in collaboration with public- and private sectors has drawn heavily on the expertise of Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie in Nigeria and Dr. David Tschirley in Tanzania to identify priority value chains, initially assess employment prospects in them, and design a program of highly applied research that will inform the design of the training program. We expect to generate continued

synergies between the AYL work and the country- and C4b work in each country. Members of the C4 team participated in the launch in Nigeria and also led focus group discussion linked to policy related issues. These focus group discussions will be used to guide the design and implementation of the project.

Outputs from this Activity: The outputs from this activity are the following set of presentations by C4b researchers:

1. Served as invited panel member at MasterCard Foundation 2016 Global Partner Convening “Learning for Action” on 25 October, 2016. The topic discussed was the implications of agrifood system transformation for employment opportunities in Africa. This convening brings together representatives of all TMCF global partners, and is a key input into evolving programming approaches of the Foundation;
2. Presented opening talk at World Food Programme Food Systems Strategy Convening in November, 2016, on “State of the Art in Food Systems Thinking”.
3. Served as invited expert participant in “Expert Consultation: Focusing Agricultural and Rural Development Research and Investment on Achieving SDGs 1 and 2: A joint initiative of FAO, IFAD, CGIAR and the World Bank”. Rome, Italy – January 9-11, 2017
4. Presented invited talk at World Food Policy Conference 2017. The Royal Society of Thailand. “Multinationalization of Retail in Asia: Impacts on Food System Structure & Conduct”. January 16, 2017, Bangkok.
5. Invited Keynote Speaker at the International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) Research Foundation’s scientific session on “Food System Transformation: Food Choice and Urbanization in Low and Middle Income Countries” (23 January, 2017). This session brought together 400 people from around the world in private sector (about one-third of participants), government, NGOs, and academia, including ILSI branches on four continents (Africa, Asia, Europe, and LAC). The title of the keynote address was “Urbanization, food systems, and the diet transformation in developing countries: What do we know, and what do we need to know?” Research under C4B in both Africa and Asia was the foundation for this talk.
6. Presented invited talk on transformation in food systems at the Economic Policy Dialogue, jointly organized by the OCP Policy Centre and the Ethiopian Development Research Institute, on February 8th-9th, Addis Ababa. The OCP Policy Center is a policy think tank based in Morocco, that engages in public policy analysis and consultation to promote international cooperation for the development of countries in the southern hemisphere.
7. Served as invited “plenary debater” together with Agnes Kalibata of AGRA at TMCF’s second “Young Africa Works Summit”, 16-17 February, 2017. This invite-only event brought together 300 thought leaders from NGOs, government, donors and the private sector committed to developing sustainable youth employment strategies in Africa. C4b messages will be the centerpiece of this talk;
8. Presented keynote on “Rapidly transforming agrifood markets in developing regions: implications for action” at USAID regional markets GLEE in Bangkok, March 27.
9. Presented invited talk at World Bank on 30 March, entitled “Africa’s unfolding diet transformation: What do we know, what do we need to know, and what role for policy?” The session was co-hosted by Agriculture Policies Community of Practice (APCoP) and Africa Agriculture Policy Unit. As follow-up to this presentation, C4b researchers interacted extensively with other World Bank personnel advising on programmatic implications and

interpreting results generated by World Bank program design staff. This will be reported on separately in the next semi-annual report.

Activity 7: Targeting of ReNAPRI, ReSAKSS, and AGRA Forum Annual meetings in 2017 for presentations on C4b research and policy implications

Description: The C4b team wished to target these regional fora for outreach on research results and programmatic implications.

Achievements: C4b researchers Reardon and Tschirley were invited to author a chapter on linking agribusiness to smallholder farmers in AGRA's flagship 2017 report, to be titled The Business of Agriculture. Writing is to take place during May and June, 2017, with presentation at the AGRA conference in October, 2017.

Outputs from this Activity: Outputs to be generated next period.

Activity 8: Application of the Policy Diagnostic Tool in Tanzania:

Description: This tool is related to, but separate from, the Kaleidoscope model that the C3 team has used. The purpose of the policy diagnostic tool is to identify and then pursue particular reforms in specific policies, programs, or regulations that national stakeholders have prioritized as both feasible and impactful identify. In Tanzania, C4b will work with the in-country SPIRES team to apply the tool during the first two quarters of FY17, then will engage intensively with policy makers around specific desired changes in policies, programs, or regulations.

Achievements: The departure of Dr. Nick Sitko to FAO slowed this activity. Initial work has been done, and will be pushed forward starting in June with a workshop followed by application of the tool in policy areas finalized during that workshop.

Outputs from this Activity: No output this period

Activity 9: In Ethiopia:

Description: The program has been asked by the Executive Committee of the RED&FS (the coordinating body on activities related to "Rural Economic Development and Food Security"; it is co-chaired by donors and the government), to make quantitative assessments of likely trajectories of the Ethiopian economy up to 2030. This will be done under alternative scenarios of public investment, economic policies, and external shocks. Results from the research from C4b (e.g. the diet transformation) will be an important input in developing different scenarios. Results will be presented at the end of 2017 to the stakeholders involved in the RED&FS group.

Achievements: This work is ongoing at this time.

Outputs from this Activity: None to date

Data Management Update

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Status
1	Tanzania Retail Survey data	Retail survey in 3 cities in Tanzania documenting market share of different types of retail outlets, and rates of change of market share across major food groups in Tanzania. Retail outlets (Supermarket chains, independents, traditional shops, market vendors and street vendors).	3rd quarter 2017	1st quarter 2018	Under preparation
2	Tanzania Maize Millers Survey dataset	Survey of processors of maize meal and mixed meal products in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to examine recent changes in the structure of this important sector.	4th Quarter 2017	2nd quarter 2018	Under preparation
3	Nigeria poultry value chain survey datasets	Surveys at multiple levels of poultry value chain in Nigeria	1st quarter 2018	3rd quarter 2018	All listing has been completed for 5 nodes (poultry farmers, feed mills, maize wholesalers, maize farmers and poultry retailers) and surveys ongoing

COMPONENT 5: STRATEGIC ANALYTICAL AGENDA AND SUPPORT TO DONOR POLICY AND STRATEGY

Description: This component provides a synthesis of research findings from FSP activities or customized on-demand technical support through analytics, dialogue, in-country consultation, and training drawing from the wealth of research outputs produced by the FSP member institutions.

Activity 1: Supporting the BFS Policy Unit with research evidence and analysis.

Description: The C5 workplan varies depending on the needs of the BFS Policy Unit and their partners. In the past, C5 has provided support to the Policy Unit, country missions, and USAID strategy more broadly through summaries of FSP research, literatures reviews, rapid analysis, and on-demand technical advising. It is expected that this will continue in 2017 by directly assisting USAID and its global development partners to assess trends and evaluate options on critical policy issues that have a bearing on the achievement of shared FTF, Global Food Security Strategy, and CAADP goals.

Achievements: Support to the Global Food Security Strategy Country Selection Process

FSP C5 was approached by USAID BFS in early November to assist them and their other inter-agency partners (USDA, MCC, Dept. of State) in developing indicators and a tool to select focus countries for the new USG Global Food Security Strategy. The first phase of our engagement was to assist in developing indicators by which countries could be ranked in terms of the following criteria as defined by the GFSS:

- Need
- Potential for agricultural-led growth
- Opportunities for partnership
- Opportunities for regional economic integration, and
- Government commitment to food and nutrition security.

These quantitative indicators needed to be easily accessible, come from reputable 3rd party sources, and have wide country coverage. Many criteria were rejected (e.g. participation in CAADP, various governance indicators) because of lack of coverage across the entire sample of low and lower middle income countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Numerous inter-agency groups also took part in finalizing this list of indicators during a series of meetings from mid-November until mid-December with USAID-BFS convening and leading the discussions.

Once this list of indicators was finalized, IFPRI collected the data and developed an Excel-based tool that allowed the user to select indicators and weight them within each of the GFSS criteria listed above. The tool also plotted the indicators along two axes: one based on need and another on enabling factors, which was a composite index of ag potential, regional integration, opportunities for partnership and government commitment. Plotting these scores grouped countries into one of four high/low, need/ EE categories.

The final presentation was given to Beth Dunford (Assistant to the USAID Administrator) and other senior BFS leadership on December 21st. It presents various scenarios based on weighting and groups countries into categories. From the initial list of 83 low and low-middle income countries considered during Phase I of this exercise, the tool helped to narrow the list to 54 countries that were included for further consideration in Phase II of the selection process. We have given USAID a copy of the Excel tool and conducted a brief training exercise so that they can continue to refine indicators and / or adjust

weighting within the criteria.

FSP-C5 was also approached to support Phase II country selection to narrow the list of 54 countries to the final list. For Phase II, USAID BFS requested FSP-C5's assistance in exploring new metrics and data sources to evaluate in more depth the GFSS selection factors i) government commitment and ii) opportunities for partnership. More specifically, USAID BFS requested that IFPRI develop metrics that explore:

- **Government commitment:** Whether countries are committed to making food security a priority agenda and the degree to which they put in place the framework and commitments to deliver on their plans, as well as their progress on delivering on those commitments.
- **Opportunities for partnership:** What additional data sources could measure opportunities to leverage complementary resources and expertise through partnerships with civil society, the private sector, and other donors working on food security.
- FSP-C5 selected additional indicators to evaluate these criteria and provided the revised Excel tool, results and a final technical report describing all analyses to USAID. The final list of GFSS target countries is in preparation and makes use of FSP's analyses in selecting the countries.

Development of the AgGDP + indicator

FSP C5 is working with USAID to pilot a new means of measuring the size and growth of a country's agri-food-system. Labelled AgGDP+, this measure includes the value-added within agriculture, as well as the value-added generated by downstream processing, trading and transporting, and the domestic production of intermediate inputs used in the agricultural and agro-processing sectors. The AgGDP+ measure is estimated using information from national social accounting matrices (SAMs) constructed from national accounts, balance of payments, and agricultural, industrial and household surveys. IFPRI-DSGD has proposed a standardized definition and estimation procedure for AgGDP+ that could be used to track performance and transformation of agri-food systems in GFSS and other countries. Similarly, IFPRI-DSGD has explored whether it is possible to use a similar approach and data sources to estimate employment levels throughout the agri-food system. This indicator would allow for similar tracking over time and would be labelled AgEMP+. IFPRI has piloted the indicator measure in a dozen Sub-Saharan African countries and has incorporated into IFPRI-DSGD's Rural Investment and Policy Analysis (RIAPA) modeling framework for prioritizing agricultural value-chains and investments.

Outputs from this Activity:

- Technical report detailing GFSS country selection data sources, methodology, and results.
- Excel-based tool to rank low and low-middle income countries

Activity 2: Mapping policy change in food security and nutrition.

Description: This activity will build on an earlier C3 mapping of food security and nutrition policies and programs globally (78) countries and the FTF policy matrixes carried out for countries. The work will document the policy changes, new policies passed with regard to food security, food security and nutrition or nutrition. The work will begin with identification of the food security and nutrition elements of the original CAADP NAIPS and document the changes in policies, programs and orientation with regard to food systems, nutrition-sensitive programs and direct nutrition interventions covering under-nutrition, micro-nutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity. Changes in institutional architecture will be documented. Innovations with regard to policies, programs and institutions will be highlighted as well as trends. The monitoring and evaluation frameworks will be examined and compared to the SDG indicators, Agenda 2063 indicators and the CAADP results framework.

Achievement: This Activity was added a few month into the fiscal year after receiving a request from BFS. During this reporting period, the PI from UP (Sheryl) have a meeting with Kristy Cook to discuss the scope of this activity and a plan was finalized. Implementation of these activities will be initiated in the second half of FY 17.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPACT

Description: This Food Security Policy Innovation Lab is led by a management team at MSU (M. Maredia, S. Longabaugh, O. Tasie, and N. Sitko), IFPRI (X. Diao and I. Matias) and UP (S. Hendricks and E. Mkandawire) that serves as a liaison between USAID and the FSP Consortium partners. This team provides support to the FSP Innovation Lab through coordination, communication, compliance and facilitating capacity building and policy change drawing from the wealth of research outputs produced by the FSP Component teams C1 to C5. At each partner institution, the management team is supported by the business office staff that have key responsibilities in the contractual and financial management of the FSP Leader award, Mission buy-ins, and Associate Awards.

In Year 4, the team has continued to provide this supporting role to the Component teams and the FSP Consortium. Specific tasks accomplished in the first half of Year 4 by the management team are noted below.

9.1 Coordination

Description: The management team plays a coordination role: a) across FSP work streams, especially between the country and global components; b) with other partners where it can make a significant difference in effecting policy change or capacity building; and c) with Missions.

Achievements:

The management team participated in USAID organized GFSS Policy Monitoring Partners Workshop in December. This meeting served as a platform to learn about the Global Food Security Strategy and share FSP's experience on qualitative approaches for monitoring policy outcomes.

The management team also coordinated two internal reviews that were initiated by MSU through support from the AFRE Department and the College. Consultants (Frank Young and Kristy Cook) were identified for the reviews and contracts were signed. The management team played a coordination role in implementing these reviews by organizing and providing access to the review team documents and other review materials, conducting an online survey, and responding to reviewers' questions and participating in phone call interviews. The reports were submitted by the Reviewers in December – January, and shared with the broader team and USAID.

As a follow up to one of the recommendations of the Frank Young report, and given the strategic importance of shifting the focus towards policy influence and country level impacts, an FSP team meeting was organized in Washington D.C. in March. The meeting was attended by all the global component leads and team members from MSU, IFPRI and UP, and at least one lead from each country AA or buyin. The meeting provided an opportunity to all the FSP team members to learn about accomplishments, and ongoing and planned activities at the global and country level, and helped better coordination of the research demand and supply side within the FSP program. This meeting facilitated communication between the global Component teams, Country teams, and Consortium partners.

9.2 Communication

Achievement:

In October 2016, FSP hired a communications manager, a new position for the project. This person focused on producing the basic communication tools that support the promotion of FSP's activity. These

include:

- The [project brochure](#). This four-pager has been revised to present FSP’s mission, goals, and approach. It provides examples of its activities. In-country companion pieces are planned. The first one to be published has been for [Tanzania – ASPIRES](#).
- The [FSP’s website](#) that serves as a repository of documents as well as a news dissemination tool. It has been further developed and softly launched in January 2017. Several iterations of the site were necessary and are still ongoing in June 2017, requiring the intervention of the developers’ team. Revised and new contents have been created. By March 31, 2017, the site has been populated with: 32 “News/feature stories,”; 33 Policy Research Briefs (one in English and in French); 50 Research Papers (four of them in English and in French). Over 120 presentations have been posted as well as 37 media articles/references. All the team members have an updated profile on the site as well. Each of the Associate Awards and Buy-In mission countries have their own section within the larger site. The relevant information has been collected and organized, activity maps created, photos requested and formatted. The “Google Analytics” were installed February 8, and are not very meaningful for the first few weeks following the new site launch.
- With media, we can highlight one article published in *The Conversation* ([February 1, 2017](#)) and FSP team members were cited in two different issues of *The Economist* ([February 4, 2017](#), and [March 11, 2017](#)).
- The [Twitter account](#) was “reactivated,” linking to the web site pages and documents. The number of followers and the qualitative engagement have more than doubled during this period, but are still very low. We’ve discussed the matter with several social media experts at MSU and have adjusted our strategy accordingly. We keep being very engaged with this account.
- One video has been created by the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project about its [Visiting Scholars Program](#).

An assessment of the communication activity has been started in order to propose and implement a revised communication strategy and plan.

Relations with other MSU’s communicators have been strengthened, exploring resources and collaboration opportunities, including the University Communicators’ Network, communicators for international projects, and for the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

During this period, the Communication manager also traveled to Tanzania and Zambia. She participated in FSP co-organized conferences and supported their communications. She met with in-country communication staff as well as with USAID Tanzania Mission persons. In addition, the Communication manager also participated in the FSP team meeting in March held at IFPRI, and had an opportunity to meet and interact with collaborators from all three consortium institutions, and her counterpart at IFPRI.

9.3 Compliance with Open Data Management Plan

Description: Each project component team funded by the FSP Core project has developed a data management plan that identifies all the datasets and elaborates on the plan for complying with the open data directives of USAID. Given the multiple partners and the nature of the program, there are many open data access sites available to FSP team members. The management team will continue to track and monitor the progress of this data management plan in year 4. The goal is to have the data available in the key sites used by professionals in each field, and give highest exposure to the data, in

addition to registering these datasets in the USAID Development Data Library (DDL).

Achievement: Each component team was approached to update the DMP and report on the progress in implementing the submitted plan as part of the Workplan and Annual Report preparation process. The status update on each dataset generated with support from FSP is now included in each Component section of this Report.

9.4 Working towards policy change

Achievement: To improve the policy impact of FSP investments, Nicholas Sitko as part of the management team has played a key role in supporting the application of policy engagement tools to explicitly link FSP research activities and insights generated under C3 and C4 to country level activities. A “Practitioners guide to strategic policy engagement” was developed (jointly authored by Sitko, Babu, and Tschirley) and published as an FSP Research Paper on the website. This guide is a systematic approach for linking research, communication, and capacity building activities to identified policy constraints. It draws heavily on insights generated by the policy system analysis carried out by C3.

In response to USAID/Malawi’s request, and in collaboration with Todd Benson, Nick also played a backstopping role in the analysis of constraints to policy reform in three policy areas in Malawi. A concept note and associated methods were developed to analyze policy system constraints to reform in three key agricultural policy areas: seed system reform, ADMARC, and FISP. This concept note was accepted by the USAID mission in Malawi and fieldwork completed by March. This analysis applies the policy engagement tools developed by Sitko et al in order to shed light on the feasible range of activities to achieve policy reform. This work was carried out by a consultant, working in close collaboration with Nicholas Sitko and Todd Benson.

9.5 Follow up on Internal Review recommendations

Description: As part of year 3 workplan, the management team had set aside some resources to explore initiating competitive grant program on cross-cutting research themes (e.g., nutrition, gender and climate change) as envisioned in the program proposal. However, the recent internal review conducted by FSP management entity (MSU) has highlighted other priorities and low cost suggestion to increase the emphasis on cross-cutting activities. Thus, based on discussions with the program Activity Manager, the available resources were instead earmarked to implement some of the recommendations related to increasing opportunities within the FSP team for more coordination and communication between the global teams and country level projects.

Achievement: Towards the recommendation of the internal Review report, a FSP-wide team meeting was organized in the end of March towards this objective.

9.6 Grant Management, Reporting, and Monitoring and Evaluation

Achievement: The management team continued to play a major role in providing support to the FSP program in terms of:

- Managing institutional sub-contracts and consultancy contracts (including reviewing workplans, budgets, invoicing, meeting Institutional Review Board requirements)
- Submitting required USAID reports: bi-monthly, semi-annual, and financial reports, accruals, etc.
- Collecting, maintaining and submitting to FTFMS system project M&E data
- Providing support to Associate Awards and mission buy-ins in the implementation of the M&E plan, data collection templates, and conducting the baseline / midline /endline surveys for the

qualitative indicators. During this reporting period the baseline survey in Nigeria and Zambia was completed, and a survey in Tanzania was initiated, and in Burma pilot tested.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ONGOING AND PROSPECTIVE BUY INS AND ASSOCIATE AWARDS

Description	Dates	Amount	Status (as of April 27, 2017)
Food Security Policy Leader Award <i>RC102750</i>	7/15/2013 - 1/14/2020	Amount: \$15,000,000 Obligated: \$11,300,000	Operational
Modification Buy-In:			
USAID/Mali <i>RC104270</i>	9/8/2014 – 7/14/2018	Amount: \$900,000 Obligated: \$900,000	Operational
USAID/Tanzania (ASPIRE) RC106131	7/15/2013 – 1/14/2020	Amount: \$4,999,799 Obligated: \$2,500,000	Operational
USAID/Tanzania <i>RC104271</i>	9/8/2014 – 7/14/2018	Amount: \$500,000 Obligated: \$500,000	Operational
USAID ZAMBIA <i>RC106132</i>	7/15/2013 – 1/14/2020	Amount: \$1,500,168 Obligated: \$400,000	Operational
USAID/West Africa <i>RC104272</i>	9/8/2014 – 7/14/2018	Amount: \$600,000 Obligated: \$600,000	Operational
Associate Awards:			
Food Security Policy Project (Burma) <i>RC104236</i>	9/24/2014- 9/23/2019	Amount: \$7,718,509 Obligated: \$5,743,307	Operational
Malawi New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support (NAPAS) <i>RC104584</i>	11/24/2014- 11/24/2017	Amount: \$3,138,470 Obligated: \$2,958,070	Operational
Senegal Agricultural Policy Project (PAPA) <i>RC105142</i>	7/27/2015- 7/26/2018	Amount: \$6,000,000 Obligated: \$1,300,000	Operational
Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project <i>RC105214</i>	7/1/2015- 6/30/2020	Amount: \$12,499,999 Obligated: \$3,500,000	Operational
Mali <i>RC105885</i>	2/17/2016 – 2/15/2021	Amount: \$4,399,932 Obligated: \$2,000,000	Operational
African Great Lakes Coffee <i>RC105110</i>	7/20/2015- 7/19/2018	Amount: \$1,800,000 Obligated: \$1,350,000	Operational

APPENDIX B: MEETINGS

West Africa

- The finalized ECOWAP M&E framework was validated at the regional level in December 2016 by ECOWAS member states and regional stakeholders.
- A planning workshop on the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) M&E activities took place in Ibadan, Nigeria from 20-21 February, 2017.
- Between December 19 and 31, 2016, ReSAKSS participated in regional methodology meetings in Mali to develop sub national components of Mali's national agricultural and food security investment plan (NAIP).
- Two regional training workshops on ECOWAP M&E tools: one for Anglophone countries take place from February 27-March 03, 2017 in Accra and another one for Francophone countries took place from 6-10, March 2017 in Abidjan.
- The finalized ECOWAP M&E framework was validated at regional level in December 2016 by ECOWAS member states and regional stakeholders.
- A planning workshop on the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) M&E activities took place in Ibadan, Nigeria from 20-21 February, 2017.
- Between December 19 and 31, 2016, ReSAKSS-WA participated in regional methodology meetings in Mali to develop sub national components of Mali's national agricultural and food security investment plan (NAIP).
- Two regional training workshops on ECOWAP M&E tools are planned: one for Anglophone countries due to take place from February 27-March 03, 2017 in Accra and another one for Francophone countries from 6-10, March 2017 in Abidjan.
- Côte d'Ivoire:
 - 39 regulators, traders and researchers involved in pesticide policy (March 2017)
 - Over one dozen regional ECOWAP M&E specialists (March 2017)
- Ghana:
 - Over one dozen regional ECOWAP M&E specialists (February 2017)
- Guinea:
 - 26 re regulators, traders and researchers involved in pesticide policy (December 2016)
- Mali:
 - E-Atlas validation workshop (November 2016)
 - 30 policy stakeholders (November 2016)
 - 240-plus farmers from 58 villages during village restitution of survey results (Oct-Nov 2016)
- Nigeria:
 - Over 100 traders, regulators and researchers involved in pesticide policy (Oct-Dec 2016)
- Senegal
 - E-atlas validation workshop (November 2016).
- Malawi
 1. Agriculture Policy And Institutional Strengthening (Apis) In Malawi: A National Workshop On Aswap li, Sunbird Capital Hotel, Lilongwe, October 24-27, 2016
 2. Launch Of The National Agriculture Policy And National Irrigation Policy, Bingu International Conference Center, Lilongwe, November 1, 2016
 3. Presentation To The Donor Committee On Agriculture And Food Security (Dcafs) On "The New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support Project (Napas: Malawi): Progress On Activities, October

2014 To October 2016, November 3 2016

4. Meeting On “Tea, Coffee, Macadamia, Tomato, Mango And Banana Value Chains” With The Sustainable Development Initiative (Idh), November 7, 2016
5. 2016 Renapri Meeting, In Kenya Nairobi, November 10-11, 2016.
6. Meeting With The New “New Alliance Coordinator” Hired By The European Union Delegation, November 14, 2016
7. Skype Meeting With David Tschirley, Cullen Hughes, Carter Hemphill To Understand Usaid-Malawi’s Intentions On The Follow-On Napas-Malawi Project, November 21, 2016
8. Meeting On The Malawi Political Economy Study And Malawi Aa Issues By Flora Nankhuni, David Tschirley, Thomas Jayne, Oyinkan Tasie, And Nick Sitko, November 30, 2016.
9. Afre Re-Treat At Msu, December 1-2, 2016
10. Strategic Grain Reserve Meeting In Ministry Of Agriculture, Irrigation And Water Development (Attended By Athur Mabiso)
11. Agriculture Sector Food And Nutrition Strategy Task Force Meeting, December 8, 2017
12. Meeting On The Seed Policy And Bill At The Usaid-Malawi Office, With Cullen Hughes, Carter Hemphill, Robert Navin, Naomi, Chrispin Magombo, And Geoffrey Kananji, December 13, 2016
13. Meeting With The Palladium, Implementers Of The Usaid Ftf Agriculture Diversification Project, November 15, 2016
14. Oil Seed Products Technical Working Group Meeting, November 15, 2016
15. Agriculture Sector Food And Nutrition Strategy Task Force Meeting, December 16, 2017
16. Inception Meeting With Consultants Reviewing The Agricultural Extension Policy. December 19, 2016
17. Agriculture Sector Food And Nutrition Strategy Task Force Meeting, December 19, 2017
18. Meeting On Introduction Of A Challenge Fund For Malawi, December 20, 2016
19. Meeting On “Tea, Coffee, Macadamia, Tomato, Mango And Banana Value Chains” With The Sustainable Development Initiative (Idh) And Consultants Hired For The Job, December 20, 2016
20. Meeting With Nathalie Me-Nsope On Legume Value Chain Studies, January, 4 2017 (By Skype).
21. Meeting With Naomy And Others From Ilo On The Value Chain Work, January 11, 2017
22. Meeting On The Business Innovation Facility With Dfid, January 11, 2017
23. Meeting On The Napas January To November Budget Estimate, With David Tschirley, By Skype, January 12, 2017
24. Meeting With The Principal Secretary Of Lands, Housing And Urban Development And David Chilonga On The Second Malawi Land Symposium, January 17, 2017
25. Meeting To Discuss The Napas January To November Budget Estimate, With Athur Mabiso, January 18, 2017
26. Meeting To Update Usaid-Malawi On Progress On The Napas Project, With Carter Hemphill And Athur Mabiso, January 19, 2017.
27. Meeting On The Roots And Tubers Value Chain Work With Joseph Dzanja, Joseph Kanyamuka And Athur Mabiso, January 20, 2017
28. Blog Interview With Ifpri Massp Communications Specialist, January 23, 2017
29. Meeting On The Review Of The Extension Policy, January 23, 2017
30. Meeting On Value Chains Work, January 26, 2017
31. Meeting At Usaid Malawi With Chrispin Magombo And Others, January 27, 2017
32. Meeting On Legumes Value Chain Work With African Institute Of Corporate Citizenship, Taurus House, City Centre, Lilongwe, January 30, 2017
33. Cluster Meetings For The Commercial Ag, Ag Processing And Mkt Devt Twg (Attended By Athur Mabiso)

34. Meeting On The Roots And Tubers Value Chain Work, February 2, 2017
35. Meeting With Ministry Of Industry, Trade And Tourism (Mr Kanthiti Et Al.), February 3, 2017
36. Meeting On Tea, Coffee, Macadamia, Tomato, Mango And Banana Value Chains” With The Sustainable Development Initiative (Idh) And Consultants Hired For The Job, February 6, 2017
37. Consultative Forum On Enhancing Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Through Site And Crop Specific Blends At The Bingu International Conference Center, February 7, 2017
38. Naip Technical Taskforce Meeting (Attended By Athur), Crossroad Hotel, Lilongwe, February 7, 2017
39. Planning Meeting For Agriculture Nutrition Sensitive Interventions At Fao (With Ifpri, Un Women, Fao, Daes, Dnha, Sane, Etc.), February 8, 2017
40. Meeting To Discuss Cge Value Chain Analysis Powerpoint Presentation With James Thurlow And Athur Mabiso, February 8, 2017
41. Meeting With Fao Investment Center Team And Moaiwd On Value Chain Studies, February 9 2017
42. Brown Bag On Evaluating Irrigation Investments In Malawi: Measuring Economy-Wide Impacts Under Uncertainty At Ifpri Office, Lilongwe, February 10, 2017
43. Meeting On The Agriculture Sector Food And Nutrition Strategy, February, 13, 2017
44. Brown Bag Meeting On “Harnessing Markets For Nutrition” At Ifpri, Lilongwe, February 14, 2017.
45. Meeting On Legume Value Chains Work At Aicc, February 15, 2017
46. Inception Meeting For Development Of Agriculture Extension And Advisory Services Strategy, February 16, 2017
47. Meeting To Help Molhud To Finalize “Mainstreaming Land Into Naip”, February 17, 2017
48. Meeting With Replacement Of The Newly Recruited New Alliance Coordinator (Victor Mponda) On The New Alliance For Food Security And Nutrition In Malawi – Introductory Meeting With The New Coordinator. Athur Also Attended The Meeting.
49. Meeting With Afrinut On The Groundnut Value Chain With Mr Mhango And Mr Nyemba –Also Attended By Athur, February 23, 2017.
50. First Malawi Policy Research Network Meeting - Malawi Public Policy Research And Analysis Project, Attended By Athur Mabiso, Sunbird Capital Hotel, February 24, 2017, Attended By Athur Mabiso
51. Meeting On The Malawi Growth Development Strategy Ii Review, February 24, 2017, Attended By Flora Nankhuni
52. Meeting With Will Martin (Ifpri), The World Bank Team And Ifpri, Attended By Flora Nankhuni And Athur Mabiso (On A Study On/Related To Agricultural Resilience) February 24, 2017.
53. Meeting With Giz To Coordinate Value Chain Analyses, February 28, 2017—Attended By Flora And Athur.
54. Meeting With Victor Mponda (New Alliance Coordinator) On General Update On The Na And Going Forward, March 2, 2017.
55. Meeting With Usaid-Malawi On Napas: Malawi Progress Update, March 2 2017.
56. Dissemination Workshop On The Review Of The Extension Policy And The Ifpri Extension Survey, March 7, 2017
57. Commercial Agriculture (Caamd) Twg Meeting, Attended By Athur Mabiso, March 7, 2017
58. Key Informant Interviews With Sunseed Oil For Value Chain Studies, March 8 2017.
59. Meeting At The Eu On The 2017 Malawi Land Symposium (With Mehdi And Mutemwe) Attended By Flora And Athur, March 9 2017
60. Inception Workshop On Mainstreaming Land Governance In The Naip - African Union Land Policy Initiative And Molhud, March 10, 2017

61. Naip Formulation Technical Meeting At Wamkulu Palace, Lilongwe (Attended By Flora And Athur), March 13, 2017
62. Skype Meeting On The Pigeon Pea Value Chain Study, With Nathalie Me-Nsope, March 13, 2017.
63. Meeting With Director Of Cooperatives At Moitt, Attended By Flora, Athur, And Zephania, March 15, 2017.
64. Meeting With Carter And Eluphy On The Land Symposium And The Cop Issues That Were Raised By Usaid-Malawi To Msu (David Tschirley) And Ifpri (Todd Benson), March 16, 2017
65. Meeting With Robert Navin (Usaid-Malawi) To Understand The Issues Related To My Performance And How It Is Perceived At Usaid-Malawi, March 20, 2017
66. Fsp Meetings In Washington Dc, March 29-31, 2017.
67. Weekly And Later Turned Bi-Weekly Napas Malawi Staff Meetings
68. Monthly Ifpri Massp Staff Meetings
69. Several Meetings To Update Usaid-Malawi (Monthly When Possible), And Moaiwd Staff (Director Of Planning, The Ps And The Minister) On Napas: Malawi Progress.

C3

- 24-28 October 2017: workshop in Malawi on the finalisation of the Malawi National Agricultural Policy (NAP)
- 8 February 2017 – Malawi NAIP gender and nutrition workshop planning meeting
- 8 February 2017 - various meetings with senior and mid-level Malawi Government officials involved in food security and nutrition regulatory and/or policy matters and/or the drafting of the Malawi NAIP2
- 13-14 February 2017 - various meetings with senior and mid-level Malawi Government officials involved in food security and nutrition regulatory and/or policy matters and/or the drafting of the Malawi NAIP2
- 14th February 2017 – Nutrition and Gender (NAIP formulation) workshop
- 20 March 2017 – various meetings with senior and mid-level Malawi Government officials involved in food security and nutrition regulatory and/or policy matters and/or the drafting of the Malawi NAIP2

C4a: land policy, agricultural mechanization)

Policy Dialogue organized by IFPRI Ghana Strategy Support Program	Accra, Ghana – October 18, 2016	Findings on the growths of private-sector led power tiller, combine harvester service providers at Kpong Irrigation Scheme in Southern Ghana, were presented to various stakeholders
Keynote address at the workshop “Transforming West African agriculture through the development of mechanization: what public policies?” (organized by The Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture (SFSA) and the Foundation for World Agriculture and Rurality (FARM))	Dakar, Senegal – February 1, 2017	Compilations of past and ongoing research on agricultural mechanization growths in Asia and West Africa were presented to various stakeholders and policy makers from several West African countries
Policy seminar on “The effect of land inheritance on youth employment and migration	Addis Ababa,	Key findings from the study on assessing the role of land policy (land access) on

decisions: Evidence from rural Ethiopia” organized by EDRI-ESSP	Ethiopia (November 3, 2016)	youth employment and migration decisions
search seminar on “The effect of land access on youth employment and migration decisions: Evidence from rural Ethiopia” organized by DFID-Ethiopia, British Embassy	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (December 8, 2016)	Key findings from the study on assessing the role of land policy (land access) on youth employment and migration decisions
rganized project planning meeting on the newly launched IFPRI-LPI project on Monitoring and Evaluation of Land in Africa (MELA) project (Organized by IFPRI-Addis Ababa and the MELA project team)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (March 1-2, 2017)	Project planning meeting (involving project leads from IFPRI and LPI) to discuss key framework, methodology and implementation plan of the project
rganized consultative workshop on the newly launched IFPRI-LPI project on Monitoring and Evaluation of Land in Africa (MELA) project (Organized by IFPRI-HQ and the MELA project team)	Washington DC, USA (March 21, 2017)	Consultative workshop involving key stakeholders in the land governance sector including government representatives, the AUC, donor groups, academia, practitioners, CSO representatives, etc