

**Semi Annual Report:**

**October 2017 – March 2018**

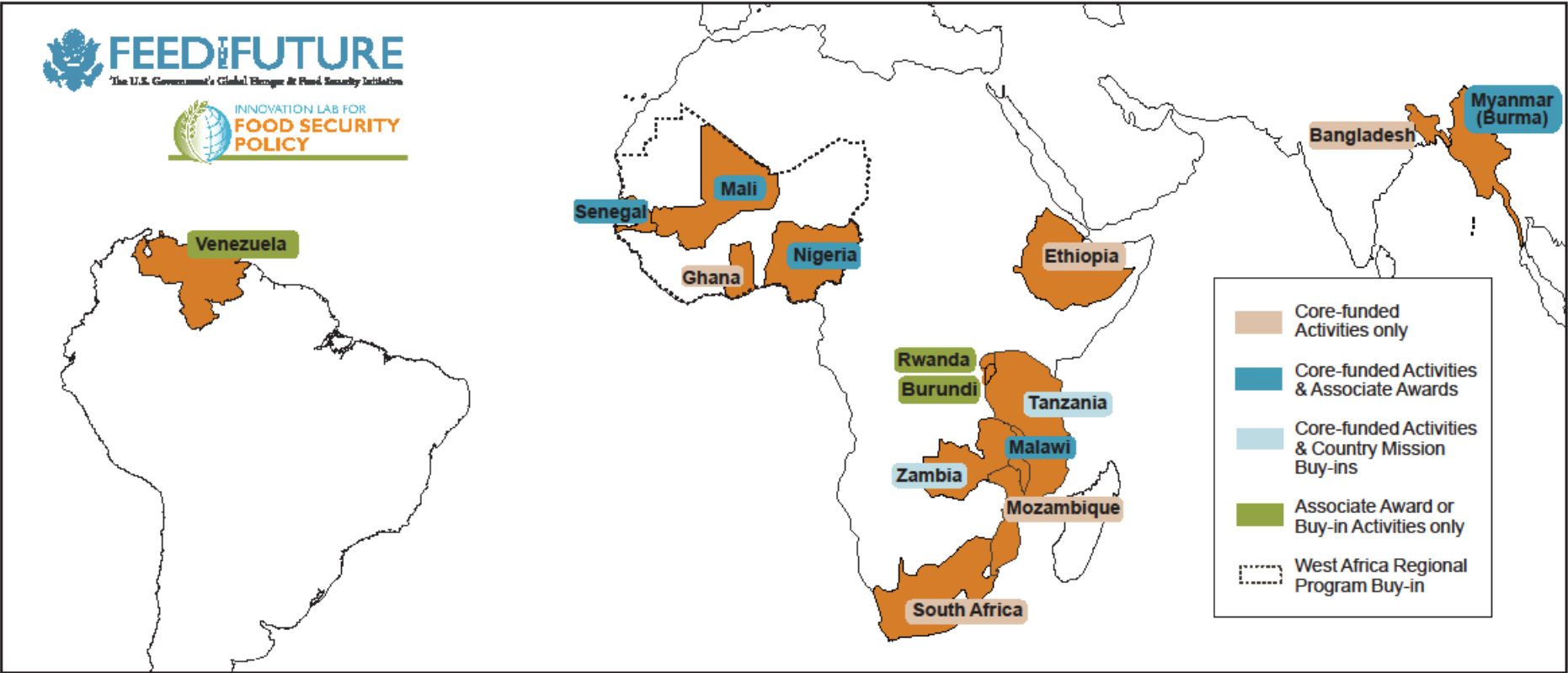
**(Award AID-OAA-L-13-00001)**

**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'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 (IPR)
  - Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER)
    - Cellule de Planification et de Statistiques du Secteur Développement Rural (CPS/SDR)
- 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.
- Tanzania
  - Directorate of Policy & Planning (MAFC)
  - Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA), Sokoine University
  - Policy Analysis Group
- Zambia
  - Zambia Land Alliance
  - Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI)
  - IAPRI
- International
  - AFAP
  - Africa Rising
  - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
  - CGIAR PIM (CRP2)
  - CIMMYT
  - ECOWAS

- Global Center for Food Systems Innovation (GCFSI)
- IFDC
- ICRISAT KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab
- ReNAPRI
- ReSAKSS-Asia

## ACRONYMS

AA	Associate Award
AAEA	African Association of Agricultural Economists
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
AEZs	Agro-Ecological Zones
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
ALPC	Africa Land Policy Center
AMSEC	Agricultural Mechanization Service Center
ASPIRES	Agricultural Sector Policy and Institutional Reform Strengthening
APU	Agricultural Policy Unit
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, Bunda College, Malawi
CESD	Centre for Economic and Social Development, Myanmar
CDAIS	Capacity Development in Agricultural Innovation System
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CIP	International Potato Center (Centro Internacional de Papa)
CISANET	Civil Society Agriculture Network
CLPA	Conference on land Policy in Africa
CSP	Comité Sahélien des Pesticides
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DAEA	Department of Agricultural & Agribusiness Economics
DAPS	Department of Agricultural Planning Services (Malawi)
DAPS	Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate for Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics (Senegal)
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DLEC	Developing Local Extension Capacity
DPP	Directorate of Policy & Planning
DST	Department of Science and Technology
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States

EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
EPTD	Environment and Production Technology Division
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FAPRI	Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FISP	Farmer Input Support Program
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
FSN	Food Security And Nutrition
FSP	Food Security Policy (Feed the Future Innovation Lab)
FTF	Feed the Future
FUM	Farmers Union of Malawi
FY	Fiscal Year
GCFSI	Global Center for Food Systems Innovation
GFSS	Global Food Security Strategy
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
GISAIA	Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GOT	Government of Tanzania
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts
IAAE	International Association for Applied Econometrics
IAPRI	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
ICAE	International Conference of Agricultural Economists
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IER	Institut d'Economie Rurale
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
INSAH	CILSS Institut du Sahel
IPR	Institut Polytechnique Rural
IRs	Intermediate Results
ISP	Input Subsidy Programs
ISRA	Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research
ISSD	Integrated Seed System Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LANADA	Laboratoire National d'Appui au Développement Agricole
LASIP II	Liberia Agricultural Sector Investment Plan
LG(A)	Local Government (Authority)
LGFA	Local Government Finance Act
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund

LPI	Land Policy Initiative
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MELA	Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Governance Africa
MDRI	Myanmar Development Research Institute
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MOALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MOST	Malawi Oilseeds Sector Transformation
Mozefo	Mozefo - Fórum Económico e Social de Moçambique
MSU	Michigan State University
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAIPs	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NAPAS	New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLD	National League for Democracy
NRF	National Research Foundation of South Africa
NSO	National statistics office
NTFPs	Non-timber Forest Products
PE	Partial Equilibrium
PIM	Policy, Institutions and Markets
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PRPoSAM	Projet de Recherche sur la Politique de Sécurité Alimentaire
PS	Permanent Secretary
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RAIP	Regional Agriculture Investment Plan
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Regional Economic Communities
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RALS	Rural Agricultural Livelihood Survey
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEs	Section d'Énumération or in English enumeration areas
SNAPP	Science for Nature and People Partnership
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SWAT	Soil and Water Assessment Tool

UEMOA	Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine
UFL	University of Florida
UoF	University of Florida
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
WA	West Africa
WUR	Wageningen University and Research Centre; Netherlands
YAU	Yezin Agricultural University



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Component 1 and 2 (C1/C2)

Under Components 1 and 2, FSP core support in this reporting period has focused on Mali and Zambia. Some activities were also supported in Malawi and Myanmar through carry-over funds from last year.

**In Mali**, the FSP team has engaged in sustained efforts to strengthen local institutional capacity for policy analysis. Currently, MSU and IER are conducting a joint review of Mali's fertilizer subsidy program, the top priority expressed by the Malian ministry of Agriculture, to provide empirical evidence over the coming year to policy makers anxious to reform this system. Longer term, our lead collaborator at IER will earn his PhD by preparing a thesis based on these analytical results. Five agricultural university students at IER mentored during the past year successfully defended their theses in November 2017. In addition, Malian co-authors contributed to three internationally refereed professional publications during the past six months, international recognition that serves to improve their professional stature over time.

To understand and analyze the issues surrounding the agriculture sector and water resources that will enable the development and recommendation of policy options on irrigation development for agriculture, FSP is carrying out a research study **in Myanmar** on "Strategic Planning for Irrigation Development", in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI). The main objectives of the study are to assess the current irrigation status and potential for development to enhance the agriculture sector of Myanmar, and to examine the effectiveness of irrigation in promoting agricultural growth and food security.

Preliminary results show that given land suitability, economic profitability, availability of water resources and market potential for irrigated crop products, irrigation can expand the potential area for crop production to as much as 3.1 million hectares during monsoon and between 0.5 million and 1.3 million hectares during the dry season. Furthermore, irrigation development encourages crop diversification, a useful strategy to improve farmer's income. Analysis of the results suggest that irrigation will support dry season production of pulses, oil crops and vegetables. Complementary investments are needed to enhance access to improved varieties, extension, and financial services.

**In Malawi**, FSP core supported activities in 2017-18 have focused on technical research capacity building of the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) through its Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD). This is part of our commitment towards the development of core analytical capacity based within national policy think-tanks/ research institutes.

Towards this goal, the University of Pretoria's researchers associated with the Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP), in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI), hosted a five days training on market analysis and modelling in late

September to a cross section of participants drawn from both the public (five Ministries) and private sector institutions (including the commodity exchange and the oilseed sector), the academia and civil society. The aim of this training was to enable CARD and a larger number of policy analysts in Malawi to develop and use Partial Equilibrium crop models for policy analysis and market outlook projections in national and regional contexts to inform policy makers.

FSP continued to participate in policy dialogues **in Zambia** and to facilitate the participation of Zambian stakeholders in international policy dialogues. The FSP baseline survey report on agriculture and food security policy processes was completed, and MSU funded the Zambian Minister of Agriculture and two Ministry associates to attend the World Food Prize conference in October, 2017. FSP in collaboration with IAPRI and the Ministry of Agriculture also completed a survey of about 1,200 households in six districts to compare the number of medium- and large-scale farms in these six districts with the estimates of such farms according to the Crop Forecast Surveys. The purpose of this full listing was to gauge the latter's ability to adequately capture the number of medium/large farms and understand the extent to which medium-scale farms are acquiring land in rural Zambia and competing for land with smallholder farmers. Additionally, a new study using the best-worst scaling method was initiated in Zambia to understand farmers' preferences for expanding input subsidy programs, versus increasing maize price support, versus other policy options such as investments in infrastructure, irrigation, R&D, extension, credit, etc. Data collection and data cleaning has been completed, and data analysis is ongoing.

### **Component 3 (C3)**

Work on **Kaleidoscope Model** was published in the World Development while other research outputs such as gendering nutrition policy and micro-nutrient case studies are in advanced stages of being submitted or published in peer reviewed journals. During this period, a yearlong research effort on the impacts of the devolution of agriculture in Ghana was completed and the final report presented to key stakeholders.

Additionally, work on the preparation of a **comprehensive electronic database** of key international, African (AU) and regional (SADC) instruments relating to food security and nutrition imposing obligations and/or containing firm commitments; and Malawi-specific domestic constitutional provisions, key policies, key legislation and key strategies dealing with food security, commenced during the reporting period. It is envisaged that this database will be submitted to ReSAKKS for incorporation in its existing electronic database. Also, significant progress was made in the drafting of the pre-final version of the FSP C3-A4 Malawi Food Security and Nutrition Governance Report.

The synthesis work on **regulatory policies** (e.g., pesticides) has continued to receive much interest and attention from policy makers in the West Africa region. Researchers engaged in this work have succeeded in engaging interest and resources from a variety of stakeholders including major private sector groups, regional testing laboratories, key regulators (INSAH, CSP,

UEMOA, ECOWAS), USAID and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

**A methodology** has been developed by the C3 team for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages of (i) international, African and regional commitments and (ii) national transversal development imperatives, (iii) the quality of the NAIPs in attaining the Malabo and SDG2 targets related to food security and nutrition, and (iv) assessing the gender equality components against commitments. This methodology has been integrated into the ReSAKSS NAIP support tools and forms part of the CAADP Technical network support. Insights from a **rapid assessment of the 12 available NAIPs** show that in general, they suffer from: a) Lack of alignment with national development frameworks (national development plans) and other sectoral policies, programs and strategies. ; b) there is no theory of change or pathway to progress that links the actions to the impact required (achieving the Malabo outcomes) ; c) the indicators do not align with the Biennial Review report, SDGs and other national targets ; d) the Institutional Architecture is not well structured to provide leadership, coordination and accountability. The **institutional architectures, indicators and policy changes** in the second generation NAIPs is under analysis using the framework provided above.

#### **Component 4 (C4a and C4b)**

Activities under component C4a (i.e., upstream agrifood system transformation) has continued to revolve around six main global research themes and policy engagement activities (fertilizer policy/ sustainable agricultural intensification, land dynamics and land tenure/registration policies, mechanization, youth engagement in agrifood systems in an era of rapid food systems transformation, and seed system policies).

The work on **sustainable intensification strategy, resilience, and fertilizer policy** continued to engage African policy makers, researchers in African research institutes, and in African development organizations on: (i) options for more effective design and implementation of input subsidy programs (ISPs) and market oriented fertilizer promotion programs, (ii) options for arresting land degradation challenges and promoting African farmers' use of sustainable land management practices, and (iii) options for promoting resilience and climate smart agriculture. C4a researchers are liaising extensively with Pan-African organizations and national governments through collaboration on country studies examining progress in the design and implementation of land policies to protect land rights of individuals and local communities in selected pilot countries. Coverage of C4a land research has also featured prominently in mainstream media including the front page article in New York Times, and two articles in The Economist. This is an evidence that FSP's research findings about the rise of medium-scale farms is gaining traction and that policy discussions need to consider their impacts on youth access to land and broader rural transformation processes.

In partnership with IFPRI's PIM CRP, FSP's work on **land tenure and land registration policy** has also supported the AU-LPI in Monitoring and Tracking Progress in implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges.

C4a team members also helped develop an Africa-wide guideline (toolkit) for Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance in Africa, which outlines key thematic areas, principles and indicators that form the basis for tracking finalized and validated ALPC.

Progress has also been made toward the completion of the draft manuscript of a book on **agricultural mechanization**, including the writing of the synthesis of common and collective messages across the chapters. In addition, empirical papers that analyze the interactions of smallholders' mechanization decisions and farming exit decision, has been accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal, and a paper analyzing the linkage between the policies on complementary inputs and the adoption of mechanization by smallholder in Nepal has been completed. The international conference on *South-South Knowledge Sharing on Agricultural Mechanization* was held in Addis Ababa in October, by IFPRI, CIMMYT, and Ethiopian Agricultural Mechanization Forum, where researchers, government officials, private sector from Asia and African countries, and international NGOs and donors came together and shared their experiences of mechanization sector growths in their respective countries, with the aim of informing African governments. Work on empirical assessments of the demand for mechanization and its heterogeneity across locations in Nigeria and Ghana was initiated. Finally, under the joint funding with IFPRI's PIM and Ghana Strategy Support Program, rapid field assessment was conducted in Ghana in January-February to understand the experiences of the early phase of the second AMSEC program.

Other major activities supported under C4a includes exploring the relationships between **agricultural transformation and youth employment** in Africa's economic transformation. This activity has aimed to develop new insights about the emerging key opportunities for youth employment within the rapidly transforming economies of sub-Saharan Africa. A FSP C4a team member led the 2018 Chicago Council Report on *Youth for Growth* and was a featured participant at the 2018 Chicago Council Global Food Security Symposium, March 21-22, 2018, Washington, DC.

Other activities conducted under C4a include: A) the analysis of **finance policies** to determine how they affect access to finance for SME in the food system in Malawi. This activity aims to promote the development of accessible finance to unlock the food system. B) research and engagement on **seed system policies** related to vegetatively propagated crops and farmers' willingness to pay for quality seeds on different crops. Field research for these two activities were initiated in the reporting period and will be completed by the end of FY 18.

Under the C4b Component (policy implications of downstream agrifood system transformation), FSP team has contributed to (a) documenting the rapid changes underway in agrifood systems of the African continent and (b) helping policy makers design programs and policies that promote rapid but equitable growth in the systems. In this reporting period, the C4b team has continued to target 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.

Leveraging Associate Award funds, the C4b Nigeria team has conducted surveys in Oyo state with a focus on the following nodes along **the poultry-maize value chain**: (a) Poultry producers, (b) Feed mills, (c) Maize wholesalers, (d) Maize farmers, and (d) Poultry retailers. A report on maize wholesalers was finalized, and a report on the nature of labor demand across the different nodes is underway alongside analysis of the various nodes. Additional work on Aflatoxins along the maize and poultry value chain was conducted with Nigerian partners from the Federal University of Agriculture.

Other activities in which C4b team contributed in this reporting period include: a) leadership to **the IFAD Rural Development Report 2019**, which draws heavily on both the diet change and employment work that has been done under C4b; and b) engagement in Tanzania on **oilseeds policy, and agroprocessing strategy**.

Finally, our country COP in Tanzania continued to engage with local private sector and policy makers on policy issues in the sunflower sector, as government became extremely focused on how to improve the contribution of the sunflower sector to agricultural growth and modernization, and to the growth of agribusiness, especially food processing.

### **Component 5 (C5)**

Under Component 5, FSP team at IFPRI and the University of Pretoria continued to provide 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. Activities conducted in this reporting period under C5 include two sub-activities.

**Support to GFSS in target country transition strategy:** IFPRI supported the development of a GFSS transition strategy that evaluates country progress towards an end state where they can transition out of GFSS target country status. FSP C5 provided technical back-stopping in and data analysis for numerous discussions to select indicators to monitor target country progress and developed a tool to help visualize country progress in the form of a scorecard.

**Mapping policy change in food security and nutrition:** This activity builds on the C3 activity mapping of food security and nutrition policies and programs done globally (78 countries) and the FTF policy matrixes carried out for countries. The work documents policy changes, new policies passed with regard to food security, food security and nutrition or nutrition. A methodology developed for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages has been integrated into the ReSAKSS NAIP support tools and forms part of the CAADP Technical network support. A template for systematic analysis of policy and institutional changes between the two generations of NAIPs was developed and the UP team has identified the indicators relevant to food security and nutrition from the SDGs, CAADP results Framework and Biennial Review. Reviews of two country NAIPs—Malawi and Liberia—

were completed in the reporting period.

### Management support

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. In this reporting period, the management team helped coordinate the process of developing a workplan for the final 18 months of the FSP core funded activities. The workplan was submitted to USAID for review on February 7. In addition, FSP has continued its effort to communicate on the impact of its work through [“outcome stories.”](#) The [web site](#) continues to support the overall project as well as in-country activities. It serves as a repository of documents as well as a new dissemination tool. Baseline surveys for the two qualitative M&E indicators was initiated in Senegal, and a follow-up survey for these indicators was initiated in Malawi in the first quarter of CY 2018. Report based on this survey will be completed in July and shared with the stakeholders. Two new buy-ins were awarded to FSP in late September—one on the development of CDAIS toolkit, and the other on agriculture sector assessment in Venezuela. Both are led by IFPRI with support from selected researchers from MSU.

For this final year of the FSP leader award, several priority tasks and activities were identified, and cross-component teams were formed to work on these tasks. This is in addition to task number 1, which was to give a final push towards policy change and was integrated in each Component’s activities. These other tasks include:

Task 2. End of project/lessons learned/synthesis document

Task 3: Better communication of policy influence and people level impact

Task 4: Final lessons/approaches on sustainable local policy research capacity

Task 5: C4(a) and C4(b) joint findings/recommendations (implications of structural transformation from farm to fork)

Task 6: C4(a) land related research findings / recommendations / policy actions

Task 7: Synthesizing policy findings and lessons on gender, nutrition, and other cross-cutting themes



## 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 Declaration.

Please see Annex A to see a list of ongoing buy ins and associate awards.

## DETAILED ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

### COMPONENT C1/C2 WEST AFRICA

**Introduction:** FSP has continued to provide core funding to support the long-term program of policy research and capacity building in Mali (FSP Workplan Activity 5 from Year 4). This year is the final year of commitment of core funding to complement the activities planned under a five-year associate award from USAID/Mali. The Projet de Recherche sur les Politiques Sécurité Alimentaire (PRePoSAM) 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 5. Support to national programs: Mali**

**Description:** MSU team members (Haggblade, Thériault, Smale, Koné 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:** The FSP team has developed strong working relationships with key partner institutions in Mali where MSU’s team has engaged in sustained efforts to strengthen local institutional capacity for policy analysis. Currently, MSU and IER are conducting a joint review of Mali’s fertilizer subsidy program, the top priority expressed by the Malian Ministry of Agriculture. Given regular newspaper reports of corruption and mismanagement in the subsidy program, we believe that our carefully tailored survey work will provide empirical evidence over the coming year to policy makers anxious to reform this system. Longer term, our lead collaborator at IER will earn his PhD by preparing a thesis based on these analytical results. Five agricultural university students at IPR mentored during the past year by FSP successfully defended their theses in November 2017. Two of the students received “mention très bien” while three received “mention bien” and one has received a scholarship to complete a Master degree in Canada. In addition, Malian co-authors contributed to three internationally refereed professional publications during the past six months, international recognition that serves to improve their professional stature over time. Though the specific policy issues of concern will inevitably continue to evolve over time, these lasting investments in Malian human skills represent a durable contribution to improved local scientific capacity to inform ongoing policy debates over time.

#### **Outputs:**

##### Meetings:

- Planning, stakeholders, and research team: October 3, 5, 10, 12, 17, 19, 26, 30. November 2, 9, 16, 30, December 5,12,19, January 9,16,23,30.
- Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (CSP), Bamako November 14-18, 2017
- During our policy system baseline survey, Malian stakeholders identified several strengths as well key weaknesses in the current agricultural and food security policy

system architecture. To report these findings, validate them, and explore means of improving the policy system in areas where it is currently weakest, the team has planned a series of outreach events in Bamako and three major regions during the third quarter of 2018.

#### Research Papers:

- A Stakeholder Assessment of Agricultural Policy Processes in Mali: Results of a Baseline Survey. October 2017. Abdramane Traoré, Amadou Samaké, Ousmane Sanogo, Steven Haggblade and Mywish Maredia. *Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 76*. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University
- National Implementation of Regional Pesticide Policies in West Africa: Achievements, Challenges and Priorities. November 2017. Amadou Diarra and Steven Haggblade. Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 81. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- Yield Response of Dryland Cereals in Mali to Fertilizer: Insights from household survey data. January 2018. Hamza Haider, Melinda Smale, and Veronique Theriault. *Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 92*. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- A preliminary assessment of herbicide quality in Mali in the presence of proliferating unregistered brands of glyphosate. February 2018. Steven Haggblade, Amadou Diarra, Amidou Assima, Naman Keita and Abdramane Traoré. *Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 93*. East Lansing: Michigan State University.

#### Policy Briefs:

- Trends in West African pesticide markets. October 2017. Steven Haggblade. Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief No. 49. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- Fertilizer Subsidy Impact on Sorghum and Maize Productivity in the Sudanian Savanna of Mali. November 2017. Veronique Theriault, Melinda Smale and Amidou Assima. *Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief No. 51*. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- Regulatory challenges in West Africa: instituting regional pesticide regulations during a period of rapid market growth. Steven Haggblade. November 2017. Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief No. 52. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- The Scope and Scale of Processed Food Retailing in Urban Mali. Veronique Theriault, Ryan Vroegindewey, Amidou Assima, and Naman Keita November 2017. *Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief No. 53*. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- Intrahousehold productivity differentials and land quality in the Sudanian Savanna of Mali. November 2017. Melinda Smale, Veronique Theriault, Hamza Haider and Alpha Kergna. *Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief No. 54*. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- Evaluation du processus d'élaboration des politiques agricoles et de sécurité alimentaire par les intervenants au Mali. Abdramane Traore, Amadou Samake, Ousmane Sanogo,

Steven Haggblade et Mywish Maredia. *FTF Policy Brief No.55*. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.

#### Peer-reviewed journal articles

- Intrahousehold productivity differentials and land quality in the Sudanian Savanna of Mali. Melinda Smale, Veronique Theriault, Hamza Haider and Alpha Kergna. Forthcoming in *Land Economics*.
- Farm family effects of adopting improved and hybrid sorghum seed in the Sudan Savanna of West Africa. January 2018. Melinda Smale, Amidou Assima, Alpha Kergna, Veronique Theriault and Eva Weltzien. *Food Policy* 74:162-171.
- The Malian fertilizer value chain post-subsidy: an analysis of its structure and performance. February 2018. Veronique Theriault, Melinda Smale and Amidou Assima. *Development in Practice* 28(2):242-256.
- "Retailing of processed dairy and grain products in Mali: Evidence from a city-retail outlet inventory", Veronique Theriault, Ryan Vroegindewey, Amidou Assima, and Naman Keita, *Urban Science* 2(1),24; <https://doi.org/10.3390/urbansci2010024>

#### Field work:

- Phase 1 farm survey in Mali completed in October
- Round 2 of our farm household survey in two AEZs completed.
- Round 3 begun in April and will be completed in May

#### Data Analysis:

- Fertilizer response on cereals
- Baseline survey of policy process stakeholders

#### Capacity building:

- In addition to pursuing his PhD program, Ryan Vroegindewey has helped with the analysis of the processed food inventory (R4) and has designed a rapid appraisal study on dairy processing and a consumer preference survey for dairy products in Mali. His field research began during this quarter.
- In addition, Hamza Haider, a second PhD candidate at MSU, has worked with Melinda Smale and Veronique Theriault to clean Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) production data in order to analyze productivity impacts and responses to fertilizer (RP# 92). He also contributed to the policy brief and forthcoming journal article on intrahousehold productivity differentials and land quality.
- Five student theses completed with project support

N°	Etudiant	Filière	Thème de mémoire	Encadreur
1	Anta BARRY	Ingénieur en Agronomie (IA)	Efficacité du système de distribution des engrais: cas des systèmes classiques et e-voucher	Dr Bourama KONE
2	Issa T. SIDIBE	Ingénieur en Agronomie (IA)	Analyse de l'effet de la subvention des engrais sur la production de semences de riz en zone Office du Niger	Mme Assitan TRAORE
3	Aminata SANGARA	Ingénieur en Agronomie (IA)	Impact de la subvention des engrais sur la production du riz en zone Office du Niger (ON)	Mr Alpha KERGNA
4	Antoine DOUGNON	Licence en Agriculture Durable (LAD)	Impact de la subvention des engrais sur la production du riz	Mr Bouréma ONGOIBA
5	Niamangolo TOURE	Licence en AgroBusiness (LAB)	Impact de la subvention des engrais sur la situation socioéconomique des producteurs: cas de la zone de Baguineda	Mr Balla KEITA/Diabaté

#### Presentations:

- Farm family effects of adopting improved and hybrid sorghum seed in the Sudan Savanna of West Africa. Paper presented at the 2018 Global Sorghum Conference, Cape Town, South Africa. April 10, 2018. Melinda Smale, Amidou Assima, Alpha Kergna, Veronique Theriault, Eva Weltzien.
- Implementing Regional Pesticide Policies in West Africa During a Period of Rapid Market Growth: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities. November 14, 2017. Amadou Diarra and Steven Haggblade. Presentation at the CILSS 41st meeting of the Comité Sahélien des Pesticides, Bamako, Mali
- Decision-making within agricultural households: New concepts, empirical, approaches, and outcomes. Accepted proposal for an organized symposium at the International Conference for Agricultural Economics. Vancouver, Canada. Forthcoming in July 2018. Veronique Theriault.
- Intrahousehold productivity differentials and land quality in the Sudanian Savanna of Mali. Accepted presentation at the International Conference for Agricultural Economics. Vancouver, Canada. Forthcoming in July 2018. Melinda Smale.
- Retailing of processed dairy and grain products in Mali: Evidence from a city-retail outlet inventory. Accepted paper at the Northeast Agricultural and Resource Economics Association Annual Meeting, Philadelphia. Forthcoming in June 2018 Veronique Theriault and Ryan Vroegindewey.
- The "Hidden Middle" of Dairy Value Chains: An Organizational Economics Analysis of Dairy Processor Strategies in Mali. Accepted poster at the conference on disruptive innovations, value chains, and rural development organized by the World Bank, Washington D.C. Forthcoming in June 2018. Ryan Vroegindewey and Veronique Theriault.

#### Outcomes:

Our review of the new ECOWAS pesticide regulations suggest that markets have grown much faster than regulatory capacity. Financing for the three regional pesticide regulatory bodies, as well as for national regulatory agencies deprived of their dossier fees, remains an unresolved issue. Our country case studies suggest that national regulators will not be able to move

forward with confidence until these regional bodies begin to take shape and clear financing mechanisms have been set in place. MSU is currently working actively with CILSS, CSP, ECOWAS and various donors to plan for a formal review of financing options for these regional regulatory agencies.

**Challenges and updates:**

- Security remains an ongoing challenge, limiting travel throughout Mali. In response, we have conducted a formal security review and instituted a security plan involving improved monitoring, tighter review of travel plans, purchase of a satellite telephone, restricted local travel and careful vetting of hotels based on security rating. Our field survey coordinators have likewise had to modify field research practices by splitting up vehicles to avoid attracting attention of jihadist carjackers. In some locations, local authorities insisted that travel by vehicle was too dangerous, given widespread hijackings of pickup trucks, and so our survey teams traveled by motorbike instead. In several extreme cases, enumeration areas (SEs) selected for study had to be replaced given concerns about insecurity in specific villages. In these cases, we replaced the insecure locations with comparable SEs (same AEZ and fertilizer subsidy system) where security issues did not arise.
- Throughout the 2017 calendar year, we have faced challenges in managing administrative and outreach activities in Mali in the face of the serious health problems of our previous Chief of Party. During the final quarter of 2017, we prepared, recruited, and interviewed three finalist candidates. In November 2017, each of the three finalists presented a policy seminar at the MSU Bamako office and from this roster we have selected Dr. Yenizie Koné as our new PRePoSAM Chief of Party. He began work formally in January 2018. We are very pleased to have him leading our efforts on the ground in Mali.

## Data Management Plan

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
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	April 2016	December 2016	Yes
2	Inventory of processed foods, 2016	Inventory of processed dairy and cereal products produced and sold in Mali	July 2017	January 2018	Yes
3	M&E Policy System Baseline Indices	Baseline survey of Mali policy system and processes.	July 2017	February 2018	Yes
4	Farm household survey in two agro-ecological zones, 2017/18	Household survey featuring asset summaries and plot-level information on land allocation, cropping, input use and outputs	December 2018	February 2019	No

## COMPONENT C1/C2 ASIA

**Introduction:** FSP core support in Asia is focused on Myanmar. At the beginning of April 2016 a new government took office in Myanmar 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 Myanmar considers that the country has now entered a “transition” phase. All remaining sanctions against Myanmar were lifted effective October 7, 2016.

Previous FSP core support to Myanmar 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. Myanmar 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. In addition, irrigation is a viable option in alleviating the vulnerability of crop production brought about by erratic rainfall during monsoon season. Rainfed crop production in the central dry zone is subject to greater risk of precipitation variability. Activity 4 studied the potential of irrigation development in Myanmar. Results showed that given land suitability, economic profitability, abundance of water resources and market potential for irrigated crop products, irrigation can expand the potential area for crop production to as much as 3.1 million hectares during monsoon while this ranges between 0.5 million and 1.3 million hectares during the dry season. Furthermore, irrigation development encourages crop diversification, a useful strategy to improve farmer’s income. Analysis of the results suggest that irrigation will ensure production of pulses, oil crops and other important vegetables. 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 Policy Forum carried out in MOALI, Nay Pyi Taw on March 20, 2018
- Multi-donor meeting held in MSU Office, Yangon on March 22, 2018
- Technical report illustrating the analytical results and interpretation of the irrigation potential in Myanmar under preparation
- Policy Note based on the technical report under preparation

**Outputs:**

Meetings:

- A Policy Forum organized by Dr. Duncan Boughton, MSU in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MOALI) was held on March 20, 2018 in MOALI, Nay Pyi Taw. High-level policymaker such as Dr. Tin Htut, Permanent Secretary and Mr. U Zaw Min Htut, Director, Irrigation Department, MOALI as well as directors from other government institutions were present during the Forum. Experts from the government offices such as from the Department of Agriculture and Irrigation Department among others, and academe including Yezin Agricultural University (YAU) also participated as well as development partners like the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), International Water Management Institute and donor agencies consisting of World Bank and USAID. Dr. Mark Rosegrant, Director, Environment and Production Technology Division (EPTD) and Project Leader and Rowena Valmonte-Santos, Senior Research Analyst, EPTD joined the Forum from IFPRI team.
  - PS Tin Htut opened the Forum followed by Mr. U Zaw Min Htut who presented the “Importance and contribution of irrigation to agriculture development strategy”. Dr. Rosegrant presented the preliminary results and analysis of the project. Question and Answer session followed the presentation of Dr. Rosegrant. The forum served as platform to present the results of this project to the government agencies and other stakeholders.
- A multi-donor meeting was also organized by Dr. Boughton in MSU Office in Yangon on March 22, 2018. Dr. Rosegrant presented the preliminary results of the study to key staff from USAID, LIFT and Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI.

Data Analysis:

- Ex-ante suitability analysis for small-scale irrigation scheme: Completed
- High resolution 2010 crop distribution maps for Myanmar: Completed
- Hydrological and crop simulation model development: Completed
- A national-scale hydrological and crop simulation model which covers major agricultural area of Myanmar was set-up. The development of the model was based on codes of the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT). The model is used to provide spatial temporal estimates (including under future climate) for the following variables to inform the analysis:

- Abundance of water resources available for irrigation development;
- Irrigation water demand of crop plants; and
- Attainable yields of irrigated crops
- The model serves as main predictive modeling tool to support our strategic irrigation planning analysis. Table 2 (below) provides the type of data and sources used in the model development.

**Table 2. Data sources for developing national-scale hydrological/crop simulation model of Myanmar**

Type	Source
Topography	HydroSHEDS <sup>1</sup>
Soil	FAO/UNESCO Soil Map of the World <sup>2</sup>
Land Use/land cover	GLC2000 <sup>3</sup> and SPAM <sup>4</sup>
Precipitation	APHRODITE (Asian Precipitation - Highly-Resolved Observational Data Integration Towards Evaluation)
Temperature, solar radiation, relative humidity and wind speed	National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR)

Notes:

1. Available at <http://hydrosheds.org/>
2. Spatial data with derived soil properties are obtained from <http://www.waterbase.org/>
3. Available at <http://forobs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/products/glc2000/glc2000.php>
4. Produced by IFPRI's Spatial Allocation Model (SPAM) containing spatially downscaled estimates for crop production in Myanmar
5. Available through global weather data portal for SWAT at <https://globalweather.tamu.edu/>

#### Written Materials:

- Technical report – A draft Technical Report describing the rationale, objectives, methods, results, analysis and policy implications of strategic irrigation development for Myanmar will be submitted during the second quarter of CY2018.
- Policy Note – Draft Policy Note under preparation

#### Speeches/Presentations

- PowerPoint presentation prepared by IFPRI team (including Dr. Hua Xie, Research Fellow, (EPTD) and presented by Dr. Rosegrant during the Policy Forum and the multi-donor meeting.

#### Outcomes:

- Promotion and recognition on the usefulness of compiled data and other information collected by government agencies.
- Enhanced interaction among development partners and with government agencies

- Better understanding on the current situation of the agriculture sector in Myanmar

#### **Challenges:**

- Lack of information or unable to secure information on the planned irrigation dams. This information is important in the second step of hydrological-economic modeling analysis. Currently, this type of information is still not available/accessible. We will continue to make effort to collect these data.

#### **Activity 6**

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

#### **Outputs:**

##### Workshop:

- The first course of Agricultural Policy Analysis workshop was organized from November 6, 2017 to November 10, 2017 in Myanmar. This course was organized by Dr. Duncan Boughton and Dr. Suresh Babu and in collaboration with YAU and was attended by 37 participants from Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MOALI), Myanmar and YAU. This workshop was led by Dr. Suresh Babu. Namita Paul, Senior Research Assistant also joined from the IFPRI team. The key objective of this workshop was to develop a policy environment in which there is a full understanding of the policy process, concepts and terminologies related to explain policy concepts, develop a common language for discussing policy, and identify policy topics for future policy training exercises.
- A one-day consultation was organized by Dr. Suresh Babu for the Agriculture Policy Unit in MOALI, Myanmar to follow up with different policy groups in Myanmar and finalize details regarding the second training on Agricultural Policy Course – Thematic Issues, Policy Process, and Conceptual Analysis on January 9, 2018.
- Dr. Suresh Babu, Senior Research Fellow and Head of Strengthening Program at IFPRI, conducted a day long workshop for the Policy Community of Practice organized by The Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) for tracking progress in policy implementation on Jan 10, 2018.
- The second course of Agricultural Policy Analysis workshop was organized from March 26, 2018 to March 30, 2017 in Myanmar. This course was organized by Dr. Duncan Boughton and Dr. Suresh Babu and in collaboration with YAU, MOALI. This workshop was led by Dr. Suresh Babu. Namita Paul also joined from the IFPRI team. The key objective of this workshop was to develop a policy environment in which there is a full understanding of the policy process, concepts and terminologies related to explain policy concepts, develop a common language for discussing policy, and identify policy topics for future policy training exercises. The second course focused on practical training to allow participants (MOALI APU and focal points, YAU faculty/staff) to gain experience in the application of analytical tools for policy analysis and develop policy briefs identifying the gaps in current policies and provide recommendation to the policy makers.

### Activity 7

**Description:** Assessing Trade Comparative Advantage among Myanmar's Neighboring Countries: Challenges and Opportunities for Myanmar's Agricultural Exports.

#### 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?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Mon State Rural Livelihoods Survey	Household Data Set	March 2017	December 2018	No
2	Myanmar Agri-Aquaculture Survey	Household Data Set	June 2017	September 2018	No
3	Rural Economy and Agriculture in the Dry Zone	Household Data Set	May 2018	June 2018	No
4	Dry Zone Seed System Survey	Household Data Set	February 2019	March 2019	No

## COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA - MALAWI

Introduction: The activities of FSP in Malawi since FY2015 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 2018 to support FSP Components 1 and 2 activities in Malawi.

In FY2017, FSP resources were budgeted to build capacity in partial equilibrium modeling at the Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD). This activity was completed in this reporting period.

### **Activity 3: Capacity building in PE modeling methods**

**Description:** Training was provided by the staff from University of Pretoria 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 was led by Richard Kachule from CARD and Ferdi Meyer and Tracy Davids of UP. Mr. Kachule has received basic training in PE modeling and, using PE techniques, produced ReNAPRI's 10-year outlook for the maize sector in Malawi. 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.

### **Approach**

The ReNAPRI conference was held over a day-and-half period and comprised the following activities:

- Keynote presentations focused on “unfolding” agricultural transformation and highlighting the key challenges;
- Panel discussions including industry experts/stakeholders, charged with identifying concrete strategies that address the challenges and ensure sustainable development; and
- Dialogue with parliamentarians on how best they can support agricultural transformation efforts at national levels.

### **Outputs:**

Presentations:

- The 5-year outlook for the Malawi maize and soybean industry was presented at the conference. The power point presentations are available on the ReNAPRI website. [www.ReNAPRI.org](http://www.ReNAPRI.org). Presentations on research findings regarding agricultural transformation.
- Presentation and panel discussion regarding land and governance issues.
- Presentation and panel discussion regarding youth employment in agri-food systems, included presentations on research findings and job creators for youth within the agri-food system (young entrepreneurs, CEO of business incubator, and government official).
- Presentations on regional and global 10-year outlook for maize, wheat, rice, sugar, and soybeans.
- Conference panel with eight parliamentarians from six African countries.
- Three policy briefs to be posted on [renapri.org](http://renapri.org).
  - Two are forthcoming. Completed and posted: *Africa's Evolving Employment Trends: Implications for Economic Transformation*, Policy Brief No. 8.

#### Meetings:

- Researchers from CARD contacted and had discussions with various stakeholders in the oilseed value chain, and more specifically the soybean value chain to validate the commodity balance sheets and pricing data for the soybean partial equilibrium (PE) model that was added to the existing ReNAPRI PE model database.

#### Data Analysis

- Development of the balance sheet for the Malawi soybean industry was completed

#### Policy Briefs:

- FSP News Brief in October 2017: "Training and Capacity Building in Partial Equilibrium Modelling at the Center for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD) - Malawi", Richard Kachule, Ferdi Meyer, Julian Binfield and Tracy Davids.

#### Indirect output following capacity building:

- Modelling soybean markets in Eastern and Southern Africa Meyer (2018). Meyer F., Traub, L.N., Davids, Chisanga, B., Kachule, R., Chiziane, O., Popat, M., Binfield, J., Boulanger, P.; Modelling soybean markets in Eastern and Southern Africa; Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ReNAPRI); EUR 28978 EN; doi:10.2760/20598.

#### Capacity building:

- The Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) through its Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD) in collaboration with FAPRI and BFAP hosted a five days training from the 25th to 29th September, 2017. The training was facilitated by experts from FAPRI and BFAP. A cross section of participants was drawn from both the public and private sector institutions, the academia and civil society. Participants from public sector institutions included those from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development; Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism; The Malawi Revenue Authority and the Reserve Bank of Malawi. Private sector institutions included the Auction Holdings Commodity Exchange and the Malawi Oilseeds Sector Transformation (MOST) while lectures and postgraduate students

represented the academia from LUANAR and the civil society was represented by the Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET).

- The training comprised of both theory and practical sessions. Before the actual training commenced, some background presentations were made by Dr. Flora Nankhuni representing the New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support Project (NAPAS) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. This presentation focused on activities and accomplishments of NAPAS in Malawi. Following Dr. Nankhuni's presentation was a joint presentation by Ms. Elizabeth Mkandawire and Prof. Nic Olivier from the University of Pretoria.
- A field trip was organized on the afternoon of the last day of the training. The group visited a soybean processing/crushing plant which produces soybean cooking oil and soybean meal/cake which is used as an ingredient in livestock feed. The purpose of the industrial tour was for the training participants to appreciate the processes that take place in processing soybean and constraints the processing plant faces in terms of supply of raw materials (soybean) and any policy issues that affect operations of the plant. It was learnt that Malawi is a net importer of cooking oil as such, all the cooking oil produced at the plant is 100% for the Malawi market. On the other hand, the soybean meal/cake is supplied to the local feed manufacturers and exported to countries such as Zimbabwe.

#### **Outcomes:**

- Awareness of the challenges to agricultural transformation;
- Identification of concrete strategies aimed at addressing the challenges;
- Increased understanding of parliamentarians on agricultural transformation dynamics and their role in supporting increase of national budget allocation to the agricultural sector;
- Linkages and partnership among the various stakeholders.
- The aim of the training in market analysis and partial equilibrium modelling is to enable CARD and a larger number of policy analysts in Malawi to develop and use Partial Equilibrium crop models for policy analysis and market outlook projections in national and regional contexts to inform policy makers. Some of the recent ways in which these models have been used for policy advice include: predicting impacts of the 2015/16 drought on staple maize markets in Eastern and Southern Africa; modelling the impact of discretionary trade policies on the Zambian maize market; and assessing the socio-economic impact of the sugar tax on the South African sugar industry.
- This modelling technique also offers a pragmatic and systematic approach to analyze market trends and develop various future scenarios under alternative policy options and mega trends that are shaping the transformation of agriculture on the continent. This can assist government to plan by understanding what the potential impact of policies can be on the industry.
- Following participation of officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) in the PE training at CARD, the ministry officials found the PE model to be useful in the Ministry's computation of the Food Balance Sheet (FBS). To

that effect an agreement yet to be formalized was reached for CARD to be an integral part in the computation of the country's FBS which is done by the MoAIWD annually. Through this engagement, CARD was invited to the first meeting organized by the MoAIWD in collaboration with the FAO whereby FAO introduced the new methodology in computing FBS. Richard Kachule represented CARD at that meeting which took place at the Ministry's Department of Fisheries from 24 to 26 October 2017.

- Following the introduction of the new methodology by FAO, a one-week training on Food Balance Sheet Methodology was organized by the MoAIWD in collaboration with FAO. The training took place at Mount Soche Hotel from 20th to 24th November, 2017. Richard Kachule from CARD participated in the training. A few more training sessions to complete the cycle on the new FBS methodology were held end of February 2018.
- The fourth Annual ReNAPRI stakeholder Conference was held on 30th November and 1st December in Cape Town, South Africa. The topic of the conference was: "Unfolding Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Strategies for sustainable development". More than 100 stakeholders from government, private sector and academia attended the conference. The Annual Stakeholders Conference is a ReNAPRI led and driven initiative that creates a platform for information sharing and dialogue on relevant agricultural policy issues among various regional stakeholders such as: policymakers, leading research institutions, the agricultural community, and other development partners. The theme was selected in recognition that the pace and scope of agricultural transformation rests on enlightened policies and needs to be informed by solid evidence. The fundamental questions at the core of the future of agriculture transformation in Africa are linked to issues of political governance – whether governments will adopt policies and spend their scarce resources in ways that truly promote broad-based agricultural productivity growth. For this reason, ReNAPRI's 4th Annual Stakeholder Conference focused on identifying policy strategies that can generate the incentives for system-wide private investment in food systems that contribute to broad based growth.

#### Key Objectives

The key objectives of the 4th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders' Conference were:

1. Examine constraints to transformational investment in the agri-food system
2. Unpack the emerging trends in land distribution and the implication on governance structures
3. Explore agricultural productivity trends/options considering climate change and increasing resource constraints
4. Investigate the potential employment opportunities for youth in the agri-food system
5. Anticipate the 10-year outlook for maize, wheat, rice, sugar, and soybeans within the context of rapidly changing agricultural systems both regionally and globally
6. Enhance engagement of African parliaments in issues pertaining to African agricultural transformation; and,
7. Assess the operational feasibility of alternative policy options by clearly identifying concrete strategies that address the challenges to transformation – i.e. focusing on the "how" questions.



### 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?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Commodity Balance Sheets in Malawi	Historical commodity data on supply, demand, and trade in markets for maize and soybean in Malawi.		Early-2018	No
2	2015 Malawi agriculture and food security policy processes baseline survey	Focus of the survey is on the quality of these policy processes in Malawi.	FSP Working Paper on the analysis of baseline survey published January 2016	January 2018	Yes
3	2017 Malawi agriculture and food security policy processes endline survey	Resurvey of subset of respondents from several stakeholder groups that participated in the 2015 baseline survey on the same topic. Focus of the survey is on the quality of these policy processes in Malawi.	FSP Working Paper on the results to be completed by end of Q2 calendar 2018	Q3 calendar 2018	No
4	2017/18 Malawi value chain studies	Survey of value chain actors in the Pigeon pea, groundnuts, roots and tubers (cassava, Irish potatoes and Sweet potatoes), macadamia nuts, tea, coffee, bananas, tomatoes and mangoes value chains.	June 2018	Q3 of 2018	No

## COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – TANZANIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**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. 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.

Since FY 2017 (Year 4 of FSP core project) all Tanzania country activities were funded and reported under ASPIRES (Tanzania mission buy-in project).

### Outcomes (with continuing support through ASPIRES)

- Concrete legislative reform in the Local Government Finance Act (LGFA);
  - Reform was achieved during 2017 by inclusion of provisions in the Finance Bill (July, 2017) to lower and harmonize the cess on crops while requiring movement to e-payment of the tax. No further legislative reforms have been pursued since this time.
- Concrete reform in the facilitating legislation or regulations governing crop and livestock boards;
- Creation of a Market Intelligence Unit within Ministry of Agriculture, and integration of improved market analysis into policy decision making;

- During this period the MIU was formally launched, office space was obtained and rehabilitated, and the office – staffed by ASPIRES staff and staff from the Ministry of Agriculture – has begun to function. Staff are now undertaking initial analyses to advise government on import and tariff policy during the coming crop season.
- Improved knowledge base (potentially leading to changed decisions) in the areas of (a) land and inputs policy, and (b) enabling environment and programmatic support to small- and medium enterprises in the mid- and downstream of the agrifood system
  - This research has continued to inform the ongoing land policy review process in Tanzania. The work focuses on medium-scale farms and enterprises (the missing middle), effects of land access on youth decisions to migrate, land conflicts cause and effects on investment on land, and spillovers between medium- and small-scale farms. The outcome of this work is increased evidence base aimed at informing policy debates on land allocations mechanism, improved understanding of the changing land sizes and implications on agricultural productivity and commercialization.

#### **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 Zambia’s first think tank dedicated to agricultural policy research and outreach, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), and has supported its institutional capacity development over the period 2012-2017. In Year 4, FSP activities in Zambia were carried out in support of IAPRI’s research, outreach and capacity building activities, and to support sustainable improvements in policy systems for agriculture. Major activities implemented in 2016/2017 were:

1. Grain and oilseeds 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. Feed the Future midline indicator generation and analysis; and
4. Technical training to IAPRI researchers on modeling agricultural technology adoption, an overview of and introduction to impact evaluation methods, and a two-day writing workshop.

Of these, Activities 1 and 3 are completed. Activity 2 remains incomplete and will be finalized during the current period ending November 2018. Capacity building activities under Activity 4 will be completed in 2018 through technical trainings for IAPRI researchers arranged in coordination with IAPRI management.

Additional policy-oriented activities have been identified and will be carried out in 2018 to inform and guide the Zambian government’s efforts to promote Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).

In the following sections, we describe progress to date on the four (4) main activities in the approved work plan for C1/C2 Zambia for the period 1 October 2017 – 30 June 2019. These activities (numbered as in the approved work plan) are:

- Activity 2.1 - Analysis of land commodification and alienation to inform Zambia’s draft Land Policy (cross-listed as Task 1, Activity 1.1 – Informing and guiding the Land Policy Bill in Zambia)
- Task 1 (Final Push towards Policy Influence)
  - Task 1, Activity 1.2 – Analysis of Zambian smallholders’ policy preferences – using best-worst scaling
  - Task 1, Activity 1.3 - Synthesis review of strategies to guide the Zambian government’s efforts to promote climate-smart agriculture, resilience, and sustainable forest management
  - Task 1, Activity 1.4 – Technical training to IAPRI researchers on impact evaluation

methods

**Activity 2.1: Analysis of land commodification and alienation to inform Zambia’s draft Land Policy / Task 1, Activity 1.1 – informing and guiding the Land Policy Bill in Zambia** (Leads: Muyanga, Jayne, Machina)

**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 the University of Zambia. MSU and IFPRI are also coordinating and sharing information in IFPRI’s implementation of a land policy assessment for the Land Policy Initiative (LPI)<sup>1</sup> in Zambia.

**Achievements:**

FSP continued to participate in policy dialogues in Zambia and to facilitate the participation of Zambian stakeholders in international policy dialogues. Some highlights include the completion of the FSP baseline survey report on agriculture and food security policy processes in Zambia, and MSU’s funding of the Zambian Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dora Siliya and two Ministry associates to attend the World Food Prize conference in Des Moines, Iowa, in October, 2017. MSU/FSP researchers had in-depth discussions with the Minister and her staff on major land and agricultural policy options, the evolving nature of support to smallholder farmers beyond the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP), and options for promoting climate-smart agricultural programs. While at the conference, FSP also arranged for the Minister to be on a high-level panel of experts from African Development Bank (AfDB), Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), and African research institutes to identify the main ingredients of effective collaboration and mutual capacity development between African governments, international partners and local partners.

FSP in collaboration with IAPRI and the Ministry of Agriculture piloted a full listing of all farms over 5 hectares in six districts of the country. This listing exercise was completed in June, 2017. A total of 4,116 households were listed. The intention of the listing was to compare the number of medium- and large-scale farms in these six districts with the estimates of such farms according to the Central Statistical Office’s 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 was to provide the sampling frame for a full survey of medium-scale farms in these six districts. The full survey covering about 1,200 households was completed in the six districts as of 31 October, 2017. Data from the survey are being cleaned and ready for analysis in the FY2017/18. Analysis is underway during the reporting period. This work will be used to help the Zambian government understand the extent to which medium-scale farms are acquiring land in rural Zambia and competing for land

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<sup>1</sup> The Land Policy Initiative is a joint program of the tripartite consortium consisting of the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Its purpose is to enable the use of land to lend impetus to the process of African development.

with smallholder farmers. The various dimensions of rapidly changing landholding dynamics are envisioned to feed into 2018 Ministry of Lands deliberations about appropriate land policies. Outreach events are being planned for 2018.

A new stream of work planned for 2018 under the land theme will explore the role of access to land on youth migration decisions in Zambia. A few studies have examined the role of land access on rural young people's decision to either stay in agriculture or migrate to urban centers in search of non-farm employment opportunities. The study will use recent panel data from Zambia (Rural Agricultural Livelihoods Survey- RALS).

**Outputs:** None yet / work in progress

Meetings:

- [Causes, Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distributions in Africa, and Implications on Youth Employment](#). Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, A. Chapoto, N. Sitko, C. Nkonde, K. Yeboah, J. Chamberlin, A. Wineman, W. Anseeuw, G. Debrah. IAPRI Brown Bag, October 19, 2017
- Patterns, Drivers and Impacts of Rural-Rural Migration in Zambia. Jordan Chamberlin (CIMMYT), Nicholas J. Sitko (FAO), T. S. Jayne (MSU), FAO Technical Workshop on Drivers and Impacts of Migration & Labor Mobility, Dec. 1, 2017, Rome, Italy.

**Task 1, Activity 1.2 - Zambian smallholders' agricultural policy preferences – using best-worst scaling** (Lead: Mason)

**Description:** Do smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) prefer government programs that provide private goods such as subsidized fertilizers and seeds or government investments in public goods such as rural roads, agricultural extension services, or agricultural research and development (R&D)? The conventional wisdom among African policymakers is that smallholders prefer input subsidies, yet there is a dearth of empirical evidence to support this belief. Whether smallholder farmers really *do* prefer input subsidy programs (ISPs) over other types of government programs and investments in the agricultural sector has become a particularly relevant question over the last 15 years with the re-emergence of ISPs in many SSA countries, including Zambia. In this paper, we use a method known as best-worst scaling to elicit Zambian smallholders' preferences for expanding ISPs (either by increasing the number of beneficiaries or by increasing the quantity of inputs per beneficiary) versus increasing FRA activities (either by offering a higher price for farmers' maize or by buying larger quantities of maize from farmers) versus six other policy options; namely, (i) improving rural roads and bridges, (ii) raising the number of extension agents, (iii) developing better crop varieties and crop management practices (as a proxy for crop R&D), (iv) developing better livestock and fish breeds and management practices (as a proxy for livestock and fisheries R&D), (v) improving access to irrigation, and (vi) improving access to credit). Respondents also completed a second set of best-worst choice tasks in which they were asked to select the most and least preferred (best and worst) ways to *reduce* spending in the agricultural sector (e.g., by scaling *down* ISPs versus the other programs and investment mentioned above).

**Achievements:** Data collection and data cleaning are complete. Variable construction and

preliminary analysis are underway.

**Outputs:**

Capacity Building:

- This work is in collaboration with Auckland Kuteya of IAPRI (as well as Vincenzina Caputo (MSU) and Danielle Resnick (IFPRI)). Kuteya was heavily involved in the design of the policy choice sets and is being trained in how to implement best-worst scaling and analyze the associated data. This method is likely to be one that IAPRI uses again in future research.

**Task 1, Activity 1.3 - Synthesis review of strategies to guide the Zambian government's efforts to promote climate-smart agriculture, resilience and sustainable forest management** (Leads:

Ngoma, Angelsen, Jayne and Chapoto)

**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 and agri-food systems are particularly vulnerable to climate-related shocks due to the region's reliance on rain-fed agricultural production systems, and the low incomes, assets and coping abilities of a large share of the region's population. Various climate-smart agricultural practices have been promoted for decades as means to increase productivity and build the resilience of rain-fed farming systems to climate change. However, the uptake remains low and the evidence base on understanding why remains thin. Not only does the low uptake of climate-smart agriculture threaten food security, it causes forest loss through extensification, which in turn has implications for rainfall variability and can lead into a self-induced vicious circle of poverty. This activity therefore has been set up to provide empirical guidance on policies and investments to improve the climate resilience of Zambian agriculture and on the need to reconcile agricultural and forestry policy to maximize synergies and avoid policy collisions

**Achievements:** FSP researchers participated in various meetings and presented their work on this activity as reported below. In particular, FSP and other international partners are part of an expert group on agriculture, food production and forest conservation in Sub-Saharan Africa, whose aim is to inform the governments of Zambia, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Ghana on how best they can reconcile food production to meet growing food demand on the one hand and conserve forests to mitigate climate change on the other hand. Various research reports around climate resilience, climate-smart agriculture and forest management were initiated or completed during the reporting period. Some were presented at various fora or will be presented in upcoming events within FY2018. Details are given below.

**Outputs:**

Meetings:

- Ngoma attended the first Science for Nature and People Partnership (SNAPP) expert working group meeting on agriculture, food production and forest conservation in Sub-Saharan Africa held in Oxford, 1-6 October 2017. The purpose of this work is to advise the governments of Zambia, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Ghana on how best they can

reconcile food production to meet growing food demand and conserve forests to mitigate climate change. Various outputs including working papers and journal articles are envisaged from this work.

- IAPRI Sustainability [Summit Report](#). (prepared with IAPRI and FSP/Zambia input).
- Ngoma participated in an outreach event dubbed “Dialogue on Accelerating the Gains in the Agricultural Sector with the Zambian National Assembly” held on 17 March in Siavonga, Zambia. During this meeting, Ngoma presented on Agriculture, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management in Zambia: Synergies and trade-offs. This meeting was attended by Members of Parliament from selected committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Zambian Parliament.
- Ngoma presented IAPRI’s priority research “*Irrigation Development for Climate Resilience in Zambia: The Known Knowns and Known Unknowns*” at IAPRI’s 2017 open day in December, 2017 in Lusaka.

#### Research Papers:

- Ngoma led research aimed at informing the Zambian government on on-going and incipient smallholder irrigation scheme developments in country. The aims of this work were twofold. First, it sought to establish the extent of irrigation uptake by smallholders for field crops and horticulture produce and to test the influence of access to credit and access to water sources on uptake. A second aim was to provide an ex-ante assessment of the impacts of current and projected climate change on water availability in Zambia’s main water basins and to draw implications for irrigation development. Two outputs from this research are listed below:
  - Ngoma, H., Hamududu, B. H., Hangoma, P., Samboko, P., Hichaambwa, M., and Kabaghe, C. (2017). *Irrigation Development for Climate Resilience in Zambia: The Known Knowns and Known Unknowns*. Retrieved from [http://www.iapri.org.zm/images/WorkingPapers/wp130\\_pdf\\_full\\_paper.pdf](http://www.iapri.org.zm/images/WorkingPapers/wp130_pdf_full_paper.pdf) , Lusaka, Zambia. (A manuscript for possible journal publication is being prepared).
  - Hamududu, B. H., and Ngoma, H. (2018). *Impacts of Climate Change on Water Availability in Zambia: Implications for Irrigation Development*. [http://www.iapri.org.zm/images/TechnicalPapers/technical\\_paper\\_7.pdf](http://www.iapri.org.zm/images/TechnicalPapers/technical_paper_7.pdf) (A revised version was submitted for possible publication in Environment, Development and Sustainability)
- Ngoma led the research on valuing the indirect and non-use benefits of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in Zambia. The aim of this work was to raise awareness to the fact that forest resources and NTFPs in particular have more value beyond their direct use. A better understanding of the total value of NTFPs is needed in order to successfully vouch for sustainable forest management in Zambia. The main output of this research is a working paper “The Value of Non-timber Forest Products in Zambia: Indirect and Non-Use Benefits” authored by Ngoma, Samboko, Nkonde and Gumbo, (2017): [http://www.iapri.org.zm/images/WorkingPapers/wp\\_131.pdf](http://www.iapri.org.zm/images/WorkingPapers/wp_131.pdf)
- FSP researchers finalized the first analysis of its kind assessing the potential of input subsidy programs to contribute to resilience and climate-smart agriculture objectives: [Can Input Subsidy Programs Contribute To Climate Smart Agriculture?](#) T.S. Jayne,



Nicholas J. Sitko, and Nicole M. Mason. FSP Research Paper 87. November 2017. This report was presented in Lusaka earlier in the year, and feedback received from Zambian stakeholders, including the Minister of Agriculture, was incorporated into the final report.

- [Input Subsidy Programs and Climate Smart Agriculture: Current Realities and Future Potential](#). Jayne T.S., Sitko N.J., Mason N.M., Skole D. (2017) In: Lipper L., McCarthy N., Zilberman D., Asfaw S., Branca G. (eds) *Climate Smart Agriculture*. Natural Resource Management and Policy, vol 52. Springer, Cham.
- Hambulo Ngoma and Arild 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>.
- C. Sauer, N. Mason, M. Maredia, and R. Mofya-Mukuka. "Impacts of legume technologies on food security: Evidence from Zambia." Submitted to *Food Security*, January 2018.
- Y. Kusunose, N. Mason, and S. Tembo. "Dis-investing from crop inputs as a poverty trap mechanism: Evidence from Zambia." Submitted to the *Journal of African Economies*, November 2017.
- Ngoma, H. (2018). Does minimum tillage improve the livelihood outcomes of smallholder farmers in Zambia? *Food Security*, 10(2), 381-396. doi:10.1007/s12571-018-0777-4
- Ngoma initiated work on a manuscript titled "*Conservation Agriculture: Is it climate smart? Can it be?*" (with Thom Jayne, Arild Angelsen and Antony Chapoto). This work was presented under a symposium Sustainable Agricultural Intensification: How to Make It Happen in Africa at the Global Food Security conference held in Cape Town in December 2017.

#### Capacity building:

- Ngoma provided technical support to IAPRI's Climate Change and Natural Resources thematic area and designed and conducted a contingent valuation study to estimate the economic value of the indirect and non-use benefits of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in Zambia. This study was designed to influence forest management policies in Zambia. The study involved face-face interviews with 352 households from seven rural districts of Zambia. This is joint work with Chewe Nkonde from the Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Zambia, Paul Samboko from IAPRI and Davison Gumbo from the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). The main output is a working paper finalized during the reporting period and reported under research activities above.
- Ngoma continued to provide technical support and led the IAPRI flagship study "*building climate resilience with irrigation development in Zambia*". This study was part of IAPRI's priority research outputs and it was designed to provide empirical evidence on the status of smallholder irrigation development in Zambia and on the ex-ante impacts of climate change on water availability, and how this will impact irrigation development. Two outputs from this work were finalized during the reporting period and are reported

under research above.

**Outcomes:**

- Enhanced ability to carry out regional conferences after the joint IAPRI-Vuna-DST-NRF Regional Sustainability Summit

**Task 1, Activity 1.4 - Technical training to IAPRI researchers on impact evaluation methods**

(Leads: Mason)

**Description:** MSU provides on-going technical support and periodic technical trainings to IAPRI and engages in on-going collaborative research to enhance IAPRI researchers' analytical skills. This section reports on the technical trainings conducted during the reporting period.

**Achievements:**

- Bruce Gardner Memorial Prize for Applied Policy Analysis (T. Jayne, W. Burke, E. Crawford, S. Liverpool-Tasie, N. Mason, D. Mather, J. Ariga, J. Ricker-Gilbert, S. Rashid, and C. Jumbe for our work on "Farm Input Subsidy Programs in sub-Saharan Africa"), Agricultural and Applied Economics Association, 2017.

**Outputs:**

Capacity Building:

- During the reporting period, a technical training was conducted for IAPRI researchers on March 1, 2018, on the difference-in-differences impact evaluation method. The training materials were developed by Mason, who also led the training. Twelve (12) IAPRI researchers participated (7 women and 5 men).
- Ngoma worked with Henry Machina and Auckland Kuteya to extensively revise the working paper on the gendered impacts of access to FISP on maize productivity and submitted it for possible publication in *Development Review Policy*.
- Mason, in collaboration with IAPRI researcher Olipa Zulu-Mbata and an MSU graduate student, submitted a co-authored manuscript to the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* on the effects of FISP on farmers' use of soil fertility management practices that can improve maize yield response to inorganic fertilizer. The paper is currently under review.
- Mason and collaborators submitted a manuscript on the effects of the FISP on Zambian smallholders' incomes and poverty to *Food Policy*
- Mason is working closely with Kuteya on the comparison and impact evaluation of the traditional and e-voucher FISP approaches

Meetings:

- Mason served as a lead trainer at the February 2018 IFDC workshop on Developing Private Sector Agro-Input Markets: Lessons Learned and Emerging Perspectives on Subsidy Programs. Jinja, Uganda
- N. Mason, T.S. Jayne, W.J. Burke, and J. Ariga. "Taking stock of Africa's second-generation input subsidy programs: Insights from 70+ empirical studies." Invited

seminar at the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute. Lusaka, Zambia. Feb. 27, 2018.

- N. Mason, T.S. Jayne, W.J. Burke, and J. Ariga. “Taking stock of Africa’s second-generation input subsidy programs: Insights from 70+ empirical studies.” Invited presentation at the International Fertilizer Development Center workshop on Developing Private Sector Agro-Input Markets: Lessons Learned and Emerging Perspectives on Subsidy Programs. Jinja, Uganda. Feb. 20, 2018.
- N. Mason, T.S. Jayne, W.J. Burke, and J. Ariga. “Taking stock of Africa’s second-generation input subsidy programs: Insights from 70+ empirical studies.” Invited presentation at the International Fertilizer Development Center workshop on Developing Private Sector Agro-Input Markets: Lessons Learned and Emerging Perspectives on Subsidy Programs. Jinja, Uganda. Feb. 20, 2018.

#### Research Papers:

- T.S. Jayne, N. Mason, W.J. Burke, and J. Ariga. 2018. “Taking stock of Africa’s second-generation agricultural input subsidy programs.” *Food Policy* 75: 1-14.
- N. Mason, T.S. Jayne, and N. van de Walle. 2017. “The political economy of fertilizer subsidy programs in Africa: Evidence from Zambia.” *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 99 (3): 705-731.
- FSP researchers finalized the first analysis of its kind assessing the potential of input subsidy programs to contribute to resilience and climate-smart agriculture objectives: [Can Input Subsidy Programs Contribute To Climate Smart Agriculture?](#) T.S. Jayne, Nicholas J. Sitko, and Nicole M. Mason. FSP Research Paper 87. November 2017. This report was presented in Lusaka earlier in the year, and feedback received from Zambian stakeholders, including the Minister of Agriculture, was incorporated into the final report.
- T.S. Jayne, N. Sitko, N. Mason, and D. Skole. 2018. “Input subsidy programs and climate smart agriculture: Current realities and potential.” In David Zilberman, Leslie Lipper, Nancy McCarthy, D. Zilberman, Solomon Asfaw, and Giacomo Branca, eds., *Climate Smart Agriculture: Building Resilience to Climate Change*. New York, NY: Springer.
- N. Mason and M. Smale. 2017. “Impacts of subsidized hybrid seed on indicators of economic well-being among smallholder maize growers in Zambia.” In Machiko Nissanke and Muna Ndulo, eds. *Poverty Reduction in the Course of African Development*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
  - See Capacity Building below for additional joint MSU-IAPRI collaborative research and associated outputs

#### Policy Briefs:

- *Food Policy* article, “Taking stock of Africa’s second-generation agricultural input subsidy programs”, highlighted in April 19, 2018 article on the Food Tank website entitled, “Rebuilding agricultural subsidies from the ground up.”  
<https://foodtank.com/news/2018/04/africa-agricultural-subsidies/>

#### Outcomes:

- Enhanced analytical, and technical skills among IAPRI research staff

- Enhanced local policy analysis capacity in Zambia.
- FSP is especially pleased that, after years of intensive dialogue between MSU, IAPRI, and the Government of Zambia, the e-Voucher input subsidy program is now being implemented throughout the country, replacing the old FISP program. The implementation of this program is a noteworthy policy success story in Zambia. MSU's longstanding analysis in support of the e-Voucher Programme, as well as IAPRI's more recent analysis and policy engagement has contributed importantly to this policy success story. Full story here [http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/news/a\\_policy\\_reform\\_boosts\\_business\\_and\\_promotes\\_diversification\\_the\\_e\\_voucher](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/news/a_policy_reform_boosts_business_and_promotes_diversification_the_e_voucher)
- In addition to conducting technical trainings for IAPRI researchers on impact evaluation methods, FSP researchers are also engaged in collaborative research with IAPRI researchers to conduct impact evaluations on various dimensions of Zambia's Farmer Input Support Program (FISP). This additional capacity building work complements the technical trainings.
- FISP is one of the Zambian government's flagship agricultural sector programs. The FISP-related impact evaluations underway focus on understanding the effects of the FISP in its traditional form in which subsidized fertilizer and seed were distributed to targeted beneficiaries through their cooperatives, and in its current form – the FISP electronic voucher (e-voucher) - in which targeted beneficiaries redeem prepaid Visa cards at private sector agrodealers' shops for the subsidized agricultural inputs or equipment of their choice. The Zambian government began to pilot the e-voucher in 2015/16, with expansion in 2016/17, and nationwide rollout in 2017/18. The effectiveness of two FISP approaches (traditional and e-voucher) will also be compared.

**Additional activity: Understanding agriculture and food security policy processes in Zambia**

(Lead: Ngoma)

**Description:** The baseline survey on agriculture and food policy processes in Zambia based on responses from 23 stakeholders was completed and the data analyzed. The associated report (listed under Outputs below) was distributed to over 4000 stakeholders in Zambia's agricultural sector via the IAPRI communications and outreach directorate. The publication of this report was timely as it coincided with Government decision to distribute input subsidies based on the electronic voucher system for the entire country. The report in particular addresses questions around the policy change in the input distribution to the electronic based platform in Zambia.

**Outputs:** A research report 'Institutional Architecture and Quality of Agriculture and Food Security Processes in Zambia' by Ngoma, H., Sitko, N. J., Jayne, T. S., Chapoto, A., and Maredia, M. (2017) was published as FSP Research Paper 75 and is available here.

[http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/institutional\\_architecture\\_and\\_quality\\_of\\_agriculture\\_and\\_food\\_security\\_pro](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/institutional_architecture_and_quality_of_agriculture_and_food_security_pro)

**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?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Large-scale trader survey	Survey of large-scale traders in Zambia	Q2-2018	Within 1 month of the publication of a scholarly output	No
2	Emergent farmer survey – conducted by IAPRI	Survey of medium to large scale farmers in six districts of Zambia	Q3-2018	Within 1 month of the publication of a scholarly output	No

## 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 Malawi, South Africa and Zambia) to test the rigor of the Kaleidoscope Model across different policy domains and disparate institutional, political, and economic settings. Since Year 4, the team has devoted a majority of its time to two new activities. **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 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.

### Activity 1. Conceptual Framework

#### Outputs:

##### Research Papers:

- Paper resubmitted (accepted April 2018). Resnick D, Haggblade, S, Babu S, Hendriks SL and Mather D (2017). The kaleidoscope model of policy change: Applications to food security policy in Zambia. *World Development* 109 (2018) 101–120. <https://authors.elsevier.com/sd/article/S0305750X18301232>
- Draft chapter prepared and submitted for a chapter entitled “The policy making process and its stages: introducing the Kaleidoscope Model for food security policy analysis” by Steven Haggblade (Michigan State University), Suresh Babu (Washington DC), Danielle Resnick (IFPRI, Washington DC) and Sheryl Hendriks for the forthcoming book Hendriks SI (Ed). *Food Security Policy, Evaluation and Impact Assessment*. Routledge, London.

### Activity 2. Case Studies of Policy Change

- 1 gendering nutrition policy study (Malawi)

#### Outputs:

##### Research Papers:

- Hendriks SL. (2017). Evidence and dialogue to inform policy choices for better outcomes in agriculture, food security and nutrition in Africa. Invited presentation at the 3rd Global Food Security Conference, Cape Town, 6 Dec, 2017.
- Mkandawire E and Hendriks SL. 2018. A qualitative analysis of the conceptualization of

men's involvement in maternal and child health in rural Central Malawi. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 18:37.

<https://bmcpregnancychildbirth.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s12884-018-1669-5?site=bmcpregnancychildbirth.biomedcentral.com>. DOI 10.1186/s12884-018-1669-5

- Mkandawire, E., Hendriks, S. L. and Mkandawire-Vahlmu, L. (2017), A gender assessment of Malawi's National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan 2007 – 2012. Dev Policy Rev. Accepted Author Manuscript. [doi:10.1111/dpr.12287](https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12287).
- This paper was profiled as part of an international women's day virtual issue on 8 March 2018.
- Hendriks SL, Babu SC and Haggblade S (2017). What drives nutrition policy reform? A comparative assessment of micronutrient policy change in Malawi, South Africa and Zambia. Paper in preparation for submission to Global Food Security, December 2017 (revision underway).
- Elizabeth Mkandawire has submitted a pre-final draft thesis for Sheryl Hendriks to review. The thesis will be submitted to the external examiners before end of June 2018. Elizabeth Mkandawire contributed a Chapter titled 'Gender Assessment' based on the tool designed through the gender work under C3 for the forthcoming book Hendriks SI (Ed). Food Security Policy, Evaluation and Impact Assessment. Routledge, London.

### **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:**

During this period, a yearlong research effort on the impacts of the devolution of agriculture in Ghana was completed and the final report presented to key stakeholders in Accra, including the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Local Government Services Secretariat. The report incorporated interviews with 80 District Directors of Agriculture across ten of Ghana's region, surveys with 960 rural households, and an analysis of the composite budgets of the country's 216 Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies. The report and presentation were also accompanied by a policy brief and blog to facilitate greater dissemination of the research results.

Further work on institutional architecture assessment is reported under Component 5.

#### **Outputs:**

Data collection:

- Interviews were conducted with the Blair Institute for Global Governance, which is heavily involved in establishing delivery units in Africa. These interviews will contribute to the secondary literature work already being conducted on delivery units and their implications for agricultural service delivery.

Presentations

- Devolution Revolution: Implications for Agricultural Service Delivery in Ghana. March 15, 2018. Danielle Resnick. Presentation to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, IFPRI Ghana Strategy Support offices, Accra, Ghana.
- Dr. Suresh Babu, Senior Research Fellow and Head of Strengthening Program at IFPRI presented the Kaleidoscope model at a day long workshop for the Policy Community of Practice organized by The Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) for tracking progress in policy implementation on Jan 10, 2018.
- Dr. Suresh Babu presented the Kaleidoscope model and its application for agriculture extension policy in Nigeria during a workshop on Extension Policy Reforms in Nigeria on February 20, 2018.
- Dr. Suresh Babu presented the Kaleidoscope model and its application during Food Policy Analysis Workshop organized by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food, Bangladesh held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from February 28th to March 3rd, 2018.

#### Research Papers:

- Innovations in Policy Architecture (FSP C3 – Activity 3): An Inventory of Policy System Reforms (PSRs), January 2018. Steven Haggblade and Danielle Resnick
- The Devolution Revolution: Implications for Agricultural Service Delivery in Ghana. March 2018. Danielle Resnick. *IFPRI Discussion Paper No. 1714*. Washington, DC: IFPRI and *FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper No.95*. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.

#### Journal publication:

- Babu, Suresh Chandra; Mavrotas, George; and Prasai, Nilam. Integrating environmental considerations in the agricultural policy process: Evidence from Nigeria. *Environmental Development*. Volume 25, pg-111-125. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2018.01.001>

#### Policy Briefs:

- What are the impacts of devolution on agricultural civil servants and services in Ghana? March 2018. Danielle Resnick. IFPRI Ghana Strategy Support Program Policy Note 14.

#### Blogs:

- Is Ghana serious about decentralization? April 2018. IFPRI Blog. (<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/ghana-serious-about-decentralization>)

**Challenges:** Substantively, this work had planned to focus on a comparison of specific policy reform efforts. Following completion of our broad inventory of policy system reform efforts, the team selected the Big Results Now (BRN) model for specific study to see how it was exported from Malaysia to Tanzania, South Africa and elsewhere and how implementation changed as a result. After extensive preparation for the first of these case studies, during the final planning consultations prior to travel to Tanzania for the first of these studies, the FSP Tanzania country team requested that the C3 team indefinitely postpone this activity due to acute local political sensitivities. Tanzania’s BRN, sponsored by presidential initiative, quickly became taboo under a new incoming administration. This illustrates the practical political difficulties involved in tackling timely but sensitive policy issues. In this instance, the C3 team acceded to the wishes of the country team to avoid provoking sensitive issues that might



compromise otherwise strong ongoing local policy engagement.

## **Final Push towards Policy Influence (Task 1)**

### **1.1 Training workshop:** (Lead: Sheryl, Nic and Suresh)

**Description:** Strengthened policy, regulatory & financing frameworks to move from analysis to changing perceptions, strengthening alignment, leveraging change and influencing policy implementation capacity through National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agriculture Investment Plans (RAIPs) in each of the East, Southern and West Africa regions in respect of all key international, African and regional food security and nutrition -related obligations and commitments as regards Senior policy, budget and implementation Government officials by means of focused regional training workshop of five days for stakeholder from all three regions.

This activity will build on both earlier C3 Activity 4 training of journalists and C3 mapping of

- i. food security and nutrition-related international, African and regional obligations and commitments,
- ii. the analysis and evaluation of 2014+ Malabo-compliant second generation NAIPs and
- iii. the collection and analysis of country-specific FSN-related domestic policy, regulatory, implementation, institutional and financial frameworks.

This work will result in the capacitation of Senior policy, budget and implementation. Government officials in order to provide information on, and empower them as regards the execution of their respective mandates in respect of, the international, African and regional FSN frameworks, and the in-country responses thereto.

This work will resume later.

### **1.2 Continuation of the Malawi NAIP work:** (Lead: Nic Olivier, Elizabeth and Leonard Msuka overseen by Sheryl Hendriks)

**Description:** Mapping policy change in food security and nutrition. This activity will build on an earlier assessment of Malawi's forthcoming National Agricultural Investment Plan and contribute to the on-going work under C3.

#### **Acievements:**

After attending the first day of the 1-week training course in PE modelling at CARD in collaboration with FAPRI (during which Nic Olivier and Elizabeth Mkandawire gave a presentation on their FSP Component 3 Activity 4 research on Coordination Mechanisms and Policy Design in CAADP-Malawi with the view on providing information on the broader context determining the implementation of the Malawi National Agriculture Policy and the (to be finalized) Malawi NAIP 2), followed by meetings with key Malawi government officials (25 to 26 September 2017), the draft FSP C3-A4 Malawi Food Security and Nutrition Governance Malawi FSP Report was updated during the first two weeks of October 2017.

In October 2017 the 30 September 2017 version of the *Draft Malawi National Agriculture Investment Plan II (Malawi NAIP2)* was evaluated and reported upon by means of the *Draft Policy Brief 50* (October 2017). The methodology followed by the authors was described as follows:

“Within this context, the authors have developed (i) a methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages of (a) international, African and regional commitments and (b) national transversal development imperatives (including, but not limited to, the country-specific constitution, vision, medium term growth and development strategy, and cross-cutting intergovernmental, financial and development legislation), (b) a second methodology for assessing the quality of the NAIPs in attaining the Malabo and SDG2 targets related to food security and nutrition, and (iii) a third methodology for assessing the gender equality components against commitments.”

*The Draft Policy Brief 50* made a number of findings relating to issues not sufficiently addressed in the *Malawi NAIP2*, and concluded with a number of recommendations. This *Draft Policy Brief 50* was made available to a select number of senior Malawi officials involved in the coordination and management of the Malawi NAIP2 process during a research visit to Malawi from 28 October 2017 to 01 November 2017. Comments received have been incorporated in the published brief (50).

During the 28 October 2017 to 01 November 2017 research visit to Malawi, various follow-up meetings with key Malawi Government officials (who were involved in the NAIP 2 process) as well as with Readwell Musopole (Deputy Coordinator ASWAp, Malawi Government) and Flora Nankuni (MSU and Malawi Dept. of Agriculture) took place. This continued involvement has:

- assisted in realizing the policy outreach goal of FSP; and
- impacted directly on policy (and related implementation strategy) formulation processes in Malawi in respect of its NAIP II as well as its alignment to the Food Security and Nutrition objectives and targets as set out in, amongst others, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the two 2014 Malabo Declarations.

In addition, Prof. Nic Olivier was invited to, and attended, the *Compact2025 Forum* in Lilongwe on 31 October 2017 (the theme of which was “Moving from Relief to Resilience”). Furthermore, a meeting with the chairperson of the newly established Malawi National Planning Commission (NPC) took place; during said meeting the role of the NPC as regards the prioritization of food security and nutrition in the implementation of the 2017 *Malawi National Growth and Development Plan* was discussed.

The two students who have enrolled at the North-West University for research Masters on topics related to Activity 4 have made good progress as regards the research and the drafting of the first few chapters. It is envisaged that they will submit the final version of their theses in the second semester of 2018.

Work on the preparation of a comprehensive electronic database of key -

- international, African (AU) and regional (SADC) instruments relating to food security and

- nutrition imposing obligations and/or containing firm commitments; and
- Malawi-specific domestic constitutional provisions, key policies, key legislation and key strategies dealing with food security, commenced during the reporting period. It is envisaged that this C3– A4 database will be completed during the period April to June 2018, and then (after having been captured in a format prescribed by ReSAKKS) submitted to ReSAKKS for incorporation in its existing electronic database.

Significant progress has been made in the drafting of the pre-final version of the FSP C3-A4 Malawi Food Security and Nutrition Governance Report. It is envisaged that the final version of the draft Report will be discussed with key senior Malawi officials during a workshop provisionally scheduled for early June 2018. Comments received during the planned workshop will be incorporated into the Draft Report, whereafter the final the FSP C3-A4 Malawi Food Security and Nutrition Governance Report will be submitted to the Malawi Government, USAID and IFPRI, and published within the context of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Program.

## **Outputs**

### Meetings:

- NJJ Olivier (2017). Meetings with key Malawi government officials, Lilongwe (25 to 26 September 2017).
- NJJ Olivier (2017). Attendance: Compact2025 Forum, Lilongwe (31 October 2017.)
- NJJ Olivier (2017). Meeting with chairperson of Malawi National Planning Commission (NPC), Lilongwe (31 October 2017).

### Data:

- NJJ Olivier. (2018). Draft Policy data base of food security policies for Africa.

### Presentations

- NJJ Olivier, E Mkandawire (2017). Presentation: FSP Component 3 Activity 4 research on Coordination Mechanisms and Policy Design in CAADP-Malawi, 1-week training course in PE modelling at CARD, Malawi (24 September 2017).

### Research reports

- Olivier et al (2018). Draft FSP C3-A4 Malawi Food Security and Nutrition Governance Report (work in progress – pre-final version to be discussed with senior Malawi officials during workshop provisionally scheduled for June 2018. Comments to be incorporated, whereafter final Report will be submitted to Malawi Government, USAID and IFPRI, and published within context of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Program).

### Research briefs

- Nic JJJ Olivier, Sheryl L Hendriks, Elizabeth Mkandawire, Nico JJJ Olivier and Clara Williams (2018). Draft: Lessons for effective development planning: Evaluation of the pre-final version of the draft Malawi’s Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP2). Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief #50. Michigan State University, IFPRI and University of Pretoria, East Lansing, Washington DC and Pretoria.

### **1.3 Completion of C3-Activity 4, West Africa Regional Pesticide Policy Engagement 1. (Lead: Steve H., Amadou Diarra)**

**Description:** This work continues policy engagement begun under C3 Activity 4 with presentation of FSP results at the regional pesticide policy workshop convened by CSP and ECOWAS in November 2017.

Though policy formulation has been sound, implementation is failing in two of the three key regional regulatory bodies. Ongoing policy dialogue aimed at remedying these implementation deficiencies focuses on the following key institutions:

- CILSS Institut du Sahel (INSAH)
- Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (CSP)
- Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)
- Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS)

**Achievements:** In response to requests following the initial presentation of the FSP synthesis work to participants at the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of CSP in Bamako in November 2017, the lead authors, Amadou Diarra and Steven Haggblade, have conducted half a dozen briefings and presentations over the past six months. In the process, we have succeeded in engaging interest and resources from a variety of interested stakeholders including major private sector groups, regional testing laboratories, key regulators (INSAH, CSP, UEMOA, ECOWAS), USAID and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

#### **Outputs:**

Team Meetings:

- October 5,12,19,26, November 2,9,30, December 7,14,21, January 11,18,25, February 1,8,15,22, March 1,8,15,22,29.

Outreach events with policy stakeholders:

- CSP, November 14-18, 2017 (Haggblade and Diarra present findings of 7 country case studies of uneven implementation of regional pesticide policies in West Africa)
- USAID pesticide task force members, December 14, 2017. (Haggblade presents findings of 7 country case studies of uneven implementation of regional pesticide policies in West Africa.
- Special briefing for the INSAH Director General and Permanent Secretary CSP briefing, by Amadou Diarra and Steven Haggblade, February 11, 2018, Bamako.
- Presentation to the USAID/ International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) regional conference on Fall Army Worm, by Amadou Diarra, February 14, 2018, Cotonou, Benin.
- Briefing documents supplied to ECOWAS Agricultural Commissioner and staff, April 2018.
- Distribution of synthesis report and policy briefs to all CSP members, March 2018

Presentations

- Implementing Regional Pesticide Policies in West Africa During a Period of Rapid Market Growth: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities. November 14, 2017. Amadou

Diarra and Steven Haggblade. Presentation at the CILSS 41st meeting of the Comité Sahélien des Pesticides, Bamako, Mali.

- Implementing Regional Pesticide Policies in West Africa During a Period of Rapid Market Growth: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities. December 14, 2017. Steven Haggblade. Presentation at USAID/Washington, DC.
- Regulatory Challenges for Monitoring Pesticide Use in West Africa during a major pest infestation. February 14, 2018. Amadou Diarra. Presentation to the IITA/USAID Regional Workshop on Fall Armyworm, Cotonou, Benin.

#### Research Papers:

- National implementation of regional pesticide policies in West Africa. November 2017. Amadou Diarra and Steven Haggblade. FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper No.81. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.

#### Policy Briefs:

- Trends in West African pesticide markets. October 2017. Steven Haggblade and Amadou Diarra. Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief No. 49. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- Regulatory challenges in West Africa: instituting regional pesticide regulations during a period of rapid market growth. November 2017. Amadou Diarra and Steven Haggblade. Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief No. 52. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.

#### Capacity building:

- FSP has helped to organize a USDA/FAS laboratory training workshop for the Laboratoire National d'Appui au Développement Agricole (LANADA) in Côte d'Ivoire.

**Outcomes:** Our market review and regulatory case studies together suggest a very dire financial situation in which West Africa's pesticide regulators (national and regional) lack the resources necessary to respond to rapidly growing market pressures and recent pest invasions. In the absence of a solid financing plan for regional and national regulators, it seems likely that regulatory oversight risks faltering at exactly the time when it is needed most to manage growing market pressures and protect agribusiness firms, farmers and consumers. Ongoing FSP interactions with stakeholders at the CSP, INSAH and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) therefore focus on the urgent follow-up work (financial and technical) required to enable the transition to a regional regulatory system in the coastal countries, currently scheduled for May 2018. The FSP team is working actively with CILSS, CSP, ECOWAS and various donors to commission a formal review of financing options for these regional regulatory agencies.

**1.4 Development of a website that introduces the model in a succinct way and showcases the KM tools interactively (in collaboration and support from FSP Communications team—see Task 3).** (Lead: Sheryl, Elizabeth, Suresh, Danielle)

**Description:** This would be a nice go-to site for materials for any training events that wouldn't require participants to trawl through multiple documents on the FSP website to find resources.

The demand for this work comes from the national policy systems and the development partners in the developing countries who are in need of practical tools for analyzing the policy process. These tools are also needed for the faculty members in developing countries to introduce policy process curriculum in their courses.

This activity is delayed due to finalization and acceptance of the KM paper by World Development and budget processes.

**1.5 Finalization of the assessment of the linkages and coherence between the 2014 Malabo compliant second generation NAIPs and other country-specific policy, regulatory, implementation, institutional and financial frameworks.** (Lead: Nic and Sheryl with Nico, Elmarie, Anel, Minette and Avelani)

**Description:** This activity will build on earlier C3 mapping of

- i. food security and nutrition-related international, African and regional obligations and commitments,
- ii. the analysis and evaluation of 2014+ Malabo-compliant second generation NAIPs and
- iii. the collection and analysis of country-specific FSN-related domestic policy, regulatory, implementation, institutional and financial frameworks.

This work will result in formulating concrete implementable proposals for aligning other key country-specific FSN-related domestic policy, regulatory, implementation, institutional and financial frameworks with both

- (i) the international, African and regional FSN frameworks, and
- (ii) the country specific 2014+ Malabo-compliant second generation NAIPs.

**Achievements:**

A methodology has been developed for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages of (i) international, African and regional commitments and (ii) national transversal development imperatives (including, but not limited to, the country-specific constitution, vision, medium term growth and development strategy, and cross-cutting intergovernmental, financial and development legislation), (iii) the quality of the NAIPs in attaining the Malabo and SDG2 targets related to food security and nutrition and (iv) assessing the gender equality components against commitments.

The methodology has been integrated into the ReSAKSS NAIP support tools and forms part of the CAADP Technical network support. After engaging with country teams at a regional workshop in Saly, Senegal in October 2017, Sheryl Hendriks conducted reviews of the Liberia NAIP 2 and shared this with the Liberian team. This was shared with the team during their December 2017 retreat to revise the NAIP. The team made significant changes, including:

- The incorporation of a section on the policy context (inspired by Nic Olivier's work for FSP C3),
- Improvement of the indicators included for FSN (not only in the component focusing on this but throughout the M&E section),
- The inclusion of a theory of change and pathway to impact section that has lifted the

indicator levels to impact measures.

- Reconsideration and assessment of the institutional architecture and changes to lift this to a higher level.

Insights from a rapid assessment of the 12 available NAIPs show that in general, they suffer from:

- Lack of alignment with national development frameworks (national development plans) and other sectoral policies, programs and strategies. For example, Nigeria's completely ignores the entire National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy developed in 2016 as part of the Agricultural Development Plan - that the NAIP seeks to implement.
- There is no theory of change or pathway to progress that links the actions to the impact required (achieving the Malabo outcomes). As a result, there are seldom impact indicators. They stop at outputs and outcomes
- The indicators do not align with the Biennial Review report, SDGs and other national targets.
- The Institutional Architecture is not well structured to provide leadership, coordination and accountability. Often there is a national structure but 'sector capture' leads to the NAIP coordination trapped in the Ministry. Malawi is probably the poorest case of this.

This feedback was fed into a second NAIP clinic in Saly, Senegal held the 6 – 9 March and to which Sheryl provided backup support to.

A request was received from the Malawi team regarding our availability to review the revised NAIP for this country. We are following up on this request to provide support.

The institutional architectures, indicators and policy changes in the second generation NAIPs is under analysis using the framework provided above. The work assesses 12 available NAIP 2 documents and their revisions. We have developed a template for systematic analysis of policy and institutional changes between the two generations of NAIPs and have identified the indicators relevant to food security and nutrition from the SDGs, CAADP results Framework and Biennial Review.

A report on available food security and nutrition indicators was drafted and sent to country teams participating in the Saly workshop as a resource to extract benchmark indicators for the NAIP design.

The Malawi NAIP was reviewed and a brief sent to the country. The Liberia NAIP was also reviewed and sent to the country CAADP team. This analysis brings together work carried out in C3.

#### **Outputs:**

Meetings:

- Sheryl Hendriks participated in and presented Learning and capacity building clinic on the integration of scientific evidence in NAFSIP programmatic documents, 9-13

October 2017, Saly Portudal, Senegal

Presentations:

- Hendriks SL. (2017). NAIP Appraisal Guidance for component 4 Food Security and Nutrition. 9 October 2017. Learning and capacity building clinic on the integration of scientific evidence in NAFSIP programmatic documents, 9-13 October 2017, Saly Portudal, Senegal.
- Hendriks SL. (2017). Evidence and dialogue to inform policy choices for better outcomes in agriculture, food security and nutrition in Africa. Invited presentation at the 3rd Global Food Security Conference, Cape Town, 6 Dec, 2017.

Research Papers:

- Hendriks SL, Olivier NJJ, Mkandawire E and Olivier NJJ. (2017). Draft methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages of international, African and regional commitments and national transversal development imperatives; the quality of the NAIPs in attaining the Malabo and SDG2 targets related to food security; and nutrition and gender equality. FSP Working Paper.
- Hendriks SL, Fitawek W, Mkandawire E and Mkusa L. (2018). Draft paper: Food security and nutrition indicators for 20 priority CAADP countries. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper #96. Michigan State University, University of Pretoria and IFPRI. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.18780.49289.

Policy Briefs:

- Olivier NJJ, Hendriks SL, Mkandawire E, Olivier NJJ and Williams C. (2017). Draft Lessons for effective development planning: Evaluation of Malawi's Agriculture Investment Plan. Draft FSP Policy Brief 50, October 2017.
- Hendriks SL (2017). Draft review of the draft Liberia Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (LASIP II) for 2018 – 2022 with a focus on component 4 of the Malabo CAADP Results Framework. FSP Policy Brief.
- Hendriks SL. (2018). Draft: Review of the draft Liberia Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (LASIP II) for 2018 – 2022 with a focus on component 4 of the Malabo CAADP Results Framework. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief #58. Michigan State University, IFPRI and University of Pretoria, East Lansing, Washington DC and Pretoria.

Capacity building:

- Sheryl L. Hendriks (2017). NAIP Component 4: Food security and nutrition. Support to country learning at the Learning and capacity building clinic on the integration of scientific evidence in NAFSIP programmatic documents, 9-13 October 2017, Saly Portudal, Senegal.
- Sheryl L. Hendriks (2017). NAIP Component 4: Food security and nutrition. On-line support and back-up to country learning at NAIPs Appraisal and Design for the ECOWAS Member States Mutual Learning and Capacity Strengthening Clinic, March 6-9 Saly, Senegal.

Sheryl Hendriks contributed the sections related component 4 in the toolkit: AU/ New



Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), IFPRI and ReSAKSS (2018). Metrics, Analytic Questions and Tools for NAIP Design, Appraisal and Tracking. AU/NEPAD, Addis Ababa.

**1.6 A rapid assessment of the level of resilience built into 2014+ second generation national agriculture and food security investment plans (NAIPs).** (Lead: Suresh, Sheryl and Nic)

**Description:** This activity will build on earlier C3 mapping of food security and nutrition policies and programs and the FTF policy matrixes carried out for countries. The work will use a resilience assessment tool to identify gaps in national investment plans.

Work on this element has been deferred due to the budget split. Will begin later.

**Data Management Update**

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

## COMPONENT 4: ENGAGEMENT ON GLOBAL POLICY DEBATES ON FOOD SECURITY

### COMPONENT 4a: UPSTREAM AGRIFOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION

#### Introduction

Year 4 and 5 activities under C4a continued to revolve around the five main global research themes and policy engagement activities initiated in Years 1 to 3 (fertilizer policy, sustainable agricultural intensification, land dynamics and land tenure/registration policies, mechanization, and youth engagement in agrifood systems in an era of rapid food systems transformation). However, in Year 4, the first two themes were merged to address the role of fertilizer policy as part of broader sustainable intensification strategies. In addition, two new activities were initiated in 2017 (on the role of agricultural financial markets, led by UP; and seed systems policy, led by MSU). Therefore, C4a activities since early 2017 have featured six main activities:

- Activity #1: Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy that addresses fertilizer policy within a framework of sustainable agricultural intensification and resilience
- Activity #2: The Role of Land Policy in Structural Transformation
- Activity #3: Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange
- 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

**Activity #1: Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy that addresses fertilizer policy within a framework of sustainable agricultural intensification and resilience (Lead: Jayne)**

**Description:** This work has engaged African policy makers, researchers in African research institutes, and in African development organizations on (i) options for more effective design and implementation of input subsidy programs and market oriented fertilizer promotion programs, (ii) options for arresting land degradation challenges and promoting African farmers' use of sustainable land management practices, and (iii) options for promoting resilience and climate smart agriculture.

## Achievements:

- Wide international exposure of FSP research on input subsidy programs
- award-winning research under FSP on these issues
- engagement with policy makers in the region in regional events and national events in Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Malawi.

## Outputs from this Activity:

### Presentations

- [Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians](#). T.S. Jayne and Milu Muyanga. Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians. Keynote Address at 4th Annual RENAPRI Stakeholder Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. November 30, 2017.
- [FSG Faculty Meets with Akin Adesina](#), President of the African Development Bank, 2017 World Food Prize Laureate. Jayne, Mason and Liverpool-Tasie discussed FSP research findings on input subsidy programs with Dr. Akin Adesina during his visit to Michigan State University on May 3, 2018.
- [Taking Stock of Africa's Second-generation Input Subsidy Programs - Zambia Presentation](#). Nicole M. Mason, Thomas S. Jayne, William J. Burke, & Joshua Ariga, Lusaka, Zambia, February 27, 2018
- [Creating an Enabling Environment for Private Sector Investment in Fertilizer Value Chains in SSA: Empirical Evidence & Knowledge Gaps](#). Maria Wanzala-Mlobela & Nicole M. Mason on behalf of the PEMEFA team, Jinja, Uganda, February 22, 2018
- [An Overview of the Malawi and Zambia Input Subsidy Programs](#). Charles Jumbe, Stevier Kaiyatsa, & Nicole Mason. Jinja, Uganda, February 20, 2018
- [Taking Stock of Africa's Second-generation Input Subsidy Programs](#). Nicole M. Mason, Thomas S. Jayne, William J. Burke, & Joshua Ariga. IFDC Workshop on Developing Private Sector Agro-Input Markets: Lessons Learned and Emerging Perspectives on Subsidy Programs. Jinja, Uganda, February 20, 2018.
- [Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy in Sub-Saharan Africa](#). T.S. Jayne. Panelist remarks Invited session on "Sustainable Intensification in Africa: How to make it happen" Global Food Security Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. 3 December 2017.

### Policy briefs and research papers

- Thomas S. Jayne, Nicole M. Mason, William J. Burke, Joshua Ariga (2018). [Taking Stock of Africa's Second-generation Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs](#). **Food Policy**, Volume 75, February 2018, Pages 1-14.
- [Can Input Subsidy Programs Contribute To Climate Smart Agriculture?](#) T.S. Jayne, Nicholas J. Sitko, and Nicole M. Mason. FSP Research Paper 87. November 2017.
- [Input Subsidy Programs and Climate Smart Agriculture: Current Realities and Future Potential](#). Jayne T.S., Sitko N.J., Mason N.M., Skole D. (2017) In: Lipper L., McCarthy N., Zilberman D., Asfaw S., Branca G. (eds) Climate Smart Agriculture. Natural Resource Management and Policy, vol 52. Springer, Cham.
- [Does Sustainable Intensification of Maize Production Enhance Child Nutrition? Evidence from Rural Tanzania](#). Jongwoo Kim, Nicole M. Mason, and Sieglinde Snapp. Research Paper 80. October 2017.

- [Fertilizer Subsidies and the Role of Targeting in Crowding out: Evidence from Kenya](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-018-0773-8)  
David L. Mather & Thomas S. Jayne, **Food Security**, April 2018, Volume 10, Issue 2, pp 397–417. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-018-0773-8>

#### Outcomes:

- Informal discussions and formal presentations engaging African policy makers from the region.
- Emerging understanding among researchers (both African and international), leaders of Pan-African organizations, and policy makers of the potential role of input subsidy programs to contribute to climate smart objectives resulting from C4a research and outreach activities. Our research is stressing the need for much greater production and utilization of organic matter in ISPs, based on emerging consensus that low organic matter is an increasingly major impediment to productivity growth and crop response to inorganic fertilizers.
- Specific policy engagement activities involving the RENAPRI network; RENAPRI researchers are now addressing and integrating these findings in their own research and outreach work, particularly in Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, and Kenya.

#### Activity #2: The Role of Land Policy in Structural Transformation

**Sub-Activity #2.1:** Understanding land dynamics and impacts of land policy (Lead: Jayne and Muyanga)

##### Description:

- C4a researchers are liaising extensively with Pan-African organizations and national governments through collaboration on country studies examining progress in the design and implementation of land policies to protect land rights of individuals and local communities in selected pilot countries.
- Some FSP countries are asking for guidance about the appropriate role of medium-scale investor farms, what crops they are growing and selling, and whether they are contributing to agricultural transformation. For example, our C4a work has resulted in the Tanzania government and development partners requesting ASPIRES assistance in producing a paper focusing on medium-scale farms in Tanzania with a view to including the findings in upcoming Tanzanian policy discussions and national plans. FSP has produced a draft paper in response to these requests that will be finalized in late July **2018**. **Initial results were presented at the 4th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference in mid-February 2018** and a combined team of World Bank and ASPIRES researchers toured medium-scale farms to get a better understanding of their characteristics and potential.
- Under this activity, C4a researchers are working together with USAID/land policy researchers to integrate their findings into a synthesis report on the causes and consequences of changing farmland distribution patterns in Africa
- C4a researchers are also examining cross-country evidence on the relationship between farm scale and farm productivity based on a much wider range of farm sizes than is

typically examined in Africa, which is particularly relevant given the recent rise of medium- and large-scale farms.

#### **Achievements:**

- Meetings between MSU, IFPRI and USAID land policy researchers working on Activity 2 to plan next steps in integrating work on land dynamics/changing farm size distributions and land tenure policies.
- Finalized a Guideline/Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance in Africa” for presentation at a round-table discussion of the 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> bi-annual Conference on land Policy in Africa (CLPA), November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia [guideline under review by Africa Land Policy Center (ALPC) for final endorsement]
- Organized/present at inception workshop for “Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance in Africa” in Tanzania
- Organized/present at inception workshop for “Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance in Africa” in Malawi
- Organized a session (together with LPI, the World Bank, UN-Habitat and ILC) on “Land Governance Monitoring in Africa – The Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Governance in Africa (MELA) Initiative, AU Agenda 2063 and SDGs” as part of 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> bi-annual CLPA, November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

#### **Status of outputs as stated in work plan:**

1. Completion of LPI outreach event (November 2017). Status: successfully completed.
2. Jayne and Muyanga to attend Global Food Security Conference and RENAPRI conference, both in Cape Town in late November/early December. Status: successfully completed.
3. Completion of cross-country study and policy brief on the role of land policy in agricultural transformation, contributing directly to C1/C2 processes in Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania and also regional level processes with LPI: January, 2018. Status: in progress, scheduled for completion in July 2018.
4. Complete survey work on emergent investor farmers in Senegal started in 2016 and led by UP; produce FSP country report. Status: Completed. C4a researchers are working on draft report to be completed by August 2018.

#### **Meetings:**

- [Land Policies and Land Distribution Affect Smallholder Livelihoods and Agricultural Transformation](#). Jayne briefed Bill and Melinda Gates and other senior Gates Foundation representatives on the ways in which land policies and land distribution affect smallholder livelihoods and agricultural transformation, Gates Foundation Headquarters, Seattle. October 10, 2017.

#### **Presentations:**

- [Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians](#). T.S. Jayne and Milu Muyanga. Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians. Keynote Address at 4th Annual RENAPRI Stakeholder Conference. Cape Town, South Africa.

November 30, 2017.

- [Is Small Still Beautiful? The Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Revisited](#). Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne. International Conference on Ecosystem Resilience and Agricultural Productivity. Speke Resort Munyonyo. Kampala, Uganda. November 23, 2017.
- [Causes, consequences of changing farm size distributions in Africa, and implications on youth employment](#). Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, A. Chapoto, N. Sitko, C. Nkonde, K. Yeboah, J. Chamberlin, A. Wineman, W. Anseeuw, D. Godwin. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute [IAPRI] Brown Bag, Lusaka, Zambia. October 19, 2017.
- [Rise of Medium-Scale Farms in Africa: Causes and Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distributions](#). Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Jordan Chamberlin, Ayala Wineman, Ward Anseeuw, Antony Chapoto, Nicholas Sitko. Global Donor Working Group on Land side on "The Impact of Increasing Capital Flows to Rural Areas: Experiences in Sub-Saharan Africa" during the 44th Committee on World Food Security (CFS). Rome, Italy. October 9, 2017.
- [Agriculture Transformation in Africa and Prospects for the Grain Sector: A Case for Tanzania](#). David Nyange and Milu Muyanga. Eastern Africa Grain Council Secretariat 7th African Grain Trade Summit. Dar es Salaam. Tanzania. October 3–7, 2017.
- Customary Tenure System under Scrutiny - How Social and Economic Transformations are Re-defining the Status quo: The Case of Mozambique” at the 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> bi-annual CLPA, November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA\\_2017/clpa\\_programme\\_web.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA_2017/clpa_programme_web.pdf)
- “Scrutinizing the status quo: Rural transformation and land tenure security in Nigeria” at the 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> CLPA, November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA\\_2017/clpa\\_programme\\_web.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA_2017/clpa_programme_web.pdf)
- “Key lessons learnt from implementing the AU-LPI Framework and methodology on Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Governance Africa (MELA)” at a round-table discussion of the 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> CLPA, November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA\\_2017/clpa\\_programme\\_web.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA_2017/clpa_programme_web.pdf)
- Organized a session (together with LPI, the World Bank, UN-Habitat and ILC) on “Land Governance Monitoring In Africa – The MELA Initiative, AU Agenda 2063 and SDGs” as part of 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> CLPA, November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. [Is Small Still Beautiful? The Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Revisited](#). Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne. International Conference on Ecosystem Resilience and Agricultural Productivity. Speke Resort Munyonyo. Kampala, Uganda. November 23, 2017.
- [Rise of Medium-Scale Farms in Africa: Causes and Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distributions](#). T.S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, Jordan Chamberlin, Ayala Wineman, Ward Anseeuw, Antony Chapoto, and Nicholas Sitko. University of Western Cape / PLAAS. Cape Town, South Africa. December 7, 2017.
- [The Rise of Medium - Scale Farms in Africa: Causes and Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distributions](#). Milu Muyanga, T. S. Jayne, Felix Kwame Yeboah, Antony Chapoto,

Nicholas Sitko. Global Food Security Conference Symposium on "Changing food systems and nutrition: do we have the concepts and data to understand, track, and anticipate the links?" Cape Town, South Africa. December 3, 2017

- Tegemeo Conference 2017 on "Transforming Agriculture for Inclusive Growth and sustainable livelihoods." Nairobi, Kenya. December 5, 2017
  - [Pulled or pushed out? Causes and consequences of youth migration from densely populated areas of rural Kenya](#). Milu Muyanga, Dennis Otieno & T. S. Jayne
  - [Can smallholders farm themselves out of smallholder farming and poverty?](#) Milu Muyanga & T. S. Jayne
- [Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians](#). T.S. Jayne and Milu Muyanga. Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians. Keynote Address at 4th Annual RENAPRI Stakeholder Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. November 30, 2017
- [Rise of Medium-Scale Farms in Africa: Causes and Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distributions](#). T.S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, Jordan Chamberlin, Ayala Wineman, Ward Anseeuw, Antony Chapoto, and Nicholas Sitko. Presentation at the World Bank, chaired by the Chief Economist of the World Bank Africa Division, Washington, DC., November 16, 2017.
- [Causes, consequences of changing farm size distributions in Africa, and implications on youth employment](#). Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, A. Chapoto, N. Sitko, C. Nkonde, K. Yeboah, J. Chamberlin, A. Wineman, W. Anseeuw, D. Godwin. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) Brown Bag, Lusaka, Zambia. October 19, 2017
- [Rise of Medium-Scale Farms in Africa: Causes and Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distributions](#). Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Jordan Chamberlin, Ayala Wineman, Ward Anseeuw, Antony Chapoto, Nicholas Sitko. Global Donor Working Group on Land on "The Impact of Increasing Capital Flows to Rural Areas: Experiences in Sub-Saharan Africa" during the 44 Committee on World Food Security (CFS). Rome, Italy. October 9, 2017.
- [Land Markets Under the Radar: A Cross-Country Analysis of Market Activity in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)  
Ayala Wineman and Thomas Jayne, World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, Washington, DC, March 22, 2018

#### Research Papers:

- [Is Small Still Beautiful? The Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Revisited](#). Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne. Paper revised and resubmitted to AJAE.
- [Farmland Concentration and Rural Income Growth: Evidence from Tanzania](#). Jordan Chamberlin and T. S. Jayne. IDWP 157. October 2017.
- Scrutinizing the status quo: Rural transformation and land tenure security in Nigeria. published as NSSP Policy Note # 45, 2017
- Scrutinizing the status quo: Rural transformation and land tenure security in Nigeria" published as NSSP working paper # 43, 2017.
  - <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/131363>

#### Capacity building:

- 1-day training on the definition, measurement and reporting on selected indicators/proxies for MELA in Tanzania to member of MELA national task force involving representatives from Min. of Lands M&E, Min, of Ag M&E, National statistics office (NSO), Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, and other stakeholders, October 3, 2017, Dar Es Salam, Tanzania
- 1-day training workshop on the definition, measurement and reporting on selected indicators/proxies for MELA in Malawi to member of MELA national task force involving representatives from Min. of Lands M&E, Min, of Ag M&E, NSO, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, and other stakeholders, October 6, 2017, Lilongwe, Malawi.
- 1-day training workshop on the definition, measurement and reporting on selected indicators/proxies for MELA in Madagascar to member of MELA national task force involving representatives from Min. of Lands M&E, Min. of Ag M&E, NSO, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, and other stakeholders, October 9, 2017, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- 1-day training on the methodology for MELA; functionality of the MELA database platform (open source web-based platform); MELA data collection/compilation and reporting to MELA project country coordinators and government representatives from 8 African countries (Tanzania, Madagascar, Malawi, Ethiopia, Zambia, Cote de'Ivoire, DRC and Rwanda) as a side event (master class) to the 2nd bi-annual CLPA, November 14th, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

#### **Outcomes:**

- Slow percolation of these research findings into African development organizations' thinking about the agricultural transformation strategies.
- Coverage of C4a land research in mainstream media including front page article in New York Times, and two articles in The Economist – evidence that our findings about the rise of medium-scale farms is gaining traction and that policy discussions need to consider their impacts on youth access to land and broader rural transformation processes.
- Some indications that the Government of Tanzania is asking questions about the role of medium-scale farms and what crops they are growing and selling. This has resulted in ASPIRES committing to produce a paper focusing on medium-scale farms in Tanzania with a view to including the findings in upcoming Tanzanian policy discussions and national plans.

#### **Sub-Activity #2.2: Land Tenure and Land Registration Policy:** (Lead: Hosaena Ghebru)

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

#### **Achievements:**

- With an attempt to scrutinize potential flaws in blanket solutions to issues of tenure insecurity, empirical research in Nigeria and Mozambique show that, overall, public tenure risk (expropriation or land eviction) are the real threat to women's tenure



security while private tenure risks (ownership, inheritance, border dispute, etc.) are more of a threat to tenure security of male (men). However, a more gender-disaggregated analyses (not only comparing male versus female headed households but also with female as a spouse) show a reversal to the story of what drives tenure insecurity as the results show: (1) Females as a spouse (married women) fears more private tenure risks (signs of intra-household land grabbing); and (2) Female heads (single/unmarried women, widows, divorce/separated) mostly fears private tenure risks in areas with relative vibrant economy and developed land markets - sign of how increase in land scarcity and/or land values erode (adversely affect) women's sense of tenure security in contract to their male counter parts as the former is usually consider to be the residual claimant in such a high stress areas under the customary tenure system. Results also show that land-related legal awareness seem to be more significant in dictating (positively) perceived tenure security of women as compared to their male counterparts.

#### **Outputs from this Activity:**

- Africa-wide guideline (toolkit) for Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance in Africa - MELA (outlining key thematic areas, principles and indicators that form the basis for tracking) finalized and validated ALPC.
- Draft book chapter on “Natural Resource Management and Resource Rights for Agriculture (with Frank Place, and Ruth Meinzen-Dick) finalized and submitted for a book on “Agricultural Development: New Perspectives in a Changing World” Edited by Keijiro Otsuka and Shenggen Fan
- Synopsis on “Scrutinizing the status quo: Rural transformation and land tenure security in Nigeria” published as NSSP Policy Note # 45, 2017  
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/131465>
- Conference paper on “Piloting AU-LPI Framework on Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Governance Africa (MELA)” presented at a round-table discussion of the 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> bi-annual Conference on land Policy in Africa (CLPA), November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA\\_2017/clpa\\_programme\\_web.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA_2017/clpa_programme_web.pdf)
- Conference paper on “Customary Tenure System under Scrutiny - How Social and Economic Transformations are Re-defining the Status quo: The Case of Mozambique” presented at the 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> bi-annual Conference on land Policy in Africa (CLPA), November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA\\_2017/clpa\\_programme\\_web.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA_2017/clpa_programme_web.pdf)

- Conference paper on “The Effect of Land Access on Youth Employment and Migration Decisions: Evidence from Rural Ethiopia” presented at the 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> bi-annual Conference on land Policy in Africa (CLPA), November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA\\_2017/clpa\\_programme\\_web.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA_2017/clpa_programme_web.pdf)
- Conference paper on “Scrutinizing the status quo: Rural transformation and land tenure security in Nigeria” presented at the 2017 2<sup>nd</sup> bi-annual Conference on land Policy in Africa (CLPA), November 14 – 17, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA\\_2017/clpa\\_programme\\_web.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/LPI/CLPA_2017/clpa_programme_web.pdf)
- Conference paper on “Scrutinizing the Status Quo: Gender-disaggregated Implications of Social and Economic Transformations on Perceived Tenure Security in Mozambique” presented at the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual World Bank conference on Land and Poverty, March 19 – 23, 2018, Washington DC, USA.  
[https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2018/index.php?page=browseSessions&form\\_session=576&presentations=show](https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2018/index.php?page=browseSessions&form_session=576&presentations=show)
- Conference abstract on “A gender-disaggregated Impact of the Pilot Systematic Land Tenure Regularization Program in Nigeria” presented at the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual World Bank conference on Land and Poverty, March 19 – 23, 2018, Washington DC, USA.
- [Conference Paper] Conference abstract on “Land Access, Tenure Security and the Fate of Rural Youth in Africa: The Case of Mozambique” presented at the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual World Bank conference on Land and Poverty, March 19 – 23, 2018, Washington DC, USA.  
[https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2018/index.php?page=browseSessions&form\\_session=644&presentations=show](https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2018/index.php?page=browseSessions&form_session=644&presentations=show)
- Conference abstract on “Scrutinizing the status quo: Rural Transformation and Land Tenure Security in Nigeria” presented at the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual World Bank conference on Land and Poverty, March 19 – 23, 2018, Washington DC, USA.
- Conference abstract on “Land Access, Land Rental Markets and Rural Poverty Dynamics in Northern Ethiopian Highlands: Panel Data evidence using Survival Models” accepted for presentation at the 30<sup>th</sup> International conference of Agricultural Economists, July 28 – August 2, 2018, Vancouver, Canada
- Conference abstract on “Land policy and the youth ‘bulge’ in Ethiopia: How social and economic transformations are scrutinizing the status quo” submitted as part of organized symposium on “Land Rental Markets as a Pathway into Agriculture for Youth in sub-Saharan Africa” for presentation at the 30<sup>th</sup> International conference of Agricultural Economists, July 28 – August 2, 2018, Vancouver, Canada

#### Capacity building

- One-day workshop to introduce definition, measurement and reporting on selected indicators/proxies for Monitoring and evaluation of land governance in Africa (MELA) in Tanzania to members of MELA national task force involving representatives from Min. of

Lands M&E, Min, of Ag M&E, National statistics office (NSO), Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, and other stakeholders. October 3, 2017

- One-day workshop to introduce the definition, measurement and reporting on selected indicators/proxies for Monitoring and evaluation of land governance in Africa (MELA) in Malawi to member of MELA national task force involving representatives from Min. of Lands M&E, Min, of Ag M&E, National statistics office (NSO), Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, and other stakeholders. October 6, 2017
- One-day training workshop on the definition, measurement and reporting on selected indicators/proxies for Monitoring and evaluation of land governance in Africa (MELA) in Madagascar to member of MELA national task force involving representatives from Min. of Lands M&E, Min, of Ag M&E, National statistics office (NSO), Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, and other stakeholders, October 9, 2017, Antananarivo, Madagascar
- One-day training on the methodology for Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance in Africa (MELA); functionality of the MELA database platform (open source web-based platform); MELA data collection/compilation and reporting to MELA project country coordinators and government representatives from 8 African countries (Tanzania, Madagascar, Malawi, Ethiopia, Zambia, Cote de'Ivoire, DRC and Rwanda) as a side event (master class) to the 2nd bi-annual Conference on Land Policy in Africa (CLPA), November 14th, 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Outcomes:**

- Such empirical evidences from Mozambique and Nigeria have resulted in informing:
  - i. the implementation (and targeting in scale-up phases) process of the Nigerian Systematic Land Tenure Regularization (SLTR) process to be a parcel-based titling instead of issuing a title at a household level (avoiding the usual practice of issuing titles in the name of the male heads);
  - ii. the new Africa-wide guideline/framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance in Africa (MELA) to include a proxy or indicator (now endorsed/validated by 10 member states of the AUC) “IND 44: Proportion of women with knowledge of land laws and procedures” as one way for tracking progress in enhancing good land governance at a country as well as continental level.

### **Activity 3: Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange** (Lead: Takeshima).

**Description:** Under this activity, we have continued research and outreach activities in Ethiopia, Ghana and Nigeria, as well as a few Asian countries

#### **Achievements:**

- Progress has been made toward the completion of the draft manuscript of the book on agricultural mechanization, including the writing of the synthesis of common and collective messages across the chapters. Several Asian chapter drafts (India, Vietnam) have been completed and either published or submitted as IFPRI Discussion Paper series. In addition, empirical papers that constitute part of the Nepal chapter, which analyzes the interactions of smallholders' mechanization decisions and farming exit decision, has been accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal, and a paper analyzing the linkage between the policies on complementary inputs and the adoption of mechanization by smallholder in Nepal has been completed.
- The international conference on *South-South Knowledge Sharing on Agricultural Mechanization* was held in Addis Ababa, on October 31 – November 1, 2017, by IFPRI, IFPRI's Ethiopia Strategy Support Programme, CIMMYT, and Ethiopian Agricultural Mechanization Forum, where researchers, government officials, private sector from Asia and African countries, and international NGOs and donors came together and shared their experiences of mechanization sector growths in their respective countries, with the aim of informing African governments.
- **Empirical assessments of the demand for mechanization and its heterogeneity across locations in Nigeria and potentially Ghana**
  - The paper that investigated how the ownership of tractors changes the returns-to-scale characteristics of maize production in Ghana (Takeshima et al. 2017), has been published from Food Policy.
  - Under the joint funding with IFPRI-led Policy, Institutions and Markets (PIM), a paper investigating the linkages between plant breeding, agroecological diversity, returns-to-scale, and adoptions of mechanical technologies (draft animal and / or tractors) in Nigeria, has been published as IFPRI Discussion paper and selected as one of the three finalists for the Nils Westermarck Prize for Best Poster at the upcoming triennial IAAE conference in Vancouver, Canada, July 2018.
  - Empirical analyses continue to fill huge knowledge gap in agricultural mechanization, specifically, the impacts of agricultural mechanization adoptions, which are the primary factors driving their adoptions (in addition to various supply-side factors). Specifically, building on the aforementioned analyses completed on the impacts on returns-to-scale, further dimensions, the impacts on the economies of scope are now being investigated. The analyses intend to assess how mechanization can spread in Africa where production environments are diverse and farmers often need to retain farming system diversity (in terms of cropping system, diversifications between farming and non-farming activities) rather than specializing into fewer crops or economic activities.

## Meetings:

- Engineer Patrick Aboagye, Deputy Director, Agricultural Engineering Services Directorate, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Accra, Ghana (January 29, 2018)
- Hon. James H. Anbua, Commissioner, Benue Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (February 26, 2018)
- Engineer Ahmed D Adekunle, Senior Technical Adviser to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture on Mechanization / Chairman, Advisory Ministerial Mechanization Committee (AMMC), Office of the Honorable Minister of Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria (February 27, 2018)
- Engineer ABDULLAHI GARBA ABUBAKAR, Deputy Director of Engineering & Mechanization Division, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Nigeria (February 28, 2018)
- Organized the conference international on *South-South Knowledge Sharing on Agricultural Mechanization* in Addis Ababa, in October 31 – November 1, 2017, jointly with IFPRI's Ethiopia Strategy Support Programme, CIMMYT, and Ethiopian Agricultural Mechanization Forum

## Outputs:

### Presentations:

- Paper “The Roles of Agroclimatic Similarity and Returns to Scale in the Demand for Mechanization: Insights from Northern Nigeria (by Hiro Takeshima)” selected as one of the three finalists for the Nils Westermarck Prize for Best Poster at the upcoming IAAE triennial meeting, Vancouver, Canada, July 28 – Aug 2, 2018.

### Research Papers:

- Tilahun H, Y Habte & **H Takeshima**. (2017). *Proceedings of the International Conference: South-South Knowledge Sharing on Agricultural Mechanization*, Addis Ababa, October 31 – November 1, 2017. IFPRI, CIMMYT and Ethiopian Agricultural Mechanization Forum.
- **Takeshima H**, N Houssou, X Diao. (2018). [Effects of tractor ownership on returns-to-scale in household maize production: Evidence from Ghana](#). *Food Policy*, in press.
- **Takeshima H**. (2018). Mechanize or exit farming? Multiple-treatment-effects model and external validity of adoption impacts of mechanization among Nepalese smallholders. *Review of Development Economics*, accepted.
- **Takeshima H** & Y Liu. (2018). [The Role of Plant-Breeding R&D in Tractor Adoption among Smallholders in Asia: Insights from Nepal Terai](#). IFPRI Discussion Paper. IFPRI DP 01719.
- Bhattarai M, G Singh, **H Takeshima** & S Shekhawat. (2018). [Farm machinery uses and agricultural industries in India: status, evolution, implications, and lessons learned](#). IFPRI Discussion Paper 01715.
- **Takeshima H**. (2017). [The roles of agroclimatic similarity and returns to scale in demand for mechanization: Insights from Northern Nigeria](#). IFPRI Discussion Paper 01692.

### Capacity building:

Under the joint funding with IFPRI's Nigeria Strategy Support Program, a small survey is being conducted to understand the characteristics of private sector tractor sellers in one

state in Nigeria. During the process, survey instruments (questionnaires, CSPro files) were shared with local collaborating researchers at the Ahmadu-Bello University of Nigeria.

**Outcomes:**

- Key research findings have been communicated to the Ghanaian government official, who is in charge of designing Ghana’s second Agricultural Mechanization Service Center (AMSEC) program that is currently being implemented. In addition, under the joint funding with IFPRI’s PIM and Ghana Strategy Support Program, rapid field assessment was conducted in Ghana from late January toward early February to understand the experiences of the early phase of the second AMSEC program. The Ghanaian officials participated in this field work, where they traveled together with IFPRI team to meet various stakeholders, and key observations from the field as well as aforementioned research studies were shared and views were exchanged. It was learned that, the design of the second phase of AMSEC had incorporated several of earlier recommendations made by IFPRI under the FSP, including the training of machine uses, and support for maintenance, repair as well as spare parts supply. It is expected that the field work in this reporting period further affects the designs of ongoing AMSEC program.
- In addition, the aforementioned conference proceedings (Tilahun et al. 2017) has been highlighted in the March 2018 issue of a [technical brief](#) prepared by the Ethiopian Agricultural Mechanization Forum.

**Activity #4: Exploring the Relationships between Agricultural Transformation and Youth Employment in Africa’s Economic Transformation.** (Lead: Thom Jayne, Kwame Yeboah)

**Description:** This activity has aimed to develop new insights about the emerging key opportunities for youth employment within the rapidly transforming economies of sub-Saharan Africa. Our work has been based on the premise that the answer to this question is not uniform across all African countries – much depends on history, initial conditions, levels of education, land scarcity, and the sectors experiencing dynamism. We also aimed to consolidate insights over the period of the FSP IL into policy briefs and synthesis reports, with significant outreach activities being planned for 2018.

**Outputs:**

1. report decomposing changes over time in per capita incomes by gender, age category, farm vs. off-farm for five African countries. Status: put on hold due to allocating time to other key initiatives mentioned below.
2. policy brief on the above topic. Status: on hold policy engagement activities in Africa. Status: extensive outreach activities in 2018 as described in detail below.

**Outcomes:**

1. a better understanding of how Africa’s economies and employment patterns are changing and why. Status – achieved, see below
2. better evidence base to project future trends and develop policy options that take into account these anticipated trends. Status – achieved, see below
3. C4a researchers will liaise more closely in FY17/18 with C4b researchers to identify

synergies and ways of improving the analysis and policy proposals of both strands of work. Status – work in progress. The C4a and C4b teams have identified Milu Muyanga as the main author of this report, working in coordination with the full C4b and C4a teams.

4. By the end of FY17, FSP activities influence the policy formulation of key foundations that have programs on youth livelihoods in Africa. Status – achieved with respect to the Chicago Council of Global Affairs. See below. Our work has arguably also influenced the programs of the MasterCard Foundation, albeit indirectly now.
5. By the end of FY18, FSP activities produce concrete guidance to African governments for promoting youth livelihoods within an overarching agricultural transformation framework. Status – work in progress. Status: Ongoing discussions by the C4a team with the African Development Bank Enable Youth Program.
6. By the end of FY17, recommendations identified through FSP research are discussed with African government representatives and incorporated into the youth livelihoods programs of at least three African governments by end of FY18. Status: preparing to do this at an organized symposium featuring FSP, AFDB and ILO at the 2018 African Green Revolution Forum, September 5, 2018.

#### **Achievements:**

- C4a team member Kwame Yeboah was the lead author of the 2018 Chicago Council Report on *Youth for Growth*, and a featured participant at the 2018 Chicago Council Global Food Security Symposium, March 21-22, 2018, Washington, DC. This event gave provided the opportunity to lay out C4a research on youth livelihoods to a large and influential audience of thought leaders in international and US agricultural development circles.
- As part of outreach activities, Yeboah and Jayne contributed to an [article](#) in the November edition of the Feed the Future Newsletter. The article shed light on our recent cross-country analysis on the employment trends and the evolving role agriculture is playing in influencing youth livelihoods in Africa.
- Yeboah and Jayne have also completed an International Labor Organization report examining the future of work in Africa's agriculture. The paper is intended to help the International Labor Organizations and African governments understand and respond effectively to the transformational changes shaping the world of work in Africa's agriculture. See: T.S. Jayne, Felix Kwame Yeboah, and Carla Henry. 2017. [The Future of Work in African Agriculture: Trends and Drivers of Change](#). International Labour Office, Working Paper No. 25, December 2017.
- We have also continued efforts to influence policy and programming of organizations with a stake in youth livelihood development. As part of this effort, Yeboah is serving as the lead author for the 2018 Global Food Security Report commissioned by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs. The report examines the challenges and pathways for securing the livelihoods of young people in developing countries through agriculture transformation. Jayne is a member of the taskforce guiding the structure and content of the report. The report is scheduled to be launched in March 2018 and will provide recommendations to the US government on youth employment programming in developing countries.

- Progress has been made towards understanding the success factors and barriers youth entrepreneurship in agricultural value chains. Following a review of the literature on the topic, a survey of youth-led agricultural enterprises was conducted in Ghana and Tanzania. Analysis of the data from the survey is ongoing.
- Yeboah and Jayne have also completed a draft working paper examining the future of work in Africa's agriculture. The paper is aimed at helping the International Labor Organizations and African governments to understand and respond accordingly to the transformational changes shaping the world of work in Africa's agriculture. It is expected to be published in 2018.
- We have also continued efforts to influence policy and programming of organizations with a stake in youth livelihood development. As part of this effort, Yeboah is serving as the lead author for the 2018 Global Food Security Report commissioned by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs. The report examines the challenges and pathways for securing the livelihoods of young people in developing countries through agriculture transformation. Jayne is a member of the taskforce guiding the structure and content of the report. The report is scheduled to be launched in March 2018 and will provide recommendations to the US government on youth employment programming in developing countries.

#### **Outputs from this Activity:**

##### Outreach and policy engagement

- [Intersection of Youth Livelihoods and Agriculture in Africa](#). F. Kwame Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. Keynote Presentation at the 4th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. November 30, 2017.
- [Transformational investment in agri-food systems and Youth Employment](#) Lulama N. Traub and F. Kwame Yeboah. Keynote Presentation at the 4th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. November 30, 2017.
- [Making Agriculture Cool Again for Youth in Africa](#), A Newsletter article based on an interview with F. Kwame Yeboah and Thomas Jayne. Feed the Future Newsletter, November 2017.
- [Causes, consequences of changing farm size distributions in Africa, and implications on youth employment](#). Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, A. Chapoto, N. Sitko, C. Nkonde, K. Yeboah, J. Chamberlin, A. Wineman, W. Anseeuw, D. Godwin. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute [IAPRI] Brown Bag, Lusaka, Zambia. October 19, 2017.
- [Unmistakable Signs of Agri-food Systems Transformation in Africa - April 10, 2018](#) T.S. Jayne and Holger Kray, Seminar at the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Tanzania Dodoma, Tanzania, April 10, 2018
- Interview of Lead author Felix Kwame Yeboah on *Youth for Growth* Report at the Chicago Council Global Food Security Symposium, Washington, DC, March 22, 2018.
- [Youthquake - Chicago Council Panel, March 29, 2018 \(webinar\)](#) Panel discussion around the Chicago Council for Global Affairs Report: "Youth for Growth, Transforming Economies through Agriculture," Principal Author Kwame F. Yeboah.
- [Youth Access to Land, Migration, and Employment Opportunities](#)



Thomas Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Milu Muyanga, and Jordan Chamberlin. IFAD Thematic and Framing Workshop, March 15–16, 2018.

- *The intersection of Youth Livelihoods and Agriculture in Africa*. Presented at 4th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, November 30-December 1, 2017
- *Transformational investment in agri-food systems and youth employment*. Presented at the 4th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, November 30-December 1, 2017
- [Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians](#). T.S. Jayne and Milu Muyanga. Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians. Keynote Address at 4th Annual RENAPRI Stakeholder Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. November 30, 2017.
- [Intersection of Youth Livelihoods and Agriculture in Africa](#). F. Kwame Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. Keynote Presentation at the 4th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. November 30, 2017.
- [Transformational investment in agri-food systems and Youth Employment](#) Lulama N. Traub and F. Kwame Yeboah. Keynote Presentation at the 4th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. November 30, 2017.
- [Causes, consequences of changing farm size distributions in Africa, and implications on youth employment](#). Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, A. Chapoto, N. Sitko, C. Nkonde, K. Yeboah, J. Chamberlin, A. Wineman, W. Anseeuw, D. Godwin. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute [IAPRI] Brown Bag, Lusaka, Zambia. October 19, 2017.
- [Making Agriculture Cool Again for Youth in Africa](#), A Newsletter article based on an interview with F. Kwame Yeboah and Thomas Jayne. Feed the Future Newsletter, November 2017.

#### Policy briefs and Research papers

- [Youth for Growth](#). Chicago Council Annual Report by F. K. Yeboah, supported by the Chicago Council for Global Affairs.
- T.S. Jayne, Felix Kwame Yeboah, and Carla Henry. 2017. [The Future of Work in African Agriculture: Trends and Drivers of Change](#). International Labour Office, Working Paper No. 25, December 2017.
- Thomas S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin and Rui Benfica. 2018. [Africa's Unfolding Economic Transformation](#), **Journal of Development Studies**, 54(5)
- Sitko, N., William J. Burke, and Thomas S. Jayne. 2018. [The Quiet Rise of Large-Scale Traders in East and Southern Africa](#), **Journal of Development Studies**, 54(5)
- T. S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin and Rui Benfica, guest editors, Special issue of the **Journal of Development Studies** on [Economic Transformation in Africa](#)
- Yeboah, Kwame, and T. S. Jayne. 2018. [Africa's Evolving Employment Trends](#), *Journal of Development Studies*, 54(5), 803-832.
- Yeboah, F. K. and Jayne T. S. (2017). [From Theory to Practice: Exploring Sustainable Solutions to Africa's Developmental Challenges](#). African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development 17(4):1-11
- Yeboah F. K. and Jayne T. S. (2017) [Africa's evolving employment trends: Implications](#)

**Activity #5: Agricultural financial markets intermediation to unlock food system transformation.** (Lead: Makhura.)

**Description:** The role of finance in the food system is well known. The purpose of the activity is to promote development of accessible finance to unlock the food system. The activity has two sub-activities.

- Analysis of finance policies to determine how they affect access to finance for SME in the food system in Southern Africa with particular reference to Malawi. This is a desktop review of policies, where the emerging issues will be tested with stakeholders. The activity will also draw from the BFS experts' prior work.
- Engagement activities with formal and informal financial sector in selected countries (Malawi) and facilitate design of financial solutions for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the food system Engagement in global issues on financing the food system

**Achievements:**

- Conducted and collated literature on the existing analytical work on finance policy in Malawi and other related issues that can guide financing policies to support the food system.
- Concept note on Agricultural Finance Lacuna in Malawi. Facilitated by the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi
- Leading the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)'s High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) project team (PT) to compile a pre-V0 draft of the Report on Multi-stakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security. The team interacted regularly through Telcon meeting to develop an interface between the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships to enhance innovative finance and to improve food security and nutrition.
- The PT released V0 draft of the Report on Multi-stakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security for e-consultation. The team continued to interact regularly through Telcon meeting.

**Outputs:**

Meetings:

- High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security (HLPE) Steering Committee Meeting. 23-25 November. Rome
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. Project Team writing meeting plus Workshop with the Centre for Development Innovation at Wageningen University. 6-8 March 2018. Wageningen University. Wageningen Campus, Netherlands.

Presentations

- Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. Presentation of Version 0 Draft to the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security (the Steering Committee for Peer Review). Rome.

## Research Papers

- HLPE. 2018. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. Version 1 Draft for Peer Review. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.

### **Activity #6: Seed system policy.** (Lead: Maredia.)

**Description:** Continue collaborative work with the CGIAR Policy, Institutions and Markets (PIM) program (cluster 1.2) on seed system and policies for vegetatively propagated crops. The focus of this joint work is focused on three countries and two crops—Kenya (potato), Nigeria (Cassava), and Vietnam (potato and cassava). The focus is on filling knowledge gaps on quality assurance system and related policy/regulatory issues such as seed certification, cross-border seed trade, seed relief (post-disaster), and integrating seed policies in national action plans for climate-resilient agriculture.

The team will also explore engagement with BFS and partners on farmer “willingness to pay” for improved seed on a range of crops in planning major new seed sector support programs.

### **Achievements:**

See the updates under Activity 1.4 below.

### **Push towards Policy Influence (Task 1)**

Towards the priority task of giving a push towards policy influence, in this final year of FSP, C4a team will focus on following four activities building on previous years’ efforts and accomplishments.

#### **1.1. Sustainable Intensification and Climate Smart Agriculture (Lead: Jayne and Muyanga)**

##### **Outputs:**

- FSP Synthesis Research Report (Q2-2018). Status: draft paper completed and submitted to Global Food Security – Revise and Resubmit stage. Will soon be formatted as FSP Research Paper.
- FSP Policy Brief (Q2-2018). Status: to be finalized directly after aforementioned FSP Research Paper.
- Policy engagement/outreach activity in Africa (venue and date to be determined, linked to CAADP process if possible, possibly under joint sponsorship with AGRA) (Q3-2018). Status: Task 1/C4a work presented at Global Food Security Conference, Cape Town South Africa, December 2, 2017.
- Policy outreach seminar in Washington DC (possibly BFS, venue/date TBD) (Q4-2018). Status: to be planned in consultation with RFS for fall 2018.
- Targeted discussion with African Development Bank, with aim to influence design and implementation of AFDB Feed Africa Initiative on CSA/SI issues Q3-2018). Status:

discussion initiated with Dr. Akin Adesina, AfDB President, May 3 2018. Invited to Abidjan Q3-2018 to explore joint FSP-AFDB collaboration on this issue.

**Outcomes:**

- Our research findings on the emergence of medium sized farms in Tanzania motivated a special session on medium-scale farms and how they are affecting agricultural value chains during 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Agricultural Policy Conference, February 14-16, 2018, Dodoma, Tanzania.

**1.2 Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange** (Lead: Takeshima)

In this final year, FSP resources are used to complement PIM and CSSP funding supports for IFPRI researcher to participate in policy engagement activities in Ghana and Nigeria for possible influence on the government's policy improvements on mechanization. Expected output is a finished case study book on **mechanization south-south learning**.

Other outputs under this reporting period are discussed under Activity 3.

**1.3 Policy engagement activities on Youth Employment and Access to Land.** (Lead: Yeboah and Jayne.)

**Description:** In this final year, FSP resources will be used for policy engagement and outreach with several important global and regional partners. Examples include:

- Policy engagement at the upcoming 2018 Chicago Council Global Food Security Conference on Youth Livelihoods (FSP staff are leading the 2018 report and we believe there is great opportunity for FSP to influence thinking of thousands of high-level participants at this event).
- Policy engagement/outreach activity with GIZ
- AFDB Coordinator for ENABLE Youth initiative has invited FSP/C4a to jointly prepare a paper on how access to land influenced youth engagement in agri-food systems employment. This provides great opportunity to influence AFDB programs on youth livelihoods in Africa.
- Contribute material on youth access to land and youth livelihoods to IFAD's 2019 Rural Development Report
- Policy outreach seminar in late 2018, Washington DC (possibly BFS, venue/date TBD)

**Outputs**

- A 4-page FSP policy brief that synthesizes work on youth employment under C4a to date (Q2-2018). Status: in progress. To be finalized after Yeboah meeting with GIZ in Bonn, mid-July 2018.
- Joint paper with the AfDB's ENABLE YOUTH program on influence of land access on youth engagement in agri-food system (Q4-2018). Status: in progress. To be completed November 2018.
- Contribution to IFAD's 2019 Rural Development Report (Q2-2018). Status: in progress, to be completed June 2018.

#### 1.4 Seed system policy. (Lead: Maredia.)

**Description:** In collaboration with PIM, continue research and engagement on farmers’ willingness to pay for quality seeds on different crops. Engage in outreach events to disseminate the findings from the VPC and legume studies. Explore engagement with AGRA, ISSD, BFS and partners on farmer “willingness to pay” for improved seed on a range of crops in planning major new seed sector support programs.

#### Achievements:

- A proposal for an Organized Symposium at the 30th International Conference of Agricultural Economists to be held in Vancouver, Canada, July 28-August 2, 2018, has been accepted. It is entitled: Increasing smallholder farmers’ access to quality seeds and traits: markets, institutions and policy considerations.
- A concept note on a study focusing on farmers’ willingness to pay for potato seed in Kenya was developed, and shared with PIM collaborators from IFPRI and CIP. Field research for this study was implemented in March in three counties in Kenya in collaboration with CIP-Kenya office. Data analysis is underway. This will be the basis of MS thesis research of an MSU graduate student who assisted in the study design and field research.
- A study on farmer demand for quality seed is planned in Myanmar in collaboration with IFPRI and ISSD. The field work for this study is funded by the Myanmar AA. Field testing of the instrument and sampling plan was finalized in March. Data collection is planned in April-May. A follow up study on cost of seed production and farmer willingness to pay for quality seed is planned in summer.
- All the field work towards the country case studies on the joint work with CGIAR PIM program (cluster 1.2) on seed system and policies for vegetatively propagated crops is completed. A meeting of collaborators to discuss the results and findings from the three case studies (Kenya-potato, Vietnam-potato and cassava, and Nigeria-cassava) is planned in April and will be held at MSU.

#### 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?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Malawi/2014, including medium-scale farms	Completed August 2016 (journal article in Land)	1st quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2016)

2	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Mozambique/2016, including medium-scale farms	Apr-17 – slowed down due to data quality issues, no analysis undertaken yet	1st quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2018)
3	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Senegal/2016, including medium-scale farms	Jul-17	3rd quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2018)
4	Survey of Medium-scale farms in 8 districts of Tanzania	Survey 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 2018	Yes (Registered in 2018)
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 (completed June 2017)	1st Quarter/2019	3rd quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2018)
6	Farmer survey data - Zambia	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	1st quarter 2017 (listing), 3rd quarter 2017 (survey)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2019	No (Survey will be registered on DDL after first paper is published from this survey)

		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			
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## COMPONENT 4b: DOWNSTREAM AGRIFOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR LINKAGES TO THE UPSTREAM

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.

At national level, the C4b team has worked hand-in-hand with country programs to mainstream these messages and begin achieving concrete policy impact. The C4b team has engaged at national level with (a) policy-makers in and beyond the agricultural sector, (b) bilateral and multi-lateral donors, (c) private sector, and (d) civil society in all four countries over the past two years. At regional level, C4b has engaged with ReSAKSS through its Annual Trends and Outlook Report of 2015, its continental conference that same year, and ReSAKSS meetings in Washington that brought together selected African policy makers. At global level, C4b has formally engaged through roundtables, invited chapters, keynote speeches, invited talks, invited reviews, and informal requests with USAID/Washington, IFAD, FAO, World Bank, The MasterCard Foundation, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, and the CG system's A4NH program (Agriculture for Nutrition and Health).

In this final year, our focus will be on completing major activities continuing from the previous year, and outreach activities planned to give a final push towards policy influence.

### **Continuing Activities from Previous Year (from carry forward funds)**

#### **Activity 2: Poultry sector analysis and outreach in Nigeria:**

**Lead:** Liverpool-Tasie

**Description:**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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:**

- The surveys for all the nodes have been completed. The data have been checked and are currently being analyzed. A report on maize wholesalers has been finalized. A report on the nature of labor demand across the different nodes is also underway alongside analysis of the various nodes. The team has presented its initial results to different audiences across Nigeria and beyond. In addition, the findings of this work were featured in the February 17 2018 version of the Economist
- Additional work on Aflatoxins along the maize and poultry value chain was conducted with Nigerian partners including a professor at Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta and his Masters student who was on campus at MSU under the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project scholars program. C4B supported this work on aflatoxins conducted by MSU faculty and the scholar as part of the poultry maize value chain research.

#### **Outputs:**

##### Meetings:

- The research team met with the World Bank and the Gates foundation, in Nigeria on March 1 and 9, 2018 respectively.

##### Research Papers:

- Thus far 1 research paper has been completed on the collected data on maize wholesalers and another research paper on the aflatoxin work. Other communications pieces (an AgriLinks post and a project highlight (similar to a policy brief) from the aflatoxin work were also prepared.
- The Transformation of Value Chains in Africa: Evidence from the First Large Survey of Maize .... Research Paper 91. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Thomas Reardon, Awa Sanou, Wale Ogunleye, Iredele Ogunbayo, and Bolarin T. Omonona. January 2018.  
[http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/the\\_transformation\\_of\\_value\\_chains\\_in\\_africa\\_evidence\\_from\\_the\\_first](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/the_transformation_of_value_chains_in_africa_evidence_from_the_first)
- [\*\*Other communication piece \(Agrilinks and project highlight\)\*\*](#)
- Aflatoxins Jeopardize Food Safety and Entrepreneurial Food Processing Opportunities in Nigeria. Elisabeth Paymal. Agrilinks. February 12, 2018.  
<https://www.agrilinks.org/post/aflatoxins-jeopardize-food-safety-and-entrepreneurial-food-processing-opportunities-nigeria>
- Aflatoxins Jeopardize Food Safety and Entrepreneurial Food Processing Opportunities in Nigeria. Highlights 14, Oluwatoyin Ademola, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie and Adewale Obadina, February 2018.  
[http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/aflatoxins\\_jeopardize\\_food\\_safety\\_and\\_entrepreneurial\\_food\\_processing\\_oppor](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/aflatoxins_jeopardize_food_safety_and_entrepreneurial_food_processing_oppor)

Policy Briefs: there is a policy brief attached to the paper on maize wholesalers

- The Transformation of Value Chains in Africa: Evidence from the First Large Survey of Maize Traders. Policy Research Brief 56. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Thomas Reardon, Awa Sanou, Wale Ogunleye, Iredele Ogunbayo, Bolarin T. Omonona. January 2018.  
[http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/the\\_transformation\\_of\\_value\\_chains\\_in\\_africa\\_evidence\\_from\\_the\\_first\\_large](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/the_transformation_of_value_chains_in_africa_evidence_from_the_first_large)

Peer-reviewed journal articles:

- The team published a paper in the Nigerian journal of Agricultural Economics on the chicken maize transformation in Nigeria in October 2017
- Liverpool-Tasie, L. S.O., B. Omonona, A. Sanou, W. Ogunleye, S. Padilla, and T. Reardon (2017). Growth and transformation of chicken and eggs value chains in Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Agricultural Economics* 7(1):1-15

Field work:

- Field work for surveys at several nodes of the maize-poultry value chain was completed in November, 2017. The data collection involved research teams largely composed of graduate students at University of Ibadan and Ahmadu Bello University alongside young faculty at these institutions or other institutions of higher learning.

Data Analysis:

- Data analysis is ongoing.

Capacity building:

- The team continues to work with faculty and students in Nigeria on the data analysis and report writing. The reports produced on this topic thus far are co-authored with MSU faculty, Nigerian faculty and graduate students.
- With support from the MSU C4B team Faculty (Thomas Reardon and Saweda Liverpool-Tasie) are working with Nigerian faculty and students on the data collected at University of Ibadan in South West Nigeria. A similar arrangement is ongoing with a PhD student at Ahmadu Bello University Zaria and the data in Kaduna. In April 2018, the PhD student at UI working with the research team successfully defended his research proposal based on his work with the team and continues to work on his data analysis
- On the topic of aflatoxin along the maize value chain, C4b funds have supported the research on challenges with aflatoxin along the maize and poultry value chain in Nigeria. This work has had a strong capacity building component as an MSU faculty (Saweda Liverpool-Tasie) is working with food scientists in Nigeria. The Nigerian Masters student (Ms. Toyin Ademola) who has been working on his project and her professor (Adewale Obadina) are currently working with MSU faculty to publish these results in an international peer reviewed article.

Presentations:

- Results from the research of the maize-poultry value chain research team was presented at various fora in Nigeria. In October 2017, some of the results were presented at the Nigerian Ag Econ meetings as well as at stakeholder consultations in Abeokuta, Nigeria that brought together actors along the maize value chain in south West Nigeria. In January 2018, some of the results from this work was also presented to a group of stakeholders in Kaduna, Nigeria. They were also stakeholders operating along the maize-poultry value chain and included government representatives and civil

society. On March 1, 2018, some results from the maize-poultry value chain research was presented at the World Bank office in Nigeria in an activity that attracted both domestic and international participants.

- The poultry sub sector in Nigeria by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie. Presentation at the Poultry value chain consultation workshop, Abeokuta Nigeria October 19, 2017
- The poultry sub sector in Nigeria by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie. Presentation at the Poultry value chain consultation workshop in Kaduna, Nigeria, Jan 15<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- Food Systems Transformation in Africa: Evidence from Nigeria by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie and Thomas Reardon. Presentation at the World Bank Nigeria, March, 1, 2018

#### **Outcomes:**

- The results presented thus far have been well received. During the 4 presentations made in October 2017 (2), January 2018 and March 2018, there were government representatives who validated the information, and indicated that the information was very useful for prioritizing government and donor funds. Private sector stakeholders including maize wholesalers also appreciated the research findings and policy briefs distributed.
- The results on the aflatoxin work is typically featured in all the presentations on the maize and poultry value chain and often well appreciated.
- However, in addition to presentations made by MSU faculty, the Nigerian Masters student (Ms. Toyin Ademola) working on the aflatoxin work in Nigeria was also able to present the results of her finding to a team including an official at the Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture in Kaduna. On February 2, 2018, she talked about the challenges of aflatoxins (a mold that grows on crops such as maize with a detrimental effect on human health) in maize- based products. She discussed her key study finding that domestically produced processed maize products tend to have aflatoxins beyond acceptable levels for human consumption. The ministry official appreciated the information and emphasized the importance of maize in Kaduna State and Kaduna's leading role in the supply of maize in Nigeria

#### **Challenges:**

- While the data collection has been completed using CAPI, several issues during the cleaning and verification have required going back to the programmer. There has been some delay in getting issues ironed out which has affected the data analysis of several nodes. However, it is expected that these will all be resolved by June 2018.

#### **Data Management Plan:**

- The team will make the data available in line with USAID requirements after the team has analyzed all the nodes and produced research outputs.
- 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.

As discussed above, the team continues to work with faculty and students in Nigeria in the data analysis and report writing. On the poultry and maize value chain work. Some of the work of the team was presented at the Nigerian AgEcon meetings in 2017 and published in their journal. Similarly, all the stakeholder fora where results have been presented thus far have had representatives from the different stakeholder groups. Members of the research team and students working with the project are affiliated with various institutions. For example, one of the research supervisors is from the research institute mandated to support one of the study states (Oyo) on issues of agriculture.

In the Aflatoxin work, the team is working with Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta and its biotechnology center to understand the prevalence of the problem along the maize value chain.

- 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.
- As planned, the team made several presentations at Federal and state level in the Spring of 2017. One was in Oyo State
- The growth and dynamism of the poultry sub sector in Nigeria by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie. Presentation made at the Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture on February 23, 2017
- Value chain concepts and Analysis by Thomas Reardon. Presentation made at Ahmadu Bello University, February 20 and 21, 2017.
- The growth and transformation of the poultry sub sector in Nigeria. by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie. Presentation made at Ahmadu Bello University on February 21, 2017
- The growth and transformation of the poultry sub sector in Nigeria. by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie. Presentation at Oyo State Ministry of Agriculture, Feb 28, 2017

Other presentations were also made later in Summer 2017, Fall 2017 and Spring 2018.

- For Summer, 2017, a presentation was made at the Annual meeting of the Applied and Agricultural Economics Association (AAEA) meetings in Chicago
  - Rapid agri-food system transformation in sub-Saharan Africa: Preliminary evidence from processed food inventories in Nigeria by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Thomas Reardon and Jennifer Abagyeh-Igbudu. Presented at the AAEA, July 31, 2017
- For Fall 2017, the presentation at the Nigerian Ag Econ meetings had national reach with faculty and students from all over Nigeria in attendance. Also in attendance were private sector stakeholders and government representatives
  - Nigerian Poultry Industry: Potentials, Reality and Needs by Mr. Wale Ogunleye. Presentation at the NAAE meetings in Abeokuta, October 17, 2017
- Another presentation was made at the Global Food Security Conference in Cape Town, South Africa which had an international reach

- The Hidden revolution in the midstream of Africa’s food systems - Links to food safety and nutrition by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Thomas Reardon and Dave Tschirley. Presentation at the Global food security conference December 3, 2017
- For Spring 2018, One of the presentations was in Kaduna and one in Abuja (both listed above). The presentation in Kaduna had more participants from the state level but from all across the poultry value chain (e.g. poultry farmers, poultry retailers, feed millers, vet doctors, maize traders, government representatives from the ministry of agriculture)
- The presentation in Abuja was hosted by the World Bank office in Nigeria with participants from several departments at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and other international organizations. There were also representatives from academia and private sector.

### Final Push towards Policy Influence (Task 1)

Towards the priority task of giving a final push towards policy influence, in this final year of FSP, C4b team will focus on following three activities building on previous years’ efforts, accomplishments, and outputs of Task number 5 (described in Section 2 of this Workplan).

**Activity 1.1. Contributions to IFAD Rural Development Report 2019.** (Lead: Tschirley, Reardon (Jayne also))

**Achievements:** During October to March, Tschirley began work as Lead External Author for IFAD’s 2019 Rural Development Report, focused on “Investing in Rural Youth”. He worked with the IFAD team to finalize the roster of authors of concept notes, review all the concept notes, provide feedback to all authors, and select authors that would prepare full background papers. He led the substantive portions of an authors’ workshop held in Rome in March, that brought together all selected authors and refined the conceptual and empirical approaches that would be used in the RDR. During the succeeding period, he will continue working with the IFAD team on (a) drafting of the overall narrative and framing chapter for the RDR, (b) extensive analysis of household datasets across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, to assess current engagement and future prospects for youth under varying circumstances in each region, and (c) review all background papers and build them into the overall report.

Reardon and Jayne were selected to lead the development of two background papers drawing very heavily on research and insights generated under C4a (Jayne, working in collaboration especially with Kwame Yeboah of MSU) and C4b (Reardon, working with Tschirley and C4b-supported graduate students). Tschirley’s overall leadership of the effort has drawn heavily on both the diet change and employment work that has been done under C4b.

**Activity 1.2. Agrilinks outreach in September or October, 2018.** (Lead: Tschirley, Reardon (Jayne also))

**Achievement:** This event will draw on C4a and C4b work, being brought together under Task 5. It is currently being scheduled.

### Activity 1.3. Engagement in Tanzania on 1) oilseeds policy, and 2) agroprocessing strategy.

(Lead: Nyange, Tschirley, Olabisi.)

**Description:** Edible oils are Tanzania’s largest single food import, and have been growing at about 10% per year. At the same time, the local sunflower industry has been growing rapidly over the past decade, with small-scale processing growing along with it. This dynamic has generated intense interest among policy makers on how to continue and enhance the growth of the local sector as an alternative to continued high imports of palm oil.

Nyange, Olabisi, and Tschirley engaged intensively on oilseeds policy during the period. First, with leadership from Olabisi, they worked with an FSP-supported graduate student to estimate a QUAIDS model to explore consumer behavior with respect to edible oils and other foods, and with respect to substitution between alternative oils (primarily domestically produced sunflower oil and imported palm oil). A working paper was finalized and a version was submitted for peer review (ongoing at the present time). This paper is now one of the only quantitative empirical evaluations of this topic extant in the literature. It reached important conclusions with strong policy relevance: that tariffs on imported oils, and other price-based measures, would likely be ineffective in shifting local demand towards locally produced sunflower oil. Attention instead needs to be paid to systemic and structural factors in the rapidly growing sunflower sector, to make it more competitive on quality, level of refinement, and distribution.

Second, the team worked intensively with Dalberg to reflect these findings in a policy brief that was delivered by the Policy Analysis Group to the Minister of Agriculture and the Parliament (these issues then received major attention and vigorous debate during the Parliamentary budgetary sessions held during May).

Finally, Nyange engaged routinely with local private sector and policy makers on policy issues in the sunflower sector, as government became extremely focused on how to improve the contribution of the sunflower sector to agricultural growth and modernization and to the growth of agribusiness, especially food processing.

#### 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?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)

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).	1st quarter 2018	2nd quarter 2018	No
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.	1st quarter 2018	2nd quarter 2018	No
3	Nigeria poultry value chain survey datasets	Surveys at multiple levels of poultry value chain in Nigeria	2nd quarter 2018	4th quarter 2018	No



## 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** (Lead: IFPRI)

No work on this activity was carried out in Oct 2017-March 2018

### **Activity #2: Supporting the GFSS Target Country transition strategy.** (Lead: IFPRI)

IFPRI was approached by USAID BFS in early November 2016 to assist them and their other inter-agency partners in developing indicators and a tool to select focus countries for the new USG Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS). IFPRI supported the country selection process by, providing technical back-stopping in and data analysis for numerous discussions to select indicators and generated an Excel-based tool that aggregated indicator data to rank countries by the GFSS selection criteria.

Early in FY 2018, USAID again approached IFPRI for additional support in the development of a FTF Target Country Graduation Policy and Review Process. The Policy and Review Process is to monitor and evaluate country progress towards an end state where they can graduate out of Feed the Future target country status.

In support of the Feed the Future Target Country Graduation Policy and Review Process, IFPRI provided support in selecting indicators (to be measured annually) to assess target country readiness to graduate and developed an Excel-based tool to collect and aggregate data, and visualize country progress in the form of a scorecard.

### **Activity #3: Analysis of annual Mission reporting on policy matrix progress** (Lead: IFPRI)

No work on this activity was carried out in Oct 2017-March 2018

### **Activity #4: Mapping policy change in food security and nutrition**

**Lead:** University of Pretoria (Hendriks and Olivier)

**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.

**Achievements:**

- A methodology has been developed for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages of (i) international, African and regional commitments and (ii) national transversal development imperatives (including, but not limited to, the country-specific constitution, vision, medium term growth and development strategy, and cross-cutting intergovernmental, financial and development legislation), (iii) the quality of the NAIPs in attaining the Malabo and SDG2 targets related to food security and nutrition and (iv) assessing the gender equality components against commitments.
- The methodology has been integrated into the ReSAKSS NAIP support tools and forms part of the CAADP Technical network support.
- Documentation on the agriculture and food security policy context in each of the 20 priority countries and Malawi has been collected as well as the first generation NAIP documents, reviews and assessments. We have developed a template for systematic analysis of policy and institutional changes between the two generations of NAIPs and have identified the indicators relevant to food security and nutrition from the SDGs, CAADP results Framework and Biennial Review.
- The Malawi NAIP was reviewed and a brief sent to the country. The Liberia NAIP was also reviewed and sent to the country CAADP team. This analysis brings together work carried out in C3. We were able to use the tool to convince the Liberian delegation that their draft NAIP 2 is too unfocused and ambitious. They will be reporting back on the feedback to the country team and are considering going back to the original NAIP to refine this to align with Malabo rather than starting from scratch. The Theory of change tool showed that Liberia's NAIP 2 draft had five components, one of which was food security and nutrition. This component has over 35 programs. We presented a comparison of Togo (a better example and focused) vs Liberia (all over the place and unfocused) as illustrations at the workshop.
- We were also able to convince the countries that they have to include food security indicators to manage and mitigate these risks as the CAADP results framework only includes nutrition indicators. They agreed that this is necessary and will revise the indicators for food security and nutrition to align with the Malabo commitments, the Biennial Report outcomes and indicators we provided that could be useful for measuring and monitoring and setting targets for this element of the NAIPs. We have shared the C5 activity tool with the countries and are chasing to complete the analysis of the other

**Outputs:**

Meetings:

- Participation and input in the NAIP clinic in Saly Senegal. 2017
- Meeting with Chair of the National Planning Commission in Malawi. 2017. Invited the team to provide inputs in forthcoming Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
- Meeting with the CAADP focal point in Malawi. 2017. Invited the team to provide inputs in the latest draft of the NAIP
- Meeting with director in the Ministry of economic planning and development in Malawi. 2017. Requested researchers to provide recommendations on a coordination structure for domestication and reporting on international, Africa and regional commitments and obligations.
- Participated in planning meeting for the gender and nutrition NAIP workshop. 2017. Request from FAO to include database as part of NEPAD's knowledge hub
- Meeting with embedded staff in Department of Agriculture. 2017. Discussion of the rollout of the approved process for the formulation and finalization of Malawi's NAIP 2
- Meeting with director in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. 2017. Discussion relating to the focus and content of Malawi's draft Food Security Bill
- Meeting with director in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development in Malawi. 2017. Discussion relating to the making of arrangements with key Malawi government officials involved in the NAIP 2 formulation process, food security matters and Malawi's international, African and regional FSN-related obligations and commitments
- Meeting with director in the Office of the President and Cabinet (in Malawi). 2017. Requested information on the possible architecture of a coordinating entity (e.g. Council) for food security
- Meeting with official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in Malawi. 2017. Discussion relating to the identification of Malawi's international, African and regional food security obligations and commitments, and identification of various departments responsible for implementation and compliance
- Meeting with official in the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism in Malawi. 2017. Discussion relating to the international, African and regional food security obligations and commitments relating to food security and nutrition, that are administered by the Ministry
- Meeting with official in the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology. 2017. Requested information on contents of database of FSN-related international, African and regional obligations and commitments as well as the Malawi domestic FSN-related constitutional, policy, statutory, administrative and programme frameworks
- Meeting with official 1 in the Department of Agriculture in Malawi. 2017. Requested provision of inputs on governance matters as well as on Nutrition and gender for purposes of the next version of Malawi's NAIP
- Meeting with official 2 in the Department of Agriculture in Malawi. 2017. Requested provision of inputs on international, African and regional food security obligations and commitments relating to food security and nutrition as well as on an appropriate coordination mechanism for the next version of Malawi's NAIP 2

Policy Briefs:

- Olivier NJJ, Hendriks SL, Mkandawire E, Olivier NJJ and Williams C. (2017). Lessons for effective development planning: Evaluation of Malawi's Agriculture Investment Plan. Draft FSP Policy Brief 50, October 2017.
- Hendriks SL (2017). Draft review of the draft Liberia Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (LASIP II) for 2018 – 2022 with a focus on component 4 of the Malabo CAADP Results Framework. FSP Policy Brief.
- Hendriks SL, Olivier NJJ, Mkandawire E and Olivier NJJ. (2017). Draft methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages of international, African and regional commitments and national transversal development imperatives; the quality of the NAIPs in attaining the Malabo and SDG2 targets related to food security; and nutrition and gender equality. FSP Working Paper.

#### Presentations:

- The tools and methodology were presented at the ECOWAS NAIP clinic 9 – 13 October in Saly, Senegal. Fourteen of the 15 ECOWAS countries participated in the workshop. Sheryl Hendriks worked with a young expert trained earlier on the C3 Kaleidoscope model policy analysis and the methodology for the C5 component of FSP. He is one of 24 experts trained to use the tool for assessing the NAIPs. As the 7 draft NAIP 2s from ECOWAS were only received a couple of days prior to the clinic, we did a preliminary analysis of Liberia and Togo's plans as examples to share with the participants.
- Hendriks SL. (2017). NAIP Appraisal: Guidance for component 4 Food Security and Nutrition. ECOWAS NAIPs 2.0 appraisal analysis and capacity building workshop, Saly, Senegal, 9 October 2017.
- Sheryl L. Hendriks. (2017). NAIP Component 4: Food security and nutrition. Presentation at the NAIP Clinic, Saly, Senegal, 9 – 13 October 2017.

#### Capacity Building

- Sheryl L. Hendriks. (2017). NAIP Component 4: Food security and nutrition. Support to country learning at the NAIP Clinic, Saly, Senegal, 9 – 13 October 2017.

#### **Activity # 5: Updating of the FTF Institutional Architecture Assessments (IAAs) with recent food security policy changes.** (Lead: University of Pretoria: Olivier and Hendriks)

**Description:** This activity will build on earlier C3 mapping of food security and nutrition policies and programs and the FTF policy matrixes carried out for countries. The work will update the IAAs with the information from C5 A2 from 2017 and 2018 and the extensive body of data collected through C3 A4.

**Status:** This activity will commence in the next reporting period.

## MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPACT

This Food Security Policy Innovation Lab is led by a management team at MSU (M. Maredia, S. Longabaugh, O. Tasié), 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.

### 1. Follow up on Internal/External Review Recommendations

**Description:** Most of the recommendation from the external evaluation are being addressed in the Component workplans described in previous sections and priority tasks identified in Section 2. In addition, we will seek to respond to the following three specific recommendations as part of the management task.

*EQ 2.1: Encourage USAID Missions and AfricaLEAD to facilitate their partner government colleagues from other countries to participate in Tanzania to participate in 2018 Annual Agricultural Policy Conference and meet with Policy Analysis Group.*

**Status:** M. Maredia followed up with the ASPIRES team and our AOR to identify appropriate partner government colleagues to participate in the AAPC held in early 2018. Contacts were made and invitations sent to USAID missions in the region to inform them about this conference. However, no external partner colleagues were able to attend this year's AAPC. Efforts will be made early on to identify and invite other USAID partners next year.

*EQ 4.1: Undertake one-time stakeholder demand assessment or survey into the routine FSP IL and Mission-funded AA and Buy-in M&E processes, but with the specific limited focus on final workplan stakeholder surveys or focus group by country and by C3, C4(a) and C4(b) to be designed and implemented in coordination with FSP communications team.*

**Status:** Maredia is planning to conduct a remote (i.e., electronic) surveys of stakeholders in few partner countries where we have mission funded AA and buy-ins. More guidance will be sought from USAID on the scope of such surveys before initiating the e-survey.

*EQ 3.1: Strengthen coordination among the several global research components and programs.*

In response to this recommendation (3.1), we will strive to identify and support synergies between global components and country policy reform activities, by increasing both the quantity and quality of interaction between country programs and global component teams. Some resources are set aside to support a project-wide meeting/conference to bring together team members across Components, consortium partners, country teams,

and USAID to share project accomplishments, information about ongoing complementary activities, discuss lessons learned, and draw implications/guidance for future investments on policy research to facilitate the successful implementation of the new Global Food Security Strategy of the U.S. government.

**Status:** Nothing to report in this period

## **2. Compliance with Open Data Management Plan**

**Description:** The management team has continued to track and monitor the progress of the data management plan, and is reflected in individual component reports.

## **3. Grant Management, Reporting, and Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Description:** The management team will also continue 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.
- Submitting published outputs to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) system
- Collecting, maintaining and submitting to FTFMS system project M&E data
- Providing support to Associate Awards and mission buy-ins in the development of the M&E plan, data collection templates, and conducting the baseline / midline /endline surveys for the qualitative indicators

### **Achievement:**

In this reporting period, the management team helped coordinate the process of developing a workplan for the final 18 months of the FSP core funded activities. The workplan was submitted to USAID for review on February 7. In addition, FSP has continued its effort to communicate on the impact of its work through "[outcome stories.](#)" These [stories](#) addressed a variety of topics, from a Feed the Future communication department [interview](#) of two FSP's scientists on youth employment, to [training local enumerators in Rwanda](#). More details are provided under Task 3 report.

The [web site](#) continues to support the overall project as well as in-country activities. It has seen a surge of activity from Nigeria when the call for visiting scholars was launched. It created a new pool of users, putting the number of new users at 82%. The site recorded 869 users for the period, close to a 25% increase.

The project publications and presentations have been regularly added to the site. In this reporting period this includes:

- [17 research papers](#)
- [10 policy briefs](#)

- [1 peer reviewed article](#)
- [10 Presentations](#)

The twitter account has continued to steadily increase. With 60 tweets over the period, the [Twitter account](#) gained 77 followers (from 472 to 549 followers), which represents an increase of 16%.

With the hiring of a new communication manager for MSU Agricultural, Food and Resources Economics department, more communication coordination has also taken place within MSU.

On M&E front, the Management office coordinated the submission of the Narrative reports and indicator reports to FTFMS in November. Data analysis and write up of baseline stakeholder surveys for two qualitative indicators was completed and reports posted on the website for Nigeria, Mali, Zambia and Tanzania. Baseline survey for the two indicators in Senegal was initiated and underway as of the end of March 2018. A follow-up survey for the two qualitative indicators was initiated in Malawi in the first quarter of CY 2018. Report based on this survey will be completed in July and shared with the stakeholders.

Two new buy-ins were awarded to FSP in late September—one on the development of CDAIS toolkit, and the other on agriculture sector assessment in Venezuela. Both are led by IFPRI with support from selected researchers from MSU. Here are the progress reports of each of these new buy-ins.

### **Progress report on Venezuela Buy-in**

During this reporting period, IFPRI and MSU in collaboration with their partners in Venezuela have achieved the following in their work on the Venezuela buy-in:

1. Team formation: consultations with staff from international organizations and other experts in Venezuela to identify potential national specialists. Selection of the research team consisting of five specialists.
2. Write-ups on macro, trade, and production trends: Collated extensive secondary data on production, trade, and macroeconomic variables (including inflation, exchange rates, oil revenues, and per capita GDP); cleaned the data using official data, FAOSTAT, FEDEAGRO, USDA/PSD, World Bank and IMF databases to create the best and most updated series for the macro, trade and production variables of interest; and generated draft write-ups on “Economic Development and Macroeconomic Background,” “Overall View Of Agricultural Production,” “Analysis by Value Chains,” “Trade developments and revealed comparative advantages.” The analysis of production and trade by value chains will be an input (with the activities mentioned in 4 and 5) to the identification of what products/value chains may support agricultural development and food security under a new set of policies.
3. Write-up on policy evolution and impact: Conducted a detailed review of policy actions affecting Venezuela’s agricultural sector since slightly before the entrance of Hugo Chavez into power; organized the material into a detailed Policy Timeline referencing specific decrees and laws and with extensive sourcing of material; used the policy timeline and

other information to develop a write-up of policy actions in five key areas, and their implications for the agricultural sector.

4. Estimation of current production gap that could be filled if proper policies were to be put in place: use of multiple data sources to generate an updated time series of estimated total and per capita consumption of key agricultural products; comparison of consumption to production series described above (rise of imports); establishment of a “base year” of consumption and production of each commodity to serve as a basis for projecting (taking into account population growth) that could potentially occur in each value chain if conducive policies were to be put in place.
5. Private sector interviews for development of recovery plan for priority value chains: a member of the central team made two visits to Venezuela (the second on-going as this update is written) to work with our in-country teams in interviewing several dozen private sector actors. Interviews were focused on eight priority value chains. Interviews focused on current operating circumstances, prospects for continued operation, and key policies that would need to be changed if the companies were to resume more normal production and recover to previous levels of production.
6. The MSU/IFPRI team with the support from the national specialists will be delivering a full draft assessment report (based primarily on items 2-5 above) by 16 June. The pathways for development of the will be prepared in the second half of 2018 based on the work outlined above. Among other things, it will lay out an indicative time-frame over which recovery would occur (value chains that could potentially recovery quickly, vs. those that have lost more capacity and would take longer), and the specific stakeholders that would need to be engaged in the institutional and policy/programmatic rebuilding process. In future steps (under other funding, if forthcoming), this work would make more detailed use of the detailed policy timeline to become more specific about the particular laws, decrees, and practices that would need to be changed, and how, to facilitate recovery.

### **Progress report on CDAIS Buy-in**

The CDAIS Toolkit development work kicked off with a team meeting with USAID in late November 2017. Team members for IFPRI, MSU, WUR, and UoF were present. During the kick-off meeting, the team developed a plan to: a) select country case studies, b) produce a draft outline for the CDAIS toolkit and present it to USAID in early January 2018, and c) pilot the toolkit in the country case studies before refining and finalizing it by project end.

Currently, the CDAIS team is finalizing the draft toolkit to a level, style, and quality that USAID finds acceptable to share with its bureau and mission staff. The content of this draft toolkit has evolved significantly from the original design as a resource guidebook. It now focuses on (a) introducing and describing capacity development for agricultural innovation systems, (b) presenting an interactive “path” that guides users through a multi-layered and reflective process to map, engage, analyze, and design projects for both technical and functional capacity skills development at key leverage points, and (b) presenting an interactive “tool finder” where users select and review tools that are appropriate to addressing capacity development challenges along this path. Cutting across these three elements in the CDAIS toolkit are methodologies that move practitioners from a narrow project-focused perspective to a broader



understanding of how their work in one domain/element of an innovation system can be adapted to improve the capacity, performance, and resilience of an entire system.

The CDAIS team holds weekly calls to ensure a high level of coordination between MSU, IFPRI, WUR, and UFL above and beyond daily exchanges of content material. The weekly calls are also open to participation from the USAID activity manager to provide input, feedback, and strategic direction. Both parties agree that the team's efforts to produce the highest quality product possible will require more frequent feedback and participation from USAID, a deeper understanding of USAID's capacity development language, and a strong orientation toward the needs of practitioners within the CDAIS team.

## SECTION 2. OTHER PRIORITY TASKS AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINAL YEAR

### TASK 2: FSP SYNTHESIS DOCUMENT ABOUT LESSONS LEARNED

**Core team:** Benson, Crawford, Haggblade, Hendriks, Resnick

**Key supplemental team:** Diao, Maredia, Paymal, and Rajul Pandya-Lorch (Director of IFPRI's Communications and Public Affairs Division), with supporting input from Atwood.

**Description:** To show the collective lessons learned across all components of FSP in an integrated way that showcases FSP researchers' contributions to advancing knowledge about agrifood system transformation processes and policies, pathways to policy change, and opportunities to achieve resilient and responsive policy systems. The synthesis will be a manageable paper (rather than a large-scale report) and will contain graphics, boxes, and other features that consolidate complex messages into a digestible and visual format. [Note: Although we will briefly describe the management structure of FSP across three institutions and the benefits of this approach, we will not devote extensive space to this element since it is already detailed in the FSP evaluation and is only relevant to a small audience within FSP and BFS].

**Audience:** We want to aim for a broad audience that enables FSP's technical findings to be accessible to development experts, civil society and the private sector, policymakers, and laypeople.

**Dissemination:** The paper will be accompanied by a shorter policy brief and an Agrilinks webinar and could be one component of a larger end of project event with the whole FSP team.

**Achievement:** We have drafted an outline for the synthesis report, which was subsequently revised based on the input from David Atwood. We have planned a meeting for July 16-17<sup>th</sup> to review a draft of the synthesis, which we aim to have completed by June 30<sup>th</sup>. The tasks of each team member in drafting the synthesis report have been finalized and outreach to other members of FSP has commenced.

## TASK 3: BETTER COMMUNICATION OF POLICY INFLUENCE AND PEOPLE LEVEL IMPACT

**Description:** In 2018, FSP communication will focus on the production and dissemination of stories that demonstrate the impact of FSP’s work on individuals and institutions. These stories will emphasize FSP’s activities to support policy reforms. The communication will include core funded activities as well as in-country AA and Buy-In projects. This plan requires the support and collaboration from the country and component leaders. In this final year, we aim to accomplish following tasks, under the leadership of the FSP communications manager, Elisabeth Paymal, with support from IFPRI communication team, and E. Mkandawire from the University of Pretoria.

### Achievements

#### 1. Produce “outcome stories with a human face”

The project produced eight “[outcome stories](#).” These are told from the voice of someone who directly benefited from our work, either through a policy reform or capacity building (see list in Annex B. Task 3.1.). These story topics were identified by the in-country teams who performed the interviews. These stories have been posted on the web site, and promoted through tweets. They were also posted on Agrilinks blog and featured in *Agrilinks Newsletters*.

Efforts have been made to identify upcoming policy reforms which could result in such outcome stories. However, because policy reforms take a long time to be implemented and depend on political events and circumstances, these “outcome stories” are challenging to produce on a quarterly basis. The attempt at creating an editorial calendar for 2018 has not been very fruitful so far, and the March 2018 delivery commitment couldn’t be met.

#### 2. Plan for developing a comprehensive communication strategy for each AA/Buy-in projects

The FSP communications manager visited the Myanmar team in February 2018. She participated in the Myanmar project team retreat to elaborate its work plan and to identify communication needs and implementation possibilities.

There, the communications manager also participated in the launch of a pilot research/extension decentralization activity to increase the impact of research and extension services on farmer incomes and food security. This activity is one of a series of recommendations following an FSP supported diagnostic of the agricultural research system undertaken jointly with the Agricultural Policy Unit of MOALI, and the pilot phase is also receiving technical support from the USAID funded Developing Local Extension Capacity (DLEC) program. The communications manager wrote a featured story about this meeting, under revisions.

The FSP communications manager also supported individual in-country activities, in particular with:

- The promotion of the [call for applications for Nigerian Visiting Scholars](#), and the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project visiting scholars' program.
- The promotion of the [Fourth Annual Conference on Agricultural Policy](#) in Tanzania, co-organized by ASPIRES Tanzania.
- The creation of NAPAS: Malawi first issue of their newsletter [NAPAS Happenings](#), sent in March 2018.
- The production of a video in Malawi: [Encouraging and Strengthening Cooperatives, October 2017](#)

The planning of in-country communications activities remains under the Chiefs of Party responsibilities.

### **3. Additional communications achievements**

#### **3.1. Communications articles**

In addition to the eight “outcome stories,” 24 featured/news stories have been produced, also posted on the web site and tweeted about. They either promote a new publication, an event, a presentation, or some institutional/individual achievement (see list in Annex C. Task 3.2.)

A dissemination piece on one of our research papers about aflatoxin in Nigeria was produced and posted on Agrilinks: [Aflatoxins Jeopardize Food Safety and Entrepreneurial Food Processing Opportunities in Nigeria](#).

An [infographic](#) was finalized. It shows the complexity of a value chain, taking the example of aquaculture in Myanmar (also posted on Agrilinks: <https://www.agrilinks.org/post/what-value-chain-example-aquaculture>).

An article was published in *The Conversation*:

Ben Belton, Let them eat carp: Fish farms are helping to fight hunger, [The Conversation](#), March 8, 2018

The MSU Food Security Group [Updates](#) series has been revised and an issue was published in February 2018. The *Updates* had a link to the [FSP publications](#) for the period from October 2017 through January 2018. This e-newsletter goes to over 3,000 subscribers and was opened by over 1,000 of the recipients.

#### **3.2. Social media and Web site**

The [Twitter account](#) is extensively used to disseminate our research findings and key messages (agrifood system transformations, youth employment, nutrition, gender and climate change in sub-Saharan Africa; Myanmar agri-food development). The account reached a number of 600 followers on January 24, 2018, and had 743 followers at the end of March 2018. It has doubled its number of “impressions” between October-December 2017 and January-March 2018 (see analytics graphs in Annex D. Task 3.3.). This can be explained by the gradual increase in the number of followers, the account benefiting from a “snow ball effect,” as well as by the extensive use of Twitter by the Tanzania ASPIRES team around the Tanzania *Fourth Annual Agricultural Policy Conference*.

The [website](#) that was launched in March 2017, saw an important increase in traffic in the Fall 2017, and has remained at this level or higher since then (see Annex E. Task 3.4.). In addition to the 24 news post, 35 PowerPoint presentations (see Annex F. Task 3.5.) have been posted during this period. After the homepage, the most visited pages are the ones about the [Nigerian Visiting Scholars program](#) and its call for application. These pages have also a high exit rate, suggesting that the users come to get specific information on the Visiting Program, and then leave the web site. The FSP Research Papers (23 Research Papers) and Policy Briefs (12 Policy Briefs) come in 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> position.

### **Conclusion**

Until the end of the project, the communication will keep focusing on these two priorities, “outcome stories” and coordination of in-country communications, as well as the promotion of the project “lessons learned.”

## TASK 4: FINAL LESSONS/APPROACHES ON SUSTAINABLE LOCAL POLICY RESEARCH CAPACITY

**Core team:** Babu, Hendriks, Boughton, Jayne, Meyer and other local collaborators (to be identified)

**Key supplemental team:** Diao, Maredia, Benson

**Description:** The proposed report on lessons on sustainable local policy research and analytical capacity strengthening aims to document the approaches and best practices used by various components of FSP-IL in the last five years in building local research and analytical capacity for sustainable impact on food and nutrition security. It will also identify the lessons from the implementation of the capacity strengthening activities under FSP-IL. The team will review the capacity strengthening activities of the FSP components and develop a set of strategies that were found useful for developing local capacities under FSP. The document will also describe a capacity assessment tool and a capacity tracking tool to be used by local policy research institutions in their effort to build local policy research and analytical capacity.

### **Activities and outputs:**

The content of the report will be based on an initial framework paper that will borrow from the existing and currently developed frameworks and three case studies of reviews on in-country capacity strengthening activities during FSP-IL implementation.

The frame works will be developed based on the C3 thematic output such as the Kaleidoscope model, the tools under preparation for the Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems, and the Institutional Architecture frame work developed by the Africa Lead.

First country will be Malawi where considerable investment has been made to build local capacity for improving policy processes. It will focus on the Ministry of Agriculture and the local university as the centers for capacity building for food and agricultural policy. Malawi presents an example of consistent policy failures due to poor incentives in the policy systems for generation and use of evidence for policy making. The second country will be Myanmar where capacity strengthening efforts has focused on building the capacity of the actors and players of the national food policy system, during and after the period of transition to a democratic government.

In Myanmar, MOALI, YAU, and the Department of Agricultural Research will be the local focal points. Myanmar is still emerging form a long history of military rule and the institutions are still evolving towards using evidence ion policy making.

The third country case will be from Zambia where long term efforts to policy research capacity in the local think tank – IAPRI- will be analyzed. Zambia provides a case study of successful transfer to the responsibilities from an externally driven initiative to the locally owned organization, which currently faces a choice in terms of the business model for its sustainability

and maintaining its relevance and credibility. Results from the case studies will feed into the development of capacity needs assessment and tracking tools.

In preparing the overall synthesis paper, the country level case studies will be analyzed in the context of the regional and continental level policy capacity for addressing policy questions and issues at these levels. This will be done both in the African and south Asian context.

**Audience:** The audience for this report would be country USAID missions and broader audience including the development community interested in capacity development of evidence generation for policy making in developing countries. More importantly, the synthesis paper will be reviewed and discussed with the collaborators and the policy researchers in the national systems for their inputs and feedback. The synthesis report will be useful for local policy research organizations from public, private and NGO sectors.

**Dissemination:** The report will be widely available on the MSU – FSP website. Further a policy brief will be prepared to reach out policy makers and research leaders. In addition, we envisage a workshop in University of Pretoria where the key collaborators and the researchers of FSP will be brought in to validate the needs assessment and tracking tools prepared as part of the report. In addition, other regional fora on capacity development issues, such as the planned RENAPRI regional conference in November 2018 will be used for receiving the feedback from the local research and policy community before finalizing the report.

**Outputs:**

Meetings:

- A consultative on line meeting was held among the core team to develop an outline for the research paper. Currently, the outline document is being prepared.

## TASK 5: C4A AND C4B JOINT FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPLICATIONS OF STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION FROM FARM TO FORK

**Core team members:** M. Muyanga, D. Tschirley, Ferdi Meyer, T.S. Jayne, and Tom Reardon

**Key supplemental team:** Minten, Yeboah, Liverpool-Tasie, Chisanga (IAPRI), Kachule (CARD) and Mpenda (Sokoine)

**Description:** This work will bring together existing findings under C4a and C4b, along with new quantitative and qualitative (scenario-based) analysis, to generate a forward-looking assessment of agrifood system transformation in Africa. It will highlight the factors that will influence the nature of this transformation and its impact on smallholder farmers, micro- and small entrepreneurs, the majority of consumers that remain below the international poverty line, and on the level and distribution of employment in- and out of the agrifood system. Focusing on selected large and rapidly transforming value chains, it will generate recommendations for policy, public and private investments that are differentiated by the stage of transformation of each chain.

The main elements of the work will include:

1. Synthesis of what is known about key aspects of change in east and southern Africa, drawing on data and analysis from all countries that C4a and C4b have worked on, with an eye to drawing out general patterns of change across the region. Specific aspects summarized will be:
  - a. The causes and consequences of change in the structure of farming, including the rise of medium-scale farms, and its implication for the competitiveness of smallholder farmers in future;
  - b. The ways in which youth access to land, youth migration, and youth employment decisions interact, with implications for land and agricultural policy.
  - c. A summary of what is known about changing diets on the continent based on analysis of household survey data. In keeping with previous work, these changes will be assessed from both a commodity perspective and a processing content perspective;
  - d. The details of the transformation in the midstream and downstream (wholesalers, processors, and retailers) of the selected value chains (maize and maize meal, soybean and sunflower seed, oil and cake). A key focus here will be on the role that micro-, small-, and medium-size firms have played relative to large firms and imports.
  - e. Trends in agricultural growth, consumption and import dependence. This will be examined both by commodity and by the processing classification that C4b has used in much of its work and will draw from ongoing C4a work on the relationship between agricultural growth rates and trends in import dependence.
2. New quantitative analysis and scenario building will focus on three countries (Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi) and three commodities (maize, soybeans and sunflower). All three countries have survey analysis results for diet change and farm structure change;



Tanzania has detailed data on change in the midstream of maize and sunflower sectors; change at this level in Zambia and Malawi will be based a range of sources including some surveys and key informant interviews. Longitudinal balance sheet data and other data will be used to examine shifts in area planted, yields, production, consumption, trade flow and prices that have occurred in the three selected commodity markets over the past decade in the three countries. This analysis will serve as an exogenous check on the implications of the analysis in #1 and will begin to illuminate how the systems have responded to the demand side changes;

3. Formal scenario building will be undertaken for the future evolution of the selected value chains. This exercise will develop a narrative around a combination of plausible future scenarios w.r.t. the evolution of and the key drivers that will influence the transformation of these markets. The focus will be on the types of policies and the types and level of programmatic investments that will be made,
4. This information will be brought together in a partial equilibrium modeling framework to quantitatively project the evolution of area planted, prices, and trade flows for the selected commodities and countries.
5. Implications of the work for the challenges and opportunities likely to predominate over the next 10-15 years, and of the policies and programs that will be needed to maximize benefit for system participants, will be summarized.

#### **Roles and responsibilities**

- Item 1 (diet change): Tschirley and Reardon
- Item 2 (midstream change): Tom Reardon, David Tschirley, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, and Bart Minten for Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. Ferdi Meyer and ReNAPRI colleagues for Zambia and Malawi
- Item 3a (balance sheets) and item 3d (PE modeling): Ferdi Meyer with colleagues from selected centers of ReNAPRI.
- Item 3b. i (farm level changes): Thom Jayne and colleagues
- Item 3b. ii: This will come from Item 2
- Item 3b.iii (scenario building) and item 4 (overall write-up): Analysts from all three institutions and both C4a and C4b.

**Achievement:** Work in earnest is beginning in May on this task.

#### **Outputs:**

##### Meetings:

- Ferdi Meyer will work with ReNAPRI colleagues in early May on the food balance sheet and partial equilibrium modeling (items 1d, 1e, and 2). The team has agreed a set of policy briefs to be produced during June and July on items 1a, 1b, and 1c. The team is scheduling a meeting during the ICAE conference in early August for the formal scenario building (item 3), which will draw on all the previous work. The final report will draw on all this work and be finished by end September.

## TASK 6: LAND RELATED RESEARCH FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS/POLICY ACTIONS

**Core team members:** Jayne and Hosaena. **Key supplemental team:** Muyanga and Yeboah

**Description:** In this final year, the C4a team plans to develop a synthesis report with integrated set of mutually informing findings and recommendation between the MSU/UP and IFPRI land policy research teams. This will be an important outcome, especially in light of the very specific policy implications of some of the IFPRI work on alternative tools/policies to ensure secure land tenure and the bigger picture, important trend findings of MSU on key changes in farm structure/size of holding that may be emerging from insecure tenure and failure of current tenure regimes. The team will focus on completing following activities in 2018.

**Activity 1: Complete Synthesis Report of IFPRI and MSU/UP work on land under FSP – integrating IFPRI, MSU, and E3 land work (initial draft written but needs to be finished) (Q3-2018)**

Status: in progress. Several useful discussions to date with USAID/E3 Land team, IFPRI/Hosaena and MSU/Jayne and Muyanga. This report is in progress. Anticipated completion, August 2018.

**Activity 2: Complete FSP Research Policy Brief after completion of synthesis report above (Q3-2018)**

Status: To be completed after Activity 1, anticipated September 2018

**Activity 3: FSP/MSU C4a to participate in African Development Bank-led initiative on ENABLE Youth, to guide AFDB position on land policies to promote youth access to land, outreach event, May 2017, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (Q2, 2018)**

Status: cancelled

**Activity 4: Organize outreach session at African Capacity Building Foundation / African Union event on the role of youth access to land in African agricultural transformation, April 5-6, 2018, Accra, Ghana (Q2, 2018)**

Status: Yeboah C4a and AAP youth team jointly presented FSP work at this event, completed.

**Activity 5: AUC-RECs (e.g., IGAD) Land Policy Dialogue/Conference – Hosaena to explore and potentially participate (Q2, 2018)**

Status: To be completed in the next reporting period

**Activity 6: Land outreach event in Washington, DC, AAEA meetings, August 5-7, 2018, MSU/IFPRI to participate, showcasing C4a Land key findings and policy implications to date (Q3, 2018).**

Status: the proposed session for presenting this work was not accepted by the AAEA so this cannot proceed.

**Activity 7: MSU (Jayne, Muyanga, Yeboah and RENAPRI) Plenary Session at 2018 ICAE/Vancouver, presenting key findings from C4a Land work. Also, IFPRI/Hosaena parallel sessions and organized symposium at 2018 ICAE/Vancouver, presenting key findings from C4a Land work. (Q3, 2018)**

Status: The plenary proposal for presenting this work was accepted and a 2-hour plenary session at the ICAE is confirmed for August 1, 2018 to go over main findings of C4a land work, including a synthesis of work on land tenure insecurity and megatrends/changes in farm size distributions.

**Activity 8: IFPRI/Hosaena support to ALPC on design of 5 year programs on Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance as well as program on Youth, access to land and employment opportunities (Q1 - Q4, 2018)**

Status: To be completed in the next reporting period

**Activity 9: IFPRI/Hosaena Cross-country (Nigeria, Mozambique, Ghana and Ethiopia) synthesis report on drivers of tenure insecurity and innovative measure of safeguarding land rights (Q3, 2018)**

Status: To be completed in the next reporting period

**Activity 10: IFPRI/Hosaena Complete FSP Research Policy Brief after completion of synthesis report above (#9) (Q4, 2018)**

Status: To be completed in the next reporting period

**Activity 11: IFPRI/Hosaena (outreach) Domestication of the new framework/toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Governance in 5 African countries (Q1 – Q3, 2018)**

Status: To be completed in the next reporting period

## TASK 7: SYNTHESIZING POLICY FINDINGS AND LESSONS ON CROSS-CUTTING THEMES (GENDER, NUTRITION, CLIMATE RESILIENCE, AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT)

**Core team:** Theriault and Maredia

The FSP program has considered gender, nutrition, climate change and youth employment as cross-cutting themes in research related to food security policy. The internal assessment conducted by Kristy Cook documented several gender related policy findings and activities within FSP, and had made a recommendation to undertake a systematic review and synthesis of one or more of these cross-cutting themes. Under this priority task 7, we plan to conduct a systematic review of all FSP publications and outputs with the aim of synthesizing key findings and identifying concise policy recommendations. This will lead to the publication of four policy research briefs.

**Achievement:** Two policy briefs synthesizing key findings and identifying policy recommendations regarding gender and nutrition have been drafted. Work is currently ongoing on the drafting of policy briefs on the cross-cutting themes of climate change and youth employment. Given that new FSP publications are coming out, these four cross-cutting policy briefs will not be finalized until closer to the end of the project.

### **Outputs:**

- Theriault, V., and Maredia, M. 2018. Key Lessons for Addressing the Gender Gap in Agriculture. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief. Draft. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Theriault, V., and Maredia, M. 2018. Farm to Plate: Policy Options to Enhance Nutrition. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief. Draft. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Dr. Theriault submitted a proposal for an organized session on the processes of decision-making within farm households and how these affect agricultural outcomes at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists (ICAE). The proposal for an organized session has been accepted.

### **Outcomes:**

The expectation is that these briefs could inform the larger end of project FSP lessons learned and synthesis document (task 2).

The organized session at the ICAE will reflect on how the concepts and measurements we choose affect the outcomes we study, and the implications for messages we deliver to policymakers. Discussions will aim to gather insights on how to improve the validity of findings when conducting intrahousehold analysis.

## ANNEX 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: \$13,900,000	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) <i>RC106131</i>	7/15/2013 – 1/14/2020	Amount: \$6,000,000 Obligated: \$6,000,000	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: \$900,000	Operational
USAID/West Africa <i>RC104272</i>	9/8/2014 – 7/14/2018	Amount: \$600,000 Obligated: \$600,000	Operational
USAID/CDAIS Toolkit <i>RC107949</i>	1/1/2018 – 1/14/2020	Amount: \$700,000 Obligated \$700,000	Operational
USAID/Venezuela <i>RC107950</i>	1/1/2018 – 1/14/2020	Amount: \$300,600 Obligated: \$150,000	Operational
Associate Awards:			
Food Security Policy Project (Myanmar) <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- 11/27/2018	Amount: \$4,002,467 Obligated: \$4,002,467	Operational
Senegal Agricultural Policy Project (PAPA) <i>RC105142</i>	7/27/2015- 7/26/2018	Amount: \$6,000,000 Obligated: \$3,878,962	Operational
Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project <i>RC105214</i>	7/1/2015- 6/30/2020	Amount: \$12,499,999 Obligated: \$6,526,537	Operational
Mali <i>RC105885</i>	2/17/2016 – 2/15/2021	Amount: \$4,399,932 Obligated: \$2,800,000	Operational
African Great Lakes Coffee <i>RC105110</i>	7/20/2015- 7/19/2018	Amount: \$1,800,000 Obligated: \$1,390,000	Operational

## ANNEX B. TASK 3.1: LIST OF THE OUTCOME STORIES

### **AGLC:**

[Coffee Means Cash in Rwanda Red Cherries and Rwandan Farmers Who Do it Right](#)

### **Mali and West Africa:**

[How to Tell Fake from Real? Consequences of Rapid Herbicide Market Growth in Mali and West Africa](#)

### **Myanmar:**

[“Freedom of Crop Choice” Brings Prosperity to Myanmar’s Farmers](#)

### **Nigeria:**

[From Data Collection to Policy Implementation in Nigeria](#)

### **Senegal:**

[Empowering an Agricultural Policy Research System: The Case of the Network of Local Centers of Expertise in Senegal](#)

### **Tanzania:**

[From Paper to Digital: E-Payment Benefits Tanzanian Local Governments and Taxpayers](#)

### **Zambia:**

[A Policy Reform Boosts Business and Promotes Diversification: The E-Voucher Program in Zambia](#)

## ANNEX C. Task 3.2 LIST OF FEATURED STORIES/NEWS

- Kwame Yeboah 03/29/2018  
[Youth for Growth, Transforming Economies through Agriculture](#)
- Ben Belton, Mateusz Filipski and Elisabeth Paymal 03/22/2018  
[What Is a Value Chain? The Example of Aquaculture](#)
- Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project team 03/22/2018  
[Call for Papers for the “Collaborative Research for Agricultural Policy in Nigeria” Conference](#)
- Ben Belton 03/08/2018  
[Let Them Eat Carp](#)
- Thomas Jayne 03/02/2018  
[FSP Researchers Lead Special JDS Issue](#)
- Ben Belton and Saweda Liverpool-Tasie 03/01/2018  
[The Economist: How the Growth of Cities Changes Farming](#)
- Oyinkansola Tasie, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, and Elisabeth Paymal 02/16/2018  
[Aflatoxins Jeopardize Food Safety and Entrepreneurial Food Processing Opportunities in Nigeria](#)
- Elizabeth Mwambulukutu and David Nyange 02/16/2018  
[4th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference in Tanzania](#)
- Flora Nankhuni and Paida Mpas0 02/12/2018  
[Malawi Land Symposium video](#)
- Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project team 01/25/2018  
[Call Deadline Extended and Now Open to All Nigerian Scholars](#)
- Paymal, Elisabeth 12/21/2017  
[FSP’s Mid-term Performance Evaluation Is Featured on USAID DEC Newsletter](#)
- Flora Nankhuni and Athur Mabiso 12/20/2017  
[Malawi’s National Agriculture Policy: How a Policy Reform Comes About](#)
- David Tschirley 12/03/2017  
[A Global Food Security Symposium](#)
- Oyinkan Tasie and Steve Longabaugh 11/28/2017  
[Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Builds Capacity of Young Nigerian Scholars...](#)
- Oyinkan Tasie and Steve Longabaugh 11/28/2017  
[Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project supports Kaduna State Ministry ....](#)
- Tom Reardon 11/28/2017  
[The Future of Work: An Interagency Development Economics Seminar](#)
- Paymal, Elisabeth 11/13/2017  
[Causes and Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distribution](#)
- Thomas Jayne and Kwame Yeboah 10/31/2017  
[Feed the Future Interviews FSP Scientists](#)
- Paida Mpas0 10/23/2017  
[VIDEO - Encouraging and Strengthening Cooperatives](#)
- Steve Haggblade 10/13/2017  
[Regional Pesticide Policies in West Africa](#)

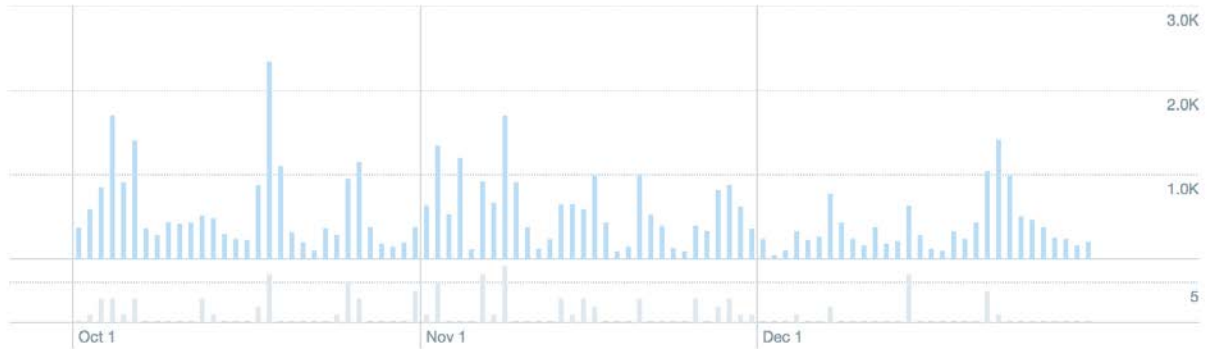
- David Ortega 10/12/2017  
[AGLC scientists engage with FAO](#)
- Paida Mpasu 10/04/2017  
[Soil Health Issues Dominate Fertilizer Policy Consultations](#)
- Aniseh Bro 10/03/2017  
[Enumerator Training Kicks Off Endline Survey for AGLC in Rwanda](#)
- David Tschirley 10/03/2017  
[Diet transformation in South Eastern Africa](#)



## ANNEX D. TASK 3.3: TWITTER ACCOUNT ANALYTICS

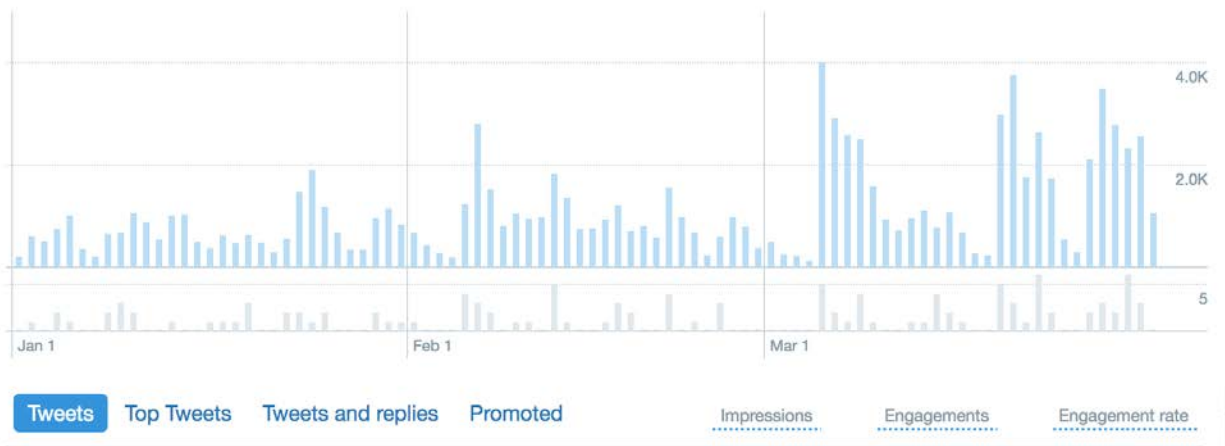
October 1 – December 31, 2017

Your Tweets earned **48.1K impressions** over this **91 day** period

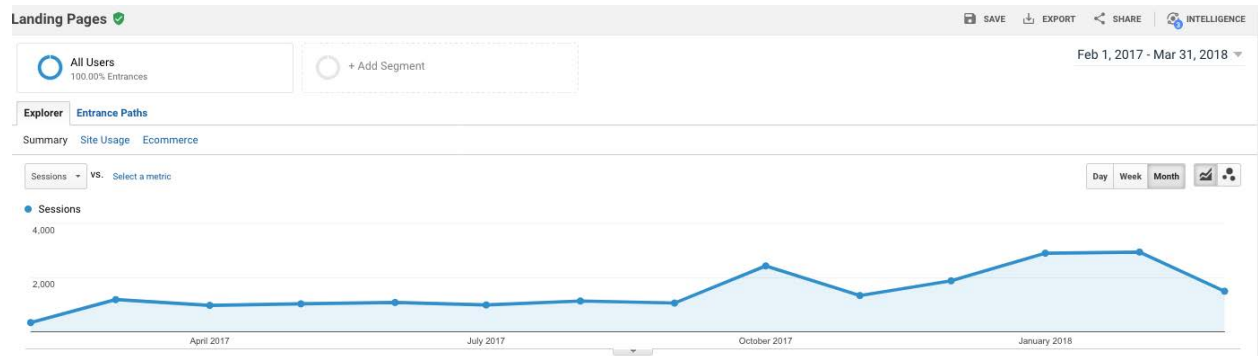


January 1 – March 31, 2018

Your Tweets earned **98.3K impressions** over this **90 day** period



## ANNEX E. TASK 3.4: WEB SITE TRAFFIC



## ANNEX F. TASK 3.5: PRESENTATIONS

- [Land Markets under the Radar: A Cross-Country Analysis of Market Activity in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)  
Ayala Wineman and Thomas Jayne, World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, March 22, 2018
- [Strategic Planning for Irrigation Development in Myanmar](#)  
Mark W. Rosegrant, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, March 20, 2018
- [Youth Access to Land, Migration, and Employment Opportunities](#)  
Thomas Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Milu Muyanga, and Jordan Chamberlin, IFAD Thematic and Framing Workshop, March 15–16, 2018
- [Framing Elements for the 2019 Rural Development Report](#)  
David Tschirley and the IFAD team, IFAD, Rome, Italy, March 15, 2018
- [Women in Agricultural Value Chains: Data from 9 African Countries](#)  
T.S. Jayne and Felix K. Yeboah, Bonn, Germany, March 8, 2018
- [Taking Stock of Africa’s Second-generation Input Subsidy Programs: Insights from 70+ Empirical ...](#)  
Nicole M. Mason, Thomas S. Jayne, William J. Burke, & Joshua Ariga. Lusaka, Zambia, February 27, 2018
- [Finding Funding for Research with African Partners and Faculty Networking](#)  
T. S. Jayne, Alliance for African Partnership, Michigan State University, February 20, 2018
- [Taking Stock of Africa’s Second-generation Input Subsidy Programs: Insights from 70+ Empirical Study](#)  
Nicole M. Mason, Thomas S. Jayne, William J. Burke, & Joshua Ariga. Jinja, Uganda, February 20, 2018
- [Access to Productive Land and Youth Livelihoods: Factors Influencing Youth Decision to Exit From Far](#)  
N.S.Y. Mdoe (SUA), C.G. Magomba (SUA), M. Muyanga (MSU), T.S. Jayne (MSU), I.J. Minde (MSU) and T. Mwisomba, Dodoma, Tanzania, February 14-16, 2018
- [The Changing Farm Structure in Africa: Causes, Consequences and Policy Implications](#)  
Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, Isaac Minde, David Nyange, Kwame Yeboah, Jordan Chamberlin, Ayala Wineman, Ward Anseeuw, Antony Chapoto, Nicholas Sitko, 2018 AAPC, Dodoma, Tanzania, February 14, 2018
- [The Agricultural Policy Research in Africa APRA](#)  
Milu Muyanga, Abeokuta, APRA, Ogun State, Nigeria February 8, 2018
- [Causes and Consequences of Farm Size Distributions](#)  
T.S. Jayne, M. Muyanga, K. Yeboah, F. Dzanku, N. Mdoe, T. Shonhe, Bellville, South Africa, January 30–31, 2018
- [Are Local Investor Farmers Making Small-Scale Farmers More Productive and Commercialized?.](#)  
T.S. Jayne, M. Muyanga, S. Liverpool-Tasie, T. Awokuse, A. B. Aromolaran, Bellville, South Africa, January 30, 2018

- [Africa's Unfolding Agri-food System Transformation \(World Bank, Jan. 2018\)](#)  
T.S. Jayne and Holger Kray, World Bank Senior Leadership, Paris, France, January 25, 2018
- [Food System Transformation & SDGs1&2: Implications for General & Differentiated Policies](#)  
Thomas Reardon, FAO, Rome, January 11, 2018
- [The Future of Work in African Agriculture: Trends and Drivers of Change](#)  
Thomas Jayne, Felix Kwame Yeboah and Carla Henry, International Labour Office, Research Department, Working Paper No. 25, December 2017
- [Implementing Regional Pesticide Policies in West Africa During a Period of Rapid Market Growth](#)  
Amadou Diarra and Steven Haggblade, USAID, Washington, DC, December 14, 2017
- [Rise of Medium-Scale Farms in Africa: Causes and Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distributions](#)  
T.S. Jayne, University of Western Cape / PLAAS, Cape Town, South Africa, December 6, 2017
- [Food System Transformation and the Smallholder Farmer in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities](#)  
David Tschirley, Regional gathering of WFP heads of country programs, Nairobi, Kenya, December 6, 2017
- [Changing Food Systems and Nutrition: Do We Have the Concepts and Data to Understand, Track, and ....](#)  
David Tschirley, 3rd International Conference on Global Food Security: Global Challenges, Local Solutions and Connected Pathways, Cape Town, South Africa, December 3–6, 2017
- [The Hidden Revolution in the Midstream of Africa's Food Systems - Links to Food Safety and Nutri....](#)  
Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Thomas Reardon, and David Tschirley, 3rd Annual Global Food Security Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, December 3, 2017
- [The Rise of Medium-Scale Farms in Africa: Causes and Consequences of Changing Farm Size Distrib...](#)  
Milu Muyanga, T. S. Jayne, Felix Kwame Yeboah, Antony Chapoto, Nicholas Sitko, 3rd Annual Global Food Security Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, December 3, 2017
- [Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)  
T.S. Jayne, Global Food Security Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, December 3, 2017
- [Patterns, Drivers and Impacts of Rural-Rural Migration in Zambia](#)  
Jordan Chamberlin (CIMMYT), Nicholas J. Sitko (FAO), T. S. Jayne (MSU), FAO Technical Workshop on Drivers and Impacts of Migration & Labor Mobility, Dec. 1, 2017, Rome, Italy
- [Intersection of Youth Livelihoods and Agriculture in Africa](#)  
F. Kwame Yeboah, Thomas S. Jayne, 4th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference, Cape

Town, South Africa, November 30, 2017

- [Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Role for Parliamentarians](#)  
T.S. Jayne and Milu Muyanga, Keynote Address at 4th Annual RENAPRI Stakeholder Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, November 30, 2017
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