FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

INNOVATION LAB FOR FOOD SECURITY POLICY

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy
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Lead University: Michigan State University

Consortium Members:
International Food Policy Research Institute, University of Pretoria

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Associate Award
AFAP	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership
AU	Africa Union
AUC	Africa Union Commission
BFAP	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy
BFS	Bureau for Food Security (USAID)
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
BRN	Big Results Now
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Components of the FSP workplan
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CARD	Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD), Bunda College, Malawi
CEPPAG	University Eduardo Mondlane Applied Policy Network
CESD	Centre for Economic and Social Development, Burma
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
DAEA	Department of Agricultural & Agribusiness Economics
DPP	Directorate of Policy & Planning
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Investment Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme
FSP	Food Security Policy (Feed the Future Innovation Lab)
FSWG	Food Security Working Group
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GCFSI	Global Center for Food Systems Innovation
GISAIA	Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa
GoM	Government of Malawi
GoT	Government of Tanzania
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IER	Institut de d'Economie Rural
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPR/IFRA	Institut Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée
IRs	Intermediate Results
JSR	Joint Sector Review
LG(A)	Local Government (Authority)

LGAF	Land Governance and Assessment Framework
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture
MDRI-CESD	M Myanmar Development Resource Institute- Center for Economic and Social Development
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MSU	Michigan State University
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAIPs	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NAPAS	New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPAM	Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali
PDA	Politique de Développement Agricole
PE	Partial Equilibrium
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PNISA	Programme National d'Investissement dans le Secteur Agricole
PRePoSAM	Projet de Recherche sur la Politique de Securité Agricole
RAIP	Regional Agriculture Investment Plan
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RTS	Results Tracking System
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TIA	Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícol (National Agricultural Survey)
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WA	West Africa

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES
Covering the period: October 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

The overall goal of the FSP program is to promote inclusive agricultural productivity growth, improved nutritional outcomes, and enhanced livelihood resilience for men and women through improved policy environments. The goal will be achieved by fostering credible, inclusive, transparent and sustainable policy processes at country and regional levels and filling critical policy evidence gaps. Entering its third full year of implementation, the FSP workplan is motivated by the Malabo Declaration goals of doubling smallholder productivity and tripling intra-African trade by 2025 as a means to accelerate poverty reduction. During the reporting period, the Leader Award supported the design and implementation of a new associate award in Mali and a new mission buy-in for Tanzania, building on lessons learned from associate awards launched in Burma, Malawi, Nigeria, Africa Great Lakes Region Coffee Support Program and Senegal during the first two years of FSP.

Activities in **West Africa** have focused on supporting ECOWAS to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit and to establish a regular and comprehensive regional agriculture joint sector review (JSR). The JSR is an essential element for successfully monitoring and evaluating the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), the regional agriculture investment plan (RAIP), and national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs). It therefore represents a key instrument for supporting mutual accountability and implementing the CAADP Result Framework, providing a platform for state and non-state stakeholders to hold each other accountable on their commitments and to review agriculture sector performance.

Working with ECOWAS, the team held discussions on how best to strengthen an M&E unit proposed in the operational plan of ECOWAS's Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP). The team also reviewed ECOWAS's M&E framework and updated it to align it with emerging issues and the Malabo Declaration themes. The M&E framework will be used to update the ECOWAP Results Framework for 2015-2025 at a regional workshop. The team worked with various partners to develop technical guides for assessing the first and second generation national agriculture investment plans and the regional agriculture investment plan. The regional JSR assessment report was finalized and submitted to ECOWAS and will be reviewed at an ECOWAS meeting planned for May 2016. The team has also initiated studies of the reasons for uneven implementation of regional policies at country level. Having discovered that the World Bank recently completed a thorough study of seed and fertilizer the team has opted to focus on pesticides initially.

In **Mali**, FSP completed preliminary reviews of the seed and fertilizer system and piloted a multiple-visit household survey to generate evidence on input access, utilization and productivity impacts in relation to subsidy costs. A new Associate Award for Mali, initiated in February 2016, will focus policy research, outreach and capacity building on a series of priority policy issues identified by USAID and the government. During 2016, priority topics include empirical assessment of agricultural input policies (fertilizer, seeds and herbicides), private sector agribusiness investments in food processing, and soil fertility differences by location and gender. Entitled the Projet de Recherche sur la Politique de Securité Agricole (PRePoSAM), the new project involves collaborative policy research linking FSP researchers with colleagues in two key Malian institutions , the Institut de d'Economie Rural (IER) and Institut Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée (IPR/IFRA). Initially, key policy themes include agricultural input policies, land policy and agribusiness investment.

In **East and Southern Africa,** the FSP project has actively supported the implementation of the New Alliance policy commitments in **Malawi** and **Tanzania**. In **Malawi**, core support has focused on the preparation of a training program for journalists using the nutrition case study recently completed as part of the global research theme on policy process

and capability. Other FSP support focused on drafting the first Malawi National Agriculture Policy that has been submitted to the Office of the President and Cabinet for approval and endorsement, drafting the Contract Farming Strategy, supporting initial consultations in development and review of sub-sectoral policies such as the National Fertilizer Policy and the National Extension Policy, and preparing several policy briefs including on the "Intensive Food Production Program" to intensify use of irrigation to stabilize food production in the face of climate change effects. The FSP support in Malawi also focused on development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, the Ministry Partners (including the NAPAS: Malawi project, the Farmers Union of Malawi (FUM), and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), among others) and the Media Institutions to train journalists in effective communication of agriculture, food security and nutrition information. A series of journalist trainings has been launched through this initiative.

In **Tanzania**, country coordinator Dr. David Nyange (MSU) has engaged new GoT leadership (since the October 2015 Presidential/Parliamentary elections) and the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) to facilitate the development of legislation needed to implement the Local Government Authority (LGA) crop tax reforms to which all key stakeholders had publically agreed in October 2015. A draft of that legislation has been completed and the reform process appears to be moving forward. Piloting of a new electronic payment system for LGA crop and other taxes has continued in Kilombero LGA. Additionally, retail and miller surveys investigating agri-food systems transformation were designed and are being implemented in Dar es Salaam (the first of two cities to be covered). At the request of the GoT, FSP is also leading a multi-disciplinary study of options for crop board reform and associated policy and regulatory frameworks.

In **Burma**, FSP and the Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESD) undertook a household level rural livelihoods survey in Mon State as a basis for a rural development strategy to support the government's decentralization efforts. FSP's core supported activities have focused on working with CESD staff to build statistical and analytical capacity to work with survey data, perform analysis, and communicate results effectively. Results will feed directly into the new regional government's 100-day plan. FSP also collaborated with the National Economic and Social Advisory Council (NESAC) and Nathan Associates to develop an agricultural strategy white paper for the new union (national level) government that took office April 1.

Understanding the political economy context and institutional architecture constraints for policy reform are critical to the design of successful policies and reform processes. FSP conducts global collaborative research and outreach to inform best practices in **policy process and capacity building**. The innovative conceptual framework known as the "kaleidoscope" model was applied to case studies of policy change – three each on fertilizer and micronutrient policy. Outreach on the results of the case studies was undertaken with USAID and World Bank. The case studies will also be used to improve a toolkit for analysis of policy systems that is being developed for use by USAID country missions and FSP country teams. An inventory of innovations in policy institutional architecture was assessed and an initial policy change case study is planned for Bangladesh in the next quarter. In addition, a new activity soon to be undertaken will look at the experience and capacity needs of multisectoral dimensions of CAADP investment plans using Malawi as a first case study.

Food systems, especially in Africa, are changing rapidly. FSP analyzes **upstream and downstream food system transformation** in a range of countries using a structural transformation lens. Employment outcomes in agriculture and the food economy as a result of food system transformation is an increasingly important dimension of food security.

Research on **upstream transformation** has looked at sustainable intensification challenges (including fertilizer and seed policy), and changing land dynamics and their effect on mechanization and rural employment. During the reporting period the upstream transformation team actively supported outreach activities using examples from fertilizer policy in Kenya. The team collaborated closely with Africa Rising and the Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab to identify

approached to improving fertilizer response, as well as initiating a study on how fertilizer subsidies could be more effectively linked to Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) initiatives. On land dynamics, the team initiated the design of new studies to understand implications of the emergence of medium scale farmers in Tanzania and Senegal while deepening analysis of the relationship between farm size and productivity (referred to as the inverse productivity relationship). The team also studied mechanization in several countries with a view to identifying policies to facilitate mechanisms. The team's work on land dynamics and labor market implications of upstream transformation were featured in a special edition of Foreign Affairs.

Research on **downstream transformation** has made major contributions to understanding the pace and nature of change in African diets, and how this is creating opportunities and challenges in African agrifood systems. Two findings stand out: the extremely rapid rise in demand for processed and perishable foods through markets, and the vigorous response, in most areas studied, by local entrepreneurs to the opportunities this opens up. One key focus of research from this point forward will be on deepening our understanding in five countries of this formerly "missing middle" and promoting policy- and programmatic initiatives that will assist them in becoming and remaining competitive in local and regional markets. The team also worked with USAID/BFS staff to design and implement a Cities and Food Security round table. The results of this and related outreach events are being consolidated for submission to a peer review journal.

In addition to global research and engagement, FSP provides demand-driven **strategic analytic support** to USAID, national governments and other key stakeholders. This support has focused on the development of guidance documents that support the appraisal and design on the next round of CAADP National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs); providing liaison, broad technical support, and data analytics to the BFS Policy Unit team in their efforts to articulate and report on their overall progress, and logistical support for Policy Unit events.

A number of key personnel and management team changes took place during the reporting period. With effect from January 1, 2016, Mywish Maredia took over from Duncan Boughton as FSP Program Director. Boughton moved to Burma on January 8 as COP for the USAID Burma Associate Award. Nick Sitko, formerly COP for the USAID funded Zambia Food Security Research Project, joined the FSP management team with a focus on supporting country teams in implementing improved policy implementation strategies based on the kaleidoscope model and toolkit. A one day FSP retreat was held on the MSU campus in March to review USAID priorities and plan for the forthcoming mid-term evaluation of FSP.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT 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[1].

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

DETAILED ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OCTOBER 1, 2015 TO MARCH 31, 2016

COMPONENT C1/C2 WEST AFRICA

FSP's work in West Africa focuses on seizing opportunities to inform policy dialogue and provide empirical inputs to decision makers in situations where stakeholders appear interested in advancing policy debates. At a regional level, the group has worked closely with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the most dynamic of Africa's Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the one most advanced in developing and implementing harmonized regional agricultural policies. Over the past year, most of FSP's work has supported the ECOWAS Joint Sector Review (JSR) and supported progress in implementing various regional input and trade policies. The ECOWAS JSR is the first regional JSR ever and is to serve as template for the other RECs. At the country level, stakeholders in Ghana, Nigeria, Mali and Senegal have proven most receptive to an acceleration of empirically driven policy analysis and debate. For that reason, FSP has developed Associate Awards that support these efforts, supplementing these as necessary with FSP core resources (as in Mali).

Resources for regional activities under this component come from FSP Core funds and a USAID/WA buy-in. The USAID/WA buy-in and FSP Core funds, MSU and IFPRI has continued to support the following activities during 2015/16:

- MSU Joint Sector Review (JSR) Support on Regional Input Policies. (Principal Investigator: Boubacar Diallo, MSU)
- Case Studies of Uneven Implementation of Regional Input Policies. (Principal Investigator: Steven Haggblade, MSU)
- Support to ECOWAS' Regional Joint Sector Review (JSR) and Regional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System
- Support to national programs

Activity 1: MSU Joint Sector Review (JSR) Support on Regional Input Policies:

Description: MSU provided technical support on regional input policies to the ECOWAP JSR process led by IFPRI. MSU initiated studies on input policy review in West Africa (seed, fertilizer, pesticides and veterinary drugs). The ECOWAS Department of Agriculture, Environment and Water Resources in collaboration with the Government of Senegal and NEPAD finally organized the International Conference on Agriculture in West Africa (ECOWAP+10) in Dakar, on 17-19 November 2015. Three MSU faculty members attended the Conference (John Staatz, Bino Teme and Boubacar Diallo).

Achievements: At the request of the JSR group, MSU has delivered 3 research reports on regional fertilizer, pesticides and veterinary drugs, and seed policy that are available on the MSU website. The research reports helped summarize information for the current implementation status of regional pesticides, seeds and fertilizer policies. MSU contributed to the Joint Sectoral Review report which has been used to feed the Conference presentation by the Director of ECOWAS Department of Agriculture. The policy recommendations are intended to be internalized and translated into a program and workplan by ECOWAS. Some progresses is made at the regional level in the design of inputs policy but with the exception of Ghana and Nigeria, there's been little success in the implementation of policies at the national level.

- Revue de la politique sur les engrais dans l'espace CEDEAO. Barthelemy G. Honfoga. Laboratoire d'innovation FSP - Document de Travai N° West Africa-JSR-2015-1. Novembre 2015.

- Revue des politiques sur les pesticides et les produits vétérinaires dans l'espace CEDEAO. Amadou DIARRA. Laboratoire d'innovation FSP - Document de Travai N° West Africa-JSR-2015-2. Novembre 2015.
- Revue de la politique régionale sur les intrants Rapport de Synthèse. Boubacar Diallo, John Staatz, Oyinkan Tasie, Bino Témé, Steve Haggblade. Laboratoire d'innovation FSP -Document de Travail N° West Africa -JSR-2015-3. Novembre 2015.

Also, MSU as member of the regional M&E working group has attended many meetings to support the ECOWAS M&E work. A meeting aimed at defining the list of new indicators (coherent with the Malabo Declaration) was recently organized in Abuja.

Activity 2: Case Studies of Uneven Implementation of Regional Input Policies

Description: This work is being fully funded under the USAID/West Africa Regional Buy-In. This activity originated in response to concerns expressed by ECOWAS Agricultural Commissioner Marc Atouga to USAID/WAS about uneven rates of country implementation of regional policies. Research under this activity aims to understand why some countries move rapidly to implement agreed-upon regional policies, while others move slowly or not at all. Ultimately, this understanding aims to help identify key factors favoring country-level implementation of regionally agreed-upon agricultural policies.

Achievements: Work on uneven implementation of regional input policies began, as planned, in January 2016. Since then, the team has produced two outputs:

- Case Study Options: Uneven Implementation of Regional Input Policies in West Africa.
- Research Protocol for Case Studies of Uneven Implementation of Regional Pesticide Policies

The first output reviews strategic options for learning how to improve country level implementation of regional input policies. Given the complexity and changing country implementation status of various regional input policies, the MSU team began by summarizing information from the recent JSR on the current implementation status of regional pesticides, seeds and fertilizer policies. This review revealed two key changes over the past year. First, country implementation has improved significantly over the past year, particularly for seeds. Secondly, the World Bank has produced an impressive review of regional seed and fertilizer policy implementation (Keyser et al. 2015). In view of these findings, and in order to avoid duplication, the team has opted to focus new case study work on pesticides.

The second output outlines a research protocol for studying uneven implementation of regional pesticide policies. The team has hired a consultant, Amadou Diarra, retired from the CILSS Secretariat of the Conseil Sahelian des Pesticides (CSP), on which ECOWAS has modeled its West Africa-wide regional pesticide regulations. Following on trial field visits in March, five team members – Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, Amadou Diarra, Abdramane Traoré and Oyinkan Tassie – will conduct the initial country case study in Mali during the week of May 9-14. After this initial experience, the team will adjust the case study protocol, as required, and then implement remaining four pesticide case studies between June and September 2016.

Activity 4: Support to ECOWAS' Regional Joint Sector Review (JSR) and Regional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System

Description: An essential element of the successful monitoring and evaluation of ECOWAS's Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs), and the regional agriculture investment plan (RAIP) is the

establishment of regular agriculture joint sector reviews (JSRs). JSRs are a key instrument for supporting mutual accountability and implementing the CAADP Results Framework. They allow state and non-state stakeholders to hold each other accountable with respect to fulfilling pledges and commitments stipulated in the CAADP compacts, NAIPs and RAIPs, and related cooperation agreements such as those under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. USAID West Africa is funding technical assistance from IFPRI and ReSAKSS to support ECOWAS in successfully implementing CAADP and ECOWAP in West Africa. In particular, IFPRI and ReSAKSS are supporting ECOWAS in i) setting up an M&E unit and improving its M&E system and ii) establishing a regular, comprehensive, and inclusive regional JSR.

Achievements: As part of strengthening ECOWAS's M&E unit, a technical expert from ReSAKSS, Mr. Manson Nwafor, has been stationed at ECOWAS's Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development since September 2015. During the reporting period, the ReSAKSS and IFPRI team worked with staff from ECOWAS to review the status of implementing an M&E unit proposed in the operational plan for ECOWAS's Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP). Following the review, discussions were held with ECOWAS on how best to strengthen the unit. The team also reviewed ECOWAS's M&E framework and updated it to align it with the emerging issues and the Malabo Declaration. A draft of the revised framework is expected to be finalized at the regional workshop scheduled to take place from April 20 – 22, 2016 with the aim of updating the regional ECOWAP Results Framework for 2015 to 2025. The draft framework document includes indicators and a guide for using the framework. The team also helped to prepare a concept note and background documents for the upcoming regional workshop planned.

The team has been working with various partners on developing technical guides for assessing the first generation of national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs) and the regional agriculture investment plan (RAIP) as well as for the formulation of second generation NAIPs and RAIP. The steering committee for the formulation of the second generation of NAIP and RAIP process is scheduled to meet at the end of May 2016 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire to review progress on the RAIP and NAIP implementation. Meanwhile, the regional Monitoring Task Force will meet prior to this from May 26 to 27 in Accra, Ghana to deliberate on technical input for the steering committee meeting. In support of a regular, comprehensive, and inclusive regional JSR, the team finalized and submitted to ECOWAS the regional JSR assessment report. As discussed previously, an earlier draft of the report was presented at the ECOWAP + 10 preparatory meeting in October, 2015. ECOWAS is expected to hold a meeting in May to review the assessment report. The team is developing a the concept note for the 2016 ECOWAS JSR which is expected to be completed with input from the ECOWAS meeting in May to review the JSR assessment report.

Activity 5: Support to national programs: Mali

Description: Recent democratic elections in Mali, followed by a cabinet reshuffling, opened many opportunities for productive policy discussion within the new Malian government and administration. Agriculture remains a strategic economic sector for Mali and the backbone of a national strategy for achieving food security and poverty reduction. The recently adopted Politique de Développement Agricole (PDA), which outlines a program aimed at making Mali a regional agricultural power, will require a revised investment plan (PNISA) for the period 2015 – 2019. As a result, both GOM and donors share a common interest in building an enabling environment for agribusiness development and sustainable productivity growth to encourage youth employment in farming and post-farm agricultural value added enterprises.

Despite this common interest, limited analytical capacity for policy analysis and investment planning constrain efforts to improve the agricultural policy environment. In spite of large agricultural public sector budget expenditures (half of them on fertilizer subsidies), information on the effectiveness of these expenditures remains similarly weak. GOM budget allocations identify implicit priorities, suggesting that improved farm productivity via increased fertilizer and improved seed access remain the top agricultural concerns of the Malian government.

Funding: FSP activities in Mali have been supported by a Mali buy-in and FSP C1/C2 core funding. In late February, USAID/Mali issued a new, five-year Associate Award to MSU for the conduct of applied policy research, outreach and capacity building. FSP has agreed to provide core funding for the new five-year USAID/Mali Associate Award starting in February 2016. Funded primarily under this Associate Award, the newly christened Projet de Recherche sur la Politique de Sécurité Alimentaire (PRePoSAM) will receive core FSP funding in the amount of $172,000 per year for each of the first two years of operation. To launch the PRePoSAM program, the MSU team has received USAID mission approval to initiate workplan activities focusing on the following three priority research themes:

1. Productivity and gender impact of improved sorghum seeds in the sudano-guinean zone (Koutiala Plateau) of Mali
2. Productivity and gender impact of fertilizer use on sorghum and competing cereal crops in the sudano-guinean zone (Koutiala Plateau) of Mali
3. The emerging herbicide revolution in the sudano-guinean zone (Koutiala Plateau) of Mali: adoption, labor market implications and productivity impact

Achievements: Working with colleagues at the Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER), the team produced four working papers (in French and in English), as well as policy briefs summarizing the results of the two policy reviews – on fertilizer and seeds.

- Rapport d'enquête de recherche : Enquête de diagnostic de la production de sorgho dans la Savane soudanienne. Melinda Smale, Amidou Assima, Alpha Kergna, AssitanTraoré, Naman Keita. Document de Travail N° Mali-2015-1. Décembre 2015.
- Revue de la Structure et de la Performance de la Filiere Engrais au Mali. Véronique Thériault, Alpha Kergna, Abdramane Traoré, Bino Teme et Melinda Smale. Document de Travail No. Mali-2015-2. Décembre 2015.
- Revue du système semencier au Mali. Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, Melinda Smale, Lamissa Diakité et BinoTémé. Document de Travail N° Mali-2015-3. Décembre 2015.
- Programme de Recherche a l'attention des etudiants de l'ipr/Ifra de Katibougou : Bilan de l'opération pilote et programme 2015-2020. Bino Teme, John Staatz, Steve Haggblade. Document de Travail N°Mali-2015-4. Décembre 2015.
- Système semencier en transition: tendances et défis. Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, Melinda Smale, Lamissa Diakité et BinoTémé. Mars 2016
- Comment améliorer la performance de la filière engrais au Mali? Des pistes de solutions. Veronique Theriault, Alpha Kergna, Abdramane Traoré, Bino Temé et Melinda Smale. Février 2016

Formal discussion of these research findings with stakeholders in Mali took place at the following outreach events:

- October 22 and 23, 2015. The team presented preliminary research findings to stakeholders during a one and a half day workshop. Based on this feedback, the team revised and finalized the working papers.
    - Enquête diagnostique dans la savane soudanienne au Mali. Utilisation des engrais par les producteurs. Amidou Assima. 22 octobre 2015.
    - Diffusion des variétés de sorgho et l'Impact Economique Potentiel des Hybrides de Sorgho en zone Soudanienne du Mali. Alpha O. Kergna, Melinda Smale, Amidou Assima et Naman Keïta. Bamako. 22 Octobre 2015.
    - Structure et performance de la filière engrais au Mali. Véronique Thériault, Alpha Kergna, Abdramane Traoré, Bino Témé et Melinda Smale. Bamako. 22 Octobre 2015.

- January 22, 2016. The team presented findings from the fertilizer and seed system reviews to the Agricultural Sector Donors' Forum.
    - Rapport d'enquête de recherche: Enquête de diagnostic de la production de sorgho dans la Savane soudanienne. Melinda Smale, Amidou Assima, Alpha Kergna, Assitan Traoré, Naman Keita. Bamako. 22 janvier 2016.
    - Système semencier en transition: tendances, défis et opportunités. Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, Melinda Smale, Lamissa Diakité et Bino Témé. 22 janvier 2016.
    - Revue de la structure et de la performance de la filière engrais au Mali. Véronique Thériault, Alpha Kergna, Abdramane Traoré, Bino Témé et Melinda Smale. Bamako. 22 janvier 2016.

In addition to the planned workplan activities, the MSU team responded to a special request from USAID to address an official complaint lodged by Grands Moulins du Mali, the largest grain miller in the country, about the price depressing effects of rice procurement by the Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali (OPAM). In order to respond, the MSU team conducted several weeks of market interviews with key private sector players in the major paddy selling zones as well as an analysis of changes in price seasonality over the past two seasons. This analysis resulted in the preparation of the following document, presented to USAID and, through them, the full set of agricultural sector donors in Mali.

• Mars 2016. Bino Teme, Abdramane Traore et Boubacar Diallo. Achat du riz décortiqué par l'OPAM en 2015 et 2016 pour la constitution de stocks d'intervention: Quelles conséquences pour les Grands Moulins du Mali?

COMPONENT C1/C2 ASIA

FSP core support in Asia is focused on Burma. Major activities in Burma are carried out using funding from an Associate Award from USAID/Burma signed in September 2014. FSP core funds support capacity building dimensions through two activities. The first is the implementation of a rural livelihoods household survey in Mon State to provide an empirical foundation for a state level rural development strategy. The second activity consists of providing capacity support to support civil society engagement (e. g., the Food Security Working Group) on how best to target their efforts to engage in the policy process. Lastly, FSP is providing contributions to the Agriculture Component of a Burma Economic Development Strategy, led by the National Economic and Social Advisory Committee (NESAC) and Nathan Associates for presentation to the incoming national government.

Activity 1: Capacity Building Support for Mon State Rural Livelihoods Survey

Description: FSP is carrying out capacity building activities to support Myanmar Center for Economic and Social Development staff through technical training and practical experience of analyzing data from a rural livelihoods household survey of Mon State, to support development of a state level rural development strategy for the new decentralized state administration.

Achievements: After having delivered two week-long STATA training workshops during the summer and fall of 2015, IFPRI researchers teamed up with CESD staff to continue training on a learning-by-doing basis. Four pairs of researchers were assigned several sections of the Mon State Rural Livelihoods Survey to clean, analyze, and report on. This allowed CESD researchers to take the knowledge they had accumulated in the classroom and apply it in the context of real-world data. Recurrent interaction with their IFPRI partner helped them move quickly along the learning curve as they learned to deal with the realities of large survey data.

In addition to the practical coding and programming skills with STATA, which involved primarily data management and statistical analysis, the training also focused on technical reporting. Pairs of researchers compiled sections of the Mon State Rural Livelihoods Report. This provided opportunities to help CESD staff to get familiar with the requirements of technical writing and reporting based on quantitative data analysis. Cleaning, analysis and reporting for the entire survey was completed over the November 2015 – February 2016 period. Hands-on training will continue as two new surveys are being collected over spring 2016 and will require cleaning and analysis.

Activity 2: Capacity Building for CSOs

Description: In September 2014 USAID requested the support of FSP-Burma to assist the Food Security Working Group (FSWG), a key civil society organization. The Food Security Working Group (FSWG) is an umbrella NGO with nearly 150 members through which member concerns are shared with policy makers and through which trainings and grants are provided to members to build capacity and facilitate activities. USAID requested that FSP conduct a capacity assessment of FSWG and provide assistance in developing an organizational strategy to ensure that they are leveraging the skills of their various members to ensure that farmers' concerns are heard and voiced in the policy process.

Achievements: No activities were conducted due to the elections and a change in leadership at the Food Security Working Group. Activities will resume in next quarter with CSO consultations on the agriculture strategy white paper.

Activity 3: Agriculture Component of Burma Economic Development Strategy

Description: USAID Burma is financing the preparation of an economic development strategy, led by the National Economic and Social Advisory Committee (NESAC), through Nathan Associates. FSP will contribute to the agricultural and rural development components of the strategy, which include priority policy reform and public expenditure priorities in support of agricultural transformation.

Achievements: Work on this activity has been undertaken by in-country MSU faculty and local partner MDRI-CESD funded under USAID Burma Associate Award. The draft strategy has been circulated to IFPRI for review. Core funded contributions will be identified in the course of engagement with Government of Burma in early May and June.

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – MALAWI

Activity 1: Support to the project New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support: Malawi (NAPAS: Malawi)

Description: Most of the activities in Malawi that fall under FSP are carried out using funding from an Associate Award from USAID/Malawi. 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 light of the NAPAS: Malawi associate award, only limited core resources from the global FSP project are needed to support FSP activities in Malawi.

Achievements: Over all of 2015, the NAPAS: Malawi project provided dedicated support to the Ministry of Agriculture in the drafting of the National Agriculture Policy. Following about a dozen district-level consultations earlier in 2015, the document was validated internally with senior management of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) and externally with stakeholders in the agriculture sector by November 2015. The draft was submitted to the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) in March 2016. It is expected to be endorsed in the coming months. Over the past six months support to NAPAS-Malawi has been to the following sub-sectoral strategy formulation and policy communication activities.

- National Fertilizer Policy – NAPAS: Malawi is supporting the government of Malawi to develop the National Fertilizer Policy, which is also one of the government commitments under New Alliance Framework. Stakeholder consultations on developing the National Fertilizer Policy started in November 2015 and have continued in the second quarter (January to March 2016). The government of Malawi prepared a draft Fertilizer Bill in 2014 that could not be tabled in parliament because there was no fertilizer policy to anchor it. The Department of Research Services (DARS) had been tasked by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development to develop the fertilizer bill. The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) supported DARS, financially, to develop the fertilizer bill. NAPAS: Malawi is therefore working closely with DARS, AGRA and other organizations to develop the required fertilizer policy.
- Review of the National Extension Policy – Reorganization of extension services is one of the government commitments under the New Alliance Framework. Extension was also identified as the most critical area that the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) should address, during the extensive consultations that were held to develop the NAP. NAPAS: Malawi is therefore conducting the literature review to inform the review of the extension policy and has started engaging the Department of Agriculture Extension Services to support the review the policy and development of the extension strategy. This is being done in close collaboration with a new USAID-funded activity, Strengthening Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Services (SANESA).
- Agricultural Zonation Scheme for planning purposes – One of the commitments of the government of Malawi under the New Alliance Framework was to develop an agricultural zonation scheme for the country to guide investment planning. NAPAS: Malawi has been working on a two-level zonation scheme based on broad agricultural development domains at the district level and detailed crop suitability maps at the sub-district level that were developed from the results of the 1988-1992 Malawi Land Resources Evaluation Project. This zonation scheme is now being finalized and will be presented at the NAPAS: Malawi convened national Land Symposium in mid-April. A publication containing all of the maps developed for the agricultural zonation scheme is being prepared.
- Irrigation for food security concept note – In light of the current food insecurity in Malawi, NAPAS: Malawi staff have worked with the Ministry of Agriculture to formulate a range of strategies to respond to the current food

crisis. The most detailed of these has been to develop a business plan for engaging commercial agricultural enterprises with irrigation facilities to engage in dry season production of irrigated maize. This resulted in a call for tenders from commercial farmers to engage in such production. These tenders are now being reviewed by the Ministry.

- Quality of agriculture and food security policy processes- In January 2016, the NAPAS team produced a draft report and a policy brief on the quality of agriculture and food security policy processes at national level in Malawi (NAPAS: Malawi working paper and NAPAS: Malawi brief). These are two analytical outputs based on a survey of stakeholders in these policy processes in Malawi that the NAPAS team conducted in mid-2015 as part of its monitoring and evaluation plan.

Activity 2: Journalist training

The University of Pretoria with the assistance of Suresh Babu (IFPRI and FSP C3 program), NAPAS: Malawi and IFPRI-Lilongwe staff are conducting a series of training courses for journalists. Planning for this training was done during the reporting period and included development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, the Ministry Partners (including the NAPAS: Malawi project, the Farmers Union of Malawi, the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa in Malawi, the Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Malawi, and the Civil Society in Agriculture Network in Malawi) and all major Media Institutions in Malawi, to train journalists in effective communication of agriculture, food security and nutrition information to the public. A series of journalist trainings was launched with the first training session in February 2016. The second training is scheduled to start 18 April 2016. The thematic focus of this journalist training are the results of the FSP C3 study on micronutrient fortification in Malawi that was completed in FY2015.

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – TANZANIA

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

In Year 1 of FSP, Dr. Nyange and a team of MSU faculty and local analysts responded to a direct request from MAFC and the Prime Minister's Office for Local and Regional Government (PMO-RALG) to lead a study and policy outreach activities related to the GoT's commitment to 'reduce or remove the Local Government Authority (LGA) Crop Cess (tax)'. This study was co-funded by FSP core and GISAIA-Tanzania. Beginning in October 2014, FSP increased its research, policy engagement and capacity building activities in Tanzania through additional funding provided by both FSP-core and funds from a USAID/Tanzania Buy-in (Table 1). Activities 2 to 5 below are all activities that have been driven by MAFC and GoT agricultural policy priorities. Like the LGA crop cess study in 2014/15, these activities are jointly funded by GISAIA/Tanzania, FSP-Tanzania and/or the Tanzania Buy-in. In addition, each activity below involves local faculty from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and/or analysts or staff from MAFC so that each activity serves as an opportunity for capacity building of local public sector researchers and analysts.

In April 2016, the USAID/Tanzania mission confirmed that they will fund a new buy-in to FSP ($5 million over 36 months beginning 1 May 2016) to continue and expand on-going FSP and MSU work in Tanzania in policy research and outreach, capacity building, and policy advisory and coordination activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). The goal of the program is to accelerate the adoption in Tanzania of more effective policies and programs to drive broad-based agricultural sector growth, improved household food security and nutrition, and reduced poverty.

Table 1: Tanzania Activities- Demand and funding source

	----Source of demand----		---------- Funding sources ----------			
	Requested by MAFC/GoT	MAFC and GoT policy priorities	FSP-C1/2 Tanz-core	FSP-C4 core	Tanz buy-in	GISAIA / Tanz
Activity 1: Deepen the existing institutional architecture assessment of agricultural policy in Tanzania.		X	X			
Activity 3: Support the legislative process for reforms of the Local Government Authority crop cess	X	X			X	X
Activity 4: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees: Feasibility Study of Crop & Livestock Marketing Board Reform and/or Consolidation	X	X	X		X	X

Activity 6: Coordinate a pilot e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection of LGA crop cess payments and evaluate its performance	X	X			X	X
Activity 7: Support development and piloting of a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MAFC investments using a mobile phone platform	X	X			X	X
Activity 8: Design & begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Agri-food System Transformation study of the extent and nature of change in the level of processing in several key food crop value chains in Tanzania		X	X	X	X	
Activity 9: Design and begin implementation of a Tanzania case study under the FSP-C4 Land Access/Use theme		X	X	X	X	
Activity 11: Capacity Building in the use of Partial Equilibrium Modeling for Policy Analysis and Crop Outlook Modeling		X	X			

Activity 1: Deepen the existing institutional architecture assessment of agricultural policy in Tanzania.

Description: At the request of the USAID mission in Tanzania, an FSP team (led by Dr. David Mather, a member of the FSP-C3 team) began a study in Year 2 to deepen the existing institutional architecture (IA) assessment of agricultural policy. This study goes beyond the existing IA assessment completed by Africa-LEAD, which covered the whole ag sector yet was relatively general. The FSP study uses policy process tools developed by the FSP-C3 team (policy process mapping; stakeholder mapping) and applies them to two high-profile policy areas of interest to the USAID, the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, and many private and CSO stakeholders: agricultural input policy and agricultural trade policy. Once completed, the study will include: i) a stakeholder inventory; ii) policy process map; iii) identification of gaps in stakeholder capacity and coordination mechanisms that constrain inclusivity and generation of, access to and use of solid evidence in the policy process.

Achievements: In September 2015, David Mather of MSU and Daniel Ndyetabula of Sokoine University of Agriculture conducted key informant interviews with a wide range of representatives from government, the private sector, and civil society organizations. In October 2015, Dr. Mather synthesized the findings of these key informant interviews revealing that gaps remain in understanding policy process and their drivers requiring additional key informant interviews. In addition, we were unable to meet with several key government officials in September because of their engagement in pre-election preparation and related activities (Tanzania held Presidential and Parliamentary elections on October 25, 2015). In January 2016, Dr. Mather continued review of existing (and new) reports made available since September and began planning for additional informant interviews in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro, which were conducted in February/March 2016.

Once the Institutional Architecture report is completed, drafts of the policy process maps for each domain will be shared with government and non-government stakeholders for feedback and validation (especially USAID/Tanzania and BFS). When it is finalized, it will be disseminated as a public good to help agricultural sector stakeholders improve their understanding of specific agricultural policy processes in Tanzania and thus the potential for their effective inclusion in those processes.

Activity 3: Support the legislative process for reforms of the Local Government Authority crop cess

Description: The Local Government Authority (LGA) crop cess (tax) study and policy outreach activities in Year 2 led to two key developments. First, the key stakeholders publicly agreed to a common reform to LGA crop cess levels and administration. This included the Prime Minister's Office for Regional & Local Government (PMO-RALG) and LGA officials who had previously opposed changes to the policy. Second, the report and outreach led to the development of an official GoT 'white paper' on LGA crop cess reform that began in an inter-ministerial committee in December 2014. During 2014/15, this white paper made its way from one approval step to the next until it reached the President's cabinet in Q3, where it resides for the new government to address following the October 2015 elections.

Achievements: Dr. Nyange met with the new Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Dr. Florens Turuka) to debrief him on the produce cess issue and share the study's results. In addition, in early January 2016, Dr. Nyange met with Mr Godfrey Simbeye, the Executive Secretary for Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), and agreed to partner strategically on policy dialogue with the GoT to push for LGA crop cess reform. Dr. Nyange then made a presentation on the proposed LGA produce cess reform at a meeting attended by the new Minister for the President's Office –Regional and Local Government (PO-RALG) (Mr George Simbachawene) as well as CEOs of various local and international companies. This meeting was organized by TPSF to discuss challenges faced by private sector in dealing with local government taxes. During the discussion, there was a consensus among the CEOs that some of the problems they face regarding the LGA crop produce cess (i.e. variation in tax rates across LGAs and over time) are very similar to those they face from other local government taxes such as those for billboard advertising – thus they plan to emulate FSP's strategy in stakeholder engagement so as to hopefully produce harmonized LGA billboard tax rates.

The proposed reform to the LGA crop cess is moving forward, as in April 2016, PO-RALG and Dr. Nyange organized a stakeholders meeting to review the first draft of a proposed amendment of the 1982 Local Government Finance Act (LGFA), which will be forwarded to Parliament when completed.

Activity 4: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees: Feasibility Study of Crop & Livestock Marketing Board Reform and/or Consolidation

Description: In the mid-1990s, Tanzania privatized their crop board parastatal organizations leaving seven public crop boards with a mandate of regulation related to the production and marketing of that crop. In 2002, the World Bank produced a study that recommended separation of private and public functions of the crop boards (i.e.. all production, marketing, transportation, storage, processing and input supply activities should be left to the private sector, while regulation, data collection, and extension should be done by the Government). Some of the recommendations from the World Bank study were implemented in the 2009 Crops Laws Act, which included the abolition of crop board levies on farmers. However, crop boards expected that the central government would compensate them for their lost revenue through the Ministry of Agriculture which oversees the boards. Several crop boards have subsequently requested the authority to re-instate crop board taxes on producers as they claim that the GoT is not providing them with sufficient funding. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) believes that Tanzania should consolidate the seven crop and livestock boards into one or two boards, which, they believe, would result in efficiency gains that would be more than enough to avoid having to re-instate crop board fees.
The MOF and MAFC approached Dr. Nyange in August 2015 to see if MSU could coordinate a feasibility study of potential crop & livestock board reform/consolidation. The proposed study would examine the legal feasibility of the crop board reform or consolidation as well as the implications for public finances, public sector reform, and agricultural market performance

Achievements: Dr. Nyange has held meetings with Dr. Sarah Simons, the Senior Agriculture Specialist at the World Bank and Dr. Josephat Kweka, the Country Director for TradeMark East Africa, who both agreed to collaborate in funding the

feasibility study and providing technical expertise. However, in February 2016, the World Bank informed MSU and MALF that they would not be able to release funds to MALF for this study as there were unresolved issues pertaining to the previous Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP). Dr. Nyange consulted with MALF leadership, and it was agreed that the SoW be scaled down for MSU to conduct a rapid appraisal that would provide information on the feasibility of crop board reform. The revised SoW was approved by MALF senior leadership and the study began in March. FSP expects that the World Bank will lead implementation efforts given their expertise in public sector reform.

Activity 6: Coordinate a pilot e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection of LGA crop cess payments and evaluate its performance

Description: One of the key recommendations from the FSP-funded LGA crop cess study is to develop, pilot and test an e-payment system for crop cess payments as an alternative to the current payment system of cash transactions at markets and at district borders. Theoretically, an e-payment system for such payments would reduce the transaction costs, and greatly increase transparency of where the tax revenues goes (i.e. reduce potential for embezzlement). In 2014/15 e-platform for payment of LGA crop (and other) taxes was developed with government and private sector participation. Piloting in Kilombero district started in 2015, which is collecting all taxes this fiscal year through the e-payment platform. Additionally, in June 2015, the Parliament passed a finance bill stating that the LGA crop tax should be collected by an e-payment system once sufficient testing of platform enables it to be successfully scaled-up for all LGAs.

Achievements: Piloting of the new electronic payment system for LGA taxes continued in Kilombero LGA which has hosted a number of other LGAs who are anxious to learn how the new system works. We are also exploring opportunities for a partnership with the USAID Public Sector Systems Strengthening (PS3) project to explore mobile/electronic payment systems for local taxes. In the coming months PO-RALG and FSP will assess the pilot in Kilombero so that the platform can be modified/improved as needed prior to a second round of piloting beginning in July 2016, this time with more districts. In addition, a workshop is planned to include a representative from each of the Tanzania's LGAs to demonstrate how the e-payment system works, present the results of the e-payment pilot, and seek other LGAs to volunteer for a second round of piloting that will start in June/July 2016.

Activity 7: Support development and piloting of a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MAFC investments using a mobile phone platform

Description: In 2014/15, 36 of the 72 rice irrigation schemes in the country began receiving Big Results Now (BRN) investments from the Ministry of Agriculture (MAFC) including investments to improve water control and the quality and timeliness of extension services. In mid-2014, the M&E division within MAFC asked Dr. Nyange for assistance to improve monitoring of the new rice irrigation investments. Dr. Nyange responded by working with MAFC M&E to coordinate the development and piloting of a mobile-phone based survey platform called a Results Tracking System. The RTS uses monthly text message surveys to collect real-time data from thousands of farmers, extension agents and service providers. The surveys enable extension agents to respond in real time to identified problems as well as to gather basic data on production (i.e. planting dates, weather data, input use, area planted) to assess aggregate and farmer-level production and marketing outcomes. The RTS was piloted in 2015 later than planned due to several government funding problems and then a delay due to the Presidential/Parliamentary election period, yet the pilot was rolled out successfully.

Achievements: The final round of questions from the mobile phone-based survey covering the 2014/15 cropping season was completed in January, and data analysis and sample evaluation are underway. Two zonal workshops to present

results from the first round of the survey are planned for May 2016 before the second round of the mobile-phone based survey for 2015/16 cropping season begins. Pending the success of this pilot, the RTS e-platform will be modified in order to help improve the M&E of another key BRN investment that also began in 2014/15 that involves structural rehabilitation and management and marketing services for the Warehouse Receipt Systems.

Activity 8: Design & begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Agri-food System Transformation study of the extent and nature of change in the level of processing in several key food crop value chains in Tanzania:

This work is part of the C4b (downstream) workflow but has benefited also from funding from C1/C2. See Component 4b for details.

Activity 9: Design and begin implementation of a Tanzania case study under the FSP-C4 Land Access/Use theme:

This work is part of the C4a (upstream) workflow but has benefited also from funding from C1/C2. See Component 4a, Activity 3 for a description of this activity.

Activity 11: Capacity Building in the use of Partial Equilibrium Modeling for Policy Analysis and Crop Outlook Modeling

Description: This activity aims to strengthen the capacity of regional researchers at Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania and the Research Centre for Agricultural and Food Policies and Programs (CEPPAG) in Mozambique in the maintenance of the wheat and rice partial equilibrium (PE) models. Faculty at these institutions will use these modelling techniques to conduct policy analysis and 10 year outlook projections for regional maize, rice and wheat markets. The ReNAPRI outlook is the only official outlook that provides a detailed projection of the basic fundamentals (supply, demand, trade, price) of regional maize markets. The major benefit of this initiative is that it forms part of and strengthens an on-going research activity that informs strategic decision-making a foresighting type of work. The applied PE modelling tool can also be integrated by faculty into their own courses on these topics and/or used in MSc student theses as appropriate.

Achievements: The 10-year outlook for the Tanzanian wheat and rice sector was presented at the 2nd Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholder Conference in Maputo, Mozambique on October 27th – 28th, 2015. The ReNAPRI Regional Agricultural Outlook Symposium is a forum for researchers, policymakers and businesses to share ideas, empirical evidence and expertise on anticipating and responding to the region's policy challenges in the decade ahead. More than 100 delegates attended this meeting. In February 2016, the maize numbers in the partial equilibrium modules for Tanzania were update in order to simulate the regional impact of the drought (mainly in the Southern part of the continent) on maize prices and trade flow. Additionally, initial planning of dates and logistics for the summer course at FAPRI in the USA is taking place.

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – ZAMBIA

This component (which is a combination of support from FSP Core and funds from the USAID/Zambia mission buy in) became active as of April 2016, so there is relatively little to report for the reporting period. However, this FSP component builds on a recently concluded five-year USAID/Zambia Associate Award to MSU in which MSU (known in Zambia as the Food Security Research Project) transformed its field office of 10 years into a new Zambian managed Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) based in Lusaka and affiliated with the University of Zambia. Since 2012, the Food Security Research Project has been working to support IAPRI's research and outreach activities in Zambia and linking the institute into broader regional policy research and outreach activities through the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes in East and Southern Africa (ReNAPRI).

Since the new C1/C2 FSP buy in to Zambia began earlier this month, the main achievement to report so far is to support IAPRI in producing its 2015 poverty rate figures for Eastern Province, the Zone of Influence for USAID/Zambia's programs. Initial results indicate that poverty rates in Eastern Province have risen slightly between 2012 (based on RALS I) and 2015 (based on RALS II), but these figures are being further refined along with examination of an expanded set of welfare indicators under the leadership of IAPRI with support from this new C1/C2 FSP activity.

The project has also produced two IAPRI working papers in April 2016 (largely building on activities started under the now-concluded FSRP Associate Award but carried forward into the new FSP C1/C2 buy-in:

- Analyzing Trends in Herbicide Use in Sub-Saharan Africa. Philip Grabowski and Thom Jayne. IDWP 141. April 2016.
- An In-depth Analysis of Zambia's Agricultural Budget: Distributional Effects and Opportunity Cost. Auckland N. Kuteya, Nicholas J. Sitko, Antony Chapoto and Emma Malawo. Working Paper No. 107. April 2016.

These studies will be presented to Zambian policy makers in forthcoming IAPRI policy engagement activities later in 2016.

In terms of future activities, FSP is currently in discussion with IAPRI to support IAPRI's staff on issues related to:

- Factors influencing the efficiency with which Zambian farmers use fertilizer and programmatic options by which the Government of Zambia and the private sector can improve fertilizer use efficiency and profitability
- Examination of how the recent entry of large multinational traders into Zambia grain markets has affected the structure of the maize and soybean value chains, farmers' market access conditions, and farm to retail maize marketing margins.

Supporting IAPRI's research and outreach directorates to enhance the quality of their research outputs and advocacy efforts. A number of specific proposals are being worked out between IAPRI and FSP and will be laid out in more detail in the next bi-monthly progress report.

COMPONENT 3: GLOBAL COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON POLICY PROCESS AND CAPACITY

FSP conducts global collaborative research and outreach to inform best practices in policy process and capacity building. This component addresses political economy issues, constraints and challenges facing policy makers and stakeholders in the private sector and civil society in translating research into effective agriculture, food security, and nutrition policies. It aims to offer a practical, flexible, empirically-informed model for analyzing policy processes in multiple food security domains in very diverse settings; to integrate theoretical insights from economics, political science, and public administration; to provide a testable framework that simultaneously considers different elements of the policy process and investigates many implicit operational hypotheses of policy change. The primary objective is to understand policy processes that lead to effective policy change, the nature of capacity required for generating evidence, effective policy advocacy, and an institutional architecture which enables transparent and inclusive policy changes. Such an understanding can help policy makers and development partners identify the bottlenecks in the policy process and intervene accordingly to strengthen the policy system. The early outputs from this component feed into the AU efforts on policies and institutions and Phase II of Africa LEAD.

Six case studies of changes in policy processes – three for micronutrients and three for fertilizer subsidy policies -- have been initiated in 2015. In addition to completion of the fieldwork for these studies, the C3 team has conducted multiple outreach events describing the conceptual framework, which we call the "Kaleidoscope model" as well as its application in studying the key drivers of change in agriculture and food security policy processes. From this, the C3 team is also developing practical set of recommendations and a toolkit for analysis of policy systems to be used by policy practitioners including USAID missions and FSP country teams. An inventory of innovations in policy institutional architecture has also been developed as the basis for further case studies. In addition, a specific case study is planned to study the CAADP process at the country level in Malawi to help understand the challenges in translating the development goals into national investment plans and their implementation.

Activity 1: Develop conceptual framework for studying policy process and change

Achievements: Efforts to disseminate the Kaleidoscope model (KM) continued in this reporting period through the following outreach activities:

- Members of the C3 team presented the key features of the Kaleidoscope Model to the USAID Policy Division Partners Meeting in Washington D. C., Dec 14-15, 2015. Discussion then focused on implications for USAID efforts to support improved policy systems.
- As part of the Nepal country support program, a two day national workshop on Public Private Partnerships was conducted on January 12-13, 2016 where the Kaleidoscope Model was presented and discussed. This activity was supported by the USAID –Nepal Mission.
- A brown bag seminar was presented to the World Bank agriculture group on February 3, 2016 on the "The Quest for Evidence-Based Policy Change: Lessons Learned for Enhancing Impact on Agricultural Policy" that drew on the Kaleidoscope Model and other approaches.

Activity 2: Conduct case studies of policy process and change

Description: Understanding the policy processes, political economy context, and institutional architecture constraints for policy reform are critical to the design of successful policies and reform processes. The Kaleidoscope model for studying the policy process was completed during the first year of FSP. In order to field test the Kaleidoscope Model, the

C3 team conducted a broad inventory of policy change episodes in food and nutrition policy over the past several decades. From this inventory, the team categorized, classified and selected six case studies of policy change in order to gain insights across a diversity of a) arenas of policy change (agricultural input, production and trade policies, food security policies, and nutrition policies), b) triggers which enable policy change (food crises; political transitions; farmer-initiated change; research-induced policy change), and c) institutional architectures.
Achievements: During this period, the Zambia micronutrient case study has been published as a discussion paper. Two additional case studies -- from Ghana on fertilizer policy and Malawi on micronutrient policies-- are currently being reviewed by team members to be published as discussion papers in May 2016. Work continued during this period on the remaining three case studies -- Zambia fertilizer, Tanzania fertilizer and South Africa micronutrients. The team expects to complete these remaining case studies by June 2016. To draw together lessons from these initial case studies, the C3 group conducted a team meeting on November 17th where team members presented preliminary results from the first round of case studies. Based on this interaction the team reviewed introduced slight modifications to the Kaleidoscope model and hypotheses.

Nick Sitko joined the C3 team to work on specific tools for guiding USAID missions on studying policy change and a concept note has been developed based on the discussions held at the RENAPRI meeting in Mozambique. These tools will be developed in the Q3 of this fiscal year.

Activity 3: Innovations in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact

Achievement: A concept note on potential countries for the case studies under this activity has been submitted to USAID for feedback. Based on the suggestions received selected countries will be studied starting the last quarter of this fiscal year. The countries that will be studied are: Tanzania for the Big Results Now – model; and the Food Policy system in Bangladesh. Initial discussions with the researchers in the food policy monitoring unit in the Ministry of Food and the Agricultural Policy Support Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture shows Bangladesh food policy system would be a good case study for learning specific lessons for long term benefits from strengthening the policy systems in a country. Follow up visit is planned for July in Bangladesh. A conceptual paper is also under preparation to guide the case studies under Activity 3.

Activity 4: Conceptualizing Drivers of Food Security Policy Change through the Kaleidoscope Model: Inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms and policy design in CAADP:

Description: Achievement of Malabo declaration goals through the second generation CAADP Investment plans will require stronger comprehensive policies and greater attention to inter-sectoral planning, coordination and implementation. This will require a new set of capacities, skills and competencies across governments along with new methodologies, new institutional structures and operations and new tool sets that include greater facilitation, communication and integrated analysis skills. Such skills go beyond current formal education programs and will require re-tooling of the current cadre of officials. In order to improve these skills in the national systems, there is an urgent need for understanding the bottlenecks in the food security and nutrition policy, regulatory, and implementation processes in sub-Saharan African countries.

The Kaleidescope model provides a convenient lens to reflect on the first generation CAADP policy and implementation processes as a means to identifying and recommending improvements in the design process to improve the likelihood of the second generation investment plans and their institutional architecture delivering on the Malabo commitments. This activity uses this model as a tool for improving the success of second-generation CAADP processes. A pilot case study

will be conducted in Malawi led by UP with participation and input from IFPRI and MSU. It will be conducted in close collaboration and coordination with FSP country teams and USAID country offices.

Achievements: Currently the background materials are being compiled. The field work will be undertaken in the last quarter of this fiscal year.

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

Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Fertilizer and Soil Fertility, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment

Activity 1 / 2: Fertilizer Policy and a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa[2]

Description: Many governments continue to seek technical support to help re-design their input subsidy programs. MSU and IFPRI conduct research on input subsidy programs and other strategies for promoting fertilizer use by African farmers to provide policy guidance to interested governments attempting to improve the effectiveness of these programs. FSP activities under this activity focus on updating the evidence on the benefits of market-driven approaches to input distribution and the benefits of considering fertilizer promotion from a holistic standpoint that focuses on helping farmers to raise the efficiency with which they use fertilizer rather than just increasing farmers' use of fertilizer. FSP work in this area has emphasized the importance of attending to soil quality and farm management issues in order to raise crop response rates to fertilizer raising the profitability and effective demand for fertilizer and other inputs and the development of commercial input markets.

Achievements: A number of new studies and outreach events on this theme were held during the reporting period.

- FSP has worked with AFAP, IFDC, AGRA/MIRA, and other partners to coordinate fertilizer policy engagement activities in eight African countries. This is an ongoing process designed to harmonize the activities of the various development partners in each country and collaborate on outreach events with local governments.
- FSP is collaborating with the BFS-funded Africa Rising Project and Kansas State University Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab in Tanzania and Malawi to help governments assist farmers in raising the efficiency with which they use fertilizer to raise the effective demand for fertilizer. This inter-disciplinary work is producing important implications for African governments, emphasizing the need for governments to devote more resources to their agricultural research and extension systems, to more effectively promote bi-directional learning between farmers and agricultural scientists seeking to promote the use of sustainable intensification and climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices by farmers. Greater commitment to revitalizing adaptive research and public extension programs can not only directly help farmers to improve the level and stability of yields in response to rising climate variability, it can also help farmers use fertilizer more efficiently and hence pull in private sector investment in commercial input distribution systems that have additional knock-on effects that enhance resilience and CSA objectives.
- Analysis on raising fertilizer use efficiency through improved farm management practices is underway in Kenya in collaboration with Tegemeo Institute and the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization.
- In February 2016, FSP initiated a study examining how input subsidy programs might be modified to better achieve climate-smart agricultural objectives. This study is based on the premise that many African governments are likely to implement large-scale fertilizer subsidy programs for the foreseeable future, hence it may be useful to consider ways in which these programs can be modified to contribute effectively to climate-smart and sustainable intensification objectives.

[2] Because Activity 1 and 2 are so closely aligned, we propose to hereafter combine reporting of fertilizer policy and sustainable intensification policy activities in an integrated manner.

- Under this Activity, following publication outputs were generated or initiated in this reporting period: FSP and IFDC prepared a policy brief on Kenya (The Rewards of an Improved Enabling Environment: How Input Market Reform Helped Kenyan Farmers Raise Their Fertilizer Use By 36%), which was finalized in February 2016. FSP and IFDC are currently liaising with BFS to plan an outreach event in Washington and in Kenya on this study. This study documents the effects of input marketing policy reforms in Kenya in the early 1990s and the extent to which Kenyan farmers are even today benefitting from these policy reforms implemented over 20 years ago.
- Megan Sheahan, Joshua Ariga, T. S. Jayne. Modeling the Effects of Input Market Reforms on Fertilizer Demand and Maize Production: A Case Study from Kenya. Journal of Agricultural Economics. November 2015. This study provides the detailed empirical evidence for the conclusions contained in the aforementioned policy brief.
- Jayne, Mason and Burke have prepared a comprehensive review of fertilizer subsidy programs in sub-Saharan Africa, December, 2015. This report is being prepared as a MSU International Development Working Paper and is being summarized in a policy brief.
- The effects of Kenya's 'smarter' input subsidy program on crop production, incomes, and poverty. Nicole M. Mason, Ayala Wineman, Lilian Kirimi, and David Mather. Policy Brief No. 11. October, 2015. This study documents why Kenya's fertilizer subsidy program may offer guidance to other countries aiming to improve the benefits of their input subsidy programs.
- The Effects of Kenya's 'Smarter' Input Subsidy Program on Smallholder Behavior and Incomes: Do Different Quasi-Experimental Approaches Lead to the Same Conclusions? Nicole M. Mason, Ayala Wineman, Lilian Kirimi and David Mather. Tegemeo Institute Of Agricultural Policy And Development. WPS 56/2016.

Outreach and policy engagement activities conducted in this reporting period include:

- Session on fertilizer policy at the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes Second Annual Regional Agricultural Stakeholders' Conference, Maputo. October 28-29, 2015.
- The effects of Kenya's 'smarter' input subsidy program on crop production, incomes, and poverty was presented by Ayala Wineman and Lilian Kirimi at the Tegemeo Policy Conference, November 10, 2016, Nairobi, Kenya
- Effects of climate variability and change on agricultural production and household welfare in Kenya. Justus Ochieng, Ayala Wineman, Lilian Kirimi, Mary Mathenge, and Nicole Mason, presented at the Tegemeo Institute Agricultural Policy Conference, Nairobi, November 10, 2015.
- Transforming Smallholder Agriculture in the Face of Rising Land Scarcity and Low Productivity. T. S. Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Lulama Traub, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Ferdinand Meyer. Keynote Address by T. Jayne at the Tegemeo Institute Agricultural Policy Conference, Nairobi. November 10, 2015.

Activity 3: Land Dynamics and Land Policy

3a: Understanding the drivers of tenure insecurity and demand for land rights

Description: Land pressures are increasing in many parts of the continent and land administration policies and their interpretation and implementation are likely to greatly influence the changes in farmland ownership and the scale of farming in Africa, which will in turn affect the pace and distributional impacts of agricultural and rural transformation more generally. Work under focuses on understanding the drivers of tenure insecurity and demand for land rights formalization at individual, household and community level in Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, and Ethiopia.

Achievements: FSP, under the leadership of Hosaena Ghebru of IFPRI, has begun preparations for an impact evaluation of a pilot Systematic Land Titling & Registration (SLTR) program in Ondo State, **Nigeria**. A Memorandum of Understanding between IFPRI and the Land Record Bureau (LRB) of Ondo state has been agreed on in principle for the impact evaluation study to facilitate state-level engagement to communicate the results. The LRB has already agreed to

facilitate state-level buy-in to implement an endline survey of the 4000 households from two local government authorities in the state. Several discussions have taken place involving officials of the State Bureau of Statistics, LRB, and LGA SLTR officers to: 1) to sensitize on the scope and timeline of the upcoming survey; 2) acquire all necessary outstanding administrative data for assessing the compliance of the intervention strategy with the previously agreed impact evaluation design; 3) to get the state-level buy-in for partnership and collaboration on the implementation of the survey and sharing its outputs. In addition, to enrich both the quality of survey-based and administrative data collection and analytical ability of state government employees, IFPRI has been training employees from Ondo state Bureau of Statistics on: (i) Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) techniques; and (ii) Age and gender disaggregated survey data collection. In collaboration with Akure Federal College of Agriculture - Ondo state, further capacity building activities involving 20-30 state government employees from the LRB and Bureau of statistics as well as post-graduate students from the Federal College of Agriculture.

Additional work in Nigeria during the past quarter has included a survey questionnaire of 426 stakeholders involved in land administration service delivery in six states (Cross River, Benue, Kaduna, FCT-Abuja, Bauchi and Lagos) that involves stakeholders, service providers (land ministries, land record bureau, LGA authorities, etc); professionals (lawyers, surveyors, town planners, etc) and beneficiary groups. Data cleaning and organization is underway and data analysis and write-up will continue in the next quarter.

In **Ethiopia**, a draft report on "Second-stage land certification: perceptions and early lessons learnt" is now published as IFPRI DP and will be presented at a national symposium on "Transformation and vulnerability in rural Ethiopia" May 27, 2016 organized jointly by the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) and IFPRI in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In **Ghana**, a draft report on "Agricultural transformation and the Fate of Customary Tenure System in Africa: the case of Ghana" is finalized and submitted for presentation at the 5th African Association of Agricultural Economists (AAAE) Conference to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23 - 26 September 2016. A revised version of the report is to be submitted for publication as IFPRI DP during the 3rd quarter.

In **Uganda**, FSP responded to a demand from Uganda Office of the Prime Minster (OPM) and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) for an assessment of the implementation of the 2013 Uganda National Land Policy. During the reporting period, following the strong government buy-in, a proposal for impact evaluation of "Effectiveness of Land Policy in Curbing Illegal Land Evictions in Uganda" has been submitted, reviewed and endorsed by both the OPM and MLHUD. This was after extensive interaction and an inception workshop in Kampala in December 2015 at which details of the design of the impact evaluation and proposed intervention (policy actions) were presented.

Partnerships: The United Nations Economic Commission, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the World Bank have established a new Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA). NELGA is supported by the German government under the program "Strengthening capacities for land governance in Africa". NELGA is established to anchor a program for training and research on land policy development, implementation, and monitoring in Africa, and to foster cooperation of African governments and institutions on land-related issues. NELGA is envisioned to complement and support the AU Land Policy Initiative - a tripartite partnership of the African Union Commission, African Development Bank and UN-ECA. Given FSP's excellence in research and capacity building activities on land governance issues, the establishment of the network generates a new window of opportunity for engagement and FSP C4 team is now exploring new collaborative engagements with AU-LPI.

Publications:

1. Ghebru, Hosaena; Pitoro, Raul; and Woldeyohannes, Sileshi. 2015. Customary tenure and innovative measures of safeguarding land rights in Africa: The community land initiative (iniciativa de terras comunitárias) in Mozambique. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1484. Washington, D. C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
2. Ghebru, Hosaena; Koru, Bethlehem; and Taffesse, Alemayehu Seyoum. 2016. Household perception and demand for better protection of land rights in Ethiopia. ESSP Working Paper 83. Washington, D. C. and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI).
3. Ghebru, Hosaena; Koru, Bethlehem; and Taffesse, Alemayehu Seyoum. 2016. Synopsis: Household perception and demand for better protection of land rights in Ethiopia. ESSP II Research Note 52. Washington, D. C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
4. Holden, Stein Terje; and Ghebru, Hosaena. 2016. Links between tenure security and food security in poor agrarian economies: Causal linkages and policy implications. CLTS Working Paper 7/16. Norway: Centre for Land Tenure Studies Norwegian University of Life Sciences (CLTSUMB).
5. Holden, Stein; and Ghebru, Hosaena. 2016. Land rental market legal restrictions in Northern Ethiopia. Land Use Policy. Vol. 55 (pp: 212–221)

Outreach and policy engagement activities

1. Links between Tenure Security and Food Security: Evidence from Ethiopia, Paper presented at the 2nd International Conference on Global Food Security, 11- 14 October 2015, Ithaca, New York, USA
2. Drivers of tenure insecurity and the customary tenure system in Africa: Empirical evidence from selected African countries. Presented at IFPRI-SIG workshop on "Integrating Multi-level Governance into the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Opportunities, Trade-offs and Implications. November 9 – 10, 2015, Washington DC, USA
3. Mainstreaming land governance into the CAADP process: Informing future planning of NAIPs. Presented at the technical meeting to support preparation of the Technical Guide & Road Map for the appraisal and preparation of next generation of NAIPs. November 23 - 24, 2015, Dakar, Senegal
4. Tenure insecurity and the customary tenure system in Africa: Empirical evidence from selected African countries. Presented at “Policy Research Seminar” of the CGIAR organized by the Uganda Strategy Support Program – USSP. December 2, 2015. Kampala, Uganda.
5. Seminar on “Options for Impact Evaluation of Interventions to Curb Illegal Land Evictions in Uganda: A Broader Perspective” presented at a consultative workshop with representatives from Uganda Office of Prime Minister (OPM) and Ministry of Lands and Urban Housing Development, December 4, 2015, Kampala, Uganda
6. Land Access, Land Rental Markets and Rural Poverty Dynamics in Tigray Region of Ethiopia: Panel Data evidence using Survival Models. Paper presented at the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, March 14 – 17, 2016, Washington DC, USA
7. Papers presented at the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, March 14 – 17, 2016, Washington DC, USA
   - Effective Land Administration Services Delivery in Nigeria: a Pre-requisite to Economic Development
   - Move Up or Move Out: Land Rights, Agricultural Transformation and the Fate of Rural Youth: Panel Data Evidence from Ethiopia.
   - Access to Land and Youth Employment Decisions: Evidence from a Natural Experiment in Ethiopia.

3b: Land Dynamics and implications for land policy

Description: During the reporting period FSP has continued to develop the evidence base on land dynamics in Africa to inform important agricultural and rural development policy issues. Based on analysis to date, we are concluding that many agricultural and overall economic development issues cannot be comprehensively addressed without a better understanding of changes in farmland ownership and use patterns, and how these changes are altering the way in which agricultural policy decisions affect the achievement of national policy objectives. During the reporting period, FSP has sought to increase the number of country cases to draw upon through the collection of data in collaboration with local partners (in Mozambique and Senegal) in order to establish whether findings so far are generalizable or (if not) to determine the factors responsible for cross-country differences. Our work during this reporting period is focusing on widening the evidence base through new analysis, preparation of new reports, and outreach activities in Africa and internationally.

Achievements: The University of Pretoria, ISRA-BAME, MSU, CIRAD have been designing a land study in **Senegal**. The objective is to document the extent of farmland in three districts that are owned/operated by farms in different farm size categories. The four partners have worked together to prepare the sampling frame and survey instruments. The survey is due to begin in May 2016.

Tanzania: Sokoine University of Agriculture and MSU have been undertaking full listings of farms over 10 hectares in 8 districts of **Tanzania** and preparing for subsequent surveys of medium-scale farms. This FSP exercise has received auxiliary support from PIM and the USAID-supported SERA project in Tanzania. FSP and the World Bank (Klaus Deininger) have shared data on medium/large-scale farms in these districts and will continue to liaise closely on land activities in Tanzania. A grand concept note for the SUA-FSP land dynamics work was prepared and circulated to the World Bank and at a land stakeholder's session at the Ministry of Agriculture conference in February 2016.

The objectives of the Tanzania land activities are: (a) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (b) to determine whether the pace of acquisition of agricultural land by medium- and large-scale investors through *de facto* land administration policies may be foreclosing on the potential to achieve official development goals that remain predicated on area expansion for smallholder-led development (Jayne et al. 2014a, 2014b); (c) to examine the implication of such dynamics on rural youth land accessibility in the context of customary tenure systems; (d) to assess the broader effects of changing farm structure on the types of pace of non-farm employment growth; (e) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; (f) to specifically examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them; (g) determine the extent of youth migration from Tanzania's rural areas, the relative importance of rural-to-urban migration vs. rural-to-rural migration, and the characteristics of rural areas exhibiting high rates of out-migration; and (h) to examine the implications of the formal and informal land tenure systems in shaping incidence and intensity of land dynamics.

Achievements: The study has started with a complete listing of medium- and large- scale farms in 8 regions (one district in each region) of Tanzania following the household listing protocol developed by the research team. Listing is already completed in four districts (Moshi, Njombe, Mvumero, and Kilombero). After the completion of the medium- and large-farms listing phase, the next phase will involve detailed interviews with a subsample of the listed households' heads using a questionnaire. To assess the welfare effects of the medium- and large- farms on the surrounding smallholder as well as comparisons in farm productivity and efficiency, a sample of smallholders at close proximity to the medium- and large- farms will be surveyed.

During the reporting period, Dr. Milu Muyanga (MSU) attended and presented the study concept note in the second Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC) held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on February 23-25, 2016. This presentation generated a lot of land policy debate and very useful comments were received that has helped reshape the study.

In March 2016, Drs. Muyanga and Thomas Jayne (MSU) and their DAEA collaborators prepared a draft questionnaire for the household level survey. Dr. Muyanga will travel to Tanzania after the completion of the listing in July where, in collaboration with SUA-DAEA researchers, he will begin working on the more detailed household level sub-samples and pilot the survey instrument in preparation for implementing a household survey later in the year.

Mozambique: CEPPAG, University of Pretoria and MSU have completed field work in late 2015 to examine how the distribution of farmland in **Mozambique** is changing. This data is being used to produce three studies to guide Mozambican policy makers in their efforts to raise farm productivity and generate gainful employment for rural communities. The first study examines the extent to which medium- and large-scale farms are accounting for an increasing share of total land under production and the implications of this for land policy decisions. The second study examines how changing farmland ownership is altering youth access to land and decisions to migrate to non-farm employment activities. The third study is examining the relationship between farm size and farm productivity. Policy outreach activities in Mozambique are planned for late 2016.

FSP is examining the "inverse farm size-productivity relationship" (IR) in **Kenya, Zambia, and Mozambique**. We have revisited these issues because of the rising importance of medium-scale farms in Africa, and therefore seek to understand whether raising the share of farmland under medium-scale farms is a source of agricultural productivity growth or a setback for both productivity and equity. We believe that this work is making three contributions to agricultural policy debates in Africa. First, unlike earlier studies, we examine the IR over a much wider range of farm sizes, which is particularly relevant in Africa given the rapid rise of medium- and large-scale farms. Second, we examine the IR hypothesis using several different measures of productivity that are arguably more meaningful than measures such as yield or output value per hectare. Third, we make several advances in the conceptualization and measurement of the IR relationship, by controlling for a number of exogenous factors seldom accounted for in prior analyses, by accounting for the possibility that the technical efficiency of input use may vary with farm size rather than assuming constant returns to scale, and by incorporating fixed costs in the examination of the IR hypothesis.

Publications

- Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: The Rise of the Emergent Investor Farmer. T. S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Felix K. Yeboah, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule. AFRE Staff Paper, February, Michigan State University, East Lansing, 2016.

Outreach and policy engagement activities

- Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership and Use: Considering the Policy Implications. T. S. Jayne, Ward Anseeuw, Richard Kachule, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, and Nicholas Sitko. Keynote Address, Malawi Land Symposium. Lilongwe, Malawi. April 20, 2016.
- Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: The Rise of the Emergent Investor Farmer. T. S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Ndibongo Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Felix K. Yeboah, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule. Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. Washington D. C. March 14–18, 2016.

- Is Small Still Beautiful? The Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Revisited in Kenya. Milu Muyanga & T. S. Jayne. Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty 2016, Washington, DC. March 14-18, 2016.
- The Role of Land Policy in Agricultural Transformation and Inclusive Economic Growth: Implications for Africa. Thomas Jayne, M. Mercedes Stickler, Caleb Stevens, and Sarah Lowery. March 16, 2016.
- Agricultural land dynamics and land policy in rural Tanzania. Milu Muyanga, Isaac Minde, David Nyange, Ntengua Mdoe, Charles Mgeni, Christopher G. Magomba, Judith V. Rejea, Ayala Wineman, T. S. Jayne. 2nd Annual Agricultural Policy Conference. Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. February 25, 2016.
- Land Policy Sharing and Coordination Session, Thom Jayne and Emily Weeks (facilitators), Bureau for Food Security Policy Division Partners Meeting, Arlington, VA, December 14-15, 2015.
- Thom Jayne, learning session with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Front Office, December 8, 2015, Seattle, Washington.
- Transforming Smallholder Agriculture in the Face of Rising Land Scarcity and Low Productivity. T. S. Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Lulama Traub, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Ferdinand Meyer. Keynote Address, Tegemeo Institute Agricultural Policy Conference, Nairobi. November 10, 2015.
- FSP (Jayne and Muyanga) participated in the Feed The Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy country and global research engagement meeting held in Maputo, October 26 – 29, 2015.
- Muyanga participated in the African Economic Conference held in Kinshasa, November 2-4, 2015.

Activity 4: Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange:

Description: Trends in land dynamics studied under Activity 3, together with the 'megatrends' identified under FSP-C4 in Year 1 define some key characteristics of Africa's recent agricultural as well as broad economic transformation. In this process agricultural mechanization has been rapidly emerging in Africa, but has drawn less attention in development studies. This activity begins to examine the determinants of mechanization including various resource endowments and rural wages in different geographic locations within a country, while also paying attention to the interactions with labor market. It also considers policy options to encourage private sector investment in mechanization at the appropriate scale and through appropriate market approaches that explicitly benefit smallholders.

The activity relies on two main components: (1) the empirical case studies on smallholder mechanization initiated in a few African countries including **Ghana, Nigeria** and possible **Ethiopia**, as well as comparable Asian countries that have been undergoing fast mechanization growth, such as **Nepal**; and (2) facilitation of south-south expert dialogues, bilateral/trilateral country visits, and knowledge exchanges on mechanization strategies and policies. These country visits engage Asian and Africa experts to undertake diagnostic analyses of African countries' mechanization policy issues to influence new thinking of African governments on facilitating the leadership role of the private sector in mechanization supply chain development.

Achievements: Nine government officials from **Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, and Kenya** who participated in the FSP-supported South-South knowledge exchange on mechanization in Bangladesh expressed appreciation for the exposure and a new understanding of the respective roles that the private and public sectors can play in importation of machinery and provision of mechanized services. As wages rise in Africa with rural transformation, demand for machinery services is increasing. Exposure of public officials to the array of machines available to smallholders and institutional arrangements to facilitate access without replicating failed models of public provision from the past is very important. Personal communications with these officials indicate that some of them are exploring the possibility of increasing the promotion of smaller, two-wheel tractors widely seen in Bangladesh, to their countries. In addition, two Asian mechanization experts (one from Bangladesh and one from India) drafted a report comparing some of the key aspects of the differences in the mechanization sector between their countries and Ghana.

A study using the Living Standard Survey in Nepal has provided some direct evidence that hiring in tractor services directly raises the returns to scale in agriculture, which is an important process of agricultural transformation that has been experienced in other more developed regions in the world, and has important effects on the farm size dynamics and demand for intensification. Similarly prevalent custom-hiring based mechanization of smallholders in many African countries may have similar effects, which warrant future investigations.

Activity 5: Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation

Description: Under this activity, FSP has sought to develop the evidence base on how agricultural policy choices may inform broader economy-wide agricultural and rural development policy issues. For example, we are currently conducting research that examines the extent to which labor productivity growth in farming and non-farm sectors is influenced by land distribution patterns. Are the multiplier effects from agricultural productivity growth influenced by different patterns of land distribution? Is the rate of rural outmigration influenced by rural youth's access to land? And if so, how should governments in the region set their land policies to more effectively contribute to broader national policy objectives?

Achievements: FSP has continued its work on the megatrends and drivers of food systems transformation initiated in Year 2, with a focus on land dynamics, rapidly rising labor force driven by the "youth bulge", land degradation, urbanization, climate change, drivers and costs of land tenure insecurity.

FSP has also produced a new report in March 2016 on employment trends in Africa, which is currently being published as a working paper (Yeboah and Jayne, 2016, "Africa's Evolving Employment Structure"). This study contributes to current policy discussions of employment issues in Africa by documenting the evolving trends in the composition of Africa's workforce and identifying the main socio-economic factors associated with these trends. Using nationally representative, multi-year survey data for eight African countries, our analysis pays particular attention to youth employment trends disaggregated by gender and by rural vs. urban areas. While recognizing the heterogeneity across countries, the results suggest a shift from farming to non-farm employment among the working age population, especially in rural areas. Within the non-farm sector, the greatest number of new jobs for youth is in informal sector jobs unrelated to agriculture. Off-farm jobs in the agri-food system is the primary source of employment for less than 10 percent of the working age population between 15-24 years of age in all of the countries where employment data was sufficiently disaggregated to examine this issue. Between 20-30 percent of the youth working-age population is primary engaged in non-farm jobs outside of the agri-food system, while between 35 and 55 percent of this age category is primarily engaged in farming. The number of working-age individuals who are primarily engaged in farming, while generally growing, is declining as a share of the total labor force over time. However, farming remains and will continue to be a major source of livelihoods in most countries at least for the next decade or more. Unemployment and economic inactivity among the working-age population is rising more rapidly in rural areas than in urban areas. The fastest growth in rural unemployment is witnessed in countries that are also experiencing the greatest declines in the number of working age population engaged in farming in the rural areas. The youth and females were more likely to be unemployed and economically inactive.

Publications:

- Foreign Affairs, special edition on African Farmers in the Digital Age: How Digital Solutions Can Enable Rural Development, February 2016.
    - T. S. Jayne and Lulama Traub. Where Will They Land? Keeping Rural Youth in Business.
    - T. S. Jayne and Lulama Traub. Megatrends Transforming Africa's Food Systems.

- A draft policy brief on structural transformation / land policy has now been prepared and was presented at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in Washington DC on March 16, 2016.
- Draft publication in press: Yeboah, K. and T. S. Jayne. 2016. Africa's Evolving Employment Structure.

Outreach and policy engagement activities:

- Africa's evolving employment structure: Trends and implications for economic transformation. Felix K. Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. Development Brown Bag Seminar. April 6, 2016.
- Thom Jayne, learning session with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Front Office, December 8, 2015, Seattle, Washington.
- Transforming Smallholder Agriculture in the Face of Rising Land Scarcity and Low Productivity. T. S. Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Lulama Traub, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Ferdinand Meyer. Keynote Address, Tegemeo Institute Agricultural Policy Conference, Nairobi. November 10, 2015.
- Emerging Land Issues In Kenyan Agriculture And Their Implications For Food Policy And Institutional Reforms. Milu Muyanga & TS Jayne. Tegemeo National Policy Conference 2015. Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Nairobi, Kenya. November 10, 2015.
- African Economic Conference 2015. Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. November 3-4, 2015.
    - Is Small Still Beautiful? Review Of The Inverse Farm Size-Efficiency Relationship In Africa. Milu Muyanga, Chewe Nkonde, Godwin Debrah, T. S. Jayne.
    - Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: Causes and Consequences. Milu Muyanga & Thom Jayne.
- Thom Jayne, panel discussant on a session highlighting role of agricultural policies in affecting youth employment trends in Africa, MasterCard Foundation Young Africa Works Conference, October 29-30, 2015, Cape Town, South Africa.

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

The purpose of work under this component is to (a) document the extremely 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. Key drivers of this transformation are rapid growth in per capita incomes and urbanization. A key dynamic stemming from these drivers is the very rapid rise in demand for (a) food through markets as opposed to own production, and (b) processed- and perishable foods. The combination of these forces is creating enormous agribusiness opportunities for local entrepreneurs, which promise to make important contributions to continued growth and to employment. Thus, a special focus of work in this component is on the challenges to promoting the ability of small- and medium-size food processing firms to compete in local and regional markets. This competitiveness will depend on the overall enabling environment within which these firms operate, but particular policies or programs can help.

Activity 1: Retail surveys

Description: While continental trends are clear there exists an extremely weak knowledge base at country level on who (local firms, regional firms, multi-nationals) is producing what products, where (in urban areas, peri-urban, nearby rural, or distant rural), and how (with what technology and at what scale). Even less is known about how this mix of who / what / where / how has evolved in recent years, how it is likely to change in the coming five- to ten years, and what this implies about needed public policy and investment. These information gaps make it difficult to determine what steps government and development agencies need to take to ensure robust and equitable growth in this sector that serves the needs of consumers for a safe, nutritious, and high quality food supply while assisting local entrepreneurs to respond vigorously and competitively to these opportunities.
Work during year 3 was designed to begin filling these gaps in five countries of Africa: Senegal, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Mozambique. The work features a combination, with different relative emphases depending on the country, of processed food mapping at retail and selection of one value chain that features substantial processing for more in-depth study.

Achievements:

The retail surveys have been initiated during this period. Specific updates on each country are provided below:

- The questionnaire was programmed into a tablet to improve the ease and quality of data collection. This work was done with the assistance of personnel from Tanzania' National Bureau of Statistics. With funding now available from the mission, the survey will be extended to one more city by May of 2016. The processor survey will be initiated in June in the Dar es Salaam and the second city in which we carry out the retail survey.
- The retail survey in Maputo has been fully designed including sample and questionnaire and will commence in May 2016. This work is being carried out in conjunction with CEPPAG, the agricultural policy research center at the University of Eduardo Mondlane.
- In Ethiopia, the retail and teff miller surveys were completed in three cities (Addis, Dire Dawa, and Nekemte). Data analysis and report writing are underway.
- In Senegal, an inventory of background information including policy issues, and a rapid reconnaissance of the midstream of the millet and sorghum value chains has been completed. This study is partially funded by the FSP Senegal AA.

- In Nigeria, a processed food inventory was conducted in Ibadan and repeated in Kaduna, in northern Nigeria. The purpose was to establish the extent to which the response of the local processed food sector to the rapidly growing demand for these products, differs across very different cities. Findings included (a) there is a huge number of processed food products in the market, far higher than in Tanzania or Maputo, (b) local products are important across all retail outlet types include modern supermarkets, and (c) these local products account for about 30% of the product list, higher in Ibadan than in there has been a very vigorous response. In addition, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, working with Tom Reardon and local colleagues, conducted a rapid appraisal of the poultry sector in Ibadan and Kaduna. This will serve as a basis for full design of the poultry producer survey to be conducted later in the year. This study is partially funded by the FSP Nigeria AA.

The Second Annual Agricultural Sector Policy Conference was held in Dar es Salaam on February 23 and 25. Among many research presentations, Tschirley presented (on behalf of full C4/Tanzania team) "Agrifood System Transformation in East and Southern Africa: Implications for Tanzania." The conference and presentation were attended by a wide range of private- and public sector decision makers, including the permanent secretary of agriculture, who spoke of the country's industrialization strategy and the importance of including the agrifood system in this strategy. Work under C4 will contribute to such inclusion, endeavoring to highlight the benefits of promoting small- and medium-size companies in this sector in addition to large-scale and multi-national investment.

The work under this component is also making a major contribution to USAID/Washington thinking about the changing landscape for development assistance. Principal Investigators in this component (Tschirley and Reardon) were the key organizers (with USAID personnel) of the Cities and Food Security Roundtable held on March 30, and will be key contributors to several roundtables scheduled for mid-May. These contributions have been made far richer by the research and outreach taking place under C4-Value Chains.

As an outcome of the Cities and Food Security Roundtable held 30 March 2016, an agenda-setting article for Science that incorporates results from both the upstream and downstream work of FSP C4 will be drafted. The article will identify policy, programmatic, and research implications of rising urbanization in Africa. Science has been contacted and indicates interest in the topic. However, they have an issue, currently in press, which focuses on urbanization and food. We have therefore decided to await publication of that issue so that we can review its content, identify continuing gaps, and properly focus our piece so as to be complementary to the forthcoming issue rather than repetitive.

Papers prepared:

- Tschirley, David, B. Cunguara, S. Haggblade, T. Reardon, and M. Kondo (2016a). "Diet Change and the Evolution of Employment in Africa's Agrifood System: A Sectoral, Functional, and Spatial Analysis for East and Southern Africa". Intensive analytical work ongoing.
- Tschirley, David, B. Cunguara, S. Haggblade, T. Reardon, and M. Kondo (2016b). "Diet change and the intensity and distribution of labor in farming: Policy and programmatic implications for rural Sub-Saharan Africa". Intensive analytical work ongoing.
- Dolislager, M., D. Tschirley, T. Reardon (2016). "East & Southern Africa diet diversification originating across intra-poor segments of the population." Full draft now under revision.
- Worku, I., M Dereje, and B. Minten (2015). "Diet transformation in Ethiopia. " ESSP Research Note 46.
- Worku, I., M Dereje, B. Minten, and (2016). "Diet transformation in Africa: The case of Ethiopia. " ESSP Working Paper 87.

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 team member institutions.

Achievements: USAID requested Danielle Resnick's assistance in the preparation of a brief that identified, based on emerging insights from various policy and research communities (Yale, William and Mary, C3, AfricaLead, etc.), some focused hypotheses regarding when and how evidence may (or may not) influence change. This involved specifically addressing 1) how is evidence used by policymakers and 2) what particular types of evidence, as well as which features of the policy process and broader policy system, determine when evidence may (or may not) influence change. The second task was to determine whether testing those hypotheses in more depth constitutes a valid long-term research agenda and what types of data would be needed in order to fulfill that agenda. In the near term, the resulting insights from the two tasks would be shared with, and ideally integrated into, ongoing activities by a wide array of partners working on the evidence-to-policy interface. One forum for engagement on the findings included the mid-December partners' meeting.

Michael Johnson has also provided support to the USAID Policy Unit in the development of guidance documents that support the appraisal and design on the next round of CAADP National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs); especially in light of the Malabo Commitments. His assistance has included supporting the design and facilitation of a technical convening in Dakar, November 23-24 and follow-up work in collating various thematic work streams into a coherent guidance document that will be submitted to the AUC by December 15th. Other guidance documents are being prepared around Mutual Accountability, the development of Policy Plans and Coordination Plans.

Adam Kennedy has been providing support to the BFS Policy Unit on a number of items. He and Jed Silver provided some rapid-response assistance synthesizing research results for a paper on agricultural marketing for usage by USAID at a meeting organized by African Development Bank in Dakar in early October. He helped organize and report on discussions at the USAID BFS Policy Unit Partners Meeting held on Dec 14-15, 2015. Specific task included development of a lengthy presentation summarizing progress made on BFS policy targets and the 2015-16 workplans of the Policy Unit in each of the FTF policy areas for Jeff Hill, head of the Policy Unit, as well as reviewing and collating partner contributions to the event. Syntheses of discussion sessions on seeds and structural transformation were also produced. In February he also assisted the BFS Policy Unit with reviewing and synthesizing FTF policy matrix reports. The reports were completed on January 15 and an initial report was needed by mid-February to feed into both the ARP Policy Team portfolio review and the country portfolio reviews. FSP produced analysis and graphics to augment the report.

FSP team members (namely, Tschirley and Reardon) also responded to requests from USAID/Washington in organizing (with USAID personnel) the Cities and Food Security Roundtable to help USAID's thinking about the changing landscape for development assistance. Other FSP team members (Jayne, Haggblade, and Liverpool-Tasie) also participated in this Roundtable. FSP team members will be also key contributors to several roundtables scheduled in mid-May.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPACT

This Food Security Policy Innovation Lab is led by a management team at MSU, IFPRI and UP that serves as a liaison between USAID and the FSP Consortium partners. The FSP program as a whole underwent a change in leadership with Duncan Boughton transitioning to Burma to lead the FSP Associate Award and other MSU projects in the country, and Mywish Maredia taking up the role of the Program Director, effective January 1, 2016.

In the first half of FY 16, the FSP management team continued to provide a supporting role to the component teams and the FSP Consortium. Specific tasks accomplished during this time period include:

1. Participating in and facilitating participation of research teams in the Policy Partners meeting in December and in the meetings organized by the regional policy network (ReNAPRI) in November to identify opportunities where greater coordination within FSP and across partners could yield significant short term benefits in terms of policy change and capacity building
2. Organizing a project partner meeting in East Lansing in March that brought together team members cross Components, consortium partners, country teams and USAID. This meeting served as a platform to review progress, gaps and achievements, and brainstorm on strategies to fill these gaps and prepare for the external review planned by USAD in the end of 2016. This event also served as an opportunity for global and country teams to learn about past accomplishments, and ongoing and planned activities, which helped towards better coordination of the planned research activities within the FSP program. This also facilitated communication between different Component teams, Country teams, and Consortium partners. Several action items were identified for follow up and implementation in the remaining months of FY 16 and beyond.
3. Web page redesign and communication plan: The FSP management team has started discussions within AFRE and the College IT team on redesigning the project web page with a new redesigned FSP website launched before the end of this fiscal year. The plan is to use the project website as a key 'communications' tools that will feature spotlight articles, videos, and policy Briefs related to research, capacity building and outreach achievements by FSP team members. In addition, the management team is consulting with various experts to develop a Communications Strategy that outlines the tools and mechanisms the project can use to better communicate and coordinate the ongoing and planned activities of FSP across components, countries, other partners and stakeholders.
4. The management team also continues to play a major role in providing support to the FSP program Core and Associate Awards in terms of:
    a. Managing institutional sub-contracts and consultancy contracts (including reviewing workplans, budgets, invoicing, meeting Institutional Review Board requirements)
        i. Nonresident Alien Professional Services Contracts: six totaling $64, 294.
        ii. Travel Notifications: 63
        iii. Sub-Contracts: 14 for a total of $9,413,034
        iv. Sub-Contract payments made: $4,577,160
    b. Submitting required USAID reports: bi-monthly (2), and financial reports, accruals, pipeline analysis, etc.
        i. SEG Partner Quarterly Financial Analysis Worksheets: 18 were completed
        ii. Federal Financial Reports (SF-425): 14
    c. Submitting published outputs to USAID's DEC system : 16 were submitted
    d. 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 surveys for the qualitative indicators (survey analysis completed in Malawi, survey launched in Nigeria in March, and initiated planning in Myanmar and Senegal). In this reporting period, one Associate Award was funded under the FSP LWA (from Mali mission). Proposals to get funding support through Mission buy-ins were submitted to USAID/Tanzania and Zambia.

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

Description	Dates	Amount	Status (as of April 2016)
Modification Buy-In:			
USAID/Mali	Signed: 9/8/2014	$900,000	Operational
USAID/Tanzania	Signed: 9/8/2014	$500,000	Operational
USAID/West Africa	Signed: 9/8/2014	$450,000	Operational
USAID/Tanzania	TBD	TBD	TBD
USAID/Zambia	TBD	TBD	TBD
Associate Award:			
Burma	10/24/2014-10/23/2019	Anticipated: $7,718,509 Obligated: $3,093,307	Operational
Malawi	11/24/2014-11/24/2017	Anticipated: $3,138,470 Obligated: $2,000,000	Operational
Senegal	1/26/2015-1/25/2018	Anticipated: $6,000,000 Obligated: $1,300,000	Operational
Nigeria	3/1/2015-2/27/2020	Anticipated: $12,499,999 Obligated: $3,500,000	Operational
African Great Lakes Coffee	7/20/2015-7/19/2018	Anticipated: $1,800,000 Obligated: $750,000	Operational
Mali	2/17/2016-2/15/2021	Anticipated: $4,399,932 Obligated: $1,000,000	Operational
Mozambique	TBD	TBD	TBD
Malawi (Phase 2)	TBD	TBD	TBD

APPENDIX B: TRAVEL

1. Under the FSP Core
   - Multiple travelers to DC: March| January| December
   - Multiple travelers to Mozambique: October
   - Boughton: March| October
   - Haggblade: March| November| October
   - Jayne: March| October
   - Kabaghe: December
   - Liverpool-Tasie: April| December
   - Maredia: March|
   - Mather: February
   - Morgan: November
   - Muyanga: February| October
   - Reardon: April |March
   - Tasie: October
   - Tschirley: March| February| October

2. Under the FSP CORE Subagreement No. RC102750 IFPRI

   - Babu: November
   - Benson: March
   - Diao: March
   - Hagos: March
   - Resnick: March
   - Savadogo: November
   - Takeshima: March

3. Under the FSP CORE Subagreement No. RC102750 FSP: University of Pretoria
   - Hendriks: December, November
   - Mkandawire: November

APPENDIX C: MEETINGS

• Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership and Use: Considering the Policy Implications. T. S. Jayne, Ward Anseeuw, Richard Kachule, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, and Nicholas Sitko. Keynote Address, Malawi Land Symposium. Lilongwe, Malawi. April 20, 2016

• Toward Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture in East and Southern Africa: What Have We Learned? T. S. Jayne. GISAIA Policy Symposium, Ministry of Agriculture. Lilongwe, Malawi. 21 April 2016.

• Africa's evolving employment structure: Trends and implications for economic transformation. Felix K. Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. Development Brown Bag Seminar. April 6, 2016.

• Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: The Rise of the Emergent Investor Farmer. T. S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Ndibongo Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Felix K. Yeboah, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule. Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. Washington D. C. March 14–18, 2016.

• Is Small Still Beautiful? The Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Revisited in Kenya. Milu Muyanga & T. S. Jayne. Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty 2016, Washington, DC. March 14-18, 2016.

• The Role of Land Policy in Agricultural Transformation and Inclusive Economic Growth: Implications for Africa. Thomas Jayne, M. Mercedes Stickler, Caleb Stevens, and Sarah Lowery. March 16, 2016.

• Agricultural land dynamics and land policy in rural Tanzania. Milu Muyanga, Isaac Minde, David Nyange, Ntengua Mdoe, Charles Mgeni, Christopher G. Magomba, Judith V. Rejea, Ayala Wineman, T. S. Jayne. 2nd Annual Agricultural Policy Conference. Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. February 25, 2016.

• Land Policy Sharing and Coordination Session, Thom Jayne and Emily Weeks (facilitators), Bureau for Food Security Policy Division Partners Meeting, Arlington, VA, December 14-15, 2015.

• Thom Jayne, learning session on land policy issues in Africa with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Front Office, December 8, 2015, Seattle, Washington.

• Transforming Smallholder Agriculture in the Face of Rising Land Scarcity and Low Productivity. T. S. Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Lulama Traub, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Ferdinand Meyer. Keynote Address, Tegemeo Institute Agricultural Policy Conference, Nairobi. November 10, 2015.

• Emerging Land Issues In Kenyan Agriculture And Their Implications For Food Policy And Institutional Reforms. Milu Muyanga & TS Jayne. Tegemeo National Policy Conference 2015. Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Nairobi, Kenya. November 10, 2015.

• African Economic Conference 2015. Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. November 3-4, 2015:

- Is Small Still Beautiful? Review Of The Inverse Farm Size-Efficiency Relationship In Africa. Milu Muyanga, Chewe Nkonde, Godwin Debrah, T. S. Jayne.
- Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: Causes and Consequences. Milu Muyanga.

• Thom Jayne, panel discussant on a session highlighting role of agricultural policies in affecting youth employment trends in Africa, MasterCard Foundation Young Africa Works Conference, October 29-30, 2015, Cape Town, South Africa.

• 2nd Annual Regional Agricultural Stakeholders' Conference. Maputo. October 28-29, 2015. Sponsored by Regional Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ReNAPRI).

• Reassessing the Concept and Measurement of Market Access: Evidence from Zambian Maize Markets. Antony Chapoto and Thom Jayne. 2nd International Conference on Global Food Security 11-14 October 2015, Ithaca, NY, USA.

• Megatrends and the Future of the Agri-food System in West Africa. Felix K. Yeboah, T. S. Jayne, Lulama N. Traub, Ferdinand Meyer. BMGF's Convening for Dryland Farming Systems in W. Africa. Dakar, Senegal. September 28, 2015.

• Smallholder farmers' access to seeds and fertilizer in sub-Saharan Africa. J. Ricker-Gilbert and T. S. Jayne. European Commission Workshop on Local Level Food and Nutrition Security and The Role of Subsistence/Smallholder Farms. Seville, Spain. September 9-10, 2015.

• Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs in Africa: An assessment of recent evidence. T. S. Jayne, Nicole Mason, William J. Burke, Joshua Ariga. World Bank Workshop on "Options for Improving Agricultural Public Expenditures in Africa. " Washington, DC. September 22-23, 2015.

• ReSAKSS Annual Conference. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. September 2, 2015.

- Megatrends and the Future of African Economies. Lulama Ndibongo Traub, T. S. Jayne, Felix K. Yeboah, and Ferdinand Meyer.

APPENDIX D. FSP WEB SITE

FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy

INNOVATION LAB FOR FOOD SECURITY POLICY

Help Topics: Accessing Documents | Publication Series | Searching

The mission of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy (FSP) is to help USAID-supported countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America to fight hunger, reduce poverty and improve nutritional outcomes through better food policy. The Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy is funded by an award from the U.S. Agency for International Development as part of the U.S. Government's Feed the Future initiative. MSU's Food Security Group will lead implementation, partnering with the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C., and the University of Pretoria in South Africa. Additional Innovation Lab funding could also be made available for more intensive country-level programs throughout the next five years.

Together, the consortium will work with governments, researchers and private sector stakeholders in as many as 19 Feed the Future focus countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to increase agricultural productivity, improve dietary diversity and build greater resilience to challenges, like climate change, that affect livelihoods. The final result sought is higher incomes for farmers, higher quality diets at lower cost for consumers, and greater stability in food markets.

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- Contact Information
- Feed The Future Innovation Labs.
  - Resource Guide.
  - Snapshot: Feed The Future Innovation Labs. September 2014.
  - Feed The Future Innovation Labs Map, September 2014.
- Associate Awards:
  - Africa Great Lakes Region Coffee Support Program
  - Burma
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- Mali
- Senegal
- West Africa

Policy Syntheses Top

- Agricultural Mechanization And South-South Knowledge Exchange: What can Ethiopian and Kenyan policymakers learn from Bangladesh's experience? Addisu Tadege Animaw, Jasper Alfred Mutegi Nkanya, John Mogaka Nyakiba, and Tamiru Habte Woldemariam. Synthesized by Hiroyuki Takeshima. ESSP Research Note 47. February 2016.
- Agricultural Mechanization And South-South Knowledge Exchange: What can Ghanaian and Nigerian policymakers learn from Bangladesh's experience? Patrick O. Aboagye, Abdullahi Garba Abubakar, Abdulai Iddrisu Adama, Akeem Oyeyemi Lawal, and Aliyu Abdullahi Musa. Synthesized by Hiroyuki Takeshima. GSSP Policy Note 06 and NSSP Policy Note 36. February 2016.
- Road Map Towards The Malabo Declaration: Increasing Smallholder Farm Productivity through Improved Farm Management Practices. ReNAPRI Policy Brief No. 1.
- Anticipating Africa's Policy Challenges In The Decade Ahead: Africa's Changing Farm Structure and Employment Challenge. ReNAPRI Policy Brief No. 2.
- Road Map towards the Malabo Declaration: A Case for Open Borders. ReNAPRI Policy Brief No.3.
- Africa's Changing Farm Structure and Employment Challenge. T.S. Jayne, A. Chapoto, N. Sitko, M. Muyanga, C. Nkonde and J. Chamberlin. Number 91. April 2014.

Policy Presentations Top

- Cities and the Future of Agriculture & Food Security. Roundtable Recap. April 25, 2016.
- Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership and Use: Considering the Policy Implications. T.S. Jayne, Ward Anseeuw, Richard Kachule, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, and Nicholas Sitko. Keynote Address, Malawi Land Symposium. Lilongwe, Malawi. April 20, 2016
- Toward Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture in East and Southern Africa: What Have We Learned? T.S. Jayne. GISAIA Policy Symposium, Ministry of Agriculture. Lilongwe, Malawi. 21 April 2016.
- Agrifood Youth Employment and Engagement Study (AGYEES). Key Findings and Recommendations. Youth Livelihoods Program. Agrifood Youth Opportunity Labs Co-Design Meeting. April 18-19, 2016.
- Africa's evolving employment structure: Trends and implications for economic transformation. Felix K. Yeboah and Thomas S. Jayne. Development Brown Bag Seminar. April 6, 2016.
- Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: The Rise of the Emergent Investor Farmer. T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Ndibongo Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Felix K. Yeboah, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule. Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. Washington D.C. March 14–18, 2016.
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- The Role of Land Policy in Agricultural Transformation and Inclusive Economic Growth: Implications for Africa. Thomas Jayne, M.Mercedes Stickler, Caleb Stevens, and Sarah Lowery. March 16, 2016.
- Agrifood System Transformation in East and Southern Africa: Implications for Tanzania. David Tschirley, Jason Snyder, Claire Ijumba, Thomas Reardon. 2nd Agricultural Policy Conference in Tanzania. Dar es Salaam. Feb 24, 2016.
- Comments to the Committee on World Food Security: Urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition. David Tschirley. FAO, Rome 22 February 2016.
- Agricultural land dynamics and land policy in rural Tanzania. Milu Muyanga, Isaac Minde, David Nyange, Ntengua Mdoe, Charles Mgeni, Christopher G. Magomba, Judith V. Rejea, Ayala Wineman, T.S. Jayne. 2nd Annual Agricultural Policy Conference. Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. February 25, 2016.
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- Thom Jayne, panel discussant on a session highlighting role of agricultural policies in affecting youth employment trends in Africa, MasterCard Foundation Young Africa Works Conference, October 29-30, 2015, Cape Town, South Africa.
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- Transformação Agraria em Moçambique: Oportunidades, Desafios, e Prioridades. David Tschirley. Maputo. Outubro de 2015.
- Structure et performance de la filière engrais au Mali. Véronique Thériault, Alpha Kergna, Abdramane Traoré, Bino Témé and Melinda Smale. Bamako, Mali. 22 October 2015.
- Système semencier en transition: tendances, défis et opportunités. Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, Melinda Smale, Lamissa Diakité and Bino Témé. Bamako, Mali. 22 October 2015.
- Transforming African Agriculture: Successes, Challenges and Opportunities. Steven Haggblade. African Development Bank conference "Feeding Africa: An Action Plan for African Agricultural Transformation." Dakar. October 21, 2015.
- Reassessing the Concept and Measurement of Market Access: Evidence from Zambian Maize Markets. Antony Chapoto and Thom Jayne. 2nd International Conference on Global Food Security 11-14 October 2015, Ithaca, NY, USA.
- Towards A Sustainable Soil Fertility Strategy in Ghana. Report submitted to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Government of Ghana. September 2015.
- Megatrends and the Future of the Agri_food System in West Africa. Felix K. Yeboah, T.S. Jayne, Lulama N. Traub, Ferdinand Meyer. BMGF's Convening for Dryland Farming Systems in W. Africa. Dakar, Senegal. September 28, 2015.
- Smallholder farmers' access to seeds and fertilizer in sub-Saharan Africa. J. Ricker-Gilbert and T. S. Jayne. European Commission Workshop on Local Level Food and Nutrition Security and The Role of Subsistence/Smallholder Farms. Seville, Spain. September 9-10, 2015.
- Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs in Africa: An assessment of recent evidence. T.S. Jayne, Nicole Mason, William J. Burke, Joshua Ariga. World Bank Workshop on "Options for Improving Agricultural Public Expenditures in Africa." Washington, DC. September 22-23, 2015.
- ReSAKSS Annual Conference. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. September 2, 2015.
  - Megatrends and the Future of African Economies. Lulama Ndibongo Traub, T.S. Jayne, Felix K. Yeboah, and Ferdinand Meyer.
  - Agribusiness in Africa: Prospects and challenges for contributing to industrialization and economic transformation. David Tschirley, Thomas Reardon, Jason Snyder, Claire Ijumba.
- Medium & Large Scale Farming in Tanzania: Highlights from Agric. Sample Census Survey 2007/08. Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne. Land Access Study Inception Stakeholders' Meeting. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. August 24, 2015.
- Triennial International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Milan, Italy. August 8-14, 2015.
  - Plenary Session: Changing Global Farm Structure and Agricultural Land Use
    - Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: The Rise of the Emergent Investor Farmer. T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Felix K. Yeboah, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule. Presentation.
    - The Evolution of Global Farming Land: Facts and Interpretations. Derek D. Headey.
    - Institutional Innovation and Policy Support to Facilitate Small-Scale Farming Transformation in China. Jikun Huang and Jiping Ding.
    - The Evolving Role Of Large And Middle Size Farms in Brazilian Agriculture. Joaquim Bento de Souza, Ferreira Filho, and Carlos Eduardo de Freitas Vian.
  - Plot History, Soil Characteristics and Maize Response to Fertilizer in Kenya. Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne.
  - Emerging Agricultural Land Issues among Smallholder Farmers in Kenya. Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne.
  - Enduring Effects of Fertilizer Subsidies on Commercial Fertilizer Demand and Maize Production? Panel Data Evidence from Malawi. J. Ricker-Gilbert and T.S. Jayne.
  - Megatrends and the Future of African Food Systems. Lulama N. Traub, Felix K. Yeboah, Ferdinand Meyer, and T. S. Jayne.
  - Political Economy Challenges of Input Subsidy Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa. T.S. Jayne. Organized Symposium on Strengthening Agricultural Governance in an Interconnected World.
  - Farmland Ownership and Rental Markets in Africa.T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, Milu Muyanga, Felix Yeboah, Ferdi Meyer, Ward Anseeuw.
  - Does Government Operations in Staple Food Markets Reduce or Exacerbate Food Price Volatility? Evidence from East and Southern Africa. A. Chapoto and T. S. Jayne. Symposia on Trade shocks, Price

Transmission and poverty linkages in African Countries.

- Agricultural & Applied Economics Association and Western Agricultural Economics Association Joint Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA, July 26-28, 2015.
  - The effects of Kenya's 'smarter' input subsidy program on smallholder behavior and economic well-being: Do different quasi-experimental approaches lead to the same conclusions? Nicole M. Mason, Ayala Wineman, Lilian Kirimi, David Mather.
  - Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: Causes and Consequences. T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule.
  - How Does Gender Affect Sustainable Intensification of Cereal Production in the West African Sahel? Veronique Theriault, Melinda Smale, Hamza Haider.
  - Do crop income shocks widen disparities in smallholder agricultural investments? Panel survey evidence from Zambia. Yoko Kusunose, Solomon Tembo, Nicole M. Mason, Melinda Smale.
  - Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: Causes and Consequences T.S. Jayne, J. Chamberlin, L. Traub, N. Sitko, M. Muyanga, K. Yeboah, C. Nkonde, W. Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and R. Kachule.

See more Policy Presentations

Reports Top

- Analyzing Trends in Herbicide Use in Sub-Saharan Africa. Philip Grabowski and Thom Jayne. IDWP 141. April 2016.
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