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ABBREVIATIONS

AERC	Applied Economic Research Centre
AIP	Agricultural Innovation Project
APAARI	Asia Pacific Association of Agriculture Research Institute
ASTI	Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators
AVR	Annual Rental Value
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
BNU	Beaconhouse National University
BPRSSP	Bangladesh Policy Research and Strategy Support Program
Bt	<i>Basilus thuringiensus</i>
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERA	Center for Environmental Risk Assessment
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CGP	Competitive Grants Program
COMSATS	Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South
CWG	Communications Working Group
DISCO	Distribution company
DSP	Domestic Study Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FEG	Framework for Economic Growth
FY	Fiscal Year
FUU	Federal Urdu University
GENCO	Generation company
GIS	Geographic information system
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IBMR	Indus Basin Model revised
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
IDS	Innovative Development Strategies
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ITPE	Independent Third Party Evaluation
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences
MAP	Medicinal and Aromatic Plant
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
NBC	National Bio-safety Centre
NIGAB	National institute of Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PARB	Punjab Agricultural Research Board
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PC	Planning Commission
PIDA	Punjab Irrigation Development Authority
PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSSP	Pakistan Strategy Support Program
RAC	Research Advisory Committee
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems
RHPS	Rural Household Panel Survey
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute

TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
UAF	University of Agriculture - Faisalabad
UIPT	Urban Immovable Property Tax
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WLE	Water Land and Ecosystems

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Responding to a request from the Government of Pakistan, the Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP) was launched in July 2011. This program is a flexible country-led and country-wide policy analysis and capacity strengthening program, which provides analytical support on a range of economic policies affecting agricultural growth and food security in the country. The core purpose of the program is to contribute to pro-poor economic growth and enhanced food security through strengthened national capacity for designing and implementing evidence-based policy reforms. This requires improving research-based policy analysis; building capacity, leadership and networks among researchers and policy analysts within and outside the government; and disseminating research results among diverse stakeholders.

Until the third quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, PSSP's objectives were highly consistent with those of the *Framework for Economic Growth* (FEG), which was promulgated by the Planning Commission under the previous Government of Pakistan (GOP). Since the national elections in May 2013, a new GOP has taken office with a new economic growth strategy in the works, but the Planning Commission still remains the key counterpart for PSSP. PSSP held several meetings with the Planning Commission in the fourth quarter to work towards realigning its activities for its final two years so that they support the new GOP's strategic priorities.

PSSP's four primary research priorities are as follows:

1. Agricultural production and productivity
2. Water management and irrigation
3. Macroeconomics, markets and trade
4. Poverty reduction (Income dynamics) and job creation (social safety nets)

In addition to generating policy-relevant research, PSSP aims to improve policy analysis and advocacy, and build the capacity of researchers in selected Government of Pakistan and non-government institutions through PSSP's capacity strengthening, feedback and outreach, and policy advisory programs. Having increased the capacity to conduct research, analyze information and formulate evidence-based policy recommendations, PSSP is linking these Pakistani researchers and institutions through targeted efforts to develop knowledge-sharing networks. Work is currently progressing in regard to training activities with the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), the Planning Commission and civil society organizations. (See the Outcome 3 (IR 3) discussion in Section 4 under subsection "Expected Results as reflected in the Performance Management Plan").

SUCCESS STORIES

Some of the key accomplishments of PSSP that will lead towards significant policy reform include:

(i) To understand the issues related to the measurement of poverty, PSSP has completed a number of surveys; the Rural Household Panel Survey (RHPS) Rounds 1 and 2 at the household and community levels, and Round 1.5, which is focused on agricultural production. These in depth panel surveys permit PSSP to analyze static as well as dynamic aspects that affect rural household welfare. PSSP's initial results led to the constituting of a "Technical Group on Poverty," which analyzes the current poverty situation in the country, discusses issues around the data and estimation process, and advises the Government with regard to future courses of action in respect to poverty estimation. PSSP held meetings with officials at the Planning Commission, Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) and Ministry of Finance. The World Bank has also shown an interest in this topic. A major review of social

safety nets is also underway, evaluating the entire system in Pakistan, including issues of targeting, coverage and sustainability.

(ii) PSSP conducted Independent Third Party Evaluation (ITPE) of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) which has contributed to the development of their “Five Year Business Plan” and a key roadmap on how to manage the changes after devolution of government responsibilities from federal to provincial levels. The Business Plan comprises three components: A reforms Action Plan prepared to strengthen key institutional and research processes; actions to be undertaken by PARC to improve the enabling environment for the national research system; and an indicative plan for the National research system as a whole. It also identified the actors, timeframe and financial outlay required. This Plan was launched at the meetings of the Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) during October 22nd to October 24th 2013. Furthermore, PSSP is supporting these transitions with weeklong training activities in technical writing and other topics.

OTHER PSSP RESEARCH AND DEVELOPING COLLABORATIONS

(i) Macroeconomics, Markets and Trade: To date, PSSP has developed and reported on a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for 2007-08 and has recently started work on an updated version. When combined with Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modeling, the 2007-08 SAM has been used to produce studies on Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan, Domestic Terms of Trade of Agriculture and the Agricultural Income Tax, Impacts of Real Exchange Rate Misalignment in Pakistan and Financing Energy Subsidies. PSSP also started initial work on Pakistan-India trade in this reporting period. PSSP plans to develop joint working groups with partners from the government and universities and has scheduled CGE training and partnership development with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, along with selected university and civil society actors.

(ii) Agricultural Production: PSSP activities to date include a three-stage survey on Bt cotton, with two stages administered to 725 farmers, and a third to be done in January 2014; the external evaluation of PARC’s role in agricultural research; and assistance to PARC in the compilation of public expenditures in agricultural research. As part of the Bt cotton survey, samples of leaves and bolls of cotton were also collected for laboratory testing to determine the level of the Bt toxin, in collaboration with the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad (UAF), the National Institute of Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology (NIGAB), and the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC). PSSP, through the Center for Environmental Risk Assessment (CERA) also monitored the work of 11 competitive biosafety research grants and met the National Biosafety Centre.

(iii) Water Management and Irrigation: The water resources of the Indus Basin are crucial to agricultural productivity, hydropower generation and flood management. PSSP uses a combination of survey work, controlled experiments and modeling exercises in its research in this area. The surveys include the Pakistan RHPS Round 1.5 and the Satpara Development Project Household Survey. With regard to models, PSSP extended the hydrology and crop production representations for the IFPRI CGE model and the Water and Power Development Authority’s (WAPDA) Indus Basin Model Revised (IBMR), and conducted economic analyses of Diamer Bhasha Dam, the water-food-energy nexus, and climate change. PSSP also organized and had published a Special Issue of *Water International* (Vol. 38, Issue 5 of 2013) on *Pakistan Water Issues*.

Going forward, PSSP is working on identifying the value of information in improving the performance of the irrigation system. In one effort, a current contract with International Water Management Institute (IWMI) includes implementation of choice experiments and experimental games, the use of these data in developing an agent-based model and a pilot

study of flow measurement at watercourse outlets within the Hakra Command. Also, PSSP is participating in the Vision 2025 water stakeholder group, and is hoping to get the Action Area 5 from the Friends of Democratic Pakistan's Water Sector Task force on Knowledge Management into that framework.

(iv) Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets: PSSP administered RHPS Round 1 and 2 in 19 districts in Pakistan with a sample of over 2,000 households and has prepared reports on the methodology of the surveys, community and household characteristics, and the aspirations modules. PSSP did an analysis of the aspirations data and concluded that particular groups – especially women, uneducated males and females, and agricultural wage laborers – have especially low aspirations. PSSP suggested that policies, such as efficiently targeting the social protection programs like Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), among others, could be beneficial. PSSP plans to collaborate with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), Behbud and the National Rural Support Program (NRSP) to advocate such policies. PSSP continued to work with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics on issues related to measurement of poverty in the reporting period.

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

PSSP has engaged in the following main activities related to capacity strengthening.

PSSP's Competitive Grants Program (CGP)

The Planning Commission and IFPRI jointly designed the CGP, which is managed by a 14-member Research Advisory Committee (RAC). The RAC launched the first round of the CGP in January 2012 with a call for proposals, and took the same action for a second round in October 2012. Over these two rounds, RAC members have reviewed over 400 applications, sending each applicant a review score and selecting 105 proposals for further evaluation. From these short-lists, the RAC invited 62 applicants to make oral presentations on their proposals, ultimately deciding to fund 37 projects involving 59 investigators and co-investigators. Results from two of the studies are highlighted in the main text below.

Other Capacity Strengthening Activities

Domestic Studies Program: PSSP created a Domestic Studies Program (DSP) with several Pakistani researchers, universities, institutions and research organizations, which is designed to create an effective network of knowledge sharing. There have been two formed so far: "The State of Agricultural Input and Output Markets in Pakistan," and "Cluster-based Industrialization and its Effect on Productivity of Manufacturing Firms in Pakistan."

Pakistan Agriculture Council: PSSP assisted and fully backed the creation of this new organization by providing technical support and lobbying for PAC with government counterparts and other relevant stakeholders. This included helping PAC organize an inaugural seminar at Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) which was attended by policymakers, businessmen from the agriculture sector, and private agriculturalists.

Training Courses: Steve Davies, Chief of Party of PSSP, conducted a week long course for scientists and researchers on effective methods of writing research proposals, which was jointly organized and presented by PSSP and PARC from September 16 – 20.

Study Groups: PSSP has a number of working study groups which include a CGE working group with researchers from PARC, the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, the Planning Commission and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI); and a group formed with CGP awardees interested in entrepreneurship.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REVIEW

PSSP is using FY 2013 as the base year to track progress on the 15 indicators stated in the results framework designed in the Performance Management Plan. A snapshot of PSSP's performance can be seen in the table on the following page.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

PSSP's National Advisory Committee (NAC) met twice in FY 2013 to provide feedback on the suggested program for the future research agenda. These meetings were held in February and April 2013. A new administration took charge of the GOP in May 2013 and PSSP began to reevaluate its research agenda to start aligning it with the new GOP's economic and growth strategy.

Shortlisting for additional PSSP research staff took place in the third quarter and five researchers were hired in the fourth quarter, so that now we have thirteen research assistants and analysts. PSSP now has a research corner set up in the office with access to the IFPRI digital library database.

Further solicitations for two junior level administration employees were completed during Quarter 4, and ten for each position were shortlisted from over three hundred applications. These positions will be filled in the first quarter of FY 2014. Additionally, a Deputy Chief of Party will be hired in the first or second quarters of FY 2014.

Table 1: Performance Monitoring Plan results: Actual versus Target for FY 2013

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Unit	FY 2012-13	
			Target	Actual
1	Number of policies, regulations, and procedures reviewed	Number of Policies	5	5
2	Aggregate index of production, access to, and use of research produced	Index	1	1
3	Index of published studies or conference presentations	Index	1	1
4	Number of PSSP-funded awards to institutions/individuals for research.	Number of Awards/Contracts	30	31
5	Index of applied economic research usage by policymakers	Index	1	1
6	Number of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) signed with research networks	Number of MOUs/ Research Networks	4	5
7	Attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP sponsored events	Number of Persons	25	66
8	Number of outreach publications and policy notes	Number of Publications	7	15
9	Number of datasets from PSSP funded research	Number of Datasets	3	0
10	Index capturing extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from stakeholders	Index	1	1
11	Number of meetings with Civil Society Organizations	Number of Meetings	10	18
12	Number of results reported and published	Number of Publications and Presentations	10	13
13	Number of media mentions of IFPRI PSSP	Number of Media Mentions	40	41
14	Skill development Training	Number of Trainees	223	252
15	Training on policy related topics	Number of Trainees	65	68

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable agricultural growth and economic development in Pakistan are severely constrained by a lack of policies that promote pro-poor agricultural growth, encourage private sector investment and enhance food security. Furthermore, government interference in agricultural markets raises transaction costs and discourages private investment. It is imperative to redefine the ways that national and provincial government institutions operate, since many public sector services have been “devolved” from federal to provincial institutions (under the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of April 2010), in order to promote economic growth at this critical juncture.

Strengthening agriculturally-related government institutions, including those at the provincial level, will increase the capacity of the GOP to provide sound leadership and decisions, improved dialogue with stakeholders, and direction during this important transition.

In order to determine those policies and investments best suited to achieving agricultural growth and poverty reduction, research and knowledge sharing are essential to close existing knowledge gaps. To institutionalize and sustain the process of policy analysis and implementation, the capacity of national researchers and research organizations must be strengthened.

PSSP Purpose, Goals and Objectives

The purpose of PSSP is to contribute to pro-poor economic growth and food security through strengthened national capacity to design and implement evidence-based policy reforms. The overall goal is to enhance agricultural growth and economic development through strengthened Pakistani capacity for analyzing, advocating for, and implementing evidence-based policy reforms. Improved policy decisions, based on better analysis and information, will create a more favorable and predictable investment climate for private enterprises, and will accelerate agricultural growth and economic development in Pakistan. PSSP objectives are to improve policy analysis and advocacy, build the capacity of selected GOP and non-government entities, institutions and individuals through knowledge sharing networks, and to increase their capacity for conducting research, analyzing information and developing sound policies.

IFPRI’s PSSP is a four-year, country-led, countrywide program covering a range of economic policies affecting economic growth and food security. From its inception in July 2011 until the formation of a new GOP in June 2013, PSSP’s objectives were consistent with the FEG, particularly in the areas of quality governance, vibrant markets, and enhancement of key sources of growth through governance and institutional innovations and reform.

PSSP is guided by a National Advisory Committee (NAC), chaired by the Planning Commission of Pakistan, with representation from USAID and regional and provincial stakeholders. PSSP reviews its policy advisory activities with the NAC to inform and assist in the implementation of the GOP’s current strategic directions and related policy reforms.

Strategic Fit with Government of Pakistan Objectives

The GOP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, adopted in 2003 and reaffirmed in 2008, prioritizes the development of the agricultural sector as a way to alleviate poverty, increase incomes and create a vibrant rural economy. It emphasizes agriculture as the key source of job creation in predominantly rural districts and recognizes its potential as a catalyst for growth in the economy as a whole.

Since the national elections in May, a new GOP has taken office, but the Planning Commission remains the key counterpart for PSSP. The Planning Commission has already returned to a conventional five-year planning, and, in place of the FEG, is designing a longer term plan, entitled the “Vision 2025”, which

will be circulated in draft form by the end of December 2013. We anticipate that there will be a new growth strategy, and PSSP will work to design its activities during the final two years of the project to support selected dimensions in their approach. However, we expect that the Planning Commission will continue to support a growth strategy based on a broad strategy that is focused on regulatory changes needed to encourage economic growth, rather than on specific development projects and special incentives provided to particular industries. This direction should be clearer by the end of the fourth quarter.

Strategic Fit with USAID Objectives

USAID's Economic Growth Strategy, which incorporates agriculture, was approved by the Pakistan Mission and by Washington in February 2011. PSSP is the first of two components of USAID's Pakistan Policy, Science and Innovation Program for Agriculture. The other component is Promoting Science and Innovation in Agriculture in Pakistan, which has evolved into Agricultural Innovation Project (AIP), and is now getting underway.

2. ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.1 Success Stories

PSSP is engaged in a number of activities which work towards fulfilling the objectives laid out in the Results Framework (described in detail in Section 4). We list below two such key activities that have caught the attention of policymakers and have led to some steps towards significant policy reform.

(i) Poverty and Social Safety Nets

Poverty reduction in Pakistan has been slow. Increasing the rate at which both the prevalence and number of poor declines depends, above all else, on more rapid economic growth in agriculture and other sectors. But while rapid growth is necessary for poverty reduction, it is not sufficient. The dynamics of how growth relates to poverty reduction is complex and requires a much deeper understanding of the nature of growth processes and an in-depth knowledge of household resources, attitudes and behavior. Official money-metric estimates of poverty show a consistent decline, but it is not supported by other direct measures – for example, recent numbers show that the stunting of children has not declined since 1985. These facts suggest that problems with the official measurement of poverty exist, and more difficult and perhaps persistent factors related to the household allocation of food, the role of women, and/or the availability of potable water and improved sanitation may be at work– all of which are crucial for determining household welfare.

To understand these issues, PSSP completed several surveys and related analyses, including an examination of household attributes, aspirations and attitudes. The Rural Household Panel Survey (RHPS) Rounds 1 and 2 of individuals, schools and communities in rural areas, and the RPHS Round 1.5, which focused on agricultural production, enable a much more detailed and scientific examination of the rural economy. These in-depth panel surveys permit PSSP to analyze static as well as dynamic aspects, along with the structure and growth pathways and how these affect rural household welfare.

PSSP achievements are helping set the stage for sustained work around these issues. For example, IFPRI's initial results led to the constituting of "a Technical Group on Poverty with a view to analyze the current poverty situation in the country, discuss issues around the data and estimation process and to advise the Government with regard to future course of action in respect of poverty estimation"¹ by the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. This seventeen member technical group, chaired by the Deputy Chairman, includes the Chairperson of the Pakistan Income Support Program, the Director General of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, senior officials of the Planning Commission and ten of the leading academics/researchers in the country who work on poverty issues, including Dr. Sohail Malik of PSSP/IDS. Initial work by PSSP on issues with the data, methodology and coverage of the Consumer Price Index and its implications for welfare contributed to the restructuring of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

The demand to re-structure the FBS is a long standing issue, dating back several regimes – however, the previous Government, with Finance Minister Hafeez Sheikh, Deputy Chairman Nadeem Ul Haque and Finance Secretary Wajid Rana embarked on the re-structuring process. Significant to this outcome was a

¹ No. F. 1(44)-PA/PC-2012 Government of Pakistan Planning Commission Planning and Development Division (Poverty Alleviation Section) Islamabad the September 3rd, 2012

workshop held in the Planning Commission under the auspices of PSSP, chaired by the Deputy Chairman, where a select group of academics convinced the GoP that the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data are inadequate. After this workshop, PSSP held several, one on one, meetings with Wajid Rana (while he was Foreign Secretary) the key official involved, which aided in bringing the process to closure.

PSSP is continuing to work with this group in the Planning Commission under the auspices of the Poverty Section. In the first meeting of the Group under the chairmanship of the new Minister for Planning and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission², the PSSP paper “What is wrong with the Official Estimates of Poverty and why? Illustrations from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2010” formed the basis of the discussion. As a follow up, in a letter dated October 3, 2013 the Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Policy Reform, requested an analysis of the various FBS HIES data sets since the year 2001 to present trends in Poverty using a consistent methodology. These estimates have been prepared and will form the basis of further interactions with the Planning Commission in the next year.

Also, meetings were held with the Chief Statistician of the revamped Statistics Bureau and officials of the Ministry of Finance, and the World Bank has shown great interest in this work. In fact, without attribution, the World Bank has now prepared a working paper on Poverty Estimation that takes on all the recommendations made in the PSSP paper. Also, they are striving to hold a workshop in parallel to the Government’s working group to formalize their own position.

The carefully collected household level rural panel data provided the basis for several studies with direct implications for strategies to reduce poverty. For example, using our results, a major review of social safety nets is underway, evaluating the entire system in Pakistan, including issues of targeting, coverage and sustainability. The program is also completing detailed analysis of the determinants of poverty and its regional variation using the carefully collected Rural Households Panel data set. These analyses will provide evidence for direct policy interventions for poverty alleviation. These results are expected to be presented at the PSSP Annual Conference as well and to be discussed as they are in progress with the Poverty Eradication Section of the Planning Commission. PSSP is/was the only credible independent voice that was/is constantly clamoring for an improved statistical database.

(ii) Development of PARC’s “Five Year Business Plan”

PARC was established in 1981 to aid, promote and coordinate agricultural research in the country; to generate, acquire and disseminate agricultural information; create research establishments to fill in the provincial gaps; and train high level scientific manpower. With headquarters in Islamabad, PARC has four Research Centers, thirty four Research Institutes and ten research stations throughout Pakistan. It employs nearly 2,400 staff, including over 550 scientists, and is thus clearly the main agricultural research entity in the country.

PSSP coordinated and funded a report on the external evaluation of PARC that was completed in March 2013, the Independent Third Party Evaluation (ITPE). As part of this report, PSSP undertook a comprehensive strategic review of PARC to provide recommendations for reorganizing and increasing the institution’s effectiveness in the context of the devolution of many research functions to the

² Chaired by the Minister for Planning and Deputy Chairman Planning Commission on Friday September 6, 2013

provinces. PARC had initially conducted an internal evaluation where it identified its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and then PSSP organized a team of four international experts to conduct the ITPE. As a result of the recommendations made in this evaluation, PARC has designed a “Five Year Business Plan” to guide its work and activities in the very challenging years ahead.

The Business Plan comprises three components: A reforms Action Plan prepared to strengthen key institutional and research processes; actions to be undertaken by PARC to improve the enabling environment for the national research system; and an indicative plan for the national research system as a whole. It also identified the actors, timeframe and financial outlay required. As they noted in the Plan Executive summary:

“This Five Year Business Plan for PARC sets out a clearly defined set of actions, with costs and timelines, to reform PARC *along the lines suggested by the ITPE*, and to improve the enabling environment for the National Research System. The changes in structure and process are expected to require an estimated Rs.1.0 billion (US\$10 million) over the next 2-3 years. An additional Rs. 3.0 billion (US\$30 million) will be needed by PARC over the next five years to improve the enabling environment for the national research system. This will include finances for enhancing the involvement of other stakeholders; fostering international linkages; coordinating and guiding the research efforts across the country; promoting the utilization, dissemination and commercialization of research findings through the provincial extension system, private sector, NGOs and the electronic media; and training of high level staff in technical and managerial skills.

Reforming PARC and improving the enabling environment will not, by themselves, be enough. There is a clear and urgent need to substantially increase the amount of resources allocated to agricultural research and bring it into line with other countries in the region. The Business Plan therefore also includes a program for upstream and strategic research with an estimated incremental cost of about Rs.20.0 billion (US\$200 million) over five years. These research activities will be shared between PARC and its institutes (about 20%), the provincial research systems (50%), the universities (10%), NGOs/CSOs and farmers’ organizations (15%) and the private sector (5%). The bulk of these funds would be disbursed through a competitive grant processes but some funding will also be used to strengthen research institutions at federal and provincial level as well as universities. It is further proposed that wherever possible research should involve partnerships between federal and provincial institutes, private sector and farmers and with a focus on topics that impact small and poor farmers, women and those living in marginal areas and fragile ecosystems.”³

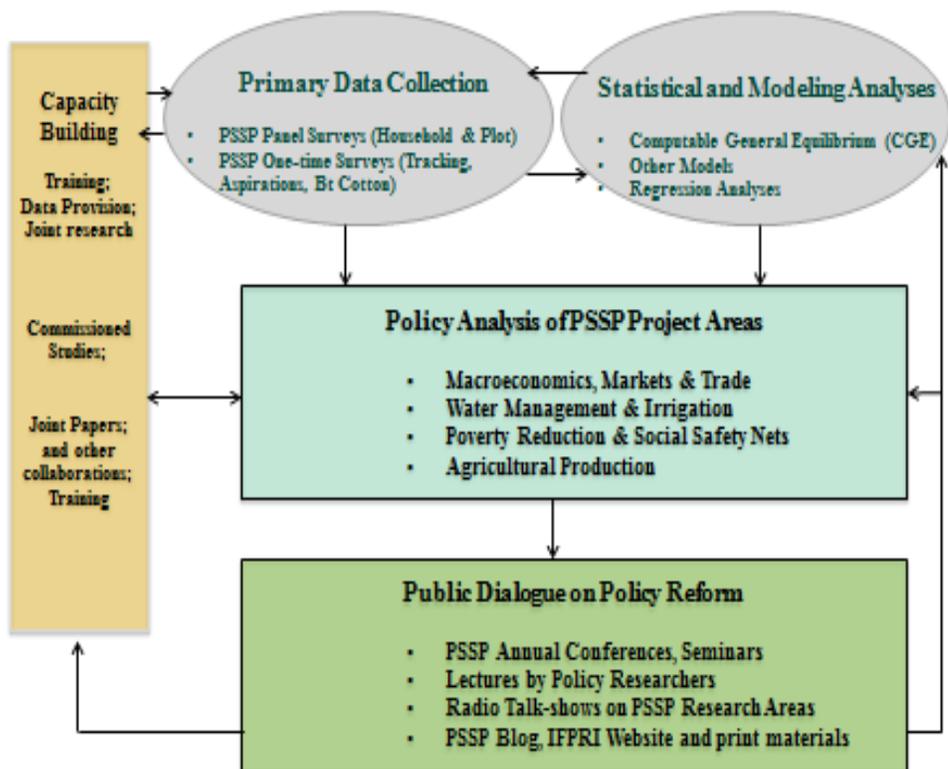
This Plan was launched at the meetings of the Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) during October 22nd to October 24th 2013. It is obviously too early for there to have been enduring outcomes, but the effort put into the ITPE clearly played a central role in spurring an important institution to take an aggressive stance towards its future. PSSP will be engaged in training and collaborations over the next few years in support of this transition.

2.2 Other Major PSSP Results and Developing Collaborations

³ Page 1, Five Years PARC Business Plan (2013-2018): Research for Prosperity

In 2011, PSSP formulated the agenda for its first two years under the instruction of the NAC at that time, and a major part of that work involved setting up systems for providing continued support to the GoP. PSSP has reached a stage where much of the initial work, and evidence required for policy analyses has been completed or is currently being implemented. This annual report is at good time to take stock of the activities and trajectories of the project. This is done in the following sections.

Figure 2: The Structure of PSSP Activities



The schematic above outlines the types of work that PSSP conducts. We use two main forms of evidence, namely (1) surveys and regression analyses, and (2) a variety of simulation approaches, mainly CGE models. A variant of the surveys is to undertake randomized control trials and other experimental approaches to elicit behavioral responses to economic situations. These are required for evidence based policy reform to go forward, and much of the first two years have devoted to this data collections and initial model building exercises. The collected evidence is directed at four target areas for policy reform: Poverty and Social Safety Nets; Macroeconomics markets and Trade; Water Management and Irrigation; and Agricultural Production. We illustrate the highlights of activities in each area below.

Along the left-hand side of the Figure, we show that several different kinds of capacity building go along with our research, in keeping with the results framework that identifies capacity building as an important part of the project. These include a variety of training programs that are provided to university, government and civil society participants, and additionally, joint research papers written with

international and local researchers, and provision of databases that can be used by local researchers. The details of our work in these dimensions are given in the section that follows showing the results and trajectories on our four areas of effort.

(i) Macroeconomics, Markets and Trade:

Many existing studies look at energy, the exchange rate and budget deficits. As opposed to the bulk of these studies, which rely on statistical trends and make inferences about aggregate behavior, PSSP's models simulate changes to the economy in ways that identify the full range of economic impacts: sectoral gross domestic product; employment; factor allocation; income distribution; and so on; and all can be reviewed in a dynamic context. Climate change and other environmental implications can be added as well. Clearly, to be successful in policy reform, the full range of consequences, such as those that can be seen in these approaches, needs to be understood. For the macroeconomic work, this area mostly focuses on model building and analysis. Specifically, to date PSSP has developed and reported on a SAM for 2007-08, which allows extensive analysis of pressing macroeconomic policy and trade issues facing Pakistan. When combined with CGE modeling, this new SAM has been used to produce studies of Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan, Domestic Terms of Trade of Agriculture and the Agricultural Income Tax, Impacts of Real Exchange Rate Misalignment in Pakistan, and Financing Energy Subsidies.

Some initial work on Pakistan-India trade began in the fourth quarter. Initially, researchers looked at purchasing power parity by comparing the cities of Lahore, Pakistan with Delhi, India, using monthly prices for seed cotton, wheat, wheat flour, sugar, sugar cane, and rice (Basmati and IRRI).

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP started updating the 2007-08 SAM in order to re-specify the representation of the economy's structure to better evaluate the consequences of Pakistan India trade growth, the effects of federal subsidies distributed to the provinces, and the economic effects of changes in the energy industry.

The new SAM initiative began with a request from the Punjab government in May 2013, which was interested in the distributional and general economic effects in the province from increased trade with India. Additionally, the previous NAC had suggested work on the distribution of federal subsidies to the provinces and their economic consequences. Together, these requests, along with the completion of a new Agricultural Census, made it worthwhile to develop a new SAM and use it to investigate issues using CGE models based on that new SAM. It appears likely that PSSP can develop joint working groups with partners from government and universities. For example, the Planning Commission is interested in training on SAM and CGE topics, and selected personnel from other agencies will be included. Thus there may be opportunities for this analytical framework to be used centrally in the analytical functions in many parts of government. The PAC is also trying to assist PSSP in becoming engaged with the Sindh Government in much the same way that the Punjab government has done.

(ii) Agricultural Production:

PSSP has many studies in progress on policies for most major inputs, namely water, land, fertilizer, seed, and labor, along with the impacts of those policies. GoP officials have already reviewed some of these studies. Activities to date in this sphere include a household survey of 725 cotton farmers in Punjab and Sindh to explore the performance and impact of Bt cotton; an external evaluation of PARC's role in agricultural research as described under Success Stories; and assistance to PARC in the compilation and analysis of national data on agricultural spending and human resource allocations, which were entered into a worldwide database to show Pakistan's relative position in various areas of expenditure.

Box 1: Findings from the first round of Bt cotton survey: household perceptions versus scientific evidence

Results of the first round of the Pakistan Cotton Survey showed that the adoption of Bt cotton increased at a rapid rate after 2010, the first year of commercialization of approved Bt varieties, such that the adoption rate reached 85 percent in 2013. For example, the data reveal that, among top ten most popular varieties, nine are Bt varieties. However, when farmers were asked whether they believed a variety they cultivated was, in fact, Bt or not, much variation in their perceptions arose. For the most popular variety (MNH-886), which is in fact a Bt variety, about 5 percent of farmers thought it was not. Also, this survey observed large variations in the perception that farmers have about the quality of various cotton varieties, and most farmers in Sindh do not know the name of the variety that they are growing. A majority of farmers obtain information from informal sources, such as friends, relatives, and large landlords in the village, or from the private sector, such as input dealers, village shop keepers or private company agents. The public sector, like extension officers, only provides a small share of the primary information for the sample farmers.

The Bt cotton survey, which is a core source of evidence for this part of the program, collects information on socio-economic indicators (demographics, income, household expenditure, assets, etc.), varieties grown, sources of market information, sources of seed, farming practices, use of inputs and cost, and cotton harvest and sales. In addition, samples of leaves and bolls of cotton are also being collected for laboratory testing to determine the level of the Bt toxin, in collaboration with UAF, the National Institute for Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology (NIGAB), and the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC).

Biosafety Program. PSSP worked on building the biosafety regulatory capacity through training and networking, by undertaking the Bt cotton seed analysis, and by encouraging additional research on biotechnology and biosafety issues through a small competitive grants program. The whole area of biosafety is new to Pakistan, as the National Biosafety Framework of Pakistan was just established in 2005 with the adoption of the Pakistan Biosafety Rules, 2005, which were introduced with Pakistan's signing of the Cartagena Accord.

The Framework included Rules that were added to the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act of 1997 to provide for the formation of several regulatory committees. These included a National Biosafety Committee (NBC) to serve as a decision-making body, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to provide scientific advice to the NBC and Institutional Biosafety Committees to guide research activities. Together with the Biosafety Guidelines, 2005, these institutions provided process guidance for the development and approval of biotechnology products in Pakistan. After the 18th Amendment to the Pakistan Constitution, the devolution of federal powers to provincial governments eliminated several federal ministries, which had been identified in the Biosafety Rules. Although the NBC and the TAC have continued to meet sporadically, it is not clear how the makeup and, more importantly, the decision making power, of these groups has been retained following devolution.

PSSP, through CERA and its own Bt cotton work, has worked closely with this set of institutions. It monitored the work of eleven competitive biosafety research grants recipients, and engaged Dr. Anwar Nasim, Secretary General of the Pakistan Academy of Sciences, to serve as the biosafety program country coordinator. CERA held face to face meetings with members of the National Biosafety Centre in Washington DC in August 2013, where two participants from NBC attended: Ms. Nazia Shah Batool and Ms. Sameerah Yunis. They were accompanied by Dr. Nasim and by M. Shafiq ur Rehman from USDA

Islamabad. PSSP has also facilitated the attendance of Pakistani scientists in past South Asia Biosafety Conferences in New Delhi, India and in Dhaka, with the latter in the previous year.

Future Plans and Collaborations: The considerable work on Bt cotton and biosafety done by PSSP will be completed and used to demonstrate the issues related to appropriate policies and regulation of a complex modern agricultural input. Some aspects are the following. At present, evidence suggests that many farmers are planting cotton without full information on whether the seed contains the insect-resistance trait conferred by Bt. At the same time, seed companies and local seed retailers seem to be marketing a wide array of new Bt cotton varieties without providing concise information on their performance. A combination of more effective biosafety approval process and better seed market regulation could potentially increase farmers' access to technology, seed, and information. This, in turn, could increase the returns to cotton farming by reducing losses to pests, reducing pesticide expenditures, and reducing harmful exposure to pesticides by farm workers. Although PSSP's research is still ongoing, tentative findings suggest the need for a reform agenda at the federal and provincial levels to introduce a more effective and more sensible policy and regulatory regime to govern technology and seed.

With this example, PSSP is well placed to play an important role in the evolution of biosafety regulation and seed market policy in Pakistan, first by initiating a public dialogue to discuss issues using the Bt cotton results as a case study, and then by continuing some of the training and other participatory work we are doing in the area of biosafety. CERA/PSSP is working with the NBC to develop a web portal to integrate with the existing Pakistan EPA website and provide information on NBC functions and decision making. Secondly, the constitution of the NBC is currently being adjusted to increase the involvement of provincial authorities and to account for the loss of membership due to the devolution of involved federal Ministries. CERA/PSSP will work with the NBC to prepare documentation addressing these changes and to disseminate the information within Pakistan, and will continue its training activities with the key regulatory authorities.

(iii) Water Management and Irrigation:

The water resources of the Indus Basin are crucial to agricultural productivity, hydropower generation and flood management. PSSP uses a combination of survey work, controlled experiments and modeling exercises to address issues in this area. For the survey work, the "Pakistan Rural Household Panel Survey Round 1.5 baseline report" was finalized in September 2013 and is being reviewed for a PSSP working paper. PSSP researchers also completed "Satpara Development Project Household Survey baseline report" in September 2013 as a baseline for the USAID/Aga Khan's Satpara Development Project.

The PSSP achievements to date in modeling exercises include extending the hydrology and crop production representations for the IFPRI CGE model and WAPDA's IBMR. We also have completed analyses of the economic effects of Diamer Bhasha Dam, aspects of the water-food-energy nexus, and the effects of climate change on water demand in the Indus Basin. PSSP also organized and had published a Special Issue of *Water International* (Vol. 38, Issue 5 of 2013) on *Pakistan Water Issues*. Selected publications from this Issue were presented at a seminar in the first quarter of 2014.

Box 2: Meetings on Water Policy Development

We are currently undertaking activities to better identify the role of modeling analysis in Pakistan's water policy development. The goal is to identify areas in which modeling knowledge can be carefully applied (and communicated), and evaluate whether such quantitative knowledge has the potential to shift current impasses in water sector development. Through a series of meetings with expert stakeholders (representatives from ministries, irrigation departments, universities, and farmers' groups) in Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, and Karachi, PSSP outlined the current priorities for water development of each stakeholder group and the constraints they see. Based on this broad survey, we will identify a core set of research questions and scenarios for model development and share them with the respondents. Following their input, we will organize a series of structured dialogs for these same stakeholders in Spring 2014, during which we will use identified issues and model scenarios as a basis for discussion.

At present, key differences appear to exist among experts on the appropriate scale for water storage development (major dams, small dams, or on-farm storage) and the means for improving system cost recovery.

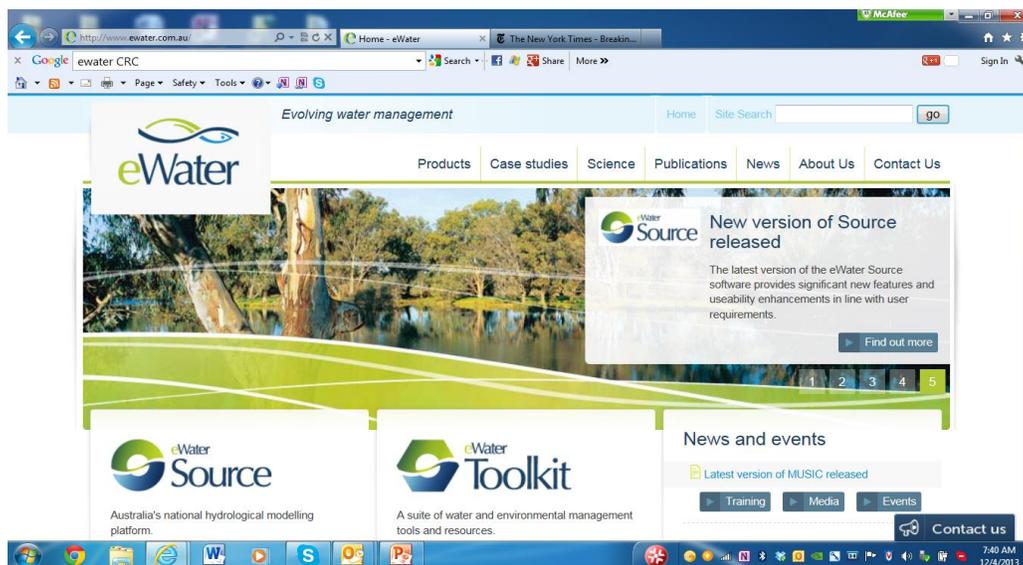
A main theme in this area has been to identify the role of information in improving the performance of the irrigation system. To this end there have been three efforts:

- A contract with IWMI includes implementation of a pilot study of flow measurement at watercourse outlets along a single distributary within the Hakra Command. The instruments and architecture for flow data collection and dissemination have been developed, and have been installed on 3 watercourse outlets in the target distributary. There will further be instruments installed in all 26 outlets by the start of the upcoming kharif season. The installed measuring devices upload water flow data in real time so that farmers' organizations can observe them and take appropriate decisions on allocations.
- The same contract undertook choice experiments and experimental games, to aid in the development of an agent-based modeling platform, and an evaluation of the effects on farmers' decisions about equity distribution using experimental games.
- The Box above discusses another information related activity, designed to identify the role of modeling analysis in Pakistan's water policy development. In this research, there is a sequence of interviews with expert stakeholders to determine current priorities for water development. They will be brought together in the spring when various models and analyses have been run, to see if information helps get the stakeholders get closer to agreement on a particular issue.

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP expects to use the "Pakistan Rural Household Panel Survey Round 1.5 baseline report" to be the focus of a domestic studies program, comprised of Pakistani and US researchers, who will engage in joint analyses using these data. Examples of papers to be undertaken in this area include Ground Versus Canal Irrigation: Implications for Water Use Efficiency; Energy use in Agriculture, Wealth and its Impact on the Response to Climate Change; and the interactions between land and irrigation alternatives. Other topics will be developed in dialogues with participants in the working group. The work with IWMI and experiments looking at the benefits of improved information will continue as well.

PSSP is participating in the Vision 2025 water stakeholder’s group, which is the new long term plan being promoted by the government,, and is trying to get Action Area 5 from the Friends of Democratic Pakistan’s Water Sector Task Force, on Knowledge Management, included. One of the items in this area was the suggestion to integrate water resources modeling, data and training modules in various topics into one website with a strong supporting stakeholder’s group. Figure 3 below shows the home page of the website (<http://www.ewater.com.au/>).

Figure 3: eWater Website



(iv) Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets:

A major achievement for the project has been the completion of several household surveys. These will be publicly-released on IFPRI’s website and allow for a wealth of analysis of poverty dynamics and social safety nets in rural Pakistan. PSSP administered the Rural Household Panel Survey (RHPS) Rounds 1 and 2 in 19 districts in Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), with a sample of over 2,000 households and with modules on topics such as employment, income, credit, agriculture, education, nutrition and social safety nets. PSSP has used the survey data to prepare reports on the characteristics of rural Pakistani communities and institutions, as well as the households and individuals that populate them. These reports have provided a detailed sense of poverty incidence, dynamics, and the institutions and policies that can best reduce poverty. The survey data have also contributed to a report examining how communities can raise the aspirations of their citizens in order to promote productivity-enhancing private investments in individuals’ futures. IFPRI’s poverty data and analysis has helped induce the GoP to set up a task force to evaluate the Pakistan Bureau of Statistic’s methods of calculating official poverty numbers using IFPRI’s household surveys as a model. PSSP is now working with a Technical Committee in the Planning Commission to provide options and review alternatives with regard to poverty measurement and reduction strategies. One of the first surveys undertaken in this area was to look at the role of aspirations in economic decision-making, and the scope for policy to raise aspirations and contribute to greater productivity. The section below describes some of these results.

Aspirations Survey Results: Research suggests that a major reason for the perpetuation of poverty is a general failure to aspire. PSSP conducted aspirations surveys prior to, and included with, RHPS Rounds 1

and 2, and collected information on the aspirations of over 3,500 men and women in rural Pakistan. The analysis explores aspirations of rural inhabitants in relation to income, wealth, education and social status. The PSSP Working Paper # 009, "Aspirations in Rural Pakistan: An Empirical Analysis," concludes that particular groups – especially women, the uneducated, and agricultural wage laborers – have especially low aspirations. Moreover, higher aspirations are associated with a number of behaviors and productive investments that may fuel growth, such as higher crop yields, more intensive agricultural input use, and greater use of credit. The analysis suggests three major areas in which policy might raise aspirations in rural Pakistan. These include policies that: (a) improve perceptions of access to justice and increase the involvement of citizens in decision-making; (b) improve community infrastructure and other amenities; and (c) efficiently target social protection programs, like the Citizens Damage Compensation Program – especially in the aftermath of economic shocks like Pakistan's 2010 floods. These results suggest that there are important dimensions of current and potential government and civil society programs that can be adjusted to enhance aspirations and have positive impacts on economic outcomes and growth.

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP plans to continue working with the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Pakistan Income Support Program and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to share information and improve the quality of data collection and estimation, so that better analysis can lead to appropriate policies and poverty reduction strategies. PSSP's involvement with the "Technical Working Group on Poverty" in the coming months will hopefully lead to the design of effective poverty estimation techniques. Moreover, the carefully collected household level rural panel data (RHPS) has provided the basis for several studies that have direct poverty alleviation implications. For example, a major review of the social safety nets is underway, which will evaluate issues of targeting, coverage and sustainability in those programs.

Following on the research work on aspirations, and other IFPRI work, further exploration of programs and policies that can be the most successful and cost-effective in raising aspiration levels is warranted. A particularly promising area of future research involves experiments to shed light on how different institutional arrangements affect aspiration levels. For instance, potential partnerships with organizations like PPAF, which has many rural community support partnerships, Behbud, with their community development and vocational training programs, or with the National Rural Support Program (NRSP), will be reviewed to see if experimental variations in some of their programs can affect aspirations. The previous research by IFPRI has shown that community building measures, such as regular village meetings or better grievance resolutions, and offering alternative outlooks on life, by giving exposure to positive role models, can help raise aspirations levels and therefore create greater positive economic behavior. We would like to design experiments that evaluate how different programs affect aspirations by making actual changes in selected programs and observing their impacts.

Finally, we will use a unique longitudinal survey currently being collected in order to better understand migration and rural-urban linkages. This survey is tracking all of the household members in the original, 1986 – 1991 panel survey carried out by IFPRI, including collecting detailed employment and migration histories. These data will be available starting in mid-2014. The team will use these results to analyze the supply- and demand-side drivers of permanent and temporary migration by rural Pakistanis. This will help us understand the barriers to poverty-reducing migration and the pursuit of economic opportunities in cities and other communities. Understanding rural-urban linkages and the factors driving temporary and permanent migration has been a high priority Planning Commission, and a key knowledge input for poverty reduction policy formulation.

3. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

PSSP's purpose is to contribute to pro-poor economic growth and enhanced food security through strengthened capacity for designing and implementing evidence-based policy reforms. This requires improving research-based policy analysis; building capacity, leadership and networks among researchers and policy analysts within and outside the government; and disseminating research results among diverse stakeholders. This section presents some of the main approaches, results and trajectories in the area of capacity building.

3.1 PSSP Competitive Grants Program

A major component of PSSP is the Competitive Grants Program (CGP), which provides small grants in support of research projects. Researchers from across the country – and a small number of Pakistani scholars based abroad – have received grants. Rather than providing funding to well-known scholars for research on pre-selected topics, or to a small number of major research institutions, PSSP employs competition to allow scholars – including women and ones from remote areas – to select their own research topics within broad guidelines. By operating in this manner, the program both produces high quality academic papers on key policy areas from an unusually diverse set of scholars and enables the building of sustainable networks of researchers on particular themes.

Award Selection

The Planning Commission and IFPRI jointly designed the CGP, which is managed by a 14-member RAC.⁴ The RAC launched the first round of the CGP in January 2012 with a call for proposals, and took the same action for a second round in October 2012. Over these two rounds, RAC members have reviewed over 400 applications, sending each applicant a review score and selecting 105 proposals for further evaluation. From these short-lists, the RAC invited 62 applicants to make oral presentations on their proposals, ultimately deciding to fund 37 projects involving 59 investigators and co-investigators (and their post-graduate master's degree and Ph.D. students).

Example Research Results: Ultimately, the CGP will be evaluated on the quality of its output, with one of the major metrics of its success being the use of the research to inform policy issues. We give two examples below that have the potential to have large impacts on policy, and the authors, along with PSSP can continue to push these outputs and certain further examinations forward.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses of Selected Heavy Metals and Aflatoxin M1 in Milk Meant for Human Consumption, by M. Younus, T. Abbas, K. Rafique, M. Sajid, M. Aslam and M. Zafar. This study quantifies residues of selected heavy metal and aflatoxin M1 in milk, collected from shops in Jhang city. Pakistan is the fourth largest milk-producing country in a milk deficient region, and has great potential in



Thirteen first-round awardees and PSSP, USAID, and US Embassy officials gather at first award ceremony, June 2012

⁴ Members of the Research Advisory Committee for 2012-2013 are Dr. Nadeem ul Haque, former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and founding RAC Chairman; Dr. David Orden, RAC Deputy Chairman; Dr. Nuzhat Ahmad; Dr. Imran Ali; Dr. Ali Cheema; Dr. Stephen Davies; Dr. Akmal Hussain; Dr. Iqrar Ahmad Khan; Dr. Sohail Jehangir Malik; Dr. John Mellor; Dr. Nicholas Minot; Dr. Syed Nawab Haider Naqvi; and Dr. Michael Wyzan.

the national and international market given that it adheres to the standards of the International Dairy Federation. However, milk consumers in Pakistan are often faced with low quality, contaminated milk. These chemical contaminants adversely affect public health as well as constrain exports under sanitary and phytosanitary agreements. Therefore, this study provides information on heavy metals and AFM1 levels in milk which offers an opportunity to milk producers to increase their export base as well as consider the well-being of its consumers.

Using samples of milk collected from conventional milk shops in Jhang and directly from dairy herds near a wastewater drain in suburbs of the city, this study finds that concentrations of Copper (Cu), Lead (Pb) and Cadmium (Cd) were significantly higher than the standards of the International Dairy Federation. The levels all three metals differed significantly in milk collected from shops and dairy farms and also differed between winter and summer; the concentration of Cu in milk from urban shops was significantly greater in summer than winter and for all other samples collected near drains, the concentration of Cu was above permissible levels in summer. Moreover, the AFM1 levels in 17% of samples were higher than the maximum tolerance limit accepted by the European Union (50 mg/L), however, the concentrations did not differ significantly across the two seasons.

The findings of this study suggest the need for continuous monitoring of contaminants and a policy for their control. It suggests a need to set a legal limit for some heavy metals and limit exposure to AFM1 in milk to make use of export opportunities and safeguard public health. Furthermore, the innovative sampling methodology used in this study can be adopted for other surveys when a sampling frame is not available. This methodology can also be used to assess the levels of antibiotics and pesticide use to protect the formal dairy market.

PSSP can make use of this research in several ways. The research identifies ways to determine the sources of the contaminants, as they showed different outcomes for the samples taken, where further analysis could be stratified by selected points in the value chain. With this in hand, it is possible to determine some of the economic costs and benefits and possible interventions that might generate the largest impacts. This research can demonstrate the kinds of analyses that might be required in work on food safety, and training or other capacity building activities could be designed.

Local Estimates of Tax Simulation and Governance Outcomes, by Daniyal Aziz, Muhammad Nasim Khan Raja, and Sabieh Haider. This study provides a comprehensive review of the Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT) and the Local Rate System (LR) in Punjab province. Using existing literature and key informant interviews, the study finds that a number of weaknesses exist in the local property tax system. These arise from weaknesses in inter-governmental fiscal relations and valuation and assessment of rating areas, issues of public non-compliance, and the presence of many exemptions and preferential treatment arrangements. It also comes from anomalies in informal land markets arising from issues related to powerful interest groups, formal land registration systems, recognition of informal transactions, and ways in which informal transactions are carried out, among others.

The Shakargarh tehsil was used as a case study, with simulations done to measure the potential revenue effects of changing the UIPT tax slabs in valuation tables, increasing the statutory Local Rate tax and removing exemptions. The exemptions and undervaluation of property effects on revenue generation are found to be a significant proportion of actual UIPT collection. The updating of valuation tables for residential properties would also lead to large increases in revenue: the study finds that within one rating category (Category "E"), the assessed annual rental value (ARV) currently being applied is only a small fraction of the actual ARV. Furthermore, if UIPT were to be implemented for residential properties in Lal Lakeer Localities (LLs) in 119 Tehsils in Punjab, the revenue generated would be huge. For example, the implementation of UIPT on residential properties in Shakargarh yields revenues that are

several-fold larger than the 2013-14 annual development budget allocation for Shakargarh (Rs. 90 million).

In addition to the UIPT, changes in local land tax rates are also considered. Presently, it is levied only on cultivated agricultural land. Rates were fixed in 1983 at 2 rupees per acre per crop season for irrigated land and 1 rupee per acre per season for non-irrigated land. In addition to the rate being very low, and having not been revised since 1983, exemptions also exist. By inflating the Local Rate from their 1983 values to 2011 inflation adjusted values (Rs.114/acre/crop season for non-irrigated and Rs. 232/acre/crop season for irrigated land), this naturally leads to an enormous swell in revenue generation, which would be further augmented with removal of exemptions.

In conclusion, this research finds that the potential benefits for public revenues from reforming the property tax system are immense. By replicating the study in all 36 districts of Punjab, similarities and differences of laws, administration and actual practices among UIPT, Local Rate and Transfer Taxes can be studied and a single reform package be designed for Punjab package that creates an efficient and up-to-date property tax system.

These results suggest several potential collaborations and obviously address critical issues for the provincial government of findings additional tax revenues. The main author of this paper is a well-known and connected advisor to the Federal Government, and will be able to take this forward to the relevant political interests. Secondly, PSSP has good relations with the Punjab government officials and can bring these results forward to officials in that province, as was done in May in a meeting that led to some key ideas for collaboration on Pakistan India trade and wheat subsidy evaluations.

3.2 Other Capacity Strengthening Activities

Creating Networks for Knowledge Sharing: Over the last year, PSSP created a Domestic Studies Program (DSP) with several Pakistani researchers, universities, institutions and research organizations, which is designed to create an effective network of knowledge sharing. The domestic studies groups have been formed with a vision of accelerating collaborative research and promoting knowledge sharing within the Pakistani research community. There have been two formed so far, one which has focused on the “The State of Agricultural Input and Output Markets in Pakistan,” and is headed by Mubarak Ali of the Punjab Agricultural Research Board (PARB), with assistant researchers from Pir Mehr Ali Shah—Arid Agriculture University, the Institute of Business Administration Sukkur, and the Agricultural University of Peshawar. Studies came from this effort on fertilizer and seed, which were presented in the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems – Asia (ReSAKSS-Asia) workshop in Phnom, Penh, Cambodia, in May 2013, where policy, seed and fertilizer experts from twelve Asian countries participated. Additionally, a review of the current marketing regulations behind the district level marketing committees is being designed for the Sukkur area of Sindh.

The second study group is working on “Cluster-based Industrialization and its Effect on Productivity of Manufacturing Firms in Pakistan,” and is headed by Mushtaq Khan of LUMS, with assistant researchers from LUMS, Bahauddin Zakariya University and the University of Sargodha. Their work requires the compilation and merger of several censuses and in addition, an example case study is being done for the electrical fittings cluster in Sargodha.

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP is in a pivotal position to direct these networks, providing a unique knowledge-sharing environment for both researchers and students assisting the lead researchers to contribute towards their respective research topics. These groups have proved to be motivated and productive, suggesting that PSSP will aggressively expand them in the coming year. Some of the topics that are currently being discussed include building a nutrition group, which would be connected with

the considerable expertise in IFPRI in that area, and would be structured similarly to the others ones, with international researchers, and a regional and seniority distributed set of Pakistani researchers. We may also want to include liaisons with members of the Planning Commission and other relevant government entities, and to contract with the groups to host some stakeholder participations and presentations.

Box 3: Study on the History and Trends in the Fertilizer Industry in Pakistan by Mubarik Ali, CEO, PARB

One of PSSP's Domestic Studies activities examined the fertilizer sector in Pakistan in depth. The study reviewed factors affecting production as well as the price sensitivity of fertilizer consumers. The fertilizer industry in Pakistan is highly concentrated with just 6 major players. Also, the nature of the industry is such that a great deal of power lies with regulators, making entry difficult for newer players. The heavy subsidy, primarily on urea production (in the form of reduced gas prices) means that it is overused at the expense of phosphorous and potash based fertilizers, resulting in an overall reduced marginal productivity of fertilizer. Moreover, empirical data suggests that fertilizer use is not being determined by land or soil types, suggesting that extension workers need to focus on recommending optimal quantities based on physical characteristics of the area. Our study suggests that reducing the subsidy on urea will not result in a significant reduction of urea application by farmers but will in fact result in more judicious use.

Providing Support to Civil Society Organizations: In August 2013, Pakistan's leading business groups got together to set up a non-profit organization, "Pakistan Agricultural Council" with the objective of driving a transformation in Pakistan's agriculture sector: towards private sector-led, globally competitive, and quality-focused agriculture. PSSP assisted and fully backed the creation of this new organization by providing technical support and lobbying for PAC with government counterparts and other relevant stakeholders. In early September, PSSP also helped in organizing PAC's inaugural seminar held at LUMS, Lahore, which was attended by policymakers, businessmen from the agricultural sector, and private agriculturalists.

The partnership has provided at least one useful outcome already. The PAC approach was delivered to the a groups of senior international and diplomatic representatives at the Canadian High Commission recently, where one presentation was also made by a Pakistan India Business group, which is a pro trade lobbying organization. Thus, through the PAC/PSSP connection, the CGE work that we hope to do can be guided by both provincial governments and by input from the private sector.

Future Plans and Collaborations: PSSP will help PAC deliver their first three policy reform proposals, which have been chosen by their advisory council to be the seed industry, livestock (mainly dairy), and market regulations for produce and fresh agricultural commodities. PSSP has extensive work done in the seed industry, is doing preliminary work in the marketing area, and is deciding whether to go further into livestock. Thus these reviews and stakeholder interactions will be both supported by research, and can help design further reach whether an impact pathway has been created. The PAC is also trying to help PSSP become engaged with the Sindh Government in much the way that the Punjab government has done.

Writing Technical Proposals at PARC: Davies conducted a week long course for scientists and researchers on effective methods of writing research proposals, which was jointly organized by PSSP and PARC from September 16 – 20. The aim of the workshop was to train participants in writing effective research proposals to help them write and obtain better grants. The sessions focused on writing concept

notes, developing a logical framework, project proposal budgets, executive summaries, and donor relations. A total of 12 trainees from different government organizations and research institutions participated in the workshop at NARC, Islamabad. This can be extended across venues, topics and institutions, as there appears to be significant demand for these trainings.

Study Groups: Study groups engage various researchers to create communities through which they help refine ideas through interaction; they provide economies of scale in obtaining information, producing research, and providing training; and if encouraged in the right way can create long lasting partnerships. We have seen several of these groups develop and are encouraging the development of additional ones. The list of CGP awardees has included a number of researchers interested in entrepreneurship, and PSSP has brought the relevant researchers together for workshops. We also have a had a CGE working group with researchers from PARC, the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, the Planning Commission, and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute. The key to success in this area is to make sure that a group has a real interest in the topic, beyond the immediate opportunity for added funding. We plan to address this issue by looking for groups that form naturally in the domestic studies groups or the CGP.

4. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REVIEW

4.1 Expected Results as reflected in the Performance Management Plan

Effective policymaking requires timely, evidence-based analysis that is available to key government decision makers in appropriate forms. To make the process of policy analysis, implementation and monitoring more effective and sustainable, PSSP is designed to enhance the capacity of analysts and researchers in government institutions, academia and the private sector, and to increase stakeholder participation in policy development. Moreover, widespread stakeholder participation in policy debates favors policy reform and implementation, so PSSP is designed for information dissemination and outreach activities that identify the needs of target constituencies, address their priorities, provide evidence-based research results and promote public dialogue. At the end of two years, PSSP has undertaken substantial research activities and is now in a position to take the results further into the policy dialogue. Details of the specific outputs related to discussions in this section can be found in Appendix 2.

4.2 Results Framework

PSSP's vision is summarized in the following Development Objective.

Development Objective: The overall objective of PSSP is to inform agricultural and economic policy formulation through research, analysis, and public discussion. The main criterion for success under this objective is the extent of increased utilization of research, networks, and private sector and civil society participation in the policy process.

The Development Objective will be met by addressing three intermediate results, as described below. Also, PSSP has devised 15 indicators to track progress on these intermediate results. A description and analysis of these indicators follows the intermediate results discussion below.

Outcome 1 (IR 1): IFPRI will increase and improve research in PSSP's four areas of emphasis, with much of the research being collaborative with local institutions and academics. The relevant indicator for success is the number of papers completed and published by PSSP supported staff, academics and institutions, including PSSP and IFPRI discussion papers, book chapters and journal articles. Our efforts are designed to strengthen local capacity by creating opportunities for research through commissioned research projects and the Competitive Grants Program (CGP) (IR 1.1). The PSSP will measure success in the CGP and other collaborative research efforts by the number of grants contracted to individuals, and the number of results published from the research that is conducted.

Outcome 2 (IR 2): PSSP is improving access to, and creating demand for, high quality research on the part of policy-makers, academics, and other researchers, by disseminating research results through written output as well as in public forums, both of which are designed to increase discussion on policy change geared toward pro-poor growth. Two Sub-IRs (IRs 2.1 and 2.2) support this outcome. First, PSSP will create networks by signing Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local organizations and by tracking the number of collaborative trainings; meetings and dissemination events hosted by or held on site by a local institution working with the project (IR 2.1). A second output or sub-IR (IR 2.2) is "increased provision of timely, demand-driven policy analysis and advice to policy-makers and other key stakeholders." This output will be evaluated by tracking the preparation of Policy Notes developed on questions relating to the four main research areas of the project through explicit analyses of policies that have potential to be revised, and by making large-scale surveys available to local researchers.

Outcome 3 (IR 3): The third outcome expected by PSSP involves improving policy-making by providing informed input to private sector and civil society organizations. This goal is being accomplished through the development of a website and blog, in addition to disseminating results through journals and other media outlets. PSSP is tracking the number of “hits” on each media outlet as well as attendance at each conference or policy related workshop. PSSP is creating an agenda of policies that need discussion in regard to potential adjustment in either design, require passage or promulgation, or need better implementation. In one Sub IR (IR 3.1), PSSP is working toward disseminating research results to private sector and civil society organizations through public forums and meetings with key groups to increase discussion on policy change geared toward pro-poor growth.

Additionally, two **crosscutting training activities** are tracked. PSSP is currently setting up training projects that contribute to the achievement of all three IRs, which includes training academics, researchers and local government officials in various aspects of research. Success will be measured by the number of trainings given, along with the number of individuals trained.

4.3 Progress on Indicators

PSSP is using FY 2013 as the base year to track progress on 15 indicators. A description and analysis on progress of each of the indicators are listed below. There are also discussions of possible changes for some of the indicators for 2014 if it seems to improve the accuracy or coverage of the indicators.

PSSP PMP Indicator 1: This indicator counts the number of policies, programs, regulations, and administrative procedures reviewed and advocated by PSSP and its partners. It also includes assessment of the stage of analysis, legislation or implementation that each policy or procedure has reached. In the first fiscal year, PSSP worked the following five policy areas:

In FY 2013 PSSP worked on five policies and programs, including:

- PARC External Assessment in the third quarter, which is currently at Stage-3.
- Analysis of the development and regulation of Agriculture Biotechnology in Pakistan which is at Stage -1 (June 2013).
- Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan; Preliminary economy wide assessment (Note and Presentation to policymakers (FY1)) at Stage-1(June 2013.)
- A Market Assessment of the Fertilizer Industry, which is at Stage 2, after in depth discussion with the Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab
- A Market Assessment of the Seed Industry, which is at Stage 2, after in depth discussion with the Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab

PSSP PMP indicator 2: This indicator aggregates the index of production, distribution, access to, and use of research produced as a result of US Government (USG) assistance. The index will create an overall measure by calculating an aggregate index which is a weighted sum of the indexes on production, access to, and usage at the IR level. The weights will be forty percent for IR1, and thirty percent for IR2 and IR3 each. For the FY 2011-12 the target for indicator was not applicable as it was the first year of the project. For 2012-13 the target is set as 1. Following are the components that constitute the index and the number against each component is the output of the project to this date.

- The index measuring production of research by PSSP and partners IR1. The number of (weighted by forty percent): 27 research papers and reports.
- The index measuring access to research produced by PSSP and partners IR2 (weighted by thirty percent): 10 Research papers available on PSSP-IFPRI website.
- The index measuring usage of research produced by PSSP and partners IR3 (weighted by thirty percent): 3 PSSP research products used by the Government of Pakistan.

PSSP PMP indicator 3: This index captures production of published studies or conference presentations given as a result of USG assistance. The index will capture the increased production of PSSP and partner research and will aggregate the main types of products created into an index. The index will track separately the role of civil society groups, universities and research organizations and government entities by providing measurements of their increased involvement relative to a baseline level of activity that was set as 1 for the Year 2012-13. The components of this index are following and the number against each is the output achieved so far.

1. Number of journal articles published: 7 research papers published
2. Number of book chapters: 0 book chapters
3. Number of IFRPI and PSSP working papers created: 10 PSSP working papers
4. Number of conference presentations and invited lectures given: 27 conference presentations.

This index simply sums up the values in categories 1-4, which amounts to 44 total research products produced, which will be the baseline for the next two years.

PSSP PMP indicator 4: This indicator counts the number of new, PSSP-funded awards to institutions and individuals in support of research. These contracts include the number of competitive grants, domestic studies and commissioned research proposals that received a final contract. In 2011-12 PSSP finalized a total of 21 contracts, including “Food value chain study, BT Cotton situation analysis, Data collection for GIS data sets” and 18 competitive grant contracts. In FY 2012-13, PSSP signed 31 contracts, which included one contract for consultation on BT-Cotton, 20 competitive grants contracts, 8 domestic studies contracts and a contract each with UAF and NIGAB, for the BT-Cotton biophysical study.

PSSP PMP Indicator 5: This index captures access to and usage of applied economic research by policymakers and related stakeholders by including citations of products, policy dialogue using PSSP and partner products, as evidenced by policy notes distributed from PSSP research, attendance of key stakeholders at PSSP meetings, and networks linking the research producers and users together.

- Citations of products: 2
- Policy notes and outreach publications distributed from PSSP funded research: 6 working papers were distributed to all 250 attendees of PSSP first annual conference.
- Attendance of key stakeholders at PSSP meetings: 66 key stakeholders and policy makers attended PSSP conference and training session.
- Networks linking the research producers and users together: 3 working groups were formed one for CGE and two for the domestic studies.

As seen, there are four components to this index and, to make 2013 a baseline, we will weight each category by 30 percent, 15 percent, 15 percent and 40 percent respectively. This makes the higher weights given to the most challenging and substantial parts of the index. The baseline will be set to 1 using the actual values obtained for the year.

PSSP PMP indicator 6: This indicator counts the number of MOUs signed with competitively selected economic research networks. There were five networks in total that were created.

In the first quarter of FY 2012-13, PSSP researchers, academia and policy makers from the Planning Commission, PARC, PIDE and SDPI formed a CGE working group to analyze different topics using the PSSP CGE model. UAF was given a contract to conduct a bio-physical survey for BT cotton in the third quarter of FY 2012-13, as was NIGAB. PSSP also formed two domestic studies groups in quarter four, comprising academic participants from a number of universities to work on 1) Cluster based industrialization and its effects on productivity of manufacturing firms in Pakistan. 2) The state of Agricultural input and output markets in Pakistan.

Table 3: PMP Indicators Target vs. Actual

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Unit	FY 2012-13	
			Target	Actual
1	Number of policies, regulations, and procedures reviewed	Number of Policies	5	5
2	Aggregate index of production, access to, and use of research produced	Index	1	1
3	Index of published studies or conference presentations	Index	1	1
4	Number of PSSP-funded awards to institutions/individuals for research.	Number of Awards/Contracts	30	31
5	Index of applied economic research usage by policymakers	Index	1	1
6	Number of MOUs signed with research networks	Number of MOUs/ Research Networks	4	5
7	Attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP sponsored events	Number of Persons	25	66
8	Number of outreach publications and policy notes	Number of Publications	7	15
9	Number of datasets from PSSP funded research	Number of Datasets	3	0
10	Index capturing extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from stakeholders	Index	1	1
11	Number of meetings with Civil Society Organizations	Number of Meetings	10	18
12	Number of results reported and published	Number of Publications and Presentations	10	13
13	Number of media mentions of IFPRI PSSP	Number of Media Mentions	40	41
14	Skill development Training	Number of Trainees	223	252
15	Training on policy related topics	Number of Trainees	65	68

PSSP PMP indicator 7: This indicator accounts for the attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP meetings, conferences, and trainings. In total, 66 policymakers attended PSSP meetings, conferences, and trainings.

In the reporting year, PSSP researchers had meetings with policy makers such as Abdul Basit Khan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of National Food Security and Research and Zafar Mahmood, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Water and Power in Quarter 1. In quarter 2, PSSP staff had several meetings with policy makers such as Dr. Abid Bodla, Member Infrastructure Development, Mr. Khalid Qureshi, Additional Secretary Punjab Irrigation Department and Mr. Babar Hussain Effendi, Secretary Irrigation

Sindh. The second PSSP CGP Conference was attended by 55 policymakers from different government departments. In the third quarter, the PSSP COP and senior policy advisor met with Shujat Ali, Secretary Industries, Commerce and Investment at Government of the Punjab, Tariq Bajwa, Secretary Finance, Government of Punjab and Mr. Faisal Rasheed, Deputy Secretary Finance, Government of Punjab.

PSSP PMP indicator 8: This indicator counts the number of outreach publications and policy notes from PSSP-funded research. In the first quarter of FY 2012-13, 6 PSSP working papers were published. In the third quarter 7 research papers were published in a special issue on Pakistan in [Water International](#). In addition, two research papers have been completed by PSSP researchers.

PSSP PMP indicator 9: This indicator accounts for the number of datasets from PSSP funded research and other data compilations made available online. PSSP has finalized four datasets, including Aspirations, RHPS-1, RPHS 1.5, BT Cotton and Satpara Study but none has been made available online as it is IFPRI policy to make the dataset available two years after its finalization.

We expect that this area can be quite important over the next two years. While it takes time for data to be collected and cleaned, it will be possible to engage local researchers in questionnaire design, and they can use the data before two years is up if they have an IFPRI collaborator or a major paper has been finished. We hope to build several domestic studies groups in areas using the surveys, such as in nutrition or water governance. At the appropriate time, we will circulate a Research Note describing ways Pakistan researchers can participate in survey efforts.

PSSP PMP indicator 10: This index captures the extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from private sector/civil society stakeholders, and is created from indicators 11, 12 and 13 described below. This includes working papers and research papers produced by PSSP and policy dialogues initiated through radio talk shows. In addition, PSSP also helped significantly in the launching seminar for the Pakistan Agriculture Council.

PSSP PMP indicator 11: The indicator counts number of meetings with Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations. Overall, PSSP staff and collaborators had eighteen meetings with private sector and civil society participants.

Professor Mellor had meetings with FAST University, Beaconhouse National University (BNU), UAF, USAID Dairy Project and the Food and Agriculture Organization in quarter 2 of the reporting year. Dr. Ramchand Oad met with Punjab Irrigation and Drainage Authority, On-Farm Water Management Punjab, LCC East Area Water Board, Mott MacDonald Pakistan, Left Bank Canal Area Water Board Hyderabad, Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority, NESPAK Sindh. Professor Sherman Robinson held meetings with UAF, WAPDA House, PIDE and IWMI to discuss IFPRI's CGE-Water Model. The U.S. Institute of Peace Pakistan organized a roundtable discussion in the third quarter, in which Davies was one of the panelists. Davies also attended the Second Donor Water Conference held at the World Bank office.

PSSP PMP indicator 12: This indicator counts the number of results reported, published, and presented for public knowledge from PSSP support and research to civil society partners. In the first quarter of FY 2012-13, 6 PSSP working papers were published and presented at the first annual conference of PSSP. In the fourth quarter, seven papers were published in the [Water International](#) and were presented at different conferences internationally. In addition, two research papers have been completed by PSSP researchers and presented at the PSSP first annual conference.

PSSP PMP Indicator 13: This indicator accounts for the number of media mentions of IFPRI PSSP papers and results, and we identified 41 mentions compared to a target of 40. The CGP component of PSSP

was reported in three newspapers. The PSSP First annual Conference was reported by 8 Newspapers and 7 TV News channels. The Second CGP Conference was covered by ten Newspapers and five TV channels. The Seminar given by Professor John Mellor on Agriculture growth and economic transformation Seminar was covered by four newspapers. PSSP also organized four, live radio talk shows in Quarter 3, in collaboration with USAID and FM 101, Radio Pakistan.

PSSP PMP Indicator 14: This indicator accounts for the number of persons receiving training on skills development. In the FY 2012-13, the target was 223 persons. The first training was conducted in quarter 1, in which a total of 57 enumerators were trained for the PHRS Round 1.5 survey. The remaining training programs for enumerators were: Quarter 2, 34 enumerators trained for the BT Cotton survey and 95 for PHRS 2; and, in quarter 4, 34 enumerators were trained for the BT 1.2 Cotton survey and 20 were trained for the Tracking survey.

In addition to the enumerator training, in quarter 3, one person was sent to Washington DC for advanced training in CSPro at the Bureau of Census USA, and, in quarter 4, six people were trained on STATA. The topic of the latter training was "How to clean data and use it for analysis". The last training of FY 2012-13 was done in the fourth quarter, where the Chief of Party PSSP conducted a training for PARC, NARC and Ag universities staff on " Technical Writing for Grant Proposals" with a total of 12 participants.

PSSP PMP Indicator 15: This indicator counts the number of persons receiving training on policy related topics. In FY 2012-13, a total of 68 persons were trained in these areas, which included training on Arc-GIS in Islamabad for 27 individuals and two persons in Washington DC for one month training in International Research methods in the first quarter. In the second quarter, 28 individuals were trained on Water Policy Modeling at a 5 day workshop, and in quarter three, training for one person was supported, in which one researcher was sent to Washington DC for advanced training in CSPro at the Bureau of Census USA. Two trainings were organized in the fourth quarter of FY 2012-13, one on STATA for data cleaning and analysis, which was attended by 6 persons, and a second one conducted by the COP of PSSP at NARC for staff of NARC, PARC and selected agricultural universities staff on writing grant proposals.

A number of these training efforts are underway and gained momentum in the fourth quarter of FY 2013. PSSP is supporting the development of a new civil society organization, the Pakistan Agricultural Council, which has support from and access to the highest levels of the GOP. The technical writing program discussed above, under joint development with PARC, will be adapted to reach a larger audience through web-based approaches and "train the trainer" concepts. When this program is completed, other topics in demand by various stakeholders, including monitoring and evaluation techniques, economic modeling approaches, and perhaps econometrics, among others, will be developed in a similar fashion. Furthermore, PSSP has been asked by Ashan Iqbal, Federal Minister of Planning, Development and Reforms, to work together to strengthen the analytical capacity of the Planning Commission. This will logically involve a systematic relationship with PIDE, which is associated with the Planning Commission.

Program Administration

NAC Meeting: PSSP's first NAC meeting of FY 2013 took place in February 2013 with a follow up meeting in April 2013. Former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Haque, chaired both meetings. Khalid Aziz, Civil Society Spokesperson and Shahid Sattar, Member Energy, Planning Commission, also attended as newly nominated members in the first meeting whereas Wazir Jomezai, Senator from Balochistan and Qazi Azmat Isa, CEO, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, attended as new members in the second meeting. USAID Mission Director Conly also attended the second meeting. PSSP's Annual Work Plan for Year 2 was the highlight of the discussion.

PSSP's held its first NAC meeting under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister for Planning and Development and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in the first quarter of FY 2014.

PSSP Research Corner: PSSP set up a research corner in its Islamabad office in May 2013. The research corner can be used by all researchers who are currently conducting research under various PSSP programs. The research corner has a computer with access to IFPRI's online resources, libraries, journals, data and other research materials. Researchers can also access several international research journals, which require subscription fees for access, free of cost as guest users on IFPRI subscriptions. Researchers from PSSP's CGE Working Group, CGP and commissioned researchers can benefit from this resource at PSSP premises.

Hiring of PSSP Research Staff: PSSP advertised for the position of Research Analyst and Research Assistant in February 2013. After several rounds of shortlisting PSSP successfully hired three research analysts (Hira Channa, Sara Rafi and Omar Majeed) and two research assistants (Faryal Ahmed and Saad Moeen) in Quarter 4. All researchers have Master's degrees from abroad or local universities.

5. LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

Change of government and PSSP work activities: The government was the first in Pakistan's history to complete a full term, and was voted out of office democratically that led to a complex transition that impacts on some of PSSP's activities. In March, 2013, an interim government came into power while elections were being set up, but the Deputy Chairman remained in place, and PSSP continued to work to support the Framework for Economic Growth for several months. The new government was finally in place in late June, but they needed time to set up the Vision 2025 (just coming into being in December 2013), and have been quite busy given the many challenges in the country at this time. While PSSP has been able to continue its research, connecting with policy makers has been challenging during the period since March. It has clearly been difficult to make changes in our program to support the new government as it has been almost impossible to get consistent meetings that permit us to stake out an agenda, hire accordingly and work closely with the Planning Commission. This means that there is less time left in the project to work on their priorities.

Security: The security conditions of Pakistan continued to be a challenge in FY 2013. International travel to Islamabad was disrupted several times throughout the year due to the security threats. PSSP is taking several steps to better manage the program activities given the security situation. These include: keeping current with the security situation and disseminating this information to its staff on a regular basis; revising our security manual; sending staff for Pakistan Security Awareness Induction Training (PSAIT) through International Organization for Migration (IOM); organizing incognito armed guards for international visitors; and taking extra precautions before organizing public events. We have ultimately decided to move to the Serena Business Complex to simplify the office security procedures in light of greater tensions in the fall of 2013.

Working with Stakeholders. Throughout the second year of the project, PSSP organized meetings with government officials and civil society stakeholders within Pakistan. There has been some direct guidance from the government of Punjab on work they would like to see in regard to Pakistan India trade using our CGE models. We were also able to closely discuss the seed, fertilizer and output markets with the Minister of Agriculture from the Punjab in depth and show our positions while traveling to Cambodia. We also had a series of research topics taken from the NAC, and have done some initial research on most of them (See Appendix 10).

As our research program has stabilized over the past year, we now see that there are many opportunities to take research forward and interact with various stakeholders. First, we can partner with local researchers to collaborate in our surveys. It will be easy to form Domestic Studies groups around certain topics, have them participate in questionnaire design and work jointly on projects that can be carried forward in advocacy efforts. Similar partnerships could be constructed around total new survey instruments and customized studies using datasets that we have already produced.

Now that much research has been completed, PSSP is in a position to take many topics forward to the public debate and dialogue levels. This will mean that there is a shift in time spent on policy notes, web presence, and hosting and participating in workshops and seminars to be on a more frequent basis. The intent will be to take the "knowing" to the "doing" level. We have learned that time needs to go into research in order to being to connect usefully with stakeholders, but at the same time, there is still a challenge in front of us to shift to taking research forward in numerous ways to create impacts.

Training on technical proposal writing at PARC: Davies conducted a week long course for scientists and researchers on effective methods of writing research proposals that was jointly organized by PSSP and

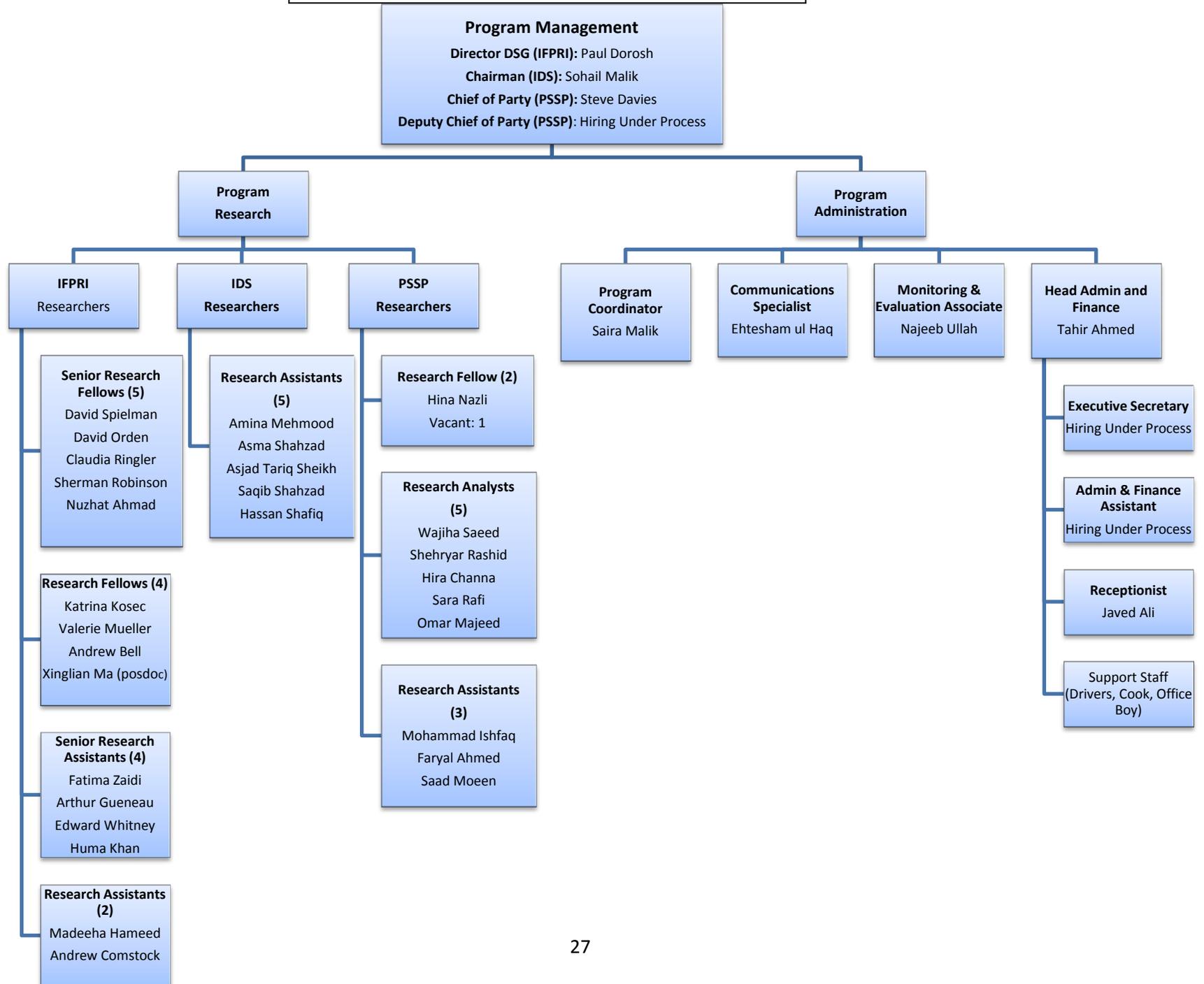
PARC from September 16 – 20. The aim of the workshop was to train participants in creating effective research proposals to help them write and obtain better grants. We have learned that this training area has significant demand, both for other topics and for offerings around the country. Overall, we expect that researchers and policy analysts from Pakistan will be actively engaged in the design, implementation and resulting publications for all PSSP research projects and outreach efforts.

This approach and structure seems to fit our preferred approach to training: to make sure that the demand for a particular training exists; to use PSSP resources to find local capacity to deliver the courses whenever possible; to make mentoring and capacity building as institutionally based as possible, so that capacity is added along with networks; and to find some programs that are amenable to building online courses that can be more widely disseminated.

Appendices:

1. Organizational Chart – Pakistan Strategy Support Program
2. Listing of Activities under the Results Framework
3. PSSP Events Calendar - FY 2013
4. PSSP Future Events to be held (October, November, December) Q1- FY 2014
5. Official travel – FY 2013
6. Submissions to USAID - FY 2013
7. Workshop Agenda – Show and Tell Meeting Between IFPRI Pakistan Strategy Support Program and World Bank Staff
8. Conference Agenda – Conference Agenda - Agricultural Transformation in Asia: Policy Options for Food and Nutrition Security
9. Conference Agenda – Conference Agenda – ReSAKSS Conference, Cambodia
10. Studies Approved by the NAC for Islamabad-based researchers

Appendix 1: PSSP Organizational Chart



Appendix 2: Listing of all Activities under the Results Framework

PSSP engaged in a number of activities that contribute toward the outcomes that are listed under Section 2 on Progress on Performance. This section provides details on the all the activities that PSSP undertook in FY 2013 to fulfill the targets set under the indicators in the Results Framework.

IR 1: Increased and Improved Agricultural and Economic Policy Research

Indicator 3: Index capturing production of published studies or conference presentations given as a result of USG assistance

All research activities undertaken by PSSP, with USG assistance, which result in the production of a publication or conference presentation, fall under IR 1 and contribute to indicator 3. The main researchers are PSSP staff and collaborative teams, including the CGP and commissioned research.

PSSP Staff and Collaborative Research

Research activities undertaken by PSSP mainly fall under PSSP's four main themes: a) Agricultural Production; b) Water Management and Irrigation; c) Macroeconomics, Markets and Trade; and d) Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets. Completed and ongoing activities in FY 2013 under each theme are listed below.

a) Agricultural Production and Productivity

i) Agricultural Production:

Completed

- PSSP worked with CIMMYT, ICARDA and IWMI on the Promoting Science and Innovation in Agriculture in Pakistan project, which evolved into AIP and was approved by USAID in December 2012. PARC held an inception workshop for AIP in May and PSSP Program Leader, Steve Davies, attended with an explicit intent to determine how PSSP might collaborate with AIP.
- PSSP presented results of an external evaluation of PARC conducted during 2012 in a draft report presented in November 2012 at a public meeting held at PARC headquarters. PSSP finalized this external evaluation in March 2013. This independent evaluation has provided guidance on redefining the PARC's post-devolution roles and procedures, and prioritizing its medium-term research program.
- PSSP Research Fellow Hina Nazli, along with researchers George Battese and Melinda Smale, presented a brown bag seminar at IFPRI on "Technical Efficiency of Wheat Farmers in Punjab, Pakistan: Implications for Harvest-Plus" in May 2013.
- PSSP consultant, Jock Anderson, presented a seminar on "Capacity Development for National Agricultural Research Systems: Rethinking USAID's Role" at the Public Information Center in the Ronald Reagan Building in Washington, DC, in June 2013. This event was organized by the USAID Bureau for Food Security. Anderson used information he gathered during the PSSP supported PARC strategic review as part of this seminar.

Ongoing

- Researchers started work on issues papers on seed systems, fertilizer markets and agricultural policy in Pakistan. Draft versions of these papers have been completed.
- A new survey form was designed in the Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) Data Management Portal with PARC in the third quarter of FY 2013 and new staff members were hired at PARC to conduct data collection.

ii) Economic Analysis of Biotechnology:

Completed

- IFPRI received and reviewed a background paper by the Center of Excellence for Molecular Biology entitled, "A Report on the Status of Bt Cotton in Pakistan."
- PSSP began preparations to conduct a Bt Cotton Survey in the first quarter of FY 2013. There are two parts to the survey: a household survey and a biophysical component. Survey supervisors conducted pilot testing of the Round 1.1 household questionnaire in Sahiwal district in February 2013. This was followed by a 15-day training of 36 participants and the launch of the survey in March 2013. The fieldwork for the data collection of PSSP's Pakistan Cotton Survey was completed in May. All data has been received, entered and cleaned. As part of the cotton survey, 728 households were surveyed in 27 districts across Pakistan.

Ongoing

- PSSP conducted pilot testing of Round 1.2 of the Bt Cotton Survey in September 2013, with training and implementation to continue in the first quarter of FY 2014.
- The Bt Cotton survey collects information on several socio-economic indicators (demographics, income, household expenditure, assets, etc.), information on varieties grown, sources of information, sources of seed, farming practices, use of inputs and their expenditure, use of labor and machinery, cotton harvest and sales. In addition the sample of leaves and bolls of cotton from the fields of these farmers were also collected for laboratory testing of the level of Bt toxin.
- Preparations for the biophysical component (using seed, leaf and boll samples of cotton), in collaboration with UAF, the National Institute for Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology, and the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) began in the second quarter of FY 2013. Nazli met with both collaborators at their host institutions in Quarter 4 to discuss progress and results gathered so far of the household level survey and biophysical survey.

Box 1: Findings from the first round of Bt cotton survey: household perceptions versus scientific evidence

Results of the first round of the Pakistan Cotton Survey showed that the adoption of Bt cotton increased at a rapid rate after 2010, the first year of commercialization of approved Bt varieties, so that the Bt cotton adoption rate reached 85 percent in 2013. The data reveal that, among top ten most popular varieties, nine are Bt varieties. However, when farmers were asked whether they believed a variety they cultivated was, in fact, Bt or not, much variation in farmers' perceptions about different cotton varieties arose. For example, for the most popular variety (MNH-886), which is in fact a Bt variety, about 5 percent of farmers thought it was not. Also, this survey observed large variations in the perception that farmers have about the quality of various cotton varieties. A large majority of farmers in Sindh does not know the name of the variety that they are growing, and some farmers believe that they are growing a Bt variety, while others do not know what they are growing. A majority of farmers obtain information from informal sources, such as friends, relatives, and large landlords in the village, or from the private sector, such as input dealers, village shop keepers or private company agents. The public sectors, such as extension officers, only provide a small share as the primary information source for the sample farmers.

iii) Biosafety Regulation:

Completed:

- CERA published the report, *An Analysis of the Development and Regulation of Agricultural Biotechnology in Pakistan*, in December 2012.

- CERA engaged Dr. Anwar Nasim, Secretary General of the Pakistan Academy of Sciences, to serve as the biosafety program country coordinator to facilitate dialogues with the various institutions and Stakeholders who are related to this area.
- CERA held face-to-face meetings with members of the National Biosafety Centre (NBC) in Washington, DC, in August 2013. Two participants from NBC were able to attend: Ms. Nazia Shah Batool and Ms. Sameerah Yunis. They were accompanied by Dr. Nasim and by M. Shafiq ur Rehman from USDA Islamabad.
- Pakistani scientists have participated in past South Asia Biosafety Conferences in New Delhi. This year, only two such were able to attend: although India granted them visas, the GOP would not allow its officials to go to India. Dr. Nasim and Dr. Zahid Ali (COMSATS) participated.

Ongoing:

- CERA continued to monitor the work of the six competitive biosafety research grants program recipients. Also, a second call for proposals on regulation research led to the awarding of five new grants of about \$15,000 each in July 2013. Five grants were awarded at approximately \$15,000 apiece. (See chart below).

Principal Investigator	Project Title	Institution
Muhammad Naveed	Earias spp survival to transgenic Bt-cotton strains having different protein levels	Central Cotton Research Institute
Muhammad Saleem Arif	Linking Cry protein persistence with microbial diversity, enzymatic activity, nutrient cycling and gaseous emissions in soils under Bt cotton in Punjab	Government College University
Tanvir Shahzad	Impact of rhizodeposition and incorporation of residues from Bt-cotton on soil ecosystem processes of carbon & nitrogen cycling	Government College University
Sabir Hussain	Ecological impact of transgenic Bt cotton hybrids on soil biological attributes of varying agricultural soils in Pakistan	Government College University
Khuda Bakhsh	Assessing agricultural management practices and externalities of Bt cotton plantation in Pakistani Punjab	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

a) Water Management and Irrigation

Completed:

- “What role can information play in improved equity in Pakistan’s irrigation system? Evidence from an experimental game in Punjab” was submitted to the *Journal of Economic Inquiry*.

- “Progress of Constitutional Change and Irrigation Management Transfer in Pakistan: Insights from a Net-Mapping Exercise”; “Droughts in Pakistan: A Spatiotemporal Variability Analysis using the Standardized Precipitation Index”; and “Climate Change Impacts on Water and Food in Pakistan” were published in *Water International* during the fourth quarter.
- *The Policy Landscape of Agricultural Water Management in Pakistan* was published as IFPRI Discussion Paper No. 1265. Washington, D.C., IFPRI, in the third quarter.
- PSSP researchers completed “Satpara Development Project Household Survey baseline report” in September 2013.
- “Pakistan Rural Household Panel Survey Round 1.5 baseline report” was finalized in September 2013 and is being revised to become a PSSP Working Paper.
- “Water Governance and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Indus River Basin” was submitted to the *Journal of Hydrology*.
- “Sustainable Cross-Sectoral Water Allocation in the Indus Basin under Different Management Policies” will be submitted for review to become a PSSP working paper in the next quarter.
- “Modeling the Water-energy-food Nexus in the Indus basin in Pakistan” is under review at *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*.
- Claudia Ringler, Ethan Yang and Ghazi Alam presented “Modeling the Water-Energy-Food Nexus in the Indus Basin in Pakistan,” at a Global Water Systems Project conference entitled, *Water in the Anthropocene*, in Bonn, May 21-24. Robinson and Arthur Gueneau presented “Modeling Economy-Wide impacts of Water Policy in Pakistan” during this session.
- Gueneau presented “Impacts World 2013” at an International Conference on Climate Change Effects in Potsdam, Germany, May 27-30. Gueneau also presented “Measuring Economic Impacts of Changes in the Water System” at the MIT Global Change Forum in Cambridge, Massachusetts on June 5.
- Robinson and Gueneau presented “Measuring Economic Impacts of Changes in the Water System” at the 16th Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis in Shanghai on June 13.

Box 2: Meetings on Water Policy Development

We are currently undertaking activities to better identify the role of modeling analysis in Pakistan's water policy development. Through a series of meetings with expert stakeholders (representatives from ministries, irrigation departments, universities, and farmers' groups), which began in Lahore and Islamabad (September 2013) and continuing in Quetta, Peshawar, and Karachi (October-November 2013), we have outlined the current priorities for water development of each stakeholder group and the constraints they see to further development. Based on this broad survey, we will identify a core set of research questions and scenarios for model development and share the previous respondents. Following their input, we will organize a series of structured dialogs for these same stakeholders in Spring 2014, during which we will use identified issues and model scenarios as a basis for discussion.

The goal of this work is to identify areas in which modeling knowledge can be more carefully applied (and communicated), and evaluate whether such quantitative knowledge has the potential to shift current impasses in water sector development. At present, following the Lahore and Islamabad meetings, key differences appear to exist among experts on the appropriate scale for water storage development (major dams, small dams, or on-farm storage) and the means for improving system cost recovery.

Ongoing:

- “An Economic Evaluation of Diامر-Bhasha Dam: Assessing the Benefits of Diامر-Bhasha Dam on the Economy of Pakistan under Climate Change” is in progress.

- A contract with IWMI includes implementation of choice experiments and experimental games, the use of these data in developing an agent-based modeling platform and the implementation of a pilot study of flow measurement at watercourse outlets along a single distributary within the Hakra Command. Instruments and the architecture for flow data collection and dissemination have been developed, and instruments have been installed on three of the 26 watercourse outlets in the target distributary. These three outlets are being used as test cases, with the plan to have calibrated instruments installed in all 26 outlets for the start of the upcoming kharif season.

b) Macroeconomics, Markets and Trade

Completed:

- Dr. Sohail Malik, IFPRI Visiting Senior Research Fellow, and CEO, Innovative Development Strategies, and consultant, Ahsan Rana, attended a Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems in Asia (ReSAKSS-Asia) workshop on: Initiative on The Role of Fertilizer and Seeds in Transforming Agriculture in Asia in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in May 2013. Policy, seed and fertilizer experts from twelve Asian countries participated.
- **Quarter 4 Update:** PSSP organized and sent Davies, Program Leader, PSSP, Farrukh Javed, Minister for Agriculture, Punjab, Mubarik Ali, Chief Executive of PARB, Asif Alishah, Country Manager for Pioneer Pakistan Seed Ltd. and Consultant Ahsan Rana to Siem Reap on September 24 – 27 to participate in the ReSAKSS conference. Both Ali and Rana completed comprehensive papers on the fertilizer and seed industries in Pakistan and presented their papers at the ReSAKSS Conference. Davies presented a study on Policy in Pakistan at this conference. Also, Javed, along with Davies and Ali, visited the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Regional Office in Bangkok to talk about FAO, Ministry and PSSP activities and collaborations in agricultural areas.

Box 3: Study on the History and Trends in the Fertilizer Industry in Pakistan by Mubarik Ali, CEO, PARB

One of PSSP's Domestic Studies activities examined the fertilizer sector in Pakistan in depth. The study reviewed factors affecting production as well as the price sensitivity of fertilizer consumers. The fertilizer industry in Pakistan is highly concentrated, with just six major players. Also, a great deal of power lies with regulators, making entry difficult for new players. The heavy subsidy, primarily on urea production (in the form of reduced gas prices) means that it is overused at the expense of phosphorous and potash based fertilizers, resulting in an overall reduced marginal productivity of fertilizer. Moreover, empirical data suggest that fertilizer use is not determined by land or soil types, suggesting that extension workers need to focus on recommending optimal quantities based on physical characteristics of the area. Our study suggests that reducing the subsidy on urea will not result in a significant reduction of urea application by farmers but will in fact result in more judicious use.

Ongoing:

- **CGE Studies:** Researchers continued to work on finalizing their CGE studies, which include: "Computable General Equilibrium Analysis of Electricity Subsidies: The Perspective of Pakistan," and "Macro-economic Implications of Electricity Subsidies." The studies, "Exchange Rate Misalignment in Pakistan and its General Equilibrium Distributional Implications" and "Economic Impact of Agriculture Income Tax on Pakistan are under review as PSSP Working Papers.
- Researchers began working on creating an updated version of the SAM 2007-08 which was developed in 2011. The objectives are to re-specify the representation of the economy's structure

to be able to evaluate consequences of Pakistan India trade, effects of federal subsidies distributed to the provinces, and economic effects of various changes in the energy industry.

- The SAM initiative started with a request from the Punjab government in May 2013, who were interested in the distributional and general economic effects of increased trade with India. Additionally, the previous NAC had suggested work on the distribution of federal subsidies to the provinces and their economics consequences. Together, along with the completion of a new Agricultural Census, has made it worthwhile to develop a new SAM, and use it to investigate these issues using CGE models based on that new SAM.
- Some initial CGE modeling work on Pakistan-India trade began in the fourth quarter. For a start researchers, looked at purchasing power parity, comparing Lahore and Delhi using monthly prices for seed cotton, wheat, wheat flour, sugar, sugar cane, and rice (basmati and IRRI).

c) Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets

Completed:

- Kosec and Mueller presented “Heat Stress but Not Flooding Increases Long-term Human Migration in Rural Pakistan” at the Population Association of America 2013 Annual Conference in New Orleans, in April. Co-author Clark Gray presented this work at the University of North Carolina in July.
- Kosec presented “Productivity Shocks and Aspirations: Evidence from Rural Pakistan” at the Western Political Science Association 2013 Annual Conference in Hollywood, in April.
- PSSP researchers arranged for Tahir Andrabi, Professor of Economics, Pomona College, to visit IFPRI and present “Protective Mothers: Maternal Education and Child Learning After the 2005 Pakistan Earthquake” at IFPRI headquarters on April 19.

Ongoing:

- **RHPS Round 1:** PSSP researchers continued to work with the Round 1 data to complete analytical studies which include the following: “Population Mobility and Monsoon Anomalies in Pakistan,” “Productivity Shocks and Aspirations: Evidence from Rural Pakistan,” and “Political Competition and Land Values in Rural Pakistan,” among others. One of the studies “Heat Stress but Not Flooding Increases Long-term Human Migration in Rural Pakistan,” by Valerie Mueller and Katrina Kosec, is under review at the journal, *Science*.
- Yashodan Ghorpade, Visiting Fellow at IFPRI, submitted a draft of his study: "Sub-National Patterns and Trends in Violent Conflict in Pakistan: Insights from South Asia Terrorism Portal Data for 2001 – 2010" for review by IFPRI in September. This paper assesses the sub-national patterns and trends of violent conflict in Pakistan, focusing on the period 2001 - 2010. Drawing on leading studies and commentaries on the subject, it presents the historical context and background to violent conflict in Pakistan and reviews its main manifestations on communities, households and individuals. Thereafter, drawing on publically available conflict event data from the South Asia Terrorism Portal, it presents a disaggregated and sub-national analysis of violent conflict in Pakistan; mapping trends across space and over time. The disaggregated analysis outlines, among others, (a) the high scale of fatalities from conflict and its steep rise since 2005; (b) the predominance of terrorism and counter-terrorism operations in accounting for deaths from conflict compared to other motives for violence; (c) the higher shares of militants/ terrorists among total deaths due to conflict compared to civilians and security forces; (d) declining share of security forces in total deaths from violence in recent years, potentially suggesting greater operational efficiency and learning; (e) the higher incidence of violence in areas close to the Afghanistan border and in large cities; and (f) the high level of heterogeneity in conflict exposure even within the most troubled provinces.

- **RHPS Round 2:** PSSP started working on RHPS Round 2 in January 2013, which continues the work begun in earlier RHPS surveys (Round 1 and 1.5) conducted in 2012. This survey was administered in April 2013 within 19 sampled districts across Pakistan. Data collection was completed in late May 2013 and data entry was completed in early July 2013. In addition to most modules from Round 1, PSSP also collected data on two new topics: Political Participation and Governance; and Women's Positions and Opinions. This survey also involved extensive capacity-building, as junior researchers were paired with senior researchers with expertise and extensive past experience on a given topic area, so both technical and policy-related training was provided. PSSP also trained over 100 enumerators during this process.
- **Tracking Survey:** PSSP researchers continued to plan a survey to track the migration and economic status of original households of IFPRI's Pakistan Panel Survey, 1986-1991. Preparation related to designing the survey instrument and data collection strategy were initiated in December 2012 and continued through the end of the third quarter. Further meetings were held in Quarter 4, with the survey targeted to be initiated in September 2013, and data entry to begin in October or November 2013. PSSP researchers plan on tracing these households and analyzing the correlations of livelihood developments over the intervening 20 years, given their economic circumstances at that time.
- **Quarter 4 Update:** For the tracking survey, the team worked together to finalize five separate survey instruments and devise the tracking strategy. Training was held in Islamabad and the survey work was initiated in September 2013. Original households from the 1991 IFPRI survey are being tracked first, as are split-off households within the same villages. This portion of the survey should be completed in November or December 2013, with data entry to begin in December 2013. Tracking of all permanent and temporary migrants who split from the original households and went to localities outside the original village will be surveyed during December 2013 - February 2014, with data entry to begin in February or March 2014. Plans are underway for a qualitative data collection exercise to complement the quantitative data collection. Initial questions have been compiled to form a topic guide, and an expert in qualitative methods in Pakistan is being sought.

IR 1.1: Increased Capacity Building Opportunities for Researchers and Analysts

Indicator 4: Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions/ individuals in support of research

The two remaining methods of providing individuals and institutions with the capacity to undertake research on their own take place via the Competitive Grants Program (CGP) and through commissioned contracts. The number of research activities funded by these methods contributes to Indicator # 4.

Competitive Grants Program Research

PSSP launched the CGP in FY 2012 to provide researchers with the opportunity to conduct quality research under the guidance of professional and international expertise. The program continued in FY 2013 with research work being done under both Round 1 and Round 2.

CGP Round 1: Following oral presentations of interim reports from the CGP Round 1 awards in February, 2013, written reports were submitted from 17 projects. Initial evaluations and written review comments were provided by David Orden. Subsequently, 15 Interim Reports were sent for external review. In Quarter 3 fourteen external review evaluations were received and sent to the authors to guide their continued research. One review was pending. Two draft Interim Reports have been returned to authors for further development, prior to being sent for external review, while one award project has been discontinued due to personal circumstances of the awardee. In Quarter 4 six awardees submitted final drafts of their research papers.

PSSP is conducting mentoring sessions for the CGP awardees to build capacity and to ensure that quality research is produced. Davies carried out the first round of mentoring sessions with Round 1 awardees in Faisalabad in July 2013. In this session, five research studies funded in Round 1 were discussed with the Principal Investigators. These sessions are designed for the CGP grant awardees so that they can present their research in detail and can receive mentoring and feedback on their progress thus far. In the first quarter of FY 2014, this process continued during a two week visit to Pakistan by Orden.

One of the CGP Round 1 awardees, Ammar Anees Malik, a PhD student at George Mason University, presented his CGP Interim Report paper, "Agent-Based Modeling Simulations for Solving Pakistan's Urban Challenges," at the 6th Annual Experience the Creative Economy Conference, sponsored by the Martin Prosperity Institute, University of Toronto, in June 2013.

Highlights from five of the CGP Round 1 draft final reports submitted in September are found as examples below:

- Dr. Atif Ali Jaffri from the University of Gujrat – The work involved conducting a series of interviews to examine skill gaps, employability gaps, and perceptions gaps between students and employers in the region. Key differences were found between importance, satisfaction, and perceptions as reported by employers and students. Results showed that "top five" important skills considered by employers and students belonged to professional and core employability skills. Similarly, the top five skill gaps were also found in professional and core employability skills.
- Mr. Danial Aziz, Governance Institutes Network International – Simulations were conducted utilizing tax data from the Shakahgar Tehsil. Findings in the final report showed a large, untapped potential for increasing property tax revenue in the district. Increasing property valuations for inflation since 1998 could raise tax revenue by 400%, and removing large differentials between taxes on rented and owner occupied properties would lead to additional revenue. A highlighted result of the research showed that extending the current urban property tax system to untaxed housing and business properties in rural areas would result in substantial increases in tax revenue.
- Dr. Hassan Sher, University of Swat – The final report includes a detailed study of market linkages for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) across Pakistan, with a focus on the Swat Valley. Sher has completed a production study and some training workshops. Through his market survey, Dr. Sher identified that the Swat Valley was a key resource for MAPs but that supply was poorly integrated and on the decline.
- Dr. Ariel Dinar (Mr. Sanval Nasim, Ph.D. student), University of California Riverside – The final report estimated the allocative inefficiency of groundwater in Pakistani agriculture and compared it across tenure systems, using a panel dataset of rural households, and used a stochastic approach to estimate both the technical efficiency of farms and the allocative efficiency of groundwater use. It found evidence that suggests drawbacks and limitations of the current institutional environment of irrigation water management in Pakistan. It also provides a basis for a possible redesign of water policy.
- Dr. M. Younus Rana, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Jhang – A screening survey determined the concentration of copper, lead, cadmium, chromium, and aflatoxin M1 in the milk available at shops in Jhang. Testing showed that the median concentrations of copper, lead, and cadmium were significantly higher than the standards of International Dairy Federation. As well, the AFM1 level was significantly high in samples, with median concentration and interquartile range 0.33 and 0.53, respectively.

CGP Round 2: The second round of the CGP was announced in September 2012, with a deadline of October 2012. PSSP received around 220 submissions, of which 33 were selected to present proposals at the Second CGP Conference in February 2013. PSSP awarded 19 candidates awards at the Second Research Grants Award Ceremony, which took place in April 2013. The USAID/Pakistan Mission Director,

Jock Conly, Deputy Coordinator Economic and Development Assistance, US Embassy/Islamabad, Vinay Chawla, and the former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Nadeem Ul Haque, presented awards to the 19 recipients. The recipients signed contracts with IFPRI in the third quarter. One CGP Round 2 awardee submitted an interim report during the fourth quarter.

Commissioned Research

DSP Studies: PSSP has initiated work on two DSP studies, which we have defined as research that involves Pakistani academics, so that the research is conducted using expertise within the country, but also includes the development of international partnerships. The first study is entitled, “The State of Agricultural Input and Output Markets in Pakistan,” and is headed by PARB’s Ali, with assistant researchers from Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, the Institute of Business Administration Sukkur, and the Agricultural University of Peshawar.

As noted earlier (in Section 2.C), the studies on fertilizer and seed were presented in the ReSAKSS-Asia workshop in Phnom Penh in May 2013, in which policy, seed and fertilizer experts from twelve Asian countries participated. Additionally, a review of the current marketing regulations that supports the district level marketing committees with regard to perishable crops is being designed to be done in the Sukkur area of Sindh.

The second study group is working on “Cluster-based Industrialization and its Effect on Productivity of Manufacturing Firms in Pakistan,” and is headed by Mushtaq Khan of LUMS, with assistant researchers from LUMS, Bahauddin Zakariya University and the University of Sargodha.

The contracts were signed in June. Khan and his lead researchers held a preliminary meeting on the initial work done on the “Clusters” study at the PSSP office in Islamabad in the third quarter of FY 2013. Their work requires the compilation and merger of several censuses and in addition, as an example, an analysis is being done in the electrical fittings cluster found in Sargodha.

IR 2: Improved Access to and Demand for, High Quality Research on the Part of the Policy Makers, Academics, and other Researchers

IR 2.1: Networks of Agricultural and Economic Research Organizations and Universities Established and Operating

Indic 6: Number of MOUs signed with competitively selected economic research networks

Research Networks

PSSP is currently in the process of updating Indicator 6 (above) to better describe the work that it does to create “economic research networks.” In FY 2013, PSSP engaged in a number of ongoing efforts of collaboration with local and international institutions to build a foundation for groups of researchers pursuing research work in similar economic themes. These efforts could develop in to partnerships between the stakeholders to pursue high quality economic research and branch out into larger networks. PSSP participated in the following networking efforts in FY 2013:

- Awardees of the CGP who are working on similar topics have expressed an interest to form a study group and work together on additional issues surrounding their topics. PSSP will support these efforts of collaboration.
- PSSP has signed contracts with UAF and PARC to conduct the biophysical component of the Pakistan Cotton Survey. PSSP will work with scientists at both institutions to analyze the current situation and qualities of Bt cotton in Pakistan.

- Researchers from PSSP and BPRSSP held a workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in June 2013. The theme of the workshop was “Tying Regional Strategy Support Programs Together for Enhanced Effectiveness in Policy Reform and Pro-poor Economic Growth.” Researchers from both programs presented their research results and then reviewed potential areas of collaboration with regional emphasis. A field trip to a BPRSSP site was also part of this workshop.
- PSSP held an event at IFPRI to showcase PSSP work for the World Bank, exchange research and policy ideas, and learn about the work being done by colleagues at the World Bank in the areas of social protection and poverty reduction. The event has stimulated additional interaction among the parties.
- PSSP is supporting the development of a new civil society organization, the Pakistan Agricultural Council (PAC), which has support from and access to the highest levels of the GOP. As part of this support, PSSP provided guidance to help organize PAC’s first seminar in September, which was attended by noteworthy policymakers, businessmen from the agriculture sector and private agriculturalists. Malik presented ‘Unleashing the Potential of Pakistan’s Agriculture’ at this seminar.
- Malik engaged the GOP in a Technical Working Group on Poverty Assessment chaired by the Minister for Planning and Development in September 2013. He presented a study titled: “The Official Estimates of Poverty in Pakistan – what is wrong and why? – Illustrations using the Government of Pakistan’s Household Integrated Economic Survey 2010-11.” Additional engagement with the GOP on this topic will continue.
- Davies attended a two-day meeting of the WLE CGIAR Consortium Research Program for the Indus and Ganges focal region in Kathmandu. The overall purpose was to discuss how to best design and implement the WLE Focal Region process. This was a planning meeting that brought together contributing partners of the WLE consortium, particularly their regional representatives to introduce WLE regional focal program in the Indus Ganges region. WLE works in six focal regions, where more than 1 billion of the world’s poor live and where persistent problems of poverty persist, aggravated by environmental degradation and low productivity.
- **Training on technical proposal writing at PARC:** Davies conducted a week long course for scientists and researchers on effective methods of writing research proposals that was jointly organized by PSSP and PARC from September 16 – 20. The aim of the workshop was to train participants in creating effective research proposals to help them write and obtain better grants. This topic is listed under networking because some participants will take this training forward and teach it in their respective institutions or become trainers in upcoming offerings. In the process of these interactions, networks of researchers with common interests at different organizations, and a set of skills known among the group is created (See IR 2.1 and Cross cutting trainings below).

IR 2.2 Increased Provision of Timely, Demand Driven Policy Analysis and Advice to Policymakers and Other Key Stakeholders

Indicator 7: Attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP meetings and conferences

Seminars

- PSSP organized a talk titled “Modeling Economy-Wide Impact of Water policies: Linking Water Models and Economic Models” on December 4, 2012 by Robinson.
- PSSP arranged for Professor Mellor to present lectures and introduce PSSP at several universities and institutions where a large number of key stakeholders and researchers attended. He presented the following seminars in February 2013: “Agricultural Growth and the Economic Transformation” at UAF and at the Serena Hotel Islamabad, “Addressing Food Security Challenges in Pakistan through

Education, Research, and Extension” at COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), and “Challenges and Prospects of Development in Ethiopia” at the Federal Urdu University (FUU).

Conferences

- PSSP held its 2-day First Annual Conference, entitled “Productivity, Growth and Poverty Reduction in Rural Pakistan” in Islamabad on December 13–14, 2012. About 200 researchers, academics and policy makers attended. Rodger Garner, Deputy Mission Director of USAID, and Haque inaugurated the conference. PSSP presented the first set of Working Papers and studies done in FY 2012 at this event.
- PSSP held its Second Research CGP conference on February 8 – 10, 2013 at the Islamabad Marriott Hotel. Dr. Haque, former USAID/Pakistan Mission Director Jock Conly, and Dr. Orden addressed the Inaugural Session of the conference. A total of 33 presentations were made for the second round of CGP. A total of 18 researchers who were awarded research grants under CGP Round 1 last year also presented interim reports on their ongoing research studies.

Meetings

Senior Policymakers:

- PSSP researchers met with policy makers such as Abdul Basit Khan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of National Food Security and Research and Zafar Mahmood, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Water and Power during Quarter 1 to discuss issues related to the four themes of PSSP.
- PSSP researchers met with policy makers such as Abid Bodla, Member Infrastructure Development, Khalid Qureshi, Additional Secretary Punjab Irrigation Department and Babar Hussain Effendi, Secretary Irrigation Sindh, during Quarter 2 to discuss issues related to PSSP research.
- Davies and Malik held a series of meetings with provincial government counterparts in Lahore in April 2013. They met with Shujat Ali, Secretary Industries, Commerce and Investment at Government of the Punjab, and Tariq Bajwa, Secretary Finance, Government of Punjab, gave an overview of the PSSP activities related to policy research and also discussed the ongoing Pakistan Cotton Survey.
- Paul Dorosh, Director Development Strategies and Governance, IFPRI, along with Davies and Malik, visited Lahore in May 2013 to meet with senior policy makers, academics, development practitioners, NGOs and business leaders to ascertain key priorities in areas, particularly areas that concerned pro-poor growth and rural development. Meetings were held with Sartaj Aziz, Vice-Chancellor, BNU, (currently Advisor to Prime Minister on National Security and Foreign Affairs), Bajwa, Faisal Rasheed, Deputy Secretary Finance, Government of Punjab, Shujat Ali, and Kausar Abdulla Malik of Forman Christian College. During this visit, PARB hosted a brainstorming session to help prioritize key policy research needs and build the PSSP linkages in Punjab. This two-hour session was held at the PARB headquarters in Lahore on May 23.

Researchers and Academics: PSSP researchers held several meetings with the Chairman and members of PARC, the Chairman of PARB, government officials and academics from Universities such as, CIIT, PIDE and FUU to further the mission of identifying and conducting quality research.

Indicator 8: Number of outreach publications and policy notes from PSSP-funded research

Policy Notes

PSSP researchers are working towards creating policy briefs based on the research studies. The goal is to disseminate from three to five policy briefs per quarter starting in Quarter 1 of FY 2014. We expect to circulate briefs on aspirations and the effects on economics development, wheat procurement issues,

financing energy, poverty alleviation and the impacts of agricultural productivity on overall economic growth.

Indic 9: Number of datasets from PSSP funded research and other data compilations made available online

Datasets

In addition to the data collected in FY 2012, PSSP is working towards the completion of two more surveys (RHPS Round 2 and Bt Cotton Survey), which will result in additional high quality datasets. These will be made available to the public when they pass all quality checks and verifications. For the first year, IFPRI policy requires that a co-author from IFPRI be included, but after that, datasets will generally be available to researchers for individual use, and that use will be promoted by PSSP.

IR 3: Policy-Making Benefits to a Greater Degree from Informed Input by Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations

PSSP strives to create a cooperative community of policymakers, researchers, civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders. This is achieved by incorporating stakeholders into the process of defining policy research agendas, encouraging communication across ministries, agencies and line departments, bridging the gaps between central and provincial governments, and working with civil society organizations and the private sector to encourage participation in policy formulation.

Indicator 10: Index capturing extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from private sector / civil society stakeholders

This index will be formed based on the activities below.

IR 3.1 Increased Informed Input and Feedback Provided to Policymakers by Private Sector and Civil Society Stakeholders

Indicator 11: Number of meetings with private sector and civil society organizations

Meetings

- In Quarter 1 researchers met with a number of stakeholders in the water sector of Pakistan to assess the extent of the need for irrigation management reforms
- In Quarter 2, PSSP arranged for Professor Mellor to meet with key stakeholders regarding the situation and challenges faced in the agriculture sector in Pakistan. He met with researchers, economists and faculties at institutions such as Foundation for the Advancement of Science and Technology - FAST University, BNU, UAF, USAID Dairy Project and the Food and Agriculture Organization.
- In Quarter 2, Consultant Ramchand Oad met with stakeholders at the Punjab Irrigation and Drainage Authority, On-Farm Water Management Punjab, Lower Chenab Council East Area Water Board, Mott-MacDonald Pakistan, Left Bank Canal Area Water Board Hyderabad, Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority, NESPAK Sindh, to discuss various issues with the water sector.
- Also in Quarter 2, Robinson held several stakeholder meetings with counterparts at UAF, WAPDA House, PIDE, and IWMI to discuss IFPRI's CGE-Water Model.
- In Quarter 3, the U.S. Institute of Peace Pakistan organized a roundtable discussion on Water Scarcity in Pakistan: Is it Real, or just a Political and Social Construction? Davies attended the roundtable as one of the panelists.

- The Second Donor Water Conference was held at the World Bank office in Islamabad on June 19 to discuss issues related to water management in Pakistan. Representatives of all the major donors working on water attended the meeting. Davies represented PSSP at the meeting.
- PAC Seminar in September. See IR 2.1 above for more details.

Indicator 12: Number of results reported, published, and presented for public knowledge from PSSP support and research to civil society partners

Research Disseminated

PSSP Working Papers: PSSP formally published six Working Papers in the first quarter of FY 2013. These publications were distributed to the participants of the First Annual Conference and are available on the PSSP blog. These Working Papers are:

- 005: "Supply and Demand for Cereals in Pakistan, 2010-2030"
- 006: "Review of Input and Output Policies for Cereals Production in Pakistan"
- 007: "Pakistan Rural Household Panel Survey 2012 (Round 1) - Methodology and Community Characteristics".
- 008: "Pakistan Rural Household Panel Survey 2012 (Round 1) - Household Characteristics"
- 009: "Aspirations in Rural Pakistan - An Empirical Analysis"
- 010: "Food Value Chain Analysis"
- PSSP researchers are working toward finalizing a number of studies that will become Working Papers, in addition to the 10 already completed, in the forthcoming quarters. Titles of some of these studies have been mentioned in IR 1, Indicator 3 above.

PSSP Presentations: PSSP researchers made the following presentations in FY 2013:

- PSSP researchers presented the results of 16 studies at the First Annual Conference, which was attended by a number of policymakers, academics and researchers
- PSSP researchers will make presentations on their studies as they are finalized and ready to be disseminated

Indicator 13: Number of media mentions of PSSP papers and results

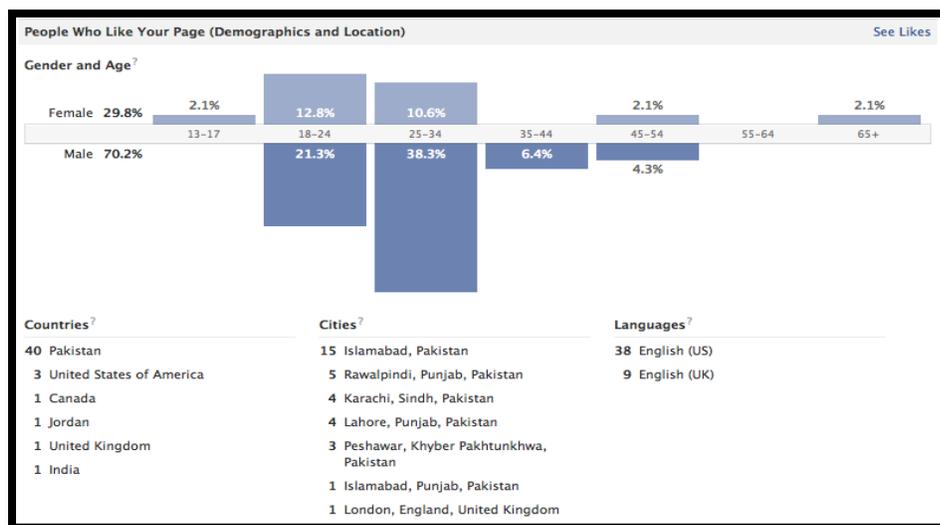
Media Coverage

Electronic Social Media: Over the last year, PSSP has efficiently utilized different communications and outreach mediums for its research dissemination as well as to ensure a positive public visibility.

PSSP has a significant Internet presence with a blog on the IFPRI website and social media pages on Facebook and Twitter. All research conducted by PSSP that has reached the Working Paper stage is available online on the PSSP blog. The social media pages are used to reach out to PSSP's target audience of researchers, economists, policy analysts, civil society organizations as well as to the general public to keep them abreast of the latest PSSP updates, news and upcoming events. PSSP is also gearing up to set up a website that can be used as the primary source of information as well as resource dissemination.

PSSP continued to use Facebook and Twitter to share information on Pakistan's economic conditions, with a particular focus on its four primary research priorities (agricultural production, water management, macroeconomics, and poverty). Statistics on visits to the Facebook page can be seen in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Demographics of People who Like the PSSP Facebook Page



PSSP organized two conferences last year, where Pakistani and international researchers working under different PSSP programs, such as the Competitive Grants Program (CGP), showcased their research work. Researchers, economists, faculty members and students from universities across Pakistan heavily attended these conferences and seminars. These events have been covered by mainstream Pakistani media channels as well as by leading English and Urdu newspapers. Below is a brief description of Media Activities

Media Activities: During FY 2013 PSSP received media coverage on certain events and meetings below:

- The call for proposals for CGP Round 2 was advertised in *The News, Dawn* and *Jang* newspapers in October 2012.
- Information on the GIS training given by PSSP was highlighted in the *Business Recorder* online in December 2012.
- The Modeling Economy-Wide Impact of Water Policies seminar by Robinson was highlighted in *The News, Nawa-e-Waqt* and *Business Recorder* in December 2012.
- PSSP's First Annual Conference was mentioned in the newspapers: *Daily Times, Daily Ausaf, The News, Business Recorder, Pakistan Observer, Information Times, Express Tribune, and Pakistan Today*. It was also highlighted on the television on *ARY, Dunya News, Samaa TV, PTV News, Sohni Dharti* and *CNBC Pakistan* in December 2012.
- The Water Policy Modeling workshop in Faisalabad was highlighted in the newspapers *The News* and *Daily Din* (Faisalabad).
- The Second CGP Conference in February 2013 was mentioned in the newspapers *The News, Dawn, Daily News, National Herald Tribune, Daily Times, The Nation, Pakistan Business Recorder, Pakistan Today, Pakistan Observer, Nawa-e-Waqt* (Lahore), and online. It was also mentioned on the television on *Samaa TV, ARY News, PTV News, Sohni Dharti, and CNBC*.
- The Pakistan RHPS was mentioned in the *Business Recorder* in February 2013.
- The Agricultural Growth and Economic Transformation seminar at UAF in February 2013 was mentioned in *Daily Nai Baat* (Faisalabad), *Daily Express* (Faisalabad), *Daily Jang* (Lahore), *Nawa-e-Waqt*, and *Layalpur News* (Faisalabad)

- PSSP's Second Research Grants Award Ceremony in April 2013 received media coverage in the following newspapers: *Daily Ausaf*, *The News*, *Business Recorder*, *Pakistan Observer*, *Daily Times*, *Information Times*, *Nawa-e-Waqt*, and *Online News*. It was also aired on the following TV channels: PTV News, Samaa TV, Sohni Dharti and CNBC Pakistan.
- PSSP organized four live radio talk shows in Quarter 3, in collaboration with USAID and FM 101, Radio Pakistan. The purpose of these shows was to highlight salient features of the CGP and to showcase the research proposals selected for the second round of the grants program. These shows were held on May 2, May 9, June 13 and June 27. Two researchers presented their CGP research work on each show and live calls were entertained.

Cross-cutting Activities

Indicator 14: Number of persons receiving training on skill development and Indic 15: Number of persons receiving training on policy related topics

Trainings

- **International Research Methods Training:** Two researchers spent one month in IFPRI's Washington DC, office in October 2012 to learn international research practices. Amina Mehmood and Asma Shahzad, who have Master's degrees in Economics from the UAF spent one month working in IFPRI in Washington, DC, in October 2012. During this time they received on the job training on international research methods and were given the opportunity to interact and collaborate with international researchers
- **Water Policy Modeling Training:** PSSP organized a five-day workshop for 26 researchers on Water Policy Modeling from January 28 to February 1. The purpose of this workshop was to introduce tools and software for conducting research enabling informed decision-making and policy advising in the water sector in Pakistan.
- **GIS Training:** PSSP organized a four day GIS training workshop for 25 researchers on December 4 – 7, 2012. The workshop provided an introductory training on GIS Using ArcGIS Desktop through which participants could learn the basic functions of GIS including: building maps, exploring attribute tables, identifying geographic features, and labeling attributes.
- **CGE Video trainings:** Seven members of PSSP's CGE Working Group completed their training course on Introduction to Simulations on Poverty and Income Inequality using simulations based on CGE models. The training was conducted through video link, with Dario Debowicz, a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at IFPRI, was the lead instructor. There were eight weekly one-hour sessions in this training program.
- **CsPro Training:** A PSSP researcher attended a three-week extended training course on CsPRO in May at the U.S. Census Bureau in Washington, DC. This was an extension of the training he attended last year he will use the skills gained with this course to streamline data entry and cleaning for PSSP surveys.
- **Enumerator Trainings:** PSSP conducted comprehensive training courses for the enumerators of the Bt Cotton Survey and the RHPS Round 2 in March 2013.
- **Intro to STATA:** PSSP arranged a hands-on training of STATA software in July 2013. The aim of the training was to equip the PSSP research staff with expertise in the state-of-the-art data analysis software. Syed Hamza Haider from IFPRI, Washington, DC, delivered the four-day training course, which was held at the PSSP office in Islamabad.
- **Writing Technical Proposals at PARC:** Davies conducted a week-long course for scientists and researchers on effective methods of writing research proposals that was jointly organized by PSSP and PARC from September 16 – 20. (See IR 2 discussion as well). The aim of the workshop was to train participants in writing effective research proposals to help them write and obtain better

grants. The sessions focused on writing concept notes, developing a logical framework, project proposal budgets, executive summaries, and donor relations. A total of 12 trainees from different government organizations and research institutions participated in the workshop. The workshop was held at NARC in Islamabad.

- **Tracking Survey Enumerator Training:** As noted above, PSSP is conducting IFPRI's Tracking Survey. PSSP conducted a training course for survey enumerators in September 2013. The training was attended by 30 enumerators and survey monitors who have been selected to conduct the survey. Three researchers – Hak Lim Lee, Edward Whitney and Madeeha Hameed from IFPRI Washington – participated in the training that took place in Islamabad. The purpose of the training was to prepare monitors and enumerators for the tracking survey and train them on proper enumeration techniques and how to track a migrated household.
- **Intermediate STATA for data cleaning:** IFPRI consultant Eduardo Magalhaes convened a two-week training event for a team of five research analysts and research assistants using STATA software for data cleaning at IFPRI headquarters in Washington, DC. The purpose of the training was to further enhance the capacities of researchers who had already received hand-on training on STATA in Islamabad so that they can become master trainers. The team of researchers also worked on the data cleaning of RHPS Round 1.5 in DC.

NOTE: Work is currently progressing in regard to training activities with PARC, the Planning Commission and civil society organizations. (See the Outcome 3 (IR 3) discussion in the Introduction under subsection Expected Results as reflected in the Performance Management Plan.)

Program Administration

NAC Meeting: PSSP's first NAC meeting of FY 2013 took place in February 2013 with a follow up meeting in April 2013. Former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Dr. Ul Haque, chaired both meetings. Khalid Aziz, Civil Society Spokesperson, and Shahid Sattar, Member Energy, Planning Commission, also attended as newly nominated members in the first meeting whereas Wazir Jogezeai, Senator from Balochistan and Qazi Azmat Isa, CEO, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, attended as new members in the second meeting. Former USAID Mission Director Conly also attended the second meeting. PSSP's Annual Work Plan for Year 2 was the highlight of the discussion.

PSSP's held its first NAC meeting under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister for Planning, Development, and Reform, and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, in the first quarter of FY 2014.

PSSP Research Corner: PSSP set up a research corner in its Islamabad office in May 2013. The research corner can be used by all researchers who are currently conducting research under various PSSP programs. The research corner has a computer with access to IFPRI's online resources, libraries, journals, data and other research materials. Researchers can also access several international research journals, which require subscription fees for access, free of cost as guest users on IFPRI subscriptions. Researchers from PSSP's CGE Working Group, CGP and commissioned researchers can benefit from this resource at PSSP premises.

Hiring of PSSP Research Staff: PSSP advertised for the position of Research Analyst and Research Assistant in February 2013. After several rounds of shortlisting PSSP successfully hired three research analysts (Hira Channa, Sara Rafi and Omar Majeed) and two research assistants (Faryal Ahmed and Saad Moeen) in Quarter 4. All researchers have Master's degrees from foreign or local universities.

Appendix 3: PSSP Calendar of Events (October 2012 –September 2013)

Quarter 1: (October, November, December) 2012

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
October 2 - 19	Rural Household Panel Survey (RHPS) Round 1.5	Data collection	To collect data from the selected districts for the RHP S 1.5	Mohammad Ishfaq	Attock, Multan, Sanghar, Sargodha	N/A	No
October 13	Network of Knowledge Sharing	Meeting with Applied Economics Research Center (AERC)	To discuss draft MOU to be presented and signed with participating Pakistani universities and research institutions	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	Nuzhat Ahmed, AERC	No
October 14	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	CGP – Call for Proposal advertised in local and national newspapers	To widely circulate the Call for Proposal for the 2 nd round of CGP	David Orden, Ehtesham	National	Planning Commission (approval)	Yes
October 15 - 20	Water and Irrigation	Meeting of Ramchand Oad with AKRSP	To set up studies related to governance policies and canal commands for the Satpara Dam project	Ramchand Oad	Islamabad, Skardu	Ministry of Water and Power, WAPDA	No
October 17	Monitoring and Evaluation	USAID (EGA) M&E Working Group Meeting	To discuss USAID Economic Growth and Agriculture Results Framework	Najeeb Ullah	Islamabad	N/A	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
October 18	Communications and Outreach	USAID Communications Working Group (CWG) Meeting	To discuss results of the opinion poll on the USAID awareness in Pakistan	Ehtesham	Islamabad	DOCs-USAID, Other USAID funded programs	No
Proposed Date	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
October 22	Collaborative Research	CGE Working Group Meeting	To discuss PSSP current and future research activities and presentations by CGE at the PSSP First Annual Conference	Prof. Stephen Davies, Shehryar Rashid	PSSP office, Islamabad	PARC, PIDE, PC, PITAD	No
October 22	PARC Assessment	Meeting with Chairman Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC)	To identify opportunities of collaboration between PSSP and PARC	Prof. Stephen Davies	PSSP office, Islamabad	Iftikhar Ahmad, Chairman PARC	No
October 25	Workshops and Seminars	IFPRI Workshop on Productivity, Growth, and Poverty Reduction in Rural Pakistan	To present the research conducted/supported by PSSP during the first year of the project	Paul Dorosh, Lindsey Uhrig	IFPRI Head office, Washington DC, Islamabad (Video-Con)	PC, PSSP, IFPRI	Yes

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
October 31	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	Last date of Submission of Research Proposals	To invite research proposals for the 2 nd round of CGP	David Orden, Madeeha Hameed	Islamabad/ Washington DC	N/A	No
November 12 - 13	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	Meetings with Research Grantees from 1 st round of CGP	To discuss the progress of research studies and presentations of interim reports	David Orden	Islamabad	PIDE, SDPI, University of Peshawar, University of Swat	No
November 16	Communications and Outreach	USAID Communications Working Group (CWG) Meeting	To discuss results of the opinion poll on the USAID awareness in Pakistan	Ehtesham	Islamabad	DOCs-USAID, Other USAID funded programs	No
November 17	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	Research Advisory Committee (RAC) Meeting	To organize the evaluations of the second round of applications and make plans for February 8-10, 2013 conference	David Orden	Planning Commission (PC), Islamabad	Nadeem ul Haque, Chairman Planning Commission, RAC members	No
November 28	Collaborative Research	Meeting with International Water Management Institute (IWMI)	To discuss the proposed PSSP research study on Agent-Based Modeling on Farmers Behavior	Claudia Ringler, Andrew Bell (IFPRI), Shehryar Rashid	IWMI Lahore	Arif Anwer	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
November 29	Collaborative Research	Meeting with Punjab Irrigation and Drainage Authority (PIDA)	To discuss draft MoU for conducting research on irrigation in Punjab	Claudia Ringler, Shehryar Rashid	PIDA Office, Lahore	GM PIDA, IWMI	No
December 4	Conferences and Seminars	Modeling Economy-Wide Impact of Water policies: Linking Water Models and Economic Models	Lecture by Dr. Sherman Robinson (IFPRI)	Prof. Stephen Davies, Sherman Robinson. Arthur Gueneau	Islamabad	PIDE, PARC, SDPI, BZU, LUMS	Yes
December 4 – 7	Local Trainings	Introduction to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Using the ArcGIS Desktop	An introductory training on using ArcGIS Desktop for	Helina Tilahun (ESSP/IFPRI), Ahmed Waqas (PSSP)	Islamabad	PIDE, PARC, UAF, IBA Sukkhar, University of Lasbela, University of Peshawar, University of Gujrat, Pak MET	Yes
December 6	Collaboration with Local Research Institutions	Meeting with Director Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)	To discuss future Research collaboration on potential studies using CGE modeling	Sherman Robinson, Arthur Guneau	Islamabad	Muslehuddin, Joint director PIDE	No
December 7 - 11	Collaborative Research	Training for Satpara Development Project Household Baseline Survey	Training of enumerators for the survey	Dr. Ramchand Oad, Mohammad Ashfaq	Skardu	AKRSP	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
December 11	Support to Government of Pakistan	Meeting with Additional Secretary, Ministry of National Food Security and Research	To discuss future collaboration and extend support to the newly established ministry	Paul Dorosh, Prof. Stephen Davies, Hina Nazli	Islamabad	Abdul Basit Khan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of National Food Security and Research	No
December 11	Support to Government of Pakistan	Meeting with Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Water and Power and Director WAPDA Staff College	Present an overview of PSSP, give an update on the ongoing water usage survey and the research work PSSP is conducting on the Satpara Dam project	Paul Dorosh, Prof. Stephen Davies, Hina Nazli	Islamabad	Zafar Mehmood, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Water and Power	No
December 11	PARC Assessment	Working Dinner with Chairman PARC and Technical Member of PARC	To discuss PARC assessment conducted by Jock Anderson and his team and the IFPRI presentations and recommendations made at the November 27 PARC-ASTI seminar	Paul Dorosh, Prof. Stephen Davies, Hina Nazli	Islamabad	Iftikhar Ahmad and PARC Technical members	No
December 12 - January 15	Collaborative Research	Satpara Development Project Household Baseline Survey	Data collection	Dr. Ramchand Oad, Mohammad Ashfaq	Skardu	AKRSP, PSSP	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
December 13 – 14	Conferences and Seminars	PSSP First Annual Conference	To review and highlight first year results from PSSP activities, hold focus discussions on the findings of the research conducted by PSSP on various program areas	Sohail Malik, Prof. Stephen Davies, Paul Dorosh, Hina Nazli	Islamabad	Nadeem ul Haque Planning Comm., USAID, PARC, PIDE, AERC, PITAD, PARB, Researchers, Faculty, students from across Pakistan	Yes

Quarter 2: (January, February, March) 2013

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
January 25	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	Research Advisory Committee (RAC) meeting	Initial short listing of research proposals for CGP round II	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. David Orden	Lahore	Planning Commission	N/A
January 25 – February 12	Pakistan Bt Cotton Survey	Questionnaire Development	Consultations with government departments and counterparts for conducting Bt Cotton survey	David Spielman, Hina Nazli, Fatima Zaidi	Islamabad, Washington	PARC, NARC, UAF	N/A
January 28 – February 1	Local Trainings	Water Policy Modeling Workshop	Capacity building of government counterparts and researchers	Dr. Claudia Ringler, Dr. Andrew Bell, Shehryar Rashid	Faisalabad	University of Agriculture Faisalabad	Yes
February 7	Conferences and Seminars	Using CGE Model to study the Economy Wide Impact of Water Resource Projects	To Introduce the benefits of CGE Models to a researchers	Prof. Sherman Robinson, Arthur Gueneau	PIDE, Islamabad	PIDE	No
February 7	Conferences and Seminars	Using CGE Model to study the Economy Wide Impact of Water Resource Projects	To Introduce the benefits of CGE Models to a researchers	Prof. Sherman Robinson, Arthur Guneau	Global Change Impact Study Centre,	GCISC,	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
					Islamabad		
February 8	Conferences and Seminars	Introduction to Modeling for Coupled Natural Human Systems Using Net-Logo Software	Introducing the usage of computer-based systems resource management	Dr. Andrew Bell	COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad	Students and Faculty members of COMSATS Institute of Information Technology	No
February 8 – 10	Competitive Grants Program	Second Research Competitive Grants Conference	Oral presentations of research proposals from shortlisted applicants and presentations on interim reports from CGP round I	Dr. David Orden, Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	Planning Commission	Yes
February 21	Conferences and Seminars	Agricultural Growth and The Economic Transformation	Highlighting the importance of agricultural growth in the economic development	Prof. John Mellor	Islamabad	PIDE, PC, QAU, IDS, PARC, NARC, Open for All	Yes
February 23	Conferences and Seminars	Addressing Food Security Challenges in Pakistan Through Education, Research		Prof. John Mellor	COMSATS, Islamabad	Students and Faculty members of COMSATS	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
		and Extensions					
February 25	Program management	National Advisory Committee Meeting	To discuss the PSSP annual work plan and other program activities	Dr. Nadeem ul Haque, Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	Planning Commission	N/A
February 26	Conferences and Seminars	Challenges and Prospects of Development in Ethiopia	Presenting the case study of the economic development model of Ethiopia to Pakistani researchers	Prof. John Mellor	Federal Urdu University, Islamabad	Students and Faculty members of FUU	No
March 6 – 13	Pakistan Bt Cotton Survey	Training of monitors and Enumerators for Pakistan Cotton Survey	To train the selected monitors and enumerators on various aspects of data collection	David Spielman, Hina Nazli, Fatima Zaidi	Faisalabad	PARC, NARC, UAF	Yes
March 21 – Apr 5	Pakistan Rural Household Survey round 2.0	Training of monitors and enumerators for Pakistan Rural Household Survey round 2.0	To train the selected monitors and enumerators on various aspects of data collection	Hina Nazli, Katrina Kosec, Shehryar Rashid	Islamabad	PSSP, IDS	Yes

Quarter 3: (April, May, June) 2013

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
April 9	Local Trainings	Introduction to Simulations on Income and Inequality and Poverty Dynamics Using CGE Modeling	To determine the impact of economic shock on the poverty level in Pakistan	Dr. Dario Debowicz	Islamabad/ Washington	PC, PIDE, PARC, SDPI & Competition Commission of Pakistan	No
April 16	Local Trainings	Introduction to Simulations on Income and Inequality and Poverty Dynamics Using CGE Modeling	To determine the impact of economic shock on the poverty level in Pakistan	Dr. Dario Debowicz	Islamabad/ Washington	PC, PIDE, PARC, SDPI & Competition Commission of Pakistan	No
April 18	Program management	National Advisory Committee Meeting	To discuss the PSSP annual work plan and other program activities	Dr. Nadeem ul Haque, Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	Planning Commission	N/A
April 19	Competitive Grants Program	Second Competitive Research Grants Award Ceremony	Award of grants to the successful applicants of the CGP Round II	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	PC, PIDE, PARC, NARC	Yes
April 23	Local Trainings	Introduction to Simulations on Income and Inequality and Poverty Dynamics	To determine the impact of economic shock on the poverty level in Pakistan	Dr. Dario Debowicz	Islamabad/ Washington	PC, PIDE, PARC, SDPI & Competition Commission of	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
		Using CGE Modeling				Pakistan	
April 30	Local Trainings	Introduction to Simulations on Income and Inequality and Poverty Dynamics Using CGE Modeling	To determine the impact of economic shock on the poverty level in Pakistan	Dr. Dario Debowicz	Islamabad/ Washington	PC, PIDE, PARC, SDPI & Competition Commission of Pakistan	No
May 2	Advocacy and Outreach	Live Radio Talk-Show	Advocacy and public outreach for PSSP and competitive Grants Program	Ehtesham ul Haq	FM 101, Islamabad	USAID, CGP grant recipients	Yes
May 2	Pakistan Cotton Survey	Survey fieldwork to be completed by.	To train the selected monitors and enumerators on various aspects of data collection	Muhammad Ishfaq, Hina Nazli,	Selected Districts	IDS	No
May 7	Local Trainings	Introduction to Simulations on Income and Inequality and Poverty Dynamics Using CGE Modeling	To determine the impact of economic shock on the poverty level in Pakistan	Dr. Dario Debowicz	Islamabad/ Washington	PC, PIDE, PARC, SDPI & Competition Commission of Pakistan	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
May 9	Advocacy and Outreach	Live Radio Talk-Show	Advocacy and public outreach for PSSP and competitive Grants Program	Ehtesham ul Haq	FM 101, Islamabad	USAID, CGP grant recipients	Yes
May 14	Local Trainings	Introduction to Simulations on Income and Inequality and Poverty Dynamics Using CGE Modeling	To determine the impact of economic shock on the poverty level in Pakistan	Dr. Dario Debowicz	Islamabad/ Washington	PC, PIDE, PARC, SDPI & Competition Commission of Pakistan	No
May 23	Program Consultations	Meeting with officials from government of Punjab	Discussion on proposed PSSP agricultural research activities	Prof. Stephen Davies. Dr. Paul Dorosh, Dr. Sohail Malik	Lahore	PARB, BNU, Punjab Finance Department, Industries, Commerce and Investment Department	No
May 24	Program Consultations	Meeting with officials from government of Punjab	Discussion on proposed PSSP agricultural research activities	Prof. Stephen Davies. Dr. Paul Dorosh, Dr. Sohail Malik	Lahore	Forman Christian College (FCC)	No

Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s and Expected Level of GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
June 13	Advocacy and Outreach	Live Radio Talk-Show	Advocacy and public outreach for PSSP and competitive Grants Program	Ehtesham ul Haq	FM 101, Islamabad	USAID, CGP grant recipients	Yes
June 19	Conferences and Seminars	Second Donors Water Conference	Discussions on water management and resources	Prof. Stephen Davies	World Bank, Islamabad	USAID, World Bank,	Yes
June 20	Advocacy and Outreach	Live Radio Talk-Show	Advocacy and public outreach for PSSP and competitive Grants Program	Ehtesham ul Haq	FM 101, Islamabad	USAID, CGP grant recipients	Yes
June 24-25	International Conferences and Seminars	Tying Regional Strategy Support Programs together for enhanced effectiveness in policy reform and pro-poor economic growth	Identifying opportunities for Collaboration between Pakistan and Bangladesh Strategy Support Programs (PSSP and BSSP)	Prof. Stephen Davies, Shehryar Rashid, Wajiha Saeed	Dhaka, Bangladesh	PSSP, BSSP	No
June 27	Advocacy and Outreach	Live Radio Talk-Show	Advocacy and public outreach for PSSP and competitive Grants Program	Ehtesham ul Haq	FM 101, Islamabad	USAID, CGP grant recipients	Yes

Quarter 4: (July, August, September) 2013

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
July 3	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	Mentoring Session for Grant Recipients	To advise the researchers from CGP Round-I on their progress so far	Prof. Stephen Davies,	Faisalabad	UAF	N/A
July 5-10	Local Trainings	Introduction to STATA Training Arranged for PSSP Research Staff	To train PSSP and IDS researchers in the latest data analysis software	Syed Hamza Haider, Ms. Madeeha Hameed	Islamabad	N/A	N/A
July 10	Conferences and Seminars	Show and Tell Meeting Between Pakistan Strategy Support Program and World Bank	Identify key policy research areas in Pakistan in respective areas of interaction	Katrina Kosec	Washington	IFPRI, World Bank (Social Protection & Labour Group)	N/A
Aug 12-30	International Trainings and Workshops	Data Cleaning Training	To impart a hands-on data cleaning training to researchers working on survey data sets	Katrina Kosec	IFPRI, Washington DC	PSSP, IDS	N/A

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Aug 15-23	Pakistan Cotton Survey	Series of meetings with cotton experts, farmers and other stakeholders	To share some of the findings of the Pakistan Cotton Survey and do the leaf testing	Fatima Zaidi	Islamabad, Lahore, Faisalabad	UAF, NARC, PARC	N/A
Aug 21- 22	International Conferences and Seminars	WLE Indus and Ganges Focal Region Meeting	To discuss how to best design and implement the Focal Region process	Prof. Stephen Davies	Kathmandu, Nepal	PSSP	N/A
Aug 22- Sep 5	Competitive Grants Program	Mentoring Session for Grant Recipients	To advise the researchers from CGP Round-I and Round-II on their progress so far	Prof. Stephen Davies,	Islamabad, Lahore, Faisalabad	Researchers from various institutions and organizations	N/A
Aug 28	Collaboration with local Partners	Meeting with Harvest-Plus	To discuss wheat quality standards and regulatory affairs with public, private and international organizations in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	PSSP, ICARDA, CIMMYT, Harvest Plus	N/A
Aug 31	Collaboration with Local Partners	PAC's Inaugural Conference – How Business can Transform	To moderate a debate among the participants on agriculture policy options from a business	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Dr. Hina Nazli, PSSP	Lahore	PSSP, LUMS, UAF, PIDE	N/A

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
		Agriculture	point of view	Researchers			
Sep 6	Providing Policy Support and Analysis to GOP	Presentation to Government of Pakistan Technical Working Group on Poverty Assessment	The Official Estimates of Poverty in Pakistan – what is wrong and why? – Illustrations using the GOP’s Household Integrated Economic Survey 2010-11	Dr. Sohail J. Malik	Islamabad	Deputy Chairman - Planning Commission	N/A
Sep 8 – 9	Pakistan Cotton Survey	Pilot testing of Pakistan Cotton Survey – Round II	To adjust the survey instruments before training and implementation in the field	Hina Nazli, Fatima Zaidi, David Speilman, Xiangling Ma	Sargodha, Sahiwal, Faisalabad	PSSP, UAF, IDS, NARC	N/A
Sep 10 -12	Collaborative Research	Water Stakeholder Meetings	To engage the decision makers in the water sector of Pakistan to identify research questions that can be analysed through the	Andrew Bell, Ghazi Alam	Islamabad	PSSP, WAPDA, PIDE, GCISC, EGA/USAID	N/A

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
			usage of economic models				
Sep 14 - 26	PSSP Tracking Survey	Enumerators Training for Tracking Survey	To equip survey monitors and enumerators with the proper understanding of how to gather information, complete the questionnaire and mapping techniques.	Arshed Khurshid, Edward Whitney	Islamabad	PSSP, IDS	N/A
Sep 16 - 20	Local Trainings and Workshops	Technical proposal Writing for Grants	To train the participants in writing effective research proposals to help them win grants as individuals and to secure funds for their respective institutions	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	PSSP, PARC, NARC	N/A

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Sep 17 - 24	Pakistan Cotton Survey	Training for Pakistan Cotton Survey, Round 1.2	To train the monitors and enumerators on the survey instruments.	Dr. Hina Nazli, Fatima Zaidi	Faisalabad	PSSP, IDS, UAF	N/A
Sep 25 - 27	International Conferences and Seminars	Agricultural Transformation in Asia - Policy Options for Food and Nutrition Security	To promote broad collaboration among policymakers, researchers, and regional stakeholders in Asia to share research evidence, policy experiences, and practical lessons	Prof. Stephen Davies	Angkor, Cambodia	PSSP, PARB, Agriculture Department – Govt. of Punjab	N/A

Appendix 4: Meetings to be held – FY 2014 Quarter 1 (October - December 2013)

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Oct 11	Collaboration with local institutions	Consultative Meeting with Newly Formed Pakistan Agricultural Council (PAC)	To discuss future activities that PAC intends to engage in and possible collaborations between the two organizations	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	PAC	N/A
Oct 11	Collaborative Research	Progress review of PSSP DSP	To review the interim progress report including a presentation on work completed to date and plan for future work	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed	Islamabad	PSSP, LUMS	N/A
Oct 21	Consultations with NAC	PSSP NAC Meeting	To introduce Pakistan Strategy Support program to the new Federal Minister and seek his guidance as the chairman NAC for proposed PSSP activities.	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. David Orden	Islamabad	PSSP, USAID, Planning Commission	N/A

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and for GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Oct 21 - 29	Competitive Grants Program (CGP)	Mentoring Sessions with CGP Round I & II Research Grantees	To review and discuss upcoming research papers and the progress so far with grant recipients	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. David Orden, Andrew Cornstock	Islamabad, Lahore, Faisalabad	PIDE, SDPI, etc	N/A
Oct 30 - 31	Collaborative Research	Coordination Meetings of the PSSP Domestic Studies Group	To review the progress of the research studies and to chalk out deadlines for their timely completion	Dr. Mushtaq Khan, Ms. Hadia Majid, Dr. Masood Sarwar Awan, Dr. Mubarak Ali, Dr. Waqar Akram, Dr. Irfan Baig, Dr. Ahsan Rana	Islamabad	PSSP, LUMS, PARB, University of Sargodha	N/A
Nov 8	Collaboration with similar organizations	Presentation on AIP work plan	To find synergies between AIP project and other ongoing EGA projects and activities	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	USAID/EGA, NARC, PSSP	N/A

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and for GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Nov 8	Collaboration with local institutions	Agricultural Roundtable by the Pakistan Agriculture Council (PAC)	To discuss ideas and possible support to the provincial and federal governments for developing policies related to agriculture sector in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	PSSP, CIDA, Canadian High Commission and other stakeholders	N/A
Dec 6	Conferences and Seminars	Water for Food Security – Challenges for Pakistan	The authors will present their work published in Water International Vol. 38, Issue 5 of 2013 and interact with Pakistan water policymakers and researchers	Claudia Ringler, Arif Anwer (IWMI)	Islamabad	PSSP, IWMI	N/A

Appendix 5: Official Travel

Quarter 1: (October, November, December) 2012

No.	Person(s)	Purpose	Station	Date(s)
1	Ramchand Oad	Satpara Irrigation survey/Water Survey	Islamabad, Skardu	Oct 28 – Nov 3, 2012
2	Stephen Davies	Interim COP	Islamabad	Oct 10 – Nov 5, 2012
3	David Orden	Competitive Grants Program/Research Advisory Committee (RAC) meeting	Islamabad	Nov 9 – Nov 18, 2012
4	Madeeha Hameed	Competitive Grants Program	Islamabad	Nov 24 – Dec 15, 2012
5	Helina Tilahun	GIS Training Workshop/PSSP Annual Conference	Islamabad	Nov 26 – Dec 6, 2012
6	Jock Anderson	PARC Assessment/PSSP Annual Conference	Islamabad	Nov 26 – Dec 1, 2012
7	Claudia Ringler	Water Modeling Workshop/ Water Survey/PSSP Annual Conference	Islamabad	Nov 27 – Dec 1, 2012
8	David Spielman	PSSP Annual Conference	Islamabad	Nov 27 – Dec 2, 2012
9	Gerardus Johannes Stads	PSSP Annual Conference	Islamabad	Nov 27 – Nov 30, 2012
10	Xingliang Ma	Pakistan Rural Household Survey	Islamabad	Nov 30 – Dec 6, 2012
11	Arthur Gueneau	PSSP Annual Conference	Islamabad	Nov 30 – Dec 8, 2012
12	Sherman Robinson	PSSP Annual Conference/Lectures	Islamabad	Nov 30 – Dec 8, 2012

Quarter 2: (January, February, March) 2013

No.	Person(s)	Purpose	Station	Date(s)
1	Arthur Guneau	Water Policy Modeling Workshop, CGP Conference, Seminars	Islamabad, Faisalabad	Jan 26 – Feb 9, 2013
	Sherman Robinson	Water Policy Modeling Workshop, CGP Conference, Seminars	Islamabad, Faisalabad	Jan 26 – Feb 9, 2013
	Andrew Bell	Water Policy Modeling Workshop, CGP Conference, Seminars	Islamabad, Faisalabad	Jan 26 – Feb 9, 2013
	David Governey		Islamabad	Jan 26 – Jan 30, 2013
2	David Orden	CGP Conference	Islamabad	Jan 28 – Feb 15, 2013
3	Madeeha Hameed	CGP Conference	Islamabad	Jan 28 – Feb 15, 2013
4	John Mellor	CGP Conference, Seminars	Islamabad	Feb 9 – Feb 27, 2013
5	Fatima Zaidi	Pakistan Cotton Survey	Islamabad, Faisalabad	Feb 12 – Apr 5, 2013
6	Hamza Haider	Pakistan Rural Household Survey Training	Islamabad	Mar 15 – Apr 5, 2013
7	Edward Whitney	Pakistan Rural Household Survey Training	Islamabad	Mar 20 – Apr 18, 2013

Quarter 3: (April, May, June) 2013

No.	Person(s)	Purpose	Station	Date(s)
1	Dr. Sohail J. Malik	Meetings with counterparts, government officials	Islamabad	May 11 – May 28
2	Arshad Khurshid	CsPro Training	Washington DC	May 16 – Jun 17
3	Paul Dorosh	Meetings with counterparts, government officials	Islamabad,	May 19 – May 25
4	Tahir Ahmed	Finance and Administration Training	Washington DC	Jun 8 – Jun 17
5	Ahmed Waqas	GIS training and work on survey data	Washington DC	Jun 14 – Jul 21

Quarter 4: (July, August, September) 2013

No.	Person(s)	Purpose	Station	Date(s)
1	Syed Hamza Haider	Introduction Data Cleaning, using STATA Software	Islamabad	Jul 03 – Jul 15, 2013
2	Ms. Madeeha Hameed	Introduction Data Cleaning, using STATA Software	Islamabad	Jul 03 – Jul 15, 2013
3	Mr. Shehryar Rashid	Training on Data Cleaning at IFPRI Washington DC	Washington DC	Aug 25 – Sep 17, 2013
4	Ms. Sara Rafi	Training on Data Cleaning at IFPRI Washington DC	Washington DC	Aug 25 – Sep 17, 2013
5	Ms. Wajiha Saeed	Training on Data Cleaning at IFPRI Washington DC	Washington DC	Aug 25 – Sep 17, 2013
6	Ms. Amina Mehmood	Training on Data Cleaning at IFPRI Washington DC	Washington DC	Aug 26 – Sep 17, 2013
7	Ms. Asma Shehzadi	Training on Data Cleaning at IFPRI Washington DC	Washington DC	Aug 26 – Sep 17, 2013
8	Hak Lim Lee	Tracking Survey Training	Islamabad	Sep 05 – Sep 27, 2013
9	Ms. Madeeha Hameed	Tracking Survey Training	Islamabad	Sep 10 – Oct 17, 2013
10	Dr. Andrew Bell	Meetings with Water Sector Stakeholders	Islamabad	Sep 10 – Sep 21, 2013
11	Mr. Edward Whitney	Tracking Survey Training	Islamabad	Sep 14 – Oct 10, 2013
12	Ms. Fatima Zaidi	Cotton Survey Training	Islamabad	Sep 18 – Oct 18, 2013
13	Prof. Stephen Davies	Agricultural Transformation in Asia	Siem Reap, Cambodia	Sep 21 – Sep 30, 2013
14	Dr. Mubarik Ali	Agricultural Transformation in Asia	Siem Reap, Cambodia	Sep 22 – Sep 29, 2013
15	Dr. Asif Ali Shah	Agricultural Transformation in Asia	Siem Reap, Cambodia	Sep 23 – Sep 28, 2013
16	Dr. Farrukh Javed	Agricultural Transformation in Asia	Siem Reap, Cambodia	Sep 22 – Sep 29, 2013
17	Dr. Ahsan Rana	Agricultural Transformation in Asia	Angkor, Cambodia	Sep 23 – Sep 28, 2013

Appendix 6: Submissions to USAID

Quarter 1: (October, November, December) 2012

No.	Submissions/Reports	Date(s)
1	Bi-Weekly Update	October 10, 2012
2	Bi-Weekly Update	October 29, 2012
3	Bi-Weekly Update	November 9, 2012
4	Bi-Weekly Update	November 26, 2012
5	Bi-Weekly Update	December 11,, 2012
6	Bi-Weekly Update	December 26, 2012

Quarter 2: (January, February, March) 2013

No.	Submissions/Reports	Date(s)
1	Bi-Weekly Update	January 22, 2013
2	Bi-Weekly Update	February 12, 2013
3	Bi-Weekly Update	February 27, 2013
4	Bi-Weekly Update	March 13, 2013
5	Bi-Weekly Update	March 26, 2013

Quarter 3: (April, May, June) 2013

No.	Submissions/Reports	Date(s)
1	Bi-Weekly Update	April 12, 2013
2	Bi-Weekly Update	April 26, 2013
3	Bi-Weekly Update	May 14, 2013
4	Bi-Weekly Update	May 28, 2013
5	Bi-Weekly Update	June 12, 2013
6	Quarterly reports (FY13 Q1 and FY13 Q2) - Final	June 21, 2013
6	Bi-Weekly Update	June 26, 2013

Quarter 4: (July, August, September) 2013

No.	Submissions/Reports	Date(s)
1	Bi-Weekly Update	July 15, 2013
2	Bi-Weekly Update	July 29, 2013
3	Bi-Weekly Update	August 15, 2013
4	Bi-Weekly Update	August 29, 2013
5	Bi-Weekly Update	September 12, 2013
6	Quarterly reports (FY13 Q1 and FY13 Q2)	September 13, 2013
6	Bi-Weekly Update	September 26, 2013

Appendix 7: Show & Tell Meeting - PSSP & The World Bank



PAKISTAN
Strategy Support Program



Agenda

Show and Tell Meeting

IFPRI Pakistan Strategy Support Program and World Bank Staff

Tuesday, July 9, 2013

Washington DC

1. Introductions
2. Paul Dorosh/ Katrina Kosec: Introduction to the PSSP program at IFPRI (goals, four main pillars of research agenda, people involved, etc.)
3. Katrina Kosec/ Hina Nazli: More detailed introduction to poverty reduction and social safety nets pillar
4. Hina Nazli: Overview of Pakistan Rural Household Panel Survey
 - a. Locations
 - b. Methods
 - c. Modules (including special modules vs. common modules)
5. Hina Nazli/ Ed Whitney/ Mekamu Kedir – Poverty estimates and earnings functions by distance to nearest large towns
 - a. Description of completed work
 - b. Description of on-going and future planned work
 - c. Discussion with World Bank visitors: Any work on this area? Thoughts on this research and priorities going forward?
6. Katrina Kosec – Aspirations work, and Institutions and governance work
 - a. Description of completed work
 - b. Description of on-going and future planned work
 - c. Discussion with World Bank visitors: Any work on this area? Thoughts on this research and priorities going forward?
7. Yashodhan Ghorpade– Conflict and social protection work
 - a. Description of completed work
 - b. Description of on-going and future planned work

- c. Discussion with World Bank visitors: Any work on this area? Thoughts on this research and priorities going forward?
- 8. Alan de Brauw/ Lucian Pop/ Yanyan Liu – Impact Evaluation of the Pakistan BISP
 - a. Description of completed work
 - b. Description of on-going and future planned work
 - c. Discussion with IFPRI and World Bank: Any work on this area? Thoughts on this research and priorities going forward?
- 9. Open invitation to World Bank research to describe other research efforts
- 10. Discussions about knowledge gaps and research priorities going forward
 - a. Work on gender?
 - b. Work on social protection?
 - c. Other key priority areas?
- 11. Additional information sharing

Appendix 8: Conference Agenda – Water Land & Ecosystems Meeting

WLE Indus and Ganges Focal Region Meeting

August 21-22, 2013

Kathmandu

Day 1: August 21, 2013		
Part 1: Setting the stage		
Time	What	Who
9:00 – 9:15	Introduction/expectations	Michael
9:15 – 9:45	Introduction and update of WLE and the regional focal program design & roll out strategy <i>(15 minute presentation + Discussion/clarification)</i>	Nicoline & Michael
9:45 – 10:15	Presentation on activity clusters that are relevant to the Indus/Ganges Region <i>(15 minute presentation + Discussion/clarification)</i>	Martin
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45 – 12:15	Presentations from various countries on what is being done within WLE partner organizations - PIM – IFPRI Pakistan/Bangladesh - ICRISAT – Suhas - WorldFish – CPWF/Bangladesh - IWMI/South Asia – Luna/Tushaar - Bioversity – Bhuwon - Results of Water Solutions Workshop – Prathapar)	10 minute presentation 5 minute questions
Lunch		
Part 2: Discussing entry points for integrated work in Indus and Ganges		
1.15 – 1.45	Gender, Poverty, Institutions Considerations	Nicoline
1.45 - 4.30	Entry points and areas of integration	
	1) Review criteria for regional focal activities 2) Brainstorm around: - What is WLE’s Value added in the region and how can WLE and partners tackle these issues/opportunities - Key issues/opportunities that WLE would tackle in an integrated manner	Most likely together maybe some group work.
4.30 – 4.45	Wrap up and closing	
7pm	Group Dinner	

Day 2: August 22, 2013

Part 3: Putting it together and next steps		
Time	What	Who
8.30 – 8.45	Key points from the morning	Michael
8.45 – 9.00	Overview of Regional Focal Process	Nicoline
9:00 - 10:00	Discussion and analysis of partners and next users - Who are key partners and next users we need to engage with to achieve impact - Who are the key door openers Who do we need to talk with before the workshop	Michael
10:00 – 11:30	Workshop preparation - Agenda outline for design workshop - List of invitees design workshop - Who do we need to engage with for the next workshop - Where/when	Michael
11.30 -12.00	Discussion on potential leads/champions for taking things forward - Criteria/TOR for regional focal leads - Nominations for potential regional focal leads	Michael
12.00 – 12.30	Review of action and who is in charge of what	Michael
12.30	Closing and Lunch	

Appendix 9: Conference Agenda – ReSAKSS Conference, Cambodia



CDRI
Cambodia's Leading
Independent Development
Policy Research Institute



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Day One

Wednesday, September 25th, 2013

PLENARY SESSION		VENUE: APSARA CONFERENCE I	
8:30	Welcome Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul Dorosh, <i>Division Director, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI (5 minutes)</i> • Larry Strange, <i>Executive Director, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) (5 minutes)</i> • Rebecca Black, <i>Mission Director, USAID Cambodia (5 minutes)</i> • H.E. Rath Virak, <i>Secretary General, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) (5 minutes)</i> 		
Session 1	Improving Food Security Outcomes Through Agricultural Policy – Policy Experience and Mutual Learning		
9:00	Overview of Conference Objectives, Michael Johnson, <i>IFPRI</i>		
9:05	Key Note Speaker: "Food Security, Agriculture and Poverty in Asia", Peter Warr, <i>Head, Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, John Crawford Professor of Agricultural Economics, and Director, Poverty Research Centre, Australian National University (30 minutes)</i>		
9:45	Setting the stage: "Perspectives on the challenges for food and nutrition security in Asia" (10 minutes each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer Policy—Balu Bumb, <i>Fertilizer Policy and Trade Specialist, BLB Associates</i> • Seed Policy—David Spielman, <i>Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI</i> • Trade Policy—Ramesh Sharma, <i>Senior Economist, Trade and Markets Division, FAO</i> • Agriculture and Nutrition Policy—Kul Gautam, <i>Advisor, South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFANSI), and Former Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF</i> 		
10:45	Coffee/Tea Break at Garden Theater		
PARALLEL SESSIONS			
11:00 Seed: Market Development and Policy			
Parallel Session # 1	Parallel Session # 2	Parallel Session # 3	Parallel Session # 4
CENTRAL ASIA <i>Venue: Apsara Conference II</i> Moderator: Kamiljon Akramov, Research Fellow, IFPRI Islamov Abduhakim and Kanat Tilekeyev, <i>Kyrgyzstan</i> Azam Khatamovich Murtazaev, <i>Tajikistan</i>	SOUTH ASIA <i>Venue: Garden View I</i> Moderator: David Spielman, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI Anwarul Quader Shaikh, <i>CASEED, Bangladesh</i> Suresh Pal, <i>Indian Agricultural Research Institute, India</i> Ram Pratap Sah, <i>Nepal</i> Muhammad Ahsan Rana, <i>Sindh Governance Reform Project, Pakistan</i>	SOUTHEAST ASIA # 1 <i>Venue: Apsara Conference I</i> Moderator: Valerien Pede, Agricultural Economist, IIRRI Men Sarom, <i>Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia</i> Tin Maung Shwe, <i>Agribusiness and Rural Development Consultant, Myanmar</i> Nguyen Mau Dung, <i>Hanoi University of Agriculture, Vietnam</i>	SOUTHEAST ASIA # 2 <i>Venue: Garden View II</i> Moderator: Robert Tripp, Independent Researcher Erizal Jamal, <i>Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Indonesia</i> Mercedita A. Sombilla, <i>National Economic Development Authority, Philippines</i> Makasiri Chaowagul, <i>Naresuan University, Thailand and Orachos Napisintuwong, Kasetsart University, Thailand</i>
Open Discussion	Open Discussion	Open Discussion	Open Discussion
12:30 Lunch at Palm Garden Café USAID Partnerships, Research and Innovation: Harness Science Based Evidence for Development Program (Presentation at 13:30, Apsara Conference II)			
PARALLEL SESSIONS			
14:00 Capacity for Policy Systems, Trade, and Nutrition Capacity for Policy Systems: Capacity for predictable, transparent, inclusive, evidence-based policy-making Trade: Trade and food security - policy options Agriculture and Nutrition Nexus: Policy implications to reduce undernutrition			

Parallel Session # 1	Parallel Session # 2	Parallel Session # 3
<p>CAPACITY IN THE POLICY SYSTEMS <i>Venue: Apsara Conference II</i> Moderator: Pham Hoang Ngan, Deputy Director, Vietnet Information Technology and Communication Center (VIETNET-ICT)</p> <p>"Overview of capacity strengthening of the policy systems", Ron Greenberg, USAID</p> <p>"Capacity Development for Agricultural Transformation: Issues, Challenges and Lessons", Suresh Babu, IFPRI</p> <p>"Capacity Development through networking at the sub regional level: The case of Central Asia", Alisher Tashmatov</p> <p>"Policy systems and Institutional Architecture: A Case Study from Nepal", Rave Aulakh, USAID Nepal</p>	<p>TRADE POLICY <i>Venue: Garden View I</i> Moderator: Dauren Oshakbaev, Managing Director of Agricultural Policy, Atameken Union, Kazakhstan</p> <p>"Rice trade and price volatility", Ramon L. Clarete, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, Diliman</p> <p>"Food Stocks and Trade Policy in Southeast Asia", Paul Dorosh, IFPRI</p> <p>"Agricultural Trade, Trade integration and Food Security in Central Asia", Roman Mogilevskii, CASE-Kyrgyzstan and University of Central Asia</p> <p>"SAARC Regional Trade: Status and opportunities for ensuring food security", PK Joshi, IFPRI</p>	<p>FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY: IS AGRICULTURE REALLY IMPORTANT? <i>Venue: Apsara Conference I</i> Moderator: H.E. Srun Darith, Deputy Secretary General, Chairman of FSNIM TF, CARD</p> <p>"Agriculture's Potential for Improving Nutrition in Southeast Asia: Empirical Evidence from Cambodia", Olivier Ecker, IFPRI</p> <p>"Family Farming, Dietary Diversity and Nutritional Outcomes in Tajikistan", Kamiljon Akromov, IFPRI</p> <p>"Conflict, Agricultural Production, and Nutritional Status in Nepal", Yanyan Liu, IFPRI</p> <p>"Pathways of Impact of Agriculture on Nutrition: Evidence from Bangladesh", Akhter Ahmed, IFPRI</p>
Open Discussion	Open Discussion	Open Discussion

15:30 Coffee/Tea Break at Garden Theater

PARALLEL SESSIONS

16:00 Fertilizer: Market Development and Policy

Parallel Session # 1	Parallel Session # 2	Parallel Session # 3	Parallel Session # 4
<p>CENTRAL ASIA <i>Venue: Apsara Conference II</i> Moderator: Farhod Jura-honov, Acting Deputy Director, Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Dilshod Abdulhamidov, IFDC, Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Kholov Narzimurod, Tajikistan</p>	<p>SOUTH ASIA <i>Venue: Garden View I</i> Moderator: Deva Bhakta Shakya, Former Business Enabling Environment Manager, NEAT, Nepal</p> <p>Mohammad Jahangir Alam, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh</p> <p>Vijay Paul Sharma, Indian Institute of Management, India</p> <p>Surya Prasad Pandey, Nepal</p> <p>Mubarak Ali, Punjab Agricultural Research Board, Pakistan</p>	<p>SOUTHEAST ASIA # 1 <i>Venue: Apsara Conference I</i> Moderator: H.E Vathana Sann, Deputy Secretary General, CARD</p> <p>Theng Vuthy, Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Cambodia</p> <p>Hnin Yu Lwin and Dolly Kyaw, Yezin Agricultural University, Myanmar</p> <p>Tran Toan Thang, Central Institute for Economic Management, Vietnam</p>	<p>SOUTHEAST ASIA # 2 <i>Venue: Garden View II</i> Moderator: Balu Bumb, Fertilizer Policy and Trade Specialist, BLB Associates</p> <p>Fitria Yasim, Indonesia</p> <p>Roehlano M. Briones, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Philippines</p> <p>Wannarut Chutibut, Department of Agriculture, Thailand</p>
Open Discussion	Open Discussion	Open Discussion	Open Discussion

17:30 END OF DAY ONE

18:30 Dinner with Cultural Show at Garden Theater

PLENARY SESSION		VENUE: APSARA CONFERENCE I	
8:30	Recap of Day One and Goal for Day Two: Suresh Babu, <i>Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI</i>		
PARALLEL SESSIONS			
8:45	Input Policy and the Role of Private Sector		
Parallel Session # 1	Parallel Session # 2	Parallel Session # 3	Parallel Session # 4
CENTRAL ASIA Venue: <i>Apsara Conference II</i> Moderator: <i>Aviva Kutnick, Agriculture Development Officer, USAID- Tajikistan</i> <i>Tanzila Ergasheva, Tajikistan</i> <i>Kanat Tilekeyev, University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan</i>	SOUTH ASIA Venue: <i>Garden View I</i> Moderator: <i>Rajendra Adhikari, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal</i> <i>Sohail Malik, Innovative Development Strategies Ltd, Pakistan, and Stephen Davies, IFPRI</i> <i>Vijaylaxmi Pandey, India</i> <i>Zahurul Karim and Anwarul Quader Shaikh, Bangladesh</i> <i>Bishnu D. Pant, IIDS, Nepal</i>	SOUTHEAST ASIA # 1 Venue: <i>Apsara Conference I</i> Moderator: <i>Hong Lien Do, Senior Researcher, IPSARD, Vietnam</i> <i>Nguyen Manh Hai, Central Institute for Economic Management, Vietnam</i> <i>Nipon Paopogsakorn, Thailand</i> <i>Dolly Kyaw, Yezin Agricultural University, Myanmar</i>	SOUTHEAST ASIA # 2 Venue: <i>Garden View II</i> Moderator: <i>Fatimah Mohamed Arshad, Director, Universiti Putra Malaysia</i> <i>Bustanul Arifin, University of Lambung, Indonesia</i> <i>Dolly Kyaw, Yezin Agricultural University, Myanmar</i>
Open Discussion	Open Discussion	Open Discussion	Open Discussion
10:15	Coffee/Tea Break at Garden Theater		
SUMMARY SESSION		VENUE: APSARA CONFERENCE I	
10:30	Report out: "Summarizing the outcomes of the parallel sessions" (5 minutes each) Seed Policy— <i>Robert Tripp, Independent Researcher</i> Fertilizer Policy— <i>Balu Bumb, BLB Associates</i> Trade Policy— <i>Jeevika Weerahewa, University of Peradeniya</i> Nutrition Policy— <i>Akhter Ahmed, IFPRI</i>		
MOVING THE AGENDA FORWARD			
Goal: Summarize key evidence and the implications for policy from the presentations and discussions What are the actions needed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of fertilizer and seed markets • Promote trade in the region • Improve agriculture and nutrition linkages • Improve capacity for policy systems 			
PLENARY SESSION I		VENUE: APSARA CONFERENCE I	
11:30	Panel: Reflections from a policy implementation perspective (10 minutes each) Moderator: <i>PK Joshi, Director in Asia, IFPRI</i> <i>H.E Tuon Thavarak, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia</i> <i>Rajendra Adhikari, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal</i> <i>Farrukh Javed, Minister of Agriculture, Government of Punjab</i> <i>Tolkunbek Abdygulov, Head, Economy and Investment Department, Office of the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic</i> Open Discussion (20 minutes)		

12:30	Lunch at Palm Garden Café
PLENARY SESSION II	
14:00	<p>Panel: Reflections from a private sector and NGO perspective (10 minutes each)</p> <p><i>Moderator: Kevin Chen, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI</i></p> <p><i>Asif Alishah, Country Manager, Pioneer Seed Company, Pakistan</i></p> <p><i>Srey Chanthy, President of the Cambodian Economics Association</i></p> <p><i>Bishwamber Pyakural, Government Policy Specialist on trade- Nepal</i></p> <p><i>Dusit Jittanoonta, Thai Fertilizer and Agricultural Supplier Association</i></p> <p>Open Discussion (20 minutes)</p>
15:00	Coffee/Tea Break at Garden Theater
WORLD CAFÉ	
15:30	<p>World Café: Reflections from conference participants</p> <p><i>Venue: Apsara Ballroom</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What are the actions needed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of fertilizer and seed markets? ▪ What are the actions needed to promote trade in the region? ▪ What are the actions needed to improve agriculture and nutrition linkages? ▪ What are the actions needed to improve capacity for policy systems?
CONCLUSION	
17:00	<p>Concluding Remarks</p> <p><i>Paul Dorosh, Division Director, Development Strategy and Governance Division, IFPRI</i></p>
17:10	<p>Closing Remarks</p> <p><i>H.E. Dr. Yim Chhay Ly, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), Cambodia</i></p>
17:30	END OF DAY TWO

FIELD TRIP TO FEED THE FUTURE HARVEST SITES

Day Three

Friday, September 27th, 2013

SIEM REAP	
8:00 – 9:00 Overview of Feed the Future Cambodia HARVEST Program COP Dennis Lesnick	
Group 1	Group 2
<p>VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES VISIT</p> <p>9:00 – 10:00 Travel to Kouk Chen village, Chan Sa commune, Soutr Nikoum district – HARVEST village to see Value Chain Activities</p> <p>10:00 – 12:00 Commercial horticulture Commercial rice Commune based input suppliers</p> <p>12:00 – 13:30 Lunch</p> <p>FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES VISIT</p> <p>13:30 – 14:30 Travel to Chrey village, Sambour commune, Krong Siem Reap – HARVEST village to see Food Security Activities</p> <p>14:30 – 16:30 Home garden Fishponds freshly stocked Nutrition training and mobile kitchen</p> <p>16:30 – 17:00 Travel back to Siem Reap</p>	<p>FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES VISIT</p> <p>9:00 – 9:30 Travel to Chrey village, Sambour commune, Krong Siem Reap – HARVEST village to see Food Security Activities</p> <p>9:30 – 12:00 Home garden Fishponds freshly stocked Nutrition training and mobile kitchen</p> <p>12:00 – 13:30 Lunch</p> <p>VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES VISIT</p> <p>13:30 – 14:30 Travel to Kouk Chen village, Chan Sa commune, Soutr Nikoum district – HARVEST village to see Value Chain Activities</p> <p>14:30 – 16:00 Commercial horticulture Commercial rice Commune based input supplier</p> <p>16:00 – 17:00 Travel back to Siem Reap</p>
17:00 END OF DAY THREE	

Appendix 10: Studies Approved by the NAC for Islamabad-based researchers

- **Retailing and value chains:** Significant work has been done by IFPRI and Michigan State University, and an initial literature review has been completed by PSSP. We would look into regulations and dynamics, and emphasize coordination and how retailers/wholesalers send product requirements upstream and create incentives for productivity increases.
- **Land markets:** We will focus on examining the rights to and ability to transfer land (*de facto* and *de jure* rights), and include a description of the system and its alternatives across regions, assess winners and losers, efficiency, how rents are distributed and main limitations. From this, we will determine steps to improve performance.
- **Provincial agricultural subsidies.** This research will show the distribution of subsidies by province and type, including water and income taxes, and could be extended to use a modeling approach to look at changes in prices and the effects on distribution, if subsidies are lifted and thus the related need for cash transfers. Perhaps energy subsidies could be included as well.
- **Storage and futures markets:** Our market regulations work will look at the promotion of transparent and quality based auctions in output markets, and how commodity specific storage infrastructure and redeemable receipts can be a benefit. Additionally, the question will be asked about whether futures markets are critical components of the storage system is needed to improve performance, rationalize prices across time and place, and reduce costs to the government.
- **Evaluations of the Seed and Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1976.** This will be part of the DSP on marketing regulation. Several issues are likely to be important: Intellectual property rights, and the under development of a key private sector industry needed to increase productivity in agricultural sector. These regulations have also caused distortions in the marketing of major crops.
- **Industrial organization of water and electricity distribution firms.** There is a possible missing set of institutions in the IBIS system as the original World Bank analysis envisioned it, the public utilities that manage each canal, such as the distribution companies (DISCOs) and generation companies (GENCOs) that operate in the electricity sector. However, the GENCOs in the electricity sector are not performing well and have what might be a similar set of issues, quasi monopolies, regulatory oversight, politically influenced pricing. If important and there is opportunity, possibly another Domestic studies program is warranted. Again, might need to find a different set of researchers than IFPRI has natural contract with.
- **Public Sector and Civil Service Reform.** This is an area of importance in the FEG. While it may be out of IFPRI's comfort zone, a DSP in this area could be useful if the right people can be found. USAID's institutional strengthening program may provide insights, and the link between regulation and civil service performance means that this work could enhance policy reform efforts.
- **The Regulatory Environment in KP, Baluchistan and FATA.** The main question is whether an improved regulatory setting can help economic growth in these areas? Another issue is whether these should be separate studies, or will they come out of the value chain and civil society work?