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Pakistan Strategy Support Program

Fiscal Year 2016 Year 5

Quarter 1 Report (October - December 2015)



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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
Bt	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i>
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CGP	Competitive Grants Program
DSP	Domestic Studies Program
FCCU	Forman Christian College University
FEG	Framework for Economic Growth
FY	Fiscal Year
GOP	Government of Pakistan
IDS	Innovative Development Strategies
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IR	Intermediate Result
IPO	Intellectual Property Organization
LEAD	Leadership for Environment and Development
LSM	Large Scale Manufacturing
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MNFSR	Ministry of National Food Security and Research
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PSDE	Pakistan Society for Development Economists
PSSP	Pakistan Strategy Support Program
PWP	Pakistan Water Partnership
RAC	Research Advisory Committee
RHPS	Rural Household Panel Survey
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
UAF	University of Agriculture Faisalabad
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VA	Value Added

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Responding to a request from the Government of Pakistan (GOP), 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.

PSSP's objectives are highly consistent with those of the *Vision 2025* which was promulgated by the Planning Commission under the current GOP. PSSP held several meetings with the Planning Commission to work toward supporting the new GOP's strategic priorities.

PSSP's five primary research and capacity building 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)
5. Competitive Grants Program

In addition to generating policy-relevant research, PSSP aims to improve policy analysis and advocacy, and build the capacity of researchers in selected GOP and non-government institutions through PSSP's capacity strengthening, feedback and outreach, and policy advisory programs. Along with increasing 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 Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan").

The highlights of PSSP activities during the first quarter of FY 2016 (October- December 2015) are summarized below. The activities are presented in a manner that highlights their contribution to the Development Objective and the three Intermediate Results (IRs) found in PSSP's Activity Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan. More detail on these categories is given in the section entitled "Expected Results as reflected in the Activity M&E Plan" in the Introduction to Part 2 below.

INCREASED AND IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH

Agricultural Production and Productivity: PSSP held two focus group discussions, one on the Seed Amendment Act of 2015 and another on the Plant Breeder's Rights Act. A report is in progress on the Seed Dealers' Census that was conducted last year and some research studies on Bt cotton also continued.

Water Management and Irrigation: PSSP held two workshops with water stakeholders to discuss efficient irrigation methods. PSSP continued their input on the draft National Water Policy dialogue by attending a workshop organized by WAPDA and also met separately with the Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on Water and Power, and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Water and Power, to push PSSP's recommendations further. A journal article on the impact of water user's associations was published in

Water International. Dr. Shenggen Fan presented the main lecture on the Water-Energy-Food Nexus at the Pakistan Society for Development Economists (PSDE) conference.

Macroeconomics, Markets and Trade: A seminar on “Fiscal Space in Agriculture” was held in November at the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR). Further work on this study progressed during this quarter and was presented at the PSDE conference in December. Another study on energy choices was also presented at this conference.

Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets: PSSP researchers continued to work on further refining studies related to aspirations, migration and nutrition, and as such, a study on migration and another on aspirations were posted as IFPRI discussion papers, and a study on poverty trends was published as a journal article. A seminar on the dominant role of small commercial farmers was held at the MNFSR. A study on inclusive growth and another on micronutrient deficiency was presented at the PSDE conference. Researchers also continued to analyze the Rural Household Panel Survey’s data for various aspects of food security. Presentations were also made at the International Food Security Conference held at Foreman Christian College University in Lahore.

Competitive Grants Program: Two CGP papers were published as PSSP working papers and three were published as journal articles. Ongoing studies continued to be reviewed by the Research Advisory Committee (RAC) in this quarter.

IMPROVED ACCESS TO AND DEMAND FOR HIGH QUALITY RESEARCH BY POLICY MAKERS, ACADEMICS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Meetings, Workshops, Seminars, and Conferences: PSSP held a number of meetings with government and private stakeholders, including five seminars in this quarter, of which two were chaired by Minister Sikander Bosan (on fiscal space for agriculture and small commercial farmers). Two seminars were held on water and one was held at the Allama Iqbal Open University on Urban Open Spaces for Adolescent Girls.

Outreach and Advocacy Activities: PSSP finalized three PSSP working papers and two IFPRI Discussion Papers in this quarter. Three journal articles were also published during this time. All publications are available on the blog. PSSP continued to maintain its blog, Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Cross Cutting Activities: PSSP plans to organize two M&E workshops in the next quarters, as well as a SAM workshop and a Fertilizer model workshop.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REVIEW

PSSP is using FY 2013 as the base year to track progress against 18 indicators contained in the Results Framework under its Activity M&E Plan. A snapshot of PSSP’s performance in Quarter 1 can be seen in the table below. The details and descriptions of each indicator and outcome are given in Part II below.

Table 1: Activity M&E Indicators Target FY 2016 vs. Progress in Q1

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Unit	2016	
			Target	Progress in Q1
1	Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures at a given stage of development as a result of USG assistance	Number	5	1
2	Aggregate index of production, access to, and use of research produced	Index	2.00	0.54
3	Index of published studies or conference presentations	Index	1.15	0.61
4	Number of PSSP-funded awards to institutions/individuals for research.	Number	0	0
5	Index of applied economic research usage by policymakers	Index	5.0	0.63
6	Number of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)s signed with research networks	Number	0	0
7	Attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP sponsored events	Number	200	146
8	Number of outreach publications and policy notes	Number	25	9
9	Number of datasets from PSSP funded research	Number	2	0
10	Index capturing extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from stakeholders	Index	1.05	0.36
11	Number of meetings with civil society organizations	Number	30	8
12	Number of results reported and published	Number	25	9
13	Number of media mentions of PSSP	Number	50	14
14	Number of persons receiving training on skill development	Number	50	0
15	Number of persons receiving USG supported training on policy development, analysis, and implementation	Number	50	0
16	Number of USG-assisted organizations that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy at all levels	Number	1	1
17	Number of USG assisted meetings with government officials regarding proposed changes in legal/institutional framework	Number	30	14
18	Number of events for public/stakeholders consultation to enhance sector governance or facilitate private sector engagement in policy making as a result of USG assistance	Number	12	7

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, the government's role in agricultural markets raises transaction costs and discourages private investment. To promote economic growth at this critical juncture, 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).

Strengthening GOP institutions that deal with agriculture, including those at the provincial level, will increase its capacity to provide sound leadership and decisions, improve dialogue with stakeholders and better directions 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.

1.1 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, to 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.

PSSP is a country-led, countrywide program covering a range of economic policies affecting economic growth and food security. From its inception in July 2011 and even after the formation of a new GOP in June 2013, PSSP's objectives have been consistent with those of the Planning Commission, the key GOP counterpart for PSSP. PSSP has aligned its activities to support the goals outlined in the Planning Commission's *Vision 2025*. PSSP was granted a no-cost extension of one year from July 2015 to June 2016 to give extra time to bring some of the major ongoing projects to a close. This report details the activities undertaken in the first quarter of FY 2016, the first quarter of the extension.

PSSP is guided by a National Advisory Committee (NAC), chaired by the Planning Commission of Pakistan with representation from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and a range of provincial and topical stakeholders. The NAC reviews PSSP's current activities and provides guidance on the project's planned activities in light of the GOP's own strategic priorities.

Strategic Fit with Government of Pakistan Objectives

The GOP's *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 a key source of job creation in the predominantly rural districts, and recognizes its potential as a catalyst for growth in the economy as a whole.

Since the national elections in May 2013, a new GOP has taken office, but the Planning Commission remains the key counterpart for PSSP. The Planning Commission has returned to a conventional five-

year planning horizon, and, in place of the Framework for Economic Growth (FEG), has designed a longer term plan, entitled the *Vision 2025*, which was formally launched in August, 2014. The Planning Commission continues to move to support a growth strategy that is broadly focused on the regulatory changes needed to encourage economic growth, rather than on specific development projects and special incentives provided to particular industries. PSSP played a part in the drafting and finalization of the *Vision 2025* document.

Strategic Fit with USAID Objectives

USAID/Pakistan's Economic Growth Strategy, which incorporates agriculture, was approved by the Pakistan Mission and USAID/Washington in February 2011. PSSP is the first of two components of USAID's Pakistan Policy, Science and Innovation Program. The other component is the Agricultural Innovation Project, led by International Center for Wheat and Maize Improvement (CIMMYT), which is now underway.

1.2 Expected Results as reflected in the Activity M&E Plan

Effective policymaking requires timely, evidence-based analysis made 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; therefore, PSSP includes information dissemination and outreach activities that identify the needs of target constituencies, addresses their priorities, provides evidence-based research results and promotes public dialogue. After more than four full years of implementation, during which PSSP undertook substantial research activities, it is now in a position to take the results further to inform policy dialogue.

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 IRs, as described below. Also, PSSP has devised 18 indicators to track progress on these IRs. A description and analysis of these indicators follows the IR discussion. The relationship between the IRs and the Development Objective are given in Appendix 13, which includes the Results Framework.

Outcome 1 (IR 1): IFPRI will increase and improve research in PSSP's four areas of emphasis, with much 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 additionally to strengthen local capacity by creating opportunities for research through commissioned research projects and the CGP (IR 1.1). PSSP will measure success in the CGP and other collaborative research efforts by the number of grants awarded to individuals, and the number of results published from that research.

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 and in public forums, both of which are designed to increase discussion on policy change with a view to promoting pro-poor growth. Two sub-IRs (IRs 2.1 and 2.2) support this outcome. First,

PSSP creates networks by signing 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 is evaluated by tracking the preparation of Policy Notes relating to the four main research areas of the project; those notes contain analyses of policies with the potential for reform. Also, PSSP and IFPRI make large-scale surveys available to local researchers in ways consistent with IFPRI protocols.

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 realized 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. Moreover, PSSP is creating an agenda of policies that need potential adjustment in either design, require passage or promulgation, or need better implementation. In the single Sub IR (IR 3.1) under this IR, PSSP is working toward disseminating research results to private sector and civil society organizations through public fora and meetings with key groups to increase discussion on policy change geared toward pro-poor growth.

Additionally, two **cross-cutting training activities** are tracked. PSSP has set up training projects that contribute to the achievement of all three IRs, which involve training academics, researchers and local government officials on various aspects of research. Success is measured by counting the number of training events held, along with the number of individuals trained.

For training to be truly useful, there must be a process by which it becomes sustainable and increases in capacity are clearly identified. In this project, we use several approaches. First, we use “train the trainer” methods, presenting topics more than once, and identifying at each offering (potentially) good trainers, whom we then encourage to participate in later sessions. We have followed this practice in the technical writing training and are doing so in the ongoing SAM and Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) work. Second, we videotape sessions for future independent viewing, so that students and researchers have greater access. We can also offer these courses via video conferencing systems that link a number of universities or through the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) TV network. Third, we try to develop in depth relationships with researchers by doing joint research, a practice that we are following for the Domestic Studies Program (DSP) and in some of our longer-running efforts, such as the Bt cotton and biosafety programs.

2. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REVIEW

2.1 Progress on Indicators

PSSP uses FY 2013 as the base year to track progress against 18 indicators. Descriptions and analyses on the progress against each of the indicators are provided below.

Indicator 1: This indicator counts the number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures at a given stage of development as a result of USG assistance. It also includes assessment of the stage of analysis, legislation or implementation that each policy or procedure has reached. In quarter 1 of FY 2016 PSSP worked on one policy, the National water policy which was at stage 2 in the previous quarter, and is now at stage 3, as it was evaluated in a public government sponsored session, where PSSP added several important sections to the revised text.

- National Water Policy (Stage 3)

Indicator 2: This indicator aggregates the index of production, distribution, access to, and use of research produced as a result of USG assistance. The index creates an overall measure by calculating an aggregate index, which is a weighted sum of the indexes for production, access to, and usage at the IR level. The weights are 40 percent for IR1, and 30 percent for IR2 and IR3 each. Below are the components that constitute the index. The number shown against each component is the output achieved in this quarter.

- The index measuring production of research by PSSP and partners IR1. The number of (weighted by 40 percent);
- The index measuring access to research produced by PSSP and partners IR2 (weighted by 30 percent);
- The index measuring usage of research produced by PSSP and partners IR3 (weighted by 30 percent).

To measure PSSP's progress, FY 2013 output was set as a baseline, with a value of 1. The target for FY 2016 was set at 3.00 index points. In quarter 1 of FY 2016, PSSP achieved value of 0.54, which is built from contributions of 0.25, 0.19 and 0.11 from indicators 3, 5, and 10 respectively. The achievement is low because the citations in the third component are calculated every two quarters and has a bigger impact on the index.

Indicator 3: This index captures production of published studies or conference presentations given as a result of USG assistance. The index captures the increased production of PSSP and partner research, and aggregates them into an index. The components of this index are listed below and the number against each is the output achieved in this quarter.

- Number of journal articles published: 5 research papers published
- Number of book chapters: 0 (although a book with 13 chapters has been accepted for publication by the University of Pennsylvania press)
- Number of IFPRI and PSSP discussion papers created: 4 (2 PSSP working papers and 2 Discussion Papers)
- Number of conference presentations and invited lectures given: 18

The target for 2016 was set at a 5 percentage point increase or 1.20 index points by the end of June 2016. PSSP achieved 0.61 cumulative points for the FY 2016. This implies that PSSP is well on its way to achieve this target, as all research products are being closed out, and publications are being published and presented to stakeholders.

Indicator 4: This indicator counts the number of new, PSSP-funded awards to institutions/individuals in support of research. In FY 2016 PSSP is not running the CGP program. The target was set at 0, as PSSP is focusing on finalizing the grants awarded in Round 3 of the CGP.

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 research producers and users together. There are four components of this index listed below and are weighted at 30, 15, 15 and 40 percent respectively.

- Citations of products: 1
- Policy notes and outreach publications distributed from PSSP funded research: 0
- Attendance of key stakeholders at PSSP meetings: 146
- Networks linking the research producers and users together: 0

The target for 2016 was set at an index of 5. by the end of 2016. PSSP achieved 0.63 points in the first quarter. While the progress on this indicator does not appear to be on track at the end of this quarter, a comprehensive calculation of citations is only done at the end of March 2016, which will help in achievement of this target.

Indicator 6: This indicator counts the number of MOUs signed with economic research networks. The target for this indicator was set at 0, because the project is in its extension stage and signing any new MOUs require commitments and would not be finished in the project lift time.

Indicator 7: This indicator accounts for the attendance of key stakeholders in PSSP meetings, conferences, and trainings. In total, 146 key stakeholders attended PSSP events in quarter 1 of FY 2016. These stakeholder attended PSSP policy seminars and training workshops.

Indicator 8: This indicator counts the number of outreach publications and policy notes from PSSP funded research. In the first quarter of FY 2016, five journal articles were published by a CGP recipient and PSSP and IFPRI researchers. In addition PSSP published 2 working papers and 2 discussion papers. In the section below, the detailed topics of the journal articles can be found.

Indicator 9: This indicator accounts for the number of datasets from PSSP funded research and other data compilations made available online. In FY 2016 PSSP has set a target to make 2 data sets available to the general public for research, but in quarter 1, PSSP has not added any. However, the data publishing is in the final stages for RHPS round 2 and BT Cotton data and these data sets will be available in the next quarter.

Indicator 10: This index captures the extent to which policies are influenced by feedback from private sector/civil society stakeholders. This indicator is derived from indicators 11, 12 and 13, and includes the working papers and other research papers produced by PSSP. The target for FY 2016 was set at an index of 1.05 by the end of June 2016. PSSP achieved 0.36 points in this quarter.

Indicator 11: The indicator counts the number of meetings with private sector and civil society organizations. PSSP administration and researchers had 6 meetings with organizations which include meetings with Asian Development Bank, World Bank and the FAO in this quarter.

Indicator 12: This indicator counts the number of results reported, published, and presented for public knowledge. In the first quarter of FY 2016, five journal articles were published by PSSP researchers and IFPRI staff. In addition, 2 PSSP working papers and 2 discussion papers were published.

Indicator 13: This indicator counts the number of media mentions of IFPRI PSSP papers and results. PSSP received 14 media mentions in first quarter of FY 2016. These included mentions of PSSP Policy seminars.

Indicator 14: This indicator accounts for the number of persons receiving training on skills development. PSSP did not conduct any training on skill development in the first quarter. PSSP has planned M&E Trainings for PARC and NARC staff in the next quarters to meet the target.

Indicator 15: This indicator counts the number of persons receiving training on policy related topics. PSSP did not conduct any training on policy related issues in the first quarter. PSSP has planned a Fertilizer Model and SAM Trainings in the next quarters to meet this target.

Indicator 16: This indicator counts the number of USG-assisted organizations that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy at all levels. PSSP assisted one such organization, PSDE in their annual general meeting and conference.

Indicator 17: This indicator counts the number of USG assisted meetings with government officials regarding proposed changes in legal/institutional frameworks. PSSP senior management held 14 meetings with government officials from the Intellectual Property Organization, PARC and the Planning Commission during the first quarter of FY 2016.

Indicator 18: This indicator counts the number of events for public/stakeholders consultation to enhance sector governance or facilitate private sector engagement in policy making as a result of USG assistance. In the first quarter of FY 2016, PSSP organized 7 events. They included five policy seminars and two focus group discussions on different research topics.

3. ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PSSP engaged in a number of activities that contribute to the outcomes listed under Section 2 in the Progress on Performance. This section provides details on all activities that PSSP undertook in Quarter 1 of FY 2016 to fulfill targets set under the indicators in the Results Framework.

IR 1: Increased and Improved Agricultural and Economic Policy Research

Indicator 1: Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures at a given stage of development as a result of USG assistance

The main policy with a significant level of development during the first quarter of FY 2016 was:

- **National Water policy:** PSSP attended a workshop held by WAPDA to discuss the draft National Water Policy and was able to give suggestions on the way forward. Researchers from PSSP also presented the draft National Water Policy prepared by the Water Sector Task Force to Senator Iqbal Zafar Jhagra, Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on Water and Power and Mr. Mehr Ali Shah, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Water and Power.

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

All research activities undertaken by PSSP that 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 other commissioned research.

PSSP Staff and Collaborative Research

Research activities undertaken by PSSP mainly fall under 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 Quarter 1 of FY 2016 under each theme are listed below.

a) Agricultural Production and Productivity

Seed Dealer Census Report: PSSP completed Seed Dealer Survey of Pakistan Cotton Survey (PCS) in 2015, in which 135 seed dealers were interviewed. The survey was conducted in 25 districts, which included 18 from Punjab, and 7 from Sindh. Five seed dealers were selected from each Tehsil for interview and the top three varieties of each dealer were purchased for DNA fingerprinting. The seed dealer survey collected information related to the seed dealer's age, education, experience, business age, and sales of different crop seeds. Additionally, we also asked about quantity, price, packaging, source of purchase, to whom sold, loss and stock for each variety of cotton seed purchased and sold during 2014 and 2015. An initial report on this census is underway.

- Strengthening agricultural science, technology, and innovation policy in Pakistan: Ongoing support to PARC and provincial research institutes, centers, and universities was done in this quarter.
- Seed system improvement in Pakistan: Ongoing analysis of seed system policy reforms, including the 2015 Amendment to the 1976 Seed Act and the draft Plant Breeders' Act, was made in this quarter.

Box 1: Some recommendations from the Focal Group Discussion on “Using Public Private Sector Linkages to enhance Crop Research and Strengthen Pakistan's Seed Subsector” on 27th October

The Seed (Amendment) Act is not limited to seed only, but extends to plants and medicinal plants as well. Being at the initial stages of development, there is a good opportunity for Pakistan to expand seed production, as the country’s varied agro-climatic zones are suitable for many different crops. After the Seed (Amendment) Act of 2015, the role of FSC&RD is evolving. Currently, the department is underfunded and under-resourced to manage the regulatory needs of a modern industry and practices. It was suggested that FSC&RD hand over seed quality monitoring and evaluation to provincial agricultural departments and instead focus on capacity building of those agencies. Moreover, the FGD noted that public-private partnerships are key to develop a self-sustained seed sector in the country. This partnership has not yet developed but could be, by bringing together key members from both sectors and to examine such issues for further discussion. Therefore, it is important to strategically pave the way for Pakistan’s seed industry to become self-sustaining and private –sector driven.

b) Water Management and Irrigation

- A journal article on “The impact of water user's associations on the productivity of irrigated agriculture in Pakistani Punjab” was published this quarter. (See Indicator 8 below)
- PSSP held two seminars, one in Lahore and another in Islamabad where the following two studies were presented “Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation’ by Dr. Andrew Reid Bell and ‘Institutionalizing Discharge Measurement at Outlet Level in Secondary Canal’ by Mr. Azeem Shah.
- PSSP continued its involvement in developing the draft National Water Policy, which was first reviewed by the Planning Commission and was recently shared with the Ministry of Water and Power. PSSP participated in a workshop organized by WAPDA to discuss the National Water Policy and was able to give suggestions on how to improve the document. PSSP also met with Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Water and Power and also the Joint Secretary of Ministry of Water and Power.

Box 2: Abstract of Journal Article “The impact of water user's associations on the productivity of irrigated agriculture in Pakistani Punjab” by Dawit K. Mekonnen, Hira Channa and Claudia Ringler in Water International Journal, October 2015.

This paper found productivity-enhancing effects of watercourse-level water users’ associations for farms at the tail of a watercourse, and for those that rely exclusively on groundwater – two groups that are marginalized from surface water use and more likely to rely increasingly on groundwater. Yet, heavy reliance on groundwater consumes vast energy resources and leads to environmental degradation through overdraft and groundwater salinization. Improving the management of surface water through functioning watercourse-level institutions can increase use efficiency across water, energy and land resources through increasing agricultural productivity of those now least able to access fresh surface water resources.

c) **Macroeconomics, Markets and Trade**

- In this quarter researchers continued work on the 2010-11 SAM Working Paper.
- The fertilizer study was submitted for review to be published as an IFPRI Discussion Paper and also to as a journal article.
- A study on fiscal space and taxation on agriculture was presented at the MNFSR. This study is in collaboration with the Planning Commission as it is co-authored by Mr. Aamer Irshad, Chief of Food and Agriculture of the Planning Commission, and it was presented in December at the Pakistan Society for Development Economists (PSDE) Annual Conference as well. The study pulled together existing PSSP research, budgetary data and utilizes the 2010-11 SAM and CGE analysis.

Box 3: Abstract of study: “Finding Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture: A Review of Agricultural Taxes and Subsidies in Pakistan” presented at 31st PSDE Annual General Meeting and Conference

Despite agriculture’s importance in terms of its relationship to poverty and welfare of the poorest households, the government finds it increasingly difficult to find fiscal space for budgetary allocations for agriculture and agricultural R&D. We hypothesize that an expansion of expenditures on agriculture is possible in the short to medium run with a combination of re-allocations and new taxes. We argue that existing spending aimed towards the agriculture sector includes very large outlays on implicit subsidies, which are largely unproductive. These costs include: subsidization of gas for fertilizer plants, which approach Rs. 48 billion in gas subsidies to fertilizer companies; the full costs of infrastructure and operation and maintenance of the irrigation system, which amounts to Rs. 166 billion per year; and losses on wheat procurement, which have reached about Rs 25 billion recently.

On the tax side, while agricultural producers are not currently liable to pay taxes on income, they do however pay indirect taxes on agricultural inputs. Using a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), we estimate agricultural producer pay about Rs. 61 billion, mostly from GST taxes on fertilizer. Using a Computable General Equilibrium model, we show that agriculture could contribute further with an income tax on agricultural income. With a “low-rate-wide-base” income tax of 15% on non-poor, medium and large farms, as much as Rs. 130 billion could be raised, enough to cover, for example, a sizable portion of the operation and maintenance cost of the irrigation system.

d) **Poverty Dynamics and Social Safety Nets**

- Work continued on the study on “The Dominant Role of the Small Commercial Farmer” which was presented at a seminar at the MNFSR in December.
- The studies "Aspirations and the Role of Social Protection: Evidence from Economic Shocks in Rural Pakistan" and “Temporary and permanent migrant selection: Theory and evidence of ability-search cost dynamics” were published as IFPRI discussion papers in this quarter. The latter study was also presented at a brown bag seminar in October in Washington DC and published as an Institute for the Study of Labor (IZU) working paper.
- A UNU-WIDER working paper on “Poverty trends in Pakistan” was published this quarter.

Box 4: IFPRI Discussion Paper: “Temporary and permanent migrant selection: Theory and evidence of ability-search cost dynamics” by Joyce J. Chen, Katrina Kosec, Valerie Mueller.

The migrant selection literature concentrates primarily on spatial patterns, and as such, the economics literature on migrant selection has largely focused on patterns by area of origin.

However, the duration of migration episodes—temporary versus permanent—is another important determinant of selection. We integrate two workhorses of the labor literature, the Roy model and a search model, to illustrate the implications of migration duration for patterns of self-selection. We provide theoretical and empirical evidence showing that, because short-term migration episodes have less scope for skill-based matching and a greater need for screening, temporary migrants are more likely to display intermediate selection on education, with weaker selection on underlying cognitive ability. Longer term migration episodes, in contrast, allow for finer employee-employer matching and greater returns to experience, leading to stronger positive selection on both education and cognitive ability among permanent migrants. Networks are also found to be more valuable for permanent migration, where search costs tend to be higher. However, we also provide evidence of complex network-skill interactions, driven primarily by labor market frictions.

Box 5: Abstract of UNU-WIDER Working Paper “Poverty Trends in Pakistan” by Hina Nazli, Edward Whitney and Kristi Mart

The official estimates of poverty in Pakistan have shown a remarkable and consistent decline in the poverty headcount during the previous decade. This paper examines trends in poverty between 2001 and 2011 using the official food energy intake and the cost of basic needs approaches, both of which are modified to allow poverty lines to vary over time and space. The latter estimates provide utility-consistent poverty lines from the imposition of revealed preference conditions using maximum entropy adjustments. Evidence from both methods suggests that poverty incidence increased rather than declined as indicated in the official estimates.

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 better capacity to undertake research are the CGP and other 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.

PSSP continued to work with awardees to review incoming reports, advise awardees on possible paths for improvement, and edit final reports for publication as PSSP working papers. All final reports from Rounds 1 and 2 have been received for review by the CGP team and many are already in the second round of edits and reviews. These reports are read thoroughly and sent out to external reviewers, and then the notes from both internal and external reviews are transmitted to the awardees. For those final

reports deemed to be of a high standard, working paper publication is worked towards involving technical editing and iterating with the authors. Two working papers were published this quarter (one each from round 1 and round 2) and four others are in the later stages of completion as working papers. Finally, three journal articles were published from CGP awardees. (See boxes 6, 7 and 8)

Third Round Interim and Final Reports: During this period, Interim Reports were received from the last of the outstanding 3rd-round projects. The external and internal review process has been initiated for each of these reports. By end of the quarter, the full review process had been completed for all but two of the interim reports. Five more Final Reports from this set of projects were received, and we expect to see many more coming in next quarter as the final report due date is March 1st.

Box 6: Abstract of Journal Article “Medicinal and aromatic plant cultivation in the Swat valley, north-western Pakistan, for economic development and biodiversity conservation” by Sher, Hassan, Mary E. Barkworth and Hugo J. de Boer in *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution* 62: 8.

Most people in the Swat valley of northwest Pakistan practice subsistence farming, supplementing their income by collecting and selling wild harvested plants for use in herbal medicine. Previous work showed that the collectors did not know the potential long-term impacts of collecting wild plants. We hypothesized that establishment of ex situ cultivation plots for the most valuable species would provide a sustainable alternative and lead to development of skills in agricultural production and marketing among participants. Swat valley farmers were helped to establish plots in four locations and taught to cultivate ten medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs).

In the first year, workshops were held on the financial benefits of growing MAPs for trade, criteria in selecting species, and strategies to improve MAP yield. In the second year, emphasis was placed on helping the farmers achieve a better price for their products by engaging them in discussions concerning criteria used in setting purchase prices. Seven of the ten cultivated MAPs yielded a better financial return than tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.), the traditional cash crop in the area. Cultivating MAPs can yield a higher financial return than traditional cash crops, but a long-term assessment is necessary. Offering training in collection, preservation, and marketing can enhance the financial return and the long-term benefits of cultivation. Introduction of standardized production technology and appropriate post-harvest management has become a prime engine of growth for the subsistence farmers participating in our study, and is leading to better management and conservation practices for MAPs and the landscapes in which they grow.

Box 7: Abstract of Journal Article “Adolescent Girls' Choices of Schoolyard Activities in Urban Pakistan.” by Syed Ayub Qutub, Nomana Anjum, Nazia Iftakhar, Mehnaz Mehmood, & Nighat Bibi in *Children, Youth and Environments*, 25(3), 40–61.

Adolescent girls are restricted from outdoor physical activities owing to the risks of crime and teasing, and by ‘cultural norms’. Schoolyards are potentially key recreational places. However, there is little space at most low-fee private schools, while State schools have little incentive to support outdoor activities. Focus group discussions, participant observation, interviews and group work elicited the preferences of parents and schoolgirls, who display considerable ingenuity for outdoor play in constrained environments, and aspire for more vigorous physical activity and quality recreation. But the school’s approach appears crucial to its realized extent. Policy reforms and societal efforts are required to mainstream adolescent-girl-friendly spaces.

Box 8: Abstract of Journal Article “Determinants of the Level of Informality of Informal Micro-Enterprises: Some Evidence from the City of Lahore, Pakistan” by Colin Williams, Muhammad S. Shahid and Alvaro Martinez in World Development. In press, published on-line October 19.

Recognizing that enterprises operate at varying levels of informality, this paper evaluates the determinants of their degree of informality. Reporting a 2012 survey of 300 informal microenterprises in the city of Lahore in Pakistan, the finding is that the key predictors of their level of informality are the characteristics of the entrepreneur and enterprise, rather than their motives or the wider formal and informal institutional compliance environment. Lower degrees of informality are associated with women, older, educated, and higher income entrepreneurs and older enterprises with employees in the manufacturing sector. The paper concludes by discussing the theoretical and policy implications.

The following working papers were published:

- **PSSP WP 033 "Experimental Evidence on Public Good Behavior across Pakistan’s Fractured Educational System" by Zehra Aftab.** This paper adopts identity as a central concept to demonstrate how institutional and economic environments forge identities and behavior, arguing that, own identity, but also the identity of the individuals we interact, with shapes behavior.
- **PSSP WP 032 "A disaggregated analysis of productivity and growth for Pakistan’s large scale manufacturing sector" by Fauzia Kamal:** This study computes Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth for Pakistan’s large scale manufacturing (LSM) sector for each five year period from 1970-71 to 2005-06. It covers LSM activity according to the 2 digit Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) 2007. The ‘Two Deflator Growth Accounting Framework’ is employed in the study to compute the sources of value added (VA) growth in the LSM sector, along with the ‘Sunrise-Sunset Approach’ for determining the concentration pattern of TFP within VA growth.

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 5: Index capturing access to and usage of applied economic research by policymakers and related stakeholders

PSSP achieved 0.63 of the 5 point index target for this indicator. A large portion of this index will be achieved in the next quarter when we do a biannual count of citations and also when some of the policy notes are distributed.

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

Research Networks

PSSP did not plan to sign any MoUs this year.

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 and Indicator 18: Number of events for public/stakeholders consultation to enhance sector governance or facilitate private sector engagement in policy making as a result of USG assistance

Seminars, Workshops and Conferences

PSSP organized 7 events in Quarter 1 with a total of 146 stakeholders in attendance. Details on each can be found below.

Seminar on “Fiscal space for investment in agriculture: a review of taxes and subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan”

On November 3, 2015, PSSP organized a Policy Seminar on “Agricultural taxes and subsidies” by Dr. Steve Davies, Program Leader of PSSP, at the office of Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR). The seminar was chaired by Mr. Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan, Federal MNFSR.

The seminar was attended by 24 stakeholders from Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms (MPDR), Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, Federal Bureau of Revenue (FBR), Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Farmer Association of Pakistan, World Bank and academia.

The Seminar focused on the idea that, despite agriculture’s importance in terms of its relationship to poverty and welfare of the poorest households, the government finds it increasingly difficult to find the fiscal space for budgetary allocations for agriculture and agricultural R&D. In a constrained fiscal environment, any expansion of expenditures on agriculture in the short to medium run requires a re-allocation and/or rationalization of existing spending as well as new taxation. Towards this end, the authors presented findings from a comprehensive review of taxes and of subsidies relevant to the agriculture sector in Pakistan that can help inform the debate around existing spending and the possibility of new taxation.

The presentation was based on a forthcoming paper by Prof. Steve Davies, Ms. Wajiha Saeed, Mr. Muhammad Saad Moeen, Ms. Tehmina Tanveer, and Dr. Aamer Irshad.

Seminar on “Urban Open Spaces for Adolescent Girls”

On November 10, PSSP organized a policy seminar on “Urban Open Spaces for Girls,” by competitive grants program awardees Ayub Qutub and Nomana Anjum. The event was held at the Allama Iqbal Open University and was attended by around 28 participants. Sohail Malik made the concluding remarks at the event. The seminar was chaired by Shahid Siddique, Vice Chancellor, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad and attended by Member Social Sciences, Planning Commission and the CEO of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund among others. The presentation was based on a CGP paper by the authors.

Urban open spaces are valued for their health, social, economic, and environmental benefits. The presentation outlined how outdoor physical activity is important for the wellbeing of youth, while playfulness is crucial for creativity and innovation. It is observed that in Pakistan, the access of adolescent girls to public open spaces and school playgrounds is restricted, but there has been no prior scientific study. This research studied the impediments in four planned and un-planned localities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The restrictions on girls are pervasive and become more severe upon attaining puberty. The values of city and local parks as adolescent-girl-friendly spaces (AGFS) have been

assessed. The project developed AGFS designs for parks and playgrounds, and tested the preferences of the target beneficiaries. Adolescent girls prefer creative play spaces with loose materials and cycling over fixed play fixtures. Institutional and programmatic interventions are proposed on the basis of the findings and consultations.

Seminar on “Water Management and Irrigation”

On November 10 and 12, 2015, PSSP organized Policy Seminars on “Water Management and Irrigation” in two locations: the International Water Management Institute, Lahore; and the Serena Business Complex, Islamabad. The seminar consisted of presentations and Question/Answer focus group discussions on the following two topics:

- ‘Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation’ by Andrew Reid Bell. This presentation covered research by Andrew Bell, Patrick War and Azeem Shah on the benefits of efficient water user fees and how contextual effects and policy instruments affect demand for drip irrigation and farmers’ willingness to pay for increased surface water reliability.
- ‘Institutionalizing Discharge Measurement at Outlet Level in Secondary Canal’ by Azeem Shah: This presentation described pros and cons of different approaches to measuring water flow at the outlet level as well as the practical water management related benefits of sharing daily flow information with farmers.

The aforementioned PSSP research studies promote a greater understanding of how farmers view high efficiency irrigation technologies, and how water user fees are instrumental in increasing the efficiency of farm production, and these results have policy implications and recommendations that increase the effectiveness of water supply management as well as water use efficiency of irrigated agriculture in Pakistan.

The content of seminars opened up dialogues on how the findings of these research studies can assist future policy and water management. The stakeholders in attendance included representatives from Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Bank and Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP), among others.

Seminar on “Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan: The Dominant Role of Small Commercial Farmers”

On December 8, 2015 PSSP held a seminar on “Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan: The Dominant Role of Small Commercial Farmers” at the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council Auditorium. The presentation was made by Dr. Sohail Jehangir Malik, Chairman, Innovative Development Strategies (Pvt) Ltd. and Senior Advisor, PSSP. Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research Mr. Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan chaired the seminar and Dr. Stephen Davies, Program Leader of PSSP gave an overview of PSSP’s activities at the beginning.

Fifty eight stakeholders attended the event, which included Mr. Seerat Asghar Jaura, Federal Secretary for National Food Security and Research, along with representatives from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), CIMMYT, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), World Food Programme (WFP), Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MNFSR), National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The seminar was based on a study that pointed out that the changed structure of farm holdings in Pakistan and associated distribution of poverty, and hence the ability to make investments and undertake risks, is not fully understood. By merging data from the Agriculture Census of Pakistan and the Pakistan Household Income and Economic Survey - both of which were conducted in 2010-11 - the

analysis highlights the key factors that have confined Pakistan's agriculture to its low level equilibrium and limited diversification.

PSSP's contribution to this literature is to define the rural classes relevant to growth, employment and poverty reduction; to demonstrate how those definitions can be translated into area defined categories; to model the impact of each class on growth and employment; and to analyse the effect of varying the proportions of each class on growth and employment. The effect of shifting large scale sharecropped land to small commercial farmers is also measured as is sensitivity to specific variables. The analysis leads to policy implications and recommendations to catalyze the required inclusive economic growth in Pakistan.

Minister Bosan appreciated the efforts of USAID and IFPRI in bridging the gap between international and local agriculture research organizations and the assistance provided by PSSP for guidance on restructuring PARC.

A working paper on this study by Prof. John Mellor and Dr. Sohail J. Malik is forthcoming and the presentation will be available on the blog soon.

Focus Group Discussion on Seed Amendment Act of 2015

On October 27, 2015, PSSP organized a focus group discussion on implementation of the Seed Amendment Act of 2015. This event was attended by 11 stakeholders, including representatives from Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan (IPO) and MNFSR.

Focus Group Discussion on Plant Breeder's Rights Act.

On November 12, 2015, PSSP organized a focus group discussion on the draft Plant Breeder's Rights Act which was presented in the National Assembly in quarter 1. This event was attended by six stakeholders.

Indicator 17: Number of USG assisted meetings with government officials regarding proposed changes in legal/institutional framework

Meetings

Senior Policymakers:

In Quarter 1 of FY 2016, Prof. Steve Davies met with selected policymakers, which included two meetings with Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Minister, Planning Development & Reforms, a meeting with Muhammad Ismail (Deputy Director) Intellectual Property Organization, IPO-Pakistan, and Dr. Naeem-uz-Zafar, Member-Social Sector, Planning Commission. He also met with stakeholders from PARC to discuss the upcoming M&E trainings scheduled for Quarter 2.

Mr. Omar Majeed, Research Analyst at PSSP, met with Senator Iqbal Jhagra, Chairman of Senate Standing Committee on Water and Power and Mr. Mehr Ali Shah, Joint Secretary of Ministry of Water and Power to discuss the draft National Water Policy.

Ms. Amna Ejaz, Research Analyst at PSSP, met twice with Dr. Mubarik Ali, Member Agriculture at Planning Commission, to discuss the research study on micronutrient deficiency and Dr. Sohail J. Malik met with Mr. Wajid Rana, Member Federal Public Service Commission, to discuss research on land reform issues.

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

Outreach Publications

PSSP finalized the following Working Papers and IFPRI Discussion Papers:

- PSSP Working paper 032: "A Disaggregated Analysis of Productivity and Growth for Pakistan's Large Scale Manufacturing Sector", by Fauzia Kamal. 2015
- PSSP Working Paper 033: "Experimental Evidence on Public Good Behavior across Pakistan's Fractured Educational System", by Zehra Aftab. 2015
- IFPRI Discussion Paper 1496: "Temporary and permanent migrant selection: Theory and evidence of ability-search cost dynamics" by Joyce J. Chen, Katrina Kosec, Valerie Mueller. 2015.
- IFPRI Discussion Paper 1467: "Aspirations and the role of social protection: Evidence from a natural disaster in rural Pakistan" by Katrina Kosec, and Cecilia Hyunjung Mo. 2015.

The following journal articles were also published:

- "The impact of water user's associations on the productivity of irrigated agriculture in Pakistani Punjab" by Dawwit K. Mekonnen, Hira Channa and Claudia Ringler in *Water International Journal*, October 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02508060.2015.1094617>
- "Determinants of the Level of Informality of Informal Micro-Enterprises: Some Evidence from the City of Lahore, Pakistan" by Colin Williams, Muhammad S. Shahid and Alvaro Martinez. In *World Development*. In press, published on-line October 2015.
- "Medicinal and aromatic Plants cultivation in the Swat valley, north-western Pakistan, for economic development and biodiversity conservation" by Hassan Sher in *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution*. November 2015. <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10722-015-0346-z>
- Adolescent Girls' Choices of Schoolyard Activities in Urban Pakistan by Syed Ayub Qutub, Nomana Anjum, Nazia Iftakhar, Mehnaz Mehmood, and Nighat Bibi Children, in *Youth and Environments*, 25(3), 40–61. November 2015
- "Poverty trends in Pakistan" by Hina Nazli, Edward Whitney, Kristi Mahrt. United Nations University (UNU), The World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) Working Paper 136, 2015

(See Indicator 12 below)

Policy Notes

PSSP researchers are working on creating policy briefs based on various research studies. PSSP created three impact notes that were submitted to USAID in December for internal circulation. The topics were:

- 1) Center for Rural Economy at the Planning Commission
- 2) Electricity Subsidies and Welfare Analysis: The Perspective of Pakistan
- 3) Pakistan's Fertilizer Sector: Structure, Policies, Performance and Impacts

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

Datasets

PSSP datasets are made available to the public after they pass a series of quality checks and verifications. For the first year, IFPRI policy requires that a co-author from IFPRI be included, but thereafter, the datasets will generally be made available to researchers for individual use. The data for Round 2 of RHPS is being finalized so that it can be uploaded to the PSSP blog for circulation by next quarter. Next in line is the Pakistan Cotton Survey Round 1 data which should be finalized and uploaded by the end of the project.

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 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 is formed on the basis of the activities described below in Indicators 11, 12 13.

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 and Indicator 16: Number of USG-assisted organizations and stakeholders that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy at all levels

Meetings

In Quarter 1 of FY 2016, PSSP senior staff met with Ms. Alefia Merchant, Mr. Nazim Ali, Mr. Saqib Ahmad Khan, Ms. Michelle Corzine, USAID, Caroline Smith (Economist-Office of Economic Policy), Takele Tassew (Economist-Office of Economic Policy) USAID, Mr. Gul Najam Jami, World Bank, Mr. Martien Van Nieuwkoop (Practice Manager) World Bank, Ms. Donneth Walton (Principal Natural Resources and Agriculture Specialist) Asian Development Bank and Ms. Mehnaz Ajmal Paracha (National Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Coordinator) Food and Agriculture Organization, Pakistan.

Organizations Assisted:

PSSP supported the Pakistan Society for Development Economist's (PSDE) 31st Annual General Meeting and Conference on December 15-17. Details on PSSP's participation in the conference can be found under Indicator 12.

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

Research Disseminated

PSSP published five journal articles, two IFPRI Discussion Papers and two PSSP Working Papers in Quarter 1 of FY 2016. These publications are also available on the PSSP blog. See Indicator 8 above.

PSSP researchers are working toward finalizing a number of studies that will become Working Papers in Quarter 2 of FY 2016. Titles of some of these studies have been mentioned in IR 1, Indicator 3 above.

PSSP Presentations: PSSP researchers made the following presentations in Quarter 1 of FY 2016:

- Six research studies were presented in five of the Seminars discussed under indicator 7.
- Temporary and Permanent Migrant Selection: Theory and Evidence of Ability-Search Cost Dynamics by J. Chen (The Ohio State University) K. Kosec (IFPRI) and V. Mueller (IFPRI) was presented at an IFPRI DSG Brown Bag Seminar Series on October 26, 2015

- PSSP senior researchers attended the International Conference on Food and Nutritional Security 2015 at Forman Christian College University in Lahore as part of the Food and Nutrition week. Their participation is described below:
 - Sohail J. Malik made a presentation on “The Continuing Policy and Public Neglect of Alarming Levels of Malnutrition in Pakistan: Some Explanations and possible Remedies?” He was also a panelist in a discussion on “Food Security: Food Availability, Access and Sustainability”
 - Stephen Davies chaired a session on “Nutritional Security: Role of Emerging Technologies”
- PSSP participated in the 31st Annual General Meeting and Conference of PSDE on December 15-17th entitled “Vision 2025: Effective Strategies for Transformational Growth.”
 - On Day 1, Shenggen Fan was a panelist in a session titled “Productivity Led Growth and Development” chaired by Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister of Planning Development and Reforms and also chaired a session on “Exports, Regional Connectivity and Growth Potential of Asia”
 - On Day 2, Shenggen Fan was the keynote speaker and Stephen Davies was one of the discussants at the “Sarfraz K. Qureshi Memorial Lecture” on “Energy, Water and Food Security” chaired by Mr. Khwaja Muhamamd Asif, Federal Minister for Water and Power
 - On Day 3, Four Research Analysts from PSSP presented the following PSSP presentations at a technical session:
 - Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture – A Review of Taxes and Subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan
 - Inclusive Agricultural Growth in Pakistan – Understanding Some Basic Constraints
 - Factors Influencing Choice of Energy Sources in Rural Pakistan
 - Combating Nutrient Deficiency in Pakistan

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

Media Coverage

Electronic Social Media: Over the past year, PSSP has efficiently utilized a variety of communication and outreach media 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 continued to use Facebook and Twitter to share information on Pakistan’s economic conditions, with particular focus on its four primary research priorities (agricultural production, water management, macroeconomics, and poverty).

Media Activities: During Quarter 1 of FY 2016, PSSP received media coverage on the IFPRI Global Hunger Index (GHI), Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture- A review of Taxes and Subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan, International Conference on Food and Nutritional Security, Choices for Adolescent girls for Urban open Spaces, Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan; Role of Small Commercial Farmers and Panel Discussion on Food Security: Challenges for Pakistan (COMSATS).

Cross-cutting Activities

Indicator 14: Number of persons receiving training on skill development and Indicator 15: Number of persons receiving USG supported training on policy development, analysis, and implementation

Training Events

PSSP did not hold any training events this quarter. However, a number of policy and technical trainings are scheduled for Quarter 2 and 3. These include two M&E trainings with PARC, two SAM workshops and two Fertilizer Model workshops.

4. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Research Studies: As the project comes to a close this year our focus, is on finalizing as many studies as possible. There are still around 30 outstanding CGP reports and our team is working hard with the awardees to get their papers finalized and published. It does appear that most of these will submit final reports and they will get their final payments. We have a system set up where the reports are diligently and carefully reviewed before they are published for public circulation. We also are posting the datasets as quickly as we can and will send out a research note showing what is available and how to access it to our broad list of stakeholders who will be interested in using this output.

Policy Impacts: Another effort is to make as much progress as possible on some of the policies that we have been trying to impact through our research. This means scheduling and holding several meetings and focus group discussions with government stakeholders to ensure that the issues raised through our research remain on the government's agenda in the future.

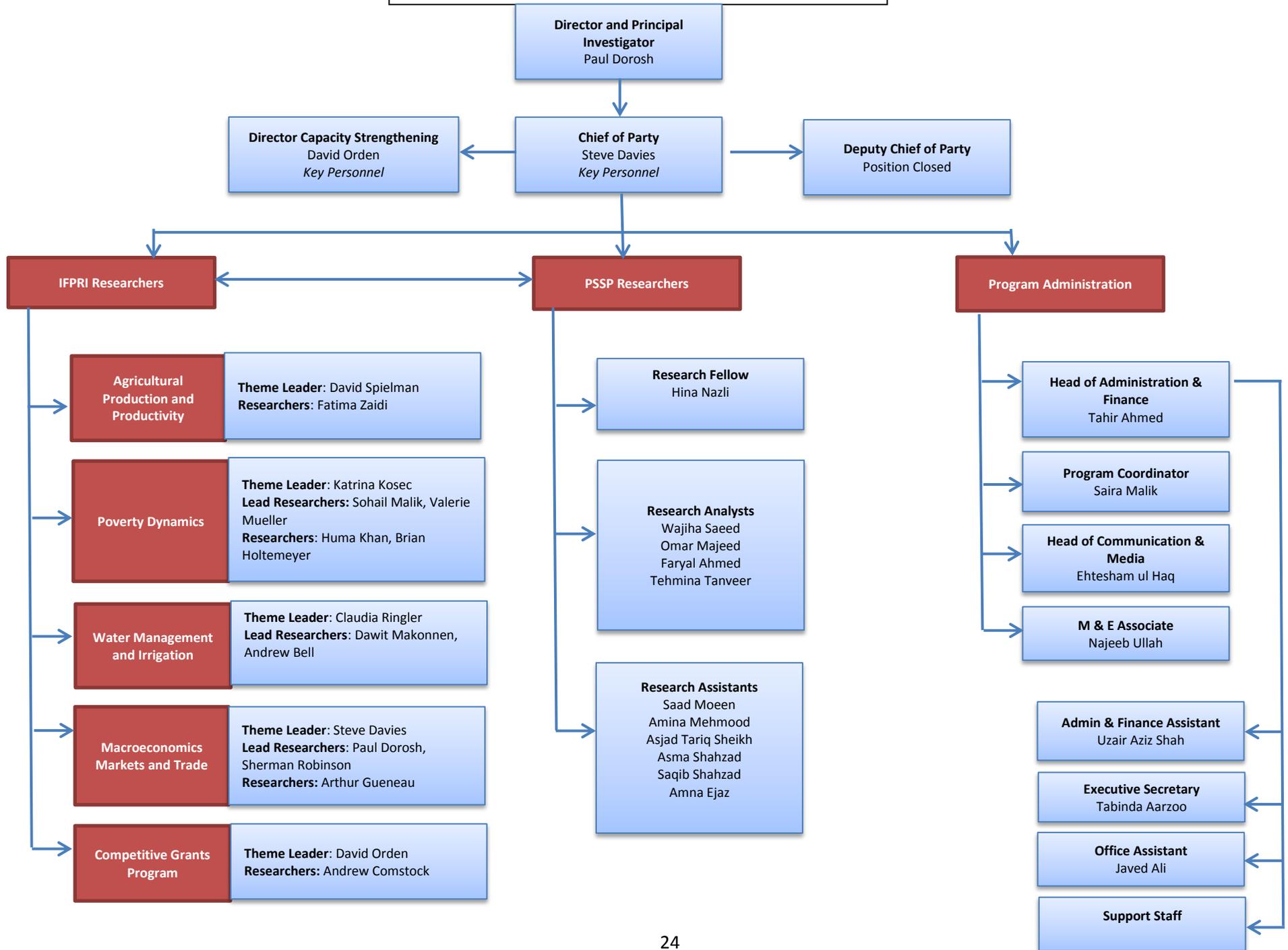
Importantly, we will present our fertilizer results to the Economic Committee of the Cabinet (ECC), and also in other settings to make the case as broadly as we can. Additionally, we are looking for options to continue to move the National Water Policy process forward, and, equally, to try to highlight the importance of having an effective National Water Commission. Thirdly, we will continue to make presentations related to our "Finding Fiscal Space for Agricultural Research and Development Expenditures" research. Finally, we have begun to package the results and implications from our household surveys in ways to highlight the food security implications of the research, and will be delivering it in several differ seminars.

We are making a considerable effort to accomplish both given a smaller research team and staff this year. While a number of staff have moved on for a variety of reasons, we believe that the core team is still in place, and is of an adequate size and skill level to accomplish the key activities that still remain. We are also watching our M&E targets closely in order to make sure we get as close to meeting them as we can.

Appendices:

1. Organizational Chart – Pakistan Strategy Support Program
2. PSSP Events Calendar (October-November –December) Q1-FY 2016
3. PSSP Planned Events (January – February - March) Q2- FY 2016
4. Agenda/Brochure – Research Seminar: Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation System-Lahore
5. Agenda – Research Seminar: Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation System – Islamabad
6. Agenda – Policy Seminar: Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture
7. Agenda – Policy Seminar: Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan: The Dominant Role of Small Commercial Farmers”
8. Media Mentions in Quarter 1
9. Official travels in Quarter 1

Appendix 1: PSSP Organizational Chart



Appendix 2: PSSP Calendar for Events Held FY 2016 Quarter 1 (October - December 2015)

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Oct 27	Focus Group Discussion	Using Public Private Sector Linkages to enhance Crop Research and Strengthen Pakistan's Seed Subsector	To get discuss the newly approved Seed Amendment Act 2015 and discuss the way forward	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Hina Nazli, Ms. Amna Ejaz	Islamabad	FAO, USAID, FSC&RD, MNFSR, PARC,	No
Nov 3	Research Seminar	Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture - A Review of Taxes and Subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan	To review the existing government spending and subsidies in agriculture sector in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies, Wajiha Saeed, Saad Moeen	Islamabad	USAID, MNFSR, Planning Commission, PARC, FAO	N/A
Nov 5 – 7	Conferences and Seminars	International Conference on Food & Nutritional Security 2015 (FCCU)	To introduce the international perspective on food and nutritional security	Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Dr. Hina Nazli	FCCU, Lahore	Federal minister MNFSR. Provincial government representatives, PDR	No

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Nov 10	Research Seminar	Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation	To present research on demand for drip irrigation and farmers' willingness to pay for increased surface water reliability	Dr. Andrew Bell, Omar Majeed	Lahore	IWMI, USAID, Irrigation Dept. (Punjab)	No
Nov 10	Policy Seminar	Urban Open Spaces for Adolescent Girls	To present the research conducted on the availability and benefits of urban open spaces for girls	Dr. Ayub Qutub, Dr. Nomana Anjum, Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	USAID, PIEDAR, AIOU, World Bank, PPAF, Planning Commission, UNDP	Yes
Nov 12	Research Seminar	Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation	To present research on demand for drip irrigation and farmers' willingness to pay for increased surface water reliability	Dr. Andrew Bell, Prof. Stephen Davies, Omar Majeed	Islamabad	IWMI, USAID, MoWP, PWP, MNFSR	No
Nov 12	Discussions with government officials and stakeholders	Meeting with Intellectual Property Organization	To discuss the current situation of plant breeders rights in Pakistan	Prof. Stephen Davies, Hina Nazli, Saad Moeen,	Islamabad	IPO, MNFSR, FAO, USAID	No
Dec 7 – 10	Conferences and	SDPI's 18th Annual Conference and 8th	To enhance regional cooperation for sustained	Prof. Stephen Davies,	Islamabad	PC, PDR and other government and	Yes

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
	Seminars	South Asia Economic Summit	development in South Asia	Dr. Hina Nazli		non-government organizations	
Dec 8	Policy Seminar	Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction: The Role of Small Commercial Farmers	To highlight the importance of small commercial farmers in economic development	Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Asjad Tariq, Ehtesham	Islamabad	PC, PARC, MNFSR, FAO, WFP, USAID	Yes
Dec 14	Presentation to USAID	Current Status of Agricultural Development in Pakistan	To present an overview of the challenges and successes in Pakistan's agriculture sector	Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Prof. Stephen Davies, Asjad Tariq, Ehtesham	Islamabad	PARC, MNFSR, FAO	No
Dec 17	Meetings with government counterparts	Dinner reception for Dr. Shenggen Fan at Serena hotel	To discuss ongoing and future IFPRI activities with Federal Ministers from PDR and MNFSR	Dr. Shenggen Fan, Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Dr. Hina Nazli	Serena Hotel, Islamabad	Federal ministers, secretaries, and members from PDR & MNFSR	No
Dec 17 – 19	Conferences and Seminars	PSDE Conference Vision 2025: Effective Strategies for Transformational Growth	To explore the inter linkages between the enablers & pillars offered in the Vision-2025 & prospects of long term development & prosperity of Pakistan	Dr. Shenggen Fan, Prof. Stephen Davies, Dr. Hina Nazli, Saad Moeen, Asjad Tariq, Faryaal Ahmed, Wajiha Saeed	Islamabad	PDR, MNFSR, MOF, MOWP	No

Appendix 3: Calendar for Planned Events – FY 2016 Quarter 2 (January - March 2016)

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Jan 21 - 22	Training workshops	Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation Training	To impart a hands-on training to NARC staff on results based monitoring and evaluation techniques	Prof. Stephen Davies, Najeeb Ullah, Dr. Attiq ur Rehman (PSSP consultant), Nazim Ali	NARC, Islamabad	PARC, NARC	No
Jan 26	Meetings with key government officials	Meeting with Sikandar Hayat Bosan, Federal Minister for National Food Security & Research	To present an overview of ongoing PSSP activities and present the draft version of Pakistan Rural Hunger report	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	MNFSR, PARC	N/A
Feb 10	Meetings and Consultations	USAID Partner's meeting	To introduce 3 newly awarded USAID funded programs and get updates from the ongoing projects	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	USAID	Yes
Feb 12	Conferences and Seminars	Integrating SDGs and Climate change for Resilient Pakistan	To discuss possibilities on how to best integrate social development goals in climate change agenda	Faryal Ahmed, Wajiha Saeed	Islamabad	LEAD Pakistan, CSOs PDR, UN	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
Feb 16 - 17	Conferences and Seminar	Water Conference at NUST	To discuss the different international water and irrigation management models in the context of energy, food nexus	Prof. Stephen Davies	Islamabad	LEAD, PWP, MOWP	N/A
Feb 18	Policy Seminars and Discussions	FGD on Food Security Report	To discuss the results from the food security report with relevant stakeholders	Dr. Hina Nazli, Saad Moeen	Islamabad	MNFSR, PARC, PDR	No
Feb 23 – 24	Trainings and workshops	Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation Training	To impart a hands-on training to NARC staff on results based monitoring and evaluation techniques	Prof. Stephen Davies, Najeeb Ullah, Dr. Attiq ur Rehman (PSSP consultant), Nazim Ali	UAF, Faisalabad	UAF, Ayub Agriculture Research Centre	No
Feb 24	Trainings and workshops	Training on Fertilizer Sector Model	To train the participants in investigative research tools using Fertilizer as an example	Faryal Ahmed, Wajiha Saeed	UAF, Faisalabad	UAF, Ayub Agriculture Research Centre	No

Proposed Date(s)	PSSP Results Framework Activity	Events/Activities	Purpose	Person Responsible	Venue	Partner/s, stakeholders and GOP Representation	Applicable for Branding & Marking
Feb 25	Trainings and workshops	Training on Fertilizer Sector Model	To train the participants in investigative research tools using Fertilizer as an example	Faryal Ahmed, Wajiha Saeed	PERI, Lahore	PERI, FCCU, LUMS,	No
Mar 3	Policy Seminars	Urban Open Spaces for Adolescent Girls (Part II)	To present findings from 2 CGP studies on open spaces for adolescent girls	Dr. Ayub Qutub, Dr. Nomana Anjum, Najeeb Ullah	AIOU, Islamabad	AIOU, PDR, MOH, USAID	Yes
Mar 8	Trainings and Workshops	Training on Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	To train the participants in using the new and updates Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	Wajiha Saeed	Islamabad	MoF, PDR, MNFSR	No
Mar 10	Research Seminar	Allocating Fiscal Space for Agriculture: Studying Price Distortion Patterns	To present research finding on agricultural price distortions to key government stakeholders	Prof. Stephen Davies. Wajiha Saeed	Islamabad	MNFSR, PDR, PARC	No
Mar 29	Trainings and Workshops	Training on Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	To train the participants in using the new and updates Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	Wajiha Saeed	Planning Commission, Islamabad	MoF, PDR, MNFSR	No

Appendix 4: Agenda/Brochure –Seminar Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation System



Research Seminar Series 2015
9:30am Tuesday Nov. 11th 2015
Room A128
IWMI Lahore Office
Chowk Thokar Niaz Baig
12km Multan Road, Lahore

Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation System By Dr. Andrew Ried Bell, Assistant Professor, Environmental Studies, NYU

Farmers along the Pakistan's Indus Basin Irrigation System are increasingly susceptible to erratic and unreliable surface water supplies due to years of neglect and insufficient investments in canal maintenance. To address these concerns there has been an increase in promotion of high efficiency irrigation systems (HEIS) such as drip or sprinkler irrigation to reduce input costs, increase yields, lower irrigation labor, diversify cropping patterns, and save up water compared to flood irrigation. We use choice experiments to study farmers' preferences in two separate research studies:

- 1) For characteristics of drip irrigation systems and ascertain the extent to which contextual effects and policy instruments affect demand for drip irrigation.
- 2) For irrigation characteristics to find that farmers are generally willing to pay well in excess of current surface water irrigation costs for increased surface water reliability.

Dr Andrew Bell has Ph.D. in Natural Resource Management and a certificate in Complexity Science, University of Michigan. He was a Research Fellow in the Environment and Production Technology Division at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, DC. After joining New York University as Assistant Professor, he continues his work with IFPRI: PSSP through his current research portfolio which focuses on the use of field instruments – such as discrete choice experiments, framed field experiments, randomized control trials – to inform behavior in agent-based models of coupled human-natural systems.

Appendix 5: Agenda - Seminar Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation System



PAKISTAN

Strategy Support Program



PSSP Policy Seminar Series
Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation
Thursday, November 12, 2015, Business Center, Serena Business Complex, Islamabad

Agenda

- 10:30 a.m. Recitation from the Holy Quran
- 10:35 a.m. Welcome remarks and brief overview of PSSP Activities
Prof. Stephen Davies, Senior Research Fellow – IFPRI and Chief of Party – PSSP
- 10:45 a.m. **Presentation**
Enhancing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation
Dr. Andrew Reid Bell, Assistant Professor, New York University
- 11:15 a.m. Focus Group Discussion
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch

Appendix 6: Agenda Policy Seminar – Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture



PAKISTAN

Strategy Support Program



PSSP Policy Seminar Series

Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture – A Review of Taxes and Subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan

3rd Floor, Committee Room, B-Block, Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Islamabad
Tuesday, November 03, 2015

Final Agenda

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| 11:30 a.m. | Recitation from the Holy Quran |
| 11:35 a.m. | Welcome Remarks
<i>Mr. Seerat Asghar, Secretary, Ministry of National Food Security & Research</i> |
| 11:45 a.m. | Brief overview of PSSP activities remarks
<i>Prof. Stephen Davies, Senior Research Fellow – IFPRI and Chief of Party – PSSP</i> |
| 11:55 a.m. | Presentation
Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture
<i>Prof. Stephen Davies, Senior Research Fellow – IFPRI and Chief of Party – PSSP</i> |
| 12:30 p.m. | Question/Answer Session |
| 13:00 p.m. | Chief Guest Address
<i>Mr. Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan, Minister, Ministry of National Food Security & Research</i> |
| 13:15 p.m. | Lunch |

Appendix 7: Agenda Policy Seminar - Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan: The Dominant Role of Small Commercial Farmers



PAKISTAN

Strategy Support Program



PSSP Policy Seminar Series

Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan: The Dominant Role of Small Commercial Farmers

Tuesday, December 08, 2015, Auditorium- Pakistan Agriculture Research Council

Agenda

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| 11:30 a.m. | Recitation from the Holy Quran |
| 11:35 a.m. | Welcome Remarks
<i>Chairman, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC)</i> |
| 11:45 a.m. | Brief overview of PSSP activities
<i>Prof. Stephen Davies, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI and Chief of Party, PSSP</i> |
| 11:55 a.m. | Presentation: Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan: The Dominant Role of Small Commercial Farmers
<i>Dr. Sohail Jehangir Malik, Chairman, Innovative Development Strategies (IDS) and Senior Policy Advisor, PSSP</i> |
| 12:30 p.m. | Question/Answer Session |
| 13:00 p.m. | Chief Guest Address
<i>Mr. Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan, Minister, Ministry of National Food Security & Research</i> |
| 13:15 p.m. | Lunch |

Appendix 8: Media Mentions – FY 2016 Quarter 1

Sr. No	Medium/Event	Event/ Coverage Date	Title of the press release/activity	Print media/ Web coverage	Electronic Media Coverage
1	IFPRI Global Hunger Index (GHI)	Oct 24	Pakistan's Food Insecurity	Daily Times	None
2	Fiscal Space for Investment in Agriculture- A review of Taxes and Subsidies in Agriculture in Pakistan	Nov 4	Agriculture research: 'Subsidy not long-term solution' Farmers are not currently liable to income tax	Express Tribune The Nation	None
3	International Conference on Food and Nutritional Security	Nov 8	Food and nutritional moot ends	The News	None
4	Choices for Adolescent girls for Urban open Spaces	Nov 10	Moot promoting open spaces for girls held at AIOU	The News Business Recorder Pakistan Observer Daily Jinnah Express tribune Pakistan Today Daily Times The Nation	None
5	Agriculture Growth and Poverty Reduction in Pakistan; Role of Small Commercial Farmers	Dec 10	Poverty alleviation linked with agri sector growth	Pak-kissan/Eco-Business	None
6	Panel Discussion on Food Security: Challenges for Pakistan (COMSATS)	Dec 18	PANEL DISCUSSION HELD ON FOOD SECURITY AT COMSATS	Pakistan Observer	None

Appendix 9: Official Travels – Quarter 1 FY 2016 (Oct - Dec)

No.	Person(s)	Purpose	Station	Date(s)
1	Mr. Omar Majeed	To Attend “Prime Minister’s Initiative on Water Security” meeting in Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Oct 14 – Oct 16, 2015
2	Dr. Hina Nazli & Dr. Stephen Davies	To attend the “ International Conference on Food & Nutritional Security” at FC College University, Lahore	Lahore	Nov 05 – Nov 07, 2015
3	Dr. Stephen Davies	Visit to Washington (1 Week) for IFPRI’s 40 th Anniversary	Washington	Nov 14 – Dec 02, 2015
4	Dr. Paul Dorosh	USAID Meetings, Seminar Presentation (Planning Commission)	Islamabad	Sept 30 – Oct 02, 2015
5	Dr. Andrew Bell	Water Meetings in Lahore and Islamabad	Lahore & Islamabad	Nov 09 – Nov 14, 2015
6	Dr. Shenggen Fan	To attend PIDE Conference, PSSP Staff Meeting	Islamabad	Dec 16 – Dec 19, 2015