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

INNOVATION LAB FOR FOOD SECURITY POLICY

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INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE IFPRI

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Associate Award
ADD	Agricultural Development Division
AFAP	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
AMIS	Ag Market Information System
ASWAp-SP	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project
ATOR	Annual Trends and Outlook Report
AU	Africa Union
BEE	Business Enabling Environment
BFAP	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy
BFS	Bureau for Food Security (USAID)
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
BRN	Big Results Now
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Components of the FSP workplan
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CARD	Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD), Bunda College, Malawi
CEPPAG	University Eduardo Mondlane Applied Policy Network
CESD	Centre for Economic and Social Development, Burma
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CISANET	Civil Society Agriculture Network
CLD	Community Land Delimitation
DADO	District Agriculture. Development Offices
DAEA	Department of Agricultural & Agribusiness Economics
DAES	Department of Agricultural Extension Services
DAPS	Department of Agricultural Planning Services (Malawi)
DARS	Department of Agricultural Research Services
DNHA	Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS
DPP	Directorate of Policy & Planning
ECOSIM	Economic Community of West African States Simulation Model
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Investment Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme
FSP	Food Security Policy (Feed the Future Innovation Lab)
FSWG	Food Security Working Group

FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GCFSI	Global Center for Food Systems Innovation
GSSP	Ghana Strategy Support Program
GISAIA	Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa
GoG	Government of Ghana
GoM	Government of Malawi
GOT	Government of Tanzania
GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HESN	Higher Education Solutions Network
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPR	Institut Polytechnique Rural
IRs	Intermediate Results
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation
KLA	Kenya Land Alliance
LG(A)	Local Government (Authority)
LGAF	Land Governance and Assessment Framework
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust
LPI	Land Policy Initiative
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture
MAFS	Modernizing African Food Systems
MDRI	Myanmar Development Research Institute
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
Mozefo	Mozefo - Fórum Económico e Social de Moçambique
MSU	Michigan State University
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACCF	New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NAPAS	New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PE	Partial Equilibrium

PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PS	Permanent Secretary
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RTS	Results Tracking System
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SEBAP	Supporting Evidence-based Agriculture Policy
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TIA	Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícol (National Agricultural Survey)
TOR	Terms of Reference
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WA	West Africa

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The overall goal of the FSP program is to promote inclusive agricultural productivity growth, improved nutritional outcomes, and enhanced livelihood resilience for men and women through improved policy environments. The goal will be achieved by fostering credible, inclusive, transparent and sustainable policy processes at country level and filling critical policy evidence gaps at country, regional and global levels. Year 2 of FSP saw the planning, consultation and initial research in Year 1 translate into concrete involvement in national and regional policy processes, and collaboration and capacity building with local institutions on evidence generation and outreach.

Activities in **West Africa** have focused on supporting ECOWAS to establish a regional agriculture joint sector review (JSR). The JSR represents a key instrument for supporting mutual accountability and implementing the CAADP result framework. It allows a broad spectrum of stakeholders to get insights into and influence overall policies and priorities in the agricultural sector. Through the FSP, MSU and IFPRI are carrying out activities on the review, assessment of the agricultural sector performance, and consultation in collaboration with national and regional experts. In particular, technical workshops were held to discuss the support required by ECOWAS from various technical partners and key outcomes included a roadmap and work plan for establishing the regional JSR. This process will help to address the gaps and weaknesses in terms of technical and institutional capacity and promote best practices in the sector. It will serve also as major input for the policy debate during the ECOWAP10 Conference to be held in November 2015.

In **West Africa**, further work has been done on impact simulations for the regional rice self-sufficiency policy, using more detailed disaggregated data to construct the accounts necessary to understand the policy's effects on trade, poverty and food security. ECOWAS is the main user of the regional rice model and it has used the model results to inform and guide its regional rice program that is currently under implementation. In particular, based on findings of the simulation results; ECOWAS was able set rice production targets and propose investment levels. The model was also used to assess the effects of the Ebola crisis on food security in Guinea. The timely analysis is relevant for the JSR process in Guinea as it will help inform the establishment of baselines for key indicators to be monitored through the country's JSR.

In **Ghana**, a joint MSU-IFPRI-IFDC-AFAP team developed proposals for an integrated soil fertility program for Ghana and discussed these with the Minister of Agriculture as well as with a convening of public and private sector stakeholders in Accra presided over by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. A 5-year work plan on policy analysis programs was submitted to USAID/Mali at their request and is slated to begin in October 2015.

The FSP project in **East and Southern Africa** has been active in support of New Alliance policy commitments in **Malawi** and **Tanzania**. In **Malawi**, the FSP team has made significant strides in facilitating national consultation on the proposed National Agricultural Policy and contributing to reviews of seed, fertilizer and contract farming policy. Collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development and other local partners has enabled greater understanding of and contributions to the national policy process, while strengthening the capacity of Ministry staff and planning for additional courses for policymakers and journalists.

In **Tanzania,** FSP has participated in a national debate over proposed reform to the Local Government (LG) crop cess, helping to provide new empirical analysis and policy outreach that has built consensus for a proposed reform to crop cess levels and administration. FSP has also been building capacity for policy analysis and the policy process by working with government staff in every stage of the LG crop cess study and related policy outreach activities. The combination of the FSP-led LG crop cess study and extensive policy outreach with stakeholders successfully convinced opponents of *any* kind of reform to publicly support a consensus position to lower and harmonize existing crop cess rates. While LG crop cess reform has not yet been formally approved and implemented, it is close to being approved for submission to either

the President or Parliament for final approval. If/when implemented, this policy reform will enable GOT to meet a key New Alliance commitment, related to improving the enabling environment for private sector led agricultural growth. As part of this reform effort, FSP is also is working with LG officials to coordinate the development and piloting of an e-payment system for crop cess collection, which should help improve tax collection efficiency, reduce potential for corruption, and hopefully increase tax compliance. FSP is also working with Ministry of Agriculture officials to design and implement mobile surveys of farmers and extension agents to improve the M&E of Ministry investments, which should help improve the returns to Ministry investments in improving smallholder crop productivity.

In **Burma**, FSP works closely with civil society organizations to build their capacity for evidence-based policy analysis and advocacy. Lack of information on the organization and performance of agriculture and the rural economy is a major constraint on guiding public policy and investment. FSP partners with the Myanmar Development Resource Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Development to study under-appreciated sectors such as aquaculture (the country's fastest growing source of fish protein) and pulses (the largest agricultural export in volume and value terms). Outreach is regularly conducted with private sector, government and donors on how to unlock potential. To support the government's decentralization efforts FSP and MDRI-CESD initiated a household level rural livelihoods survey in Mon State as a basis for a rural development strategy. During the reporting period, initial activities to develop a capacity strengthening strategy included conducting series of interviews with the member organizations of Food Security Working Group for identifying the capacity gaps related to their goals and objectives in the policy system.

Understanding the institutional architecture for policy reform is critical to successful intervention. FSP's Component 3 team, which conducts global collaborative research and outreach on **policy process and capacity building**, began to operationalize the conceptual framework developed during year 1through six case studies on fertilizer and micronutrient policy process and an additional six case studies on overall policy processes and arrangements. Along with a toolkit for analysis of policy systems, these studies will help identify best practices to inform the policy process work at country level.

Food systems, especially in Africa, are changing rapidly. Employment generation in agriculture and the food economy is an increasingly important dimension of food security. Engagement in global policy debates under Component 4 analyzes **upstream food system transformation** (4A) and **downstream food system transformation** (4B) using a structural transformation lens. Work under 4A has looked at fertilizer and seed policy, promoting smallholder intensification, mechanization and analyzing changing land dynamics and their effect on rural employment. This research has yielded important results that have been shared through publications and presentations as well as consultations with country ministries and other planning authorities. Similar progress has been attained under 4B, which has largely focused on the impacts of diet change associated with urbanization on linkages to producers and processors. Case studies have been planned to look at the value chains for Nigerian maize and poultry feed, Ethiopian teff and overall processed food value chain maps for Tanzania and Mozambique.

Under Component 5, FSP has provided **strategic analytic support** to USAID, national governments and other key stakeholders upon request. This support has included organization a Technical Dialogue on the future of African Agriculture focusing on the feasibility of the AU vision, the preparation of three chapters for the ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report and support to Rwanda's new Minister of Agriculture presented at a conference in Kigali.

FSP faced a number of challenges in this period. FSP core component teams and consortium members were late submitting year 2 workplan proposals. In only a few cases was this due to factors beyond project control (e.g., in West Africa, where multiple iterations were required to reach consensus with ECOWAS). Delayed workplan submission in turn

delayed BFS review and comments. Delays were further aggravated by workplan revisions overlapping with the management time intensive preparation of new Associate Award proposals for USAID missions in Senegal and Nigeria. Workplan approval was received in March 2015 and all teams are maximizing efforts to catch up while mobilizing for implementation of the new Associate Awards. New Feed The Future guidelines on branding, as well as the new open data policy, were introduced with a high degree of ambiguity and inadequate mechanisms for dialog and adaptation to FSP. While frustrating in the short run these challenges are more in the nature of "teething problems" and do not threaten the significant potential for impact on improved policy environments.

INTRODUCTION

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

FSP Goal and Objectives

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

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

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

FSP Report Structure

The FSP workplan is organized into 8 reporting entities staffed by blended teams from all three consortium members:

1. Components 1 and 2: Collaborative Policy Research, Analysis and Capacity Building for West Africa
2. Component C1/C2 Asia
3. Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Malawi
4. Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania
5. Component 3: Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity
6. Component 4a: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Upstream Agrifood System Transformations
7. Component 4b: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security: Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream
8. Component 5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy

Components C1 and C2 are designed jointly and grouped by region (West Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Asia) to capture potential geographical spillovers.

Given that significant funding to support FSP country-level work has been provided from USAID missions in Burma, Mali, Malawi, and Tanzania, and additional buy-ins are expected from Nigeria and Senegal during the course of Year 2, global research engagement and policy system capacity building themes (C3 and C4) will receive a higher proportion of total core funding in Year 2 compared to Year 1. A higher share of funding for global components is also justified by the fact

that their research and outreach agendas directly support several strategic areas identified in the AUC draft implementation strategy to implement the Malabo Declaration[1].

Two important innovations in the Year 2 workplan approach are 1) to strengthen linkages between country-level and global components through joint implementation of research and outreach activities; and 2) addition of two new cross-cutting components to a) strengthen the focus on cross-cutting themes of gender, nutrition and climate change and b) develop procedures for meeting open access data requirements.

DETAILED ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS BY REPORTING ENTITY

Components 1 and 2: Collaborative Policy Research, Analysis and Capacity Building for West Africa

Activity 1: Modeling the impact of regional rice policy.

Rice is the most widely traded food staple in West Africa. Given long-standing structural deficits, rice imports contribute roughly half of regional rice consumption. In response, in order to boost regional production, ECOWAP, the ECOWAS investment plan, has designated rice as one of five priority commodities.

Given the importance of trade policy issues and the ECOWAP regional rice initiative, policy makers need to find ways to track the impact of various trade and production initiatives – on local production, domestic and regional trade, and consumption. Both ECOWAS and USAID WA have stressed the importance of having a tool to simulate and monitor regional trade policies.

During the past 6 months, the team made significant progress on establishing the rice accounts for five additional ECOWAS countries (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo) using national agricultural surveys to disaggregate data on rice production, consumption, and trade. These accounts, together with those that have already been compiled for Guinea and Senegal, mean that detailed information on rice production is now available for seven West African countries. However, assistance is still required with accessing micro-level data to build economic accounts for rice production in Cape Verde, Gambia, and Guinea-Bissau. The disaggregated data on rice accounts will continue to be fed into the ECOWAS Simulation Model (ECOSIM) in order to simulate the impact of the regional rice self-sufficiency policy on intra- and extra- regional trade (imports and exports), agricultural growth, overall growth, employment, poverty, and food security (rice and overall food consumption). A research paper on initial simulations entitled "Impact Simulation of the West African Rice Policy" was published in December as IFPRI Discussion Paper Series #1405 and was accepted for publication in *Food Policy.* The team also discussed the simulation on the regional rice policy with the ECOWAS M&E officer in Cotonou, Benin on February 2nd and 3rd in a consultation on the work plan of the Commission for 2015. ECOWAS is the main user of the regional rice model and it has used the model results to inform and guide its regional rice program that is currently under implementation. In particular, based on findings of the simulation results; ECOWAS was able set rice production targets and propose investment levels.

To go along with the data analysis, training and technical support was a key to building the analytic capacity of national statistical institutes in West Africa. Workshops in Benin and Senegal trained members of the respective national statistics institutes on the economic modeling of agricultural at farm, national and regional levels, especially focusing on the use of SAMs and computable general equilibrium (CGE) models for agriculture, building participants' capacity to utilize ECOSIM.

The Ebola crisis in West Africa also prompted this activity to go beyond the specific focus on rice; the economic account for agriculture and agriculture-focused Social Accounting Matrix developed for Guinea were both drawn on in March to assess Ebola-related food security threats in Guinea. This produced a paper entitled "An assessment of Ebola-related Food Security Threat in Guinea", which was presented at the IFPRI retreat in March 2015 and has been accepted for presentation at the 18th GTAP Conference on June 2015 in Melbourne, Australia. The executive summary of the study was shared with Guinea's Ministry Agriculture. The timely analysis is relevant for the JSR process in Guinea as it will help

inform the establishment of baselines for key indicators to be monitored through the JSR and thus provide a better understanding of the impact of the crisis in evaluating agricultural sector performance in Guinea.

Activities in West Africa have also focused on supporting ECOWAS to establish a regional agriculture joint sector review (JSR). In particular, technical workshops were held to discuss the support required by ECOWAS from various technical partners such as the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), MSU, IFPRI, AfricaLead, ActionAid, and USAID. Key outcomes of a March 2015 workshop included a roadmap and a work plan for establishing the JSR. And during a May 2015 regional technical meeting, participants came up with a concrete scope of work, labor division, key activities, methodologies, and expected outputs for supporting a JSR for ECOWAS.

Activity 2: Policy research and analytical support at the country level.

This activity provides policy research and analytical support to specific countries. It began with Mali and is expanding to Senegal, Nigeria and possibly to other countries as associate awards permit.

Mali Buy-in

A stakeholder workshop was held on January 22nd and 23rd in Bamako to solicit local input on the 5-year program analyzing USAID's FTF priority policy issues. FSP then submitted a concept note, at USAID/Mali's request, outlining a 5-year program of applied policy research to begin in October 2015. Work on reviews of the seed and fertilizer systems is also ongoing and a team including two local IPR students has begun preparation on a study of horticulture markets.

West Africa Regional Buy-in

The IFPRI/MSU/ReSAKSS team has held a number of discussions about support for the program and planning for different components of the Joint Sector Review (JSR) process at ECOWAS regional level. Boubacar Diallo represented MSU at the ECOWAS Joint Sector Review Planning meetings in Dakar (March 18-21; May 4-6) and ECOWAS has convened a series of technical meetings to prepare for the JSR review in Addis in November 2015. Diallo is serving as MSU's point person for developing the content and structure for the JSR assessment and summary presentation in November. In line with the JSR process, Diallo has also participated at another regional technical workshop held in Lomé (June 11-12) on the update of the ECOWAS Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system which needed to include new indicators following the Malabo Declaration and other developments such as the emergence of climate change, environmental issues, resilience, value chain issues as key areas of interest in addressing food and nutrition security in Africa. It is worth mentioning that MSU has helped 3-4 years ago framing the initial ECOWAS M&E system

Component C1/C2 Asia

The Associate Award with USAID/Burma was signed in September 2014 and a number of activities undertaken in the previous reporting period were completed. These included the completion of rapid reconnaissance of the fish value chain in the Delta in collaboration with MDRI-CESD and WorldFish and the submission of a complete draft of the national pulses and beans value chain diagnostic. Several trainings on research methods and poverty dynamics were carried out for MDRI-CESD research staff and Dr. Reardon also presented his second annual keynote address to the LIFT conference reflecting on how his observations of agricultural development in Burma compare to other parts of the region, noting the dynamic role of the private sector.

A revised workplan was developed at a project retreat in Burma January 10-13, 2015 which was submitted to and approved by USAID. Implementation of the workplan formally began in February. FSP Director Duncan Boughton, FSP Deputy Director Xinshen Diao, and IFPRI Development Strategy and Governance Division Director Paul Dorosh attended the planning retreat.

Also during the reporting period, a team of IFPRI/MSU staff initiated activities to understand the roles of the members of the Food Security Working Group (FSWG) in the policy process and to identify the capacity gaps. Initial presentation of the policy process literature and conceptual framework developed under C3 (see C3 -activity 1) was presented to the members of FSWG in a half day workshop in December.

Activity 1: Training of CSO working group

Members of the FSP project team visited the Food Security Working group in December 2014 with the goal of performing a capacity assessment as well as helping to support the CSO group through capacity building. During the visit the team spoke with nearly all staff of the organization and several of the member organizations to get a sense of their mandate, capacity and the role that the FSWG plays in the policy process. Additionally, a policy communication training was conducted using the research done under Component 3. Topics included the kaleidoscope model and lessons from other countries on how CSO organizations and networks can take part and influence policy discussions. In order to reach more members to better understand their capacity needs, a draft questionnaire was prepared and is currently being reviewed. Implementation and analysis is likely to take place in the 4th quarter of this year. However, the timing of the survey may be affected by the upcoming elections.

Activity 2: Support to implementation of USAID Burma Associate Award

The priority activity for the first half of Calendar Year 2015 is the implementation of a rural livelihoods household survey in Mon State to provide an empirical foundation for a state level rural development strategy. Initial questionnaire design and sample frame preparations took place in February. Arrangements for a subaward to MDRI-CESD, funded by USAID Burma, were also completed following approval of the Year 1 workplan. FSG will work with MDRI-CESD's financial and administrative office to review their procedures and capacity building needs to successfully manage the subaward.

Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Malawi

Malawi Associate Award

The New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support (NAPAS: Malawi) project received an Associate Award from USAID/Malawi for three years of support to the Government of Malawi (GoM) to meet the policy reform commitments it made as part

of the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework (NACCF). Drs. Todd Benson and Athur Mabiso (IFPRI), and Chief of Party Dr. Flora Nankhuni (MSU), engaged with partners focused on how best the new project could provide technical support for policy formulation on agriculture and food security issues, support on-going policy communication efforts in the sector, and build capacity to strengthen agricultural policy processes.

Activity 1: Provide the Ministry with technical support for policy formulation

Technical support to Malawi's Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) consisted of extensive contributions to the development of the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) as well as consultations and data collection to inform potential changes of the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP). The NAP is the first policy commitment that was made under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi on commitments to create a competitive environment for private sector investments. Government also committed to ongoing efforts increase sustainability, transparency, accountability and water value for money in its approach to the FISP under the second set of New Alliance policy commitments "Improve access to land, water, farm inputs and basic infrastructure…".

The Malawi team helped coordinate the stakeholder consultations on the NAP and a draft framework document for the NAP was submitted in early November for review by MoAIWD. Dr. Nankhuni arrived in Malawi on January 15th as the Senior Policy Advisor to MoAIWD, working closely with DAPS. Together with Dr. Mabiso, she has helped Ministry staff prepare for and conduct the external stakeholder consultations on the NAP and assisted DAPS to obtain MK 60,000,000 ($125,000) from the ASWAp-SP trust for the Agricultural Development Division (ADD) level consultations.

After some delays, 10 regional and one national NAP stakeholder consultations took place in February and March. These were attended by: DADO staff and agriculture sector specialists; leaders of the community (Members of Parliament, District Council staff, Chiefs/Traditional Authorities, police officers); farmer organizations and farmers; the private sector; non-governmental organizations, including youth organizations; and sometimes the local press. The data from all 11 consultations were analyzed and reported to the Ministry's Director of Planning.

The team also participated in the Refocusing Agriculture in Malawi exercise, which is Ministry of Agriculture's process of developing a medium-term plan for the transformation of Malawi's agricultural sector. Dr. Mabiso has been a member of the core team tasked with drafting a document for discussion by Ministry senior management. The paper discusses seven sets of issues that in the medium- to long-term could reposition and strengthen the contributions of the agricultural sector to Malawi's overall economy. This involved several consultations with the Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES), Department of Agricultural Research Services (DARS) and the Department of Fisheries. The takeaways from these discussions also were drawn upon for the NAP stakeholder consultations. While this new exercise likely reflects the new administration establishing its vision for agricultural development, so far it is unclear how any of the priorities established through the exercise will guide action under the New Alliance, the National Agriculture Policy, or even the Agriculture Sector-wide Approach (ASWAp), the medium-term agricultural development strategy for Malawi in place for several years now. Nevertheless, the consultative process undergone in Malawi may also be of interest to FSP Component 3 work on policy processes in addition to their results specific to Malawi.

Another important step was the Minister of Agriculture asking Dr. Nankhuni to prepare a brief on the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) to help guide his thinking on restructuring the program. While the FISP was previously considered politically untouchable, this provided an excellent chance to influence development policy. After receiving input from the FISP Coordinator, the PS of Agriculture and the Minister, Dr. Nankhuni submitted her policy brief. The brief recommended refocusing the objective of FISP away from a predominantly subsistence orientation towards a

market/commercial orientation, changing the target mechanism away from "destitute/ultra-poor" farmers to "productive" farmers, significantly reducing the subsidy from about 95 percent of the commercial price to half the commercial price as well as other ways of improving procurement and distribution of fertilizer and other inputs.

Drs. Nankhuni and Mabiso attended a validation meeting for the Seed Policy in Malawi. Several important issues came up, including a proposal to put a price ceiling on seeds produced. Dr. Nankhuni advised that such a mechanism will be counterproductive. Rather, the policy should conform to regional protocols that Malawi has already signed that allow seeds developed in the region to enter the market. Doing so would promote the competition that will protect farmers from oligopolistic tendencies of seed companies. As a result of this engagement, the team drafting the Seed Policy has been asked to include NAPAS team members. Drs. Mabiso and Benson have also provided extensive comments on the Contract Farming Strategy, which is now being finalized. Dr. Mabiso's comments on how regulatory oversight on contract farming arrangements might be organized through increasing the role envisioned for farmers organizations have led to important revisions to the strategy. The two activities are related to two separate commitments on implementation of SADC and COMESA Seed Harmonization Programme: review of national seed certification system and development of the Fertilizer Regulatory System and the Contract Farming Strategy.

Activity 2: Engage with partner institutions on agricultural policy process strengthening and policy communication

FSP's has facilitated collaboration between MoAIWD and civil society to strengthen the agricultural policy process and lay the foundation for a stronger, more communicative relationship going forward. The NAPAS: Malawi team met with the CEO of CISANET, who became more interested in the NAP process. CISANET funded the national level consultation, which represents good progress as the relationship between them and DAPS had largely been antagonistic before NAPAS started. Now that NAPAS has been engaging with CISANET and DAPS, the level of dialogue and collaboration on policy formulation between the DAPS and CISANET has improved significantly, to the extent that CISANET commended the Ministry's new efforts in the NAP formulation process in their newsletter (Issue 1, Volume 2, 2015). This follows previous negative public comments CISANET had made criticizing the Ministry in news outlets.

The team also organized a meeting between IFPRI SEBAP project staff, MoAIWD staff working on nutrition issues, and the Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS (the coordinating body for all nutrition activities in Malawi), where IFPRI SEBAP introduced their upcoming April event to launch a research publication on "Linkages between Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition". The meeting aimed to facilitate the use of research results in agriculture and nutrition policies. Following the meeting with the DNHA, the NAPAS team was invited to attend one of their National Nutrition Policy and Strategy consensus building meetings and highlight the agricultural sector's contribution to the policy. This activity contributed to the fourth set of policy commitments, "reduce malnutrition by promoting production and utilization of diversified foods with high nutritive values". One of these commitments was "Government will develop a nutrition sensitive agriculture strategy which takes account of Scaling Up Nutrition and the National Nutrition Policy".

A survey of stakeholders related to the Agriculture Policy process in Malawi is also being planned in conjunction with Dr. Maredia to provide baseline information for the NAPAS: Malawi project. So far, a list of potential stakeholder has been compiled. The questionnaire is being drafted and reviewed for appropriateness to the Malawian context. The survey will most likely take place in early to mid-April 2015.

Activity 3: Capacity strengthening

As discussed under Activity 1, planning for two trainings in April/May is underway. The first is the journalists' short course training on effective reporting on agriculture and food security policy issues, as scoped by Julian Thomas and

Chris Manyamba (UP). The visit was successful and planning is taking place in conjunction with Sheryl Hendriks (UP). It is proposed to bring together 10 journalists and 10 policy experts in an intensive training course outside of Lilongwe. The second is a short course "Improving policy communications for strengthening agricultural policy processes". This will be conducted by Drs Athur Mabiso and Suresh Babu and Ms Noora-Lisa Aberman (IFPRI). Drs. Nankhuni and Mabiso's work with MoAIWD staff members in preparation for the NAP consultations also served to strengthen their consultation, presentation, and report-writing skills.

Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania

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

Planning continued for further work on the Institutional Architecture Assessment, which aims to map the policy process for three domains (agricultural inputs, trade and land tenure/access); it will also assess gaps in technical capacity, transparency, inclusivity, and effective coordination of both empirical analysis and stakeholder interests into each domain policy process. However, work continued to face many of the delays it did in the previous reporting period. After being pushed back into 2015 due to congested schedules of both the team members and the key informants, initial key informant interviews are now scheduled to take place in July/August. Nevertheless, Dr. Mather has been consulting with the Component 3 team to develop qualitative research protocols as there is significant overlap between the two areas. He has also begun reviewing background documents to prepare initial maps of the policy process and stakeholder inventories for each of the three domains. Despite being on personal leave for much of the period, Dr. Nyange was able to participate in a meeting with Ministry officials related to GISAIA/Tanzania policy outreach work on the input subsidy plans form 2015/2016 and coordinate a meeting among ministry policymakers regarding revisions to the Agricultural Strategy Development Plan 2 draft.

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

Activity 2: Study of the economics and political economy of local government authority (LGA) levies in Tanzania

The GoT publicly committed to 'reform or reduce the LGA crop cess' under their New Alliance commitment #1, yet reform was not implemented due to intense political push-back from LGA representatives. In order to try to inform the on-going debate over LGA crop cess levels and administration, the GoT subsequently commissioned an LGA crop cess study in 2013. However, this study did not resolve the on-going empirical questions or debate as it was criticized by various stakeholders as not using a large enough sample and not adequately addressing all empirical questions of interest to stakeholders. In addition, the policy outreach event that accompanied the public release of the initial study did not reach consensus towards reform in part because none of the stakeholder participants had been briefed prior to the stakeholder 'post-study workshop' on the study results.

By contrast with the initial LGA crop cess study and stakeholder workshop, when the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC) asked Dr. David Nyange (MSU) to lead another study of the LGA crop cess, Dr. Nyange and his FSP team began by holding a stakeholder workshop prior to engaging in any fieldwork, in order to ensure that the FSP team's proposed research questions and methods would address the concerns and needs of stakeholders. Second, following the study implementation and write-up, Dr. David Nyange led at least 10 separate policy engagement meetings on the topic with various public sector, private sector, parliament and civil society stakeholders - all at the request of Tanzanian stakeholders. In each meeting, Dr. Nyange carefully explained the study results, responded respond to stakeholder questions or concerns, and then worked with them to try to find and build consensus for some kind of reform of LGA crop cess levels and administration.

The study findings highlighted that the current LGA crop cess levels and administration are likely distorting food and cash crop production and marketing given not only that the tax levels are quite high in some LGAs (for some crops), but more problematically, they vary both from LGA to LGA (by crop) and over time, which creates considerable uncertainty for smallholder crop producers, assemblers/traders, wholesalers, processors, etc… from season to season. It also found that while revenue from the cess amounts to a significant portion of total revenue for a few LGAs, it only accounts for a small percentage of LGA revenue for most (though it is one of LGA's only sources of discretionary funds). During this reporting period, some of the outreach noted above (prior to the post-study stakeholder forum) continued. On October 30th the FSP team presented the draft at a public workshop convened by MAFS and the PMO-RALG office attended by approximately 100 people, including representatives from all key stakeholder groups involved in the LGA crop cess policy debate. At this workshop, all key stakeholders publicly agreed to a consensus reform position: to lower the food (cash crop) tax rate to 2% (3%) and to harmonize cess rates (by crop category) across all LGAs.

This study and policy outreach activity was a major success for five reasons: First, government support for the study has expanded beyond MAFC to include regular interaction and active support from the PMO-RALG (one of the primary opponents of any reform, prior to the FSP-led LGA crop cess study). Second, Dr. Nyange intensive policy outreach engagement with individual stakeholders helped to disseminate the results, respond to continued concerns, and build consensus for reform *prior* to the post-study stakeholder forum.. Third, the FSP study shifted the terms of the debate on the LGA cess policy from whether or not to abolish it (a much more difficult reform to achieve in one step) towards how to make incremental improvements to generate a progressively better local tax system. Fourth, during the workshop, officials representing both the association of local governments and the Prime Minister's Office (PMO-RALG), both of whom have previously been adamantly opposed to crop cess reform, agreed publically that rates need to be reduced and collection methods improved to be more fair and efficient. Finally, the Prime Minister's office has already signaled that it will call a small working group meeting after this workshop to develop proposals for reform. The study was also presented at the first annual Agricultural Policy conference in Dar es Salaam, entitled: "The Changing Landscape of Tanzania's Agriculture."

The final draft of the crop cess study was finalized in December 2014 and submitted to an inter-ministerial committee that is taking the report findings, recommendations, and the consensus policy reforms reached at the October 2014 stakeholder forum to develop a white paper that will contain this committee's recommendations for legislative action. Once completed, this document will be forwarded to Parliament for discussion and potential legislative action.

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

Following the positive reception to the LGA crop cess study, much progress has been made supporting legislative reform of the cess. The inter-ministerial committee tasked with drafting an official GoT white paper has requested Dr. Nyange's presence at a number of meetings to respond to committee member questions regarding the report and proposed reforms to cess levels and administration. In March, the white paper reached the cabinet secretariat level. Once it passes that stage, it will then go to another inter-ministerial technical committee (this one involving Permanent Secretaries), then to the cabinet level. If it passes those stages, it may or may not require legislative action for implementation, including amendment of the 1982 Local Government Finance Act. If such an amendment is required (instead of solely executive action), FSP/Tanzania will contract local legal specialists to help MPs in helping to determine what kind of amendment is required, and then assisting MPs in drafting the amendment. PMO-RALG still appears to support the implementation of the reduction in and harmonization of food and cash crop LGA crop cess levels, as they

have publicly voiced their engagement in the LGA crop cess study and that they concur with its recommendations. In addition, there has been a proposal for the Prime Minister to add the proposed LGA crop cess reform to one of his upcoming speeches.

Activity 4: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees

From the beginning of the LGA crop cess study (Activity 2) that started in November 2013, the LGA study team (led by Dr. Nyange) recognized that there were more regulatory fees, taxes, etc… related to crop production and marketing beyond just the LGA crop cess that would needed to be studied. In fact, there is a wide range of issues of concern to stakeholders in agriculture with regard to agricultural taxation and the regulatory environment, and GOT New Alliance commitments (#2-4) are to improve incentives for the private sector by not only reducing taxes in the agricultural sector, but also increasing the transparency and consistency of the agricultural tax and regulatory system so as to both raise revenue needed by the central and local governments while minimizing distortions to the incentives of actors in the ag sector. SAGCOT is also interested in the agricultural sector regulatory environment facing, particularly regulatory fees and the bureaucracy of regulatory agencies which becomes costly to agribusiness investors in time and money. Reform of the regulatory environment is also one of the priority areas identified in the recent Business Enabling Environment (BEE) lab organized under the auspices of the GOT Big Results Now initiative for the agricultural sector. ESRF and the Tanzania Revenue Authority have shown concerns on whether the benefits from tax relief granted to importers of tractors and farm machinery trickle down to benefit smallholder farmers.

Staff from DPP/MAFC will collaborate with Dr. Nyange on this activity; he will use the planning, field work, analysis and write-up phases as an opportunity to build the capacity of the staff. While Dr. Nyange has begun the initial planning for this study, further planning and the inception workshop prior to the field work will only take place after enough progress on Activities 5 and 6 has been made for him to shift his time toward this activity. Activities 5 & 6 are highly time-sensitive in that they correspond directly to the crop production cycle for key food staples such as maize and rice, which began in January. Not only is the work for Activity 4 not immediately required, it would actually be infeasible for field work to take place between January and April, as the rainy season makes travel to communities in many parts of the country quite difficult.

Activity 5: Coordinate the development of a e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments and revenue

One of the key recommendations from the AGA crop cess study (Activity 2 above) is to develop, pilot and test an e-payment system for crop cess payments as an alternative to the current payment system of cash transactions at district borders, which is theoretically more vulnerable to corruption than would be an e-payment system. In fact, one of the arguments against paying the LGA crop cess made by crop cess opponents (small- and large-holder farmers, traders/assemblers, wholesalers and other agri-business actors in each crop supply chain) is that they claim that cess revenues do not end up being spent on local infrastructure and/or there is corruption involved. Thus, development and implementation of a successful pilot e-payment system for the crop cess may well have multiple benefits: (a) reduce corruption associated with cash payments made at district borders; (b) reduce the time and administrative burden of collecting and administering the crop tax; (c) improved tax-payer confidence that tax payments will less likely be lost due to payer or payee corruption may improve tax compliance and also help to provide political support for reaching consensus between LGAs and the private sector on reforming crop cess levels.

Dr. Nyange has been working since October to coordinate the development of a LGA crop cess e-payment platform for piloting during the 2014/15 post-harvest marketing season. He has consulted LGA officials at both local and central government level (the Prime Minister's Office for Regional and Local Government) to better understand the current payment system and what an e-payment system would need to be able to do, assess demand for an e-payment approach, and identify LGAs willing to participate in a pilot of an e-payment platform. He has also been engaging with USAID ICT experts, who have experience implementing similar platforms in East/Southern Africa and with a program designed specifically for local government crop cesses in Indonesia, with the goal of learning how to adapt platforms to the needs of the Tanzanian system. The development phase of this activity will be completed by May/June, when the pilot phase (Activity 6) is planned to start.

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

Dr. Nyange has been consulting with a number of LGAs from several agro-ecological regions that have volunteered to serve as pilot LGAs (districts for the rolling out of the pilot e-payment program in the 2015 main season post-harvest period beginning in May/June. He anticipates that the pilot will be in place when farmers begin to harvest their maize, rice and other crops and sell their surplus food crops, which will move towards consumer demand centers, and cash crops (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, etc.), which will move to processing facilities.

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

Significant progress was made in coordinating and planning for the piloting of a mobile-phone based Results Tracking System (RTS) for MAFC for 36 of the 72 rice irrigation schemes across the country receiving Big Results Now (BRN) investment. These investments by BRN are one of their three main initiatives in 2014/15. The investments include infrastructural investments to improve water control, improving the quality and timeliness of technical support to farmers with regards to input use, extension services, and marketing support. The RTS will take advantage of the fact that the majority of small-holders in these rice schemes (and all extension agents) own cell phones, and will thus use cell phone surveys (one per month during growing season) of irrigation scheme actors (25,000 farmers, extension agents, service providers) to provide MAFC with real-time data on key M&E issues at each point during the six month rice growing season (from pre-planting to planting to production to harvest to marketing). For example, the RTS will consist of simple questions to which respondents will be able to send free text message replies related to access to inputs, advisory services, area planted, irrigation system performance, adverse production shocks, etc. Such data will help MAFC ensure that each irrigation scheme is receiving input, extension, and marketing services as promised by private sector providers (who are being contracted by MAFC/BRN to improve irrigation scheme performance) and to be alerted as soon as possible to any serious production constraint such as lack of input access, irrigation water mismanagement, crop disease or insect pressure, etc. It will also provide MAFC with basic data on rice production in these irrigation schemes (i.e. planting dates, weather data, input use, area planted) to assess aggregate and farmer-level production and marketing outcomes.

From November to February, Dr. Nyange collaborated with MAFC and National Bureau of Statistics officials to design the monthly questionnaires for the surveys and helped coordinate technical assistance from an ICT expert to design the e-platform. He also coordinated meetings between the private cell companies participating in this system and the Ministry officials who will pay the cost of operating this survey system. Coordinating public funds was a challenge, as the Ministry pledged to provide $50,000 in payment to the cell companies that was never released. However, Dr. Nyange was able to request the required funding from BRN and Kilimo Trust (both government initiatives funded by the Bill and Melinda

Gates Foundation and other donors). In February, the government requested bids for providing the RTS service from private cell companies, from which the Ministry selected a service provider.

Dr. Nyange and M&E team leaders coordinated an inception workshop for Ministry officials in February that shared the RTS e-platform concept, reviewed the questionnaires and solicited feedback for improvements in the process and questionnaires. A follow-up meeting where the same officials will provide their feedback, which will be incorporated into the M&E system design, will also be held. The M&E team plans to hold trainings for extension workers in Morogoro in April, and later for extensionists in schemes in Iringa region. Extension workers will in turn train farmers in their areas of responsibility on how to participate in the cell-phone based farmer survey M&E system. A week after these trainings are completed, implementation of the RTS will begin. As each survey round is sent out via text messages to participating farmers (only 10 questions per month), the data from farmer text responses will automatically be delivered to a Ministry server, where the farmer response data will be immediately accessible to M&E staff. A statistician from the National Bureau of Statistics will work with the M&E team to assess the extent to which the respondent sample (for each monthly survey) is representative of the general irrigation scheme farm population. Assuming that the pilot RTS for irrigated rice schemes is successful, Dr. Nyange and the M&E unit of MAFC will then modify the e-platform approach to help improve the Ministry's M&E of investments in improving the facilities, institutional capacity and management of Warehouse Receipt Systems across the country (primarily near rice production zones).

Activity 8: Design and begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Value Chain Study that focuses on the transformations taking place in Tanzania's food system

A recently completed study by Dr. Tom Reardon (MSU) and Dr. David Tschirley (MSU) funded by GCFSI and FSP highlights the implications of the rise of an African middle class for agrifood system transformation in East and Southern Africa. This study finds dramatic penetration of processed foods within household consumption patterns across any African countries, a pattern that is found broadly across the income distribution and in both rural and urban areas. There currently exists an extremely weak knowledge base in Tanzania regarding who (local firms, regional firms, multi-nationals) is producing processed and perishable food products, where they are produced/processed (in urban areas, peri-urban, nearby rural, or distant rural), and how (with what technology and at what scale). Even less is known about how this mix of who / what / where / how has evolved in recent years, how it is likely to going to need to change in the coming five- to ten years (to meet changing consumer demand), and what this implies about needed public policy and investment.

By filling these information/knowledge gaps, this case study will provide empirical findings and policy recommendations regarding what the GoT and donors can do to help (a) create an enabling environment that promotes broad-based investment in this supply chain, (b) help local micro-processors increase their operational production capacity, and (c) help local small and medium processors compete with local, regional, and multinational large companies, all operating in a conducive enabling environment. Enabling local, more labor-intensive processors to compete for the growing demand for processed food items in Tanzania can benefit not only consumers (by ensuring the imported and/or capital-intensively produced processed foods face competition) in the form of lower prices, but also can serve as a vital source of demand for less and more-skilled wage labor. Given Tanzania's rapid urbanization and its growing 'youth-bulge', promoting new sources of off-farm wage employment is critical for the country to sustain poverty reduction and improve the inclusivity of its recent economic growth.

Dr. Tschirley (MSU) spent the early part of 2015 conducting initial planning for the value chain study, for which work began in March. Collaborating with local researchers, the study uses rapid appraisal of formal and informal wholesale markets, small shops and large supermarkets in Dar es Salaam to map the processing characteristics available for each key food item and the types of firms that are engaged in the various processing activities. Dr. Tschirley, Dr. Reardon (MSU) and MSU PhD student Jason Snyder traveled to Tanzania to begin this study in the first week of March. After returning to Tanzania, Snyder and Dr. Tschirley spent a week working with local collaborators to plan implementation of the same inventory exercise of processed food products in Arusha (northern Tanzania) and Mwanza, scheduled to be carried out in May. Snyder also conducted a related analysis of existing survey data on household expenditure from 2010/11 with local collaborators. Methods, findings, and priorities for additional research to inform policy were written-up in Tanzania Policy Research Brief #2 and shared with the mission, USAID / Washington, and researchers around the world.

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

Recent policies facilitating the transfer of land to medium/large holders are based on several premises. The first is that medium/large holders are relatively more productive than smallholders, thus improving their access to land can help the country increase its domestic production of key staple crops. Second, even if they may be less productive than smallholders in some contexts, there may nevertheless be significant positive spillover benefits from medium/large scale cropping activities to adjacent smallholder communities (assuming appropriate institutional arrangements exist or are designed) that may therefore improve the access of these smallholder communities to agricultural technologies, credit, extension and marketing services and thus improve the food security and welfare of smallholders in those communities. Thirdly, medium/large holders may provide a valuable source of off-farm agricultural wage employment (and thus additional income) for an adjacent smallholder community. The proposed study will combine a survey of medium scale farmers in specific zones of Tanzania with focus group discussions of smallholder households from local communities adjacent to the medium-scale farms. This field work will be designed to address several empirical research questions. First, how rapidly is medium-scale farmland being brought into production, where did their land come from, and how is it being used? Second, where medium-holders are operating adjacent to smallholder communities, what is the nature and extent of links between the activities of medium-holders and smallholders – i.e. is there transfer of technology in the form of learning, improved access to credit/extension/marketing services, etc..? Third, what is the productivity of medium-holders relative to adjacent smallholders growing the same crops?

This activity is highly relevant to the GoT BRN key activity #1, whose goal is to transfer land to medium/large scale farmers (25 commercial deals for paddy and sugarcane), as well as USAID support for similar transfers within the SAGCOT zone. Tanzania is taking an interesting middle-road policy approach in their agricultural sector strategy regarding farm-size; that is, they are trying to improve productivity of smallholders while also improving land titling/access to medium/larger holders.

Study planning began in late 2014 and Dr. Milu Muyanga (MSU) spent a week in February in Morogoro, Tanzania with three faculty from the Department of Agricultural & Agribusiness Economics (DAEA) of Sokoine University, FSP's local collaborators on this study. They discussed the specific policy issues and research questions relating to land in Tanzania, and the conceptual framework and initial plans for field work for this study. In March 2015, Drs. Muyanga and Thomas Jayne (MSU) and their DAEA collaborators began thinking through questionnaire design, and developed plans for a trip by Muyanga to Tanzania in July to begin working on a sampling frame for medium-scale farmers and finalizing and piloting the survey instrument in preparation for implementing a household survey during the main season post-harvest

period (July/August) in several regions (at which time Dr. Jayne will join Dr. Muyanga and their Sokoine collaborators in the field. The time period should be late enough to capture farmer's post-harvest marketing behavior yet soon enough to enable the team to begin analyzing the data in FY 2014/15.

Activity 10: Capacity building within the Ministry of Agriculture (and/or other ag sector-related Ministries) to fill gaps in analytical capacity

Plans to build analytical capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant ministries are ongoing after a number of meetings and consultations. It was agreed that FSP-Tanzania funds will be used to support 2-3 short course workshops on analytics being led by Dr. Nyange under the BMGF-funded GISAIA project and ReSAKSS.

Dr. Mather engaged with officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) to assess capacity building needs for the Ag Market Information System (AMIS). MIT has not had funds the past two years to hold any AMIS enumerator re-training workshops, which from their experience (and from that of MSU) is necessary to maintain data consistency and quality over time. However, FSP has not yet committed to provide funding for enumerator re-training workshops as MIT recently gained access to sufficient GoT funds to hold a regional enumerator re-training workshop.

Activity 11: Capacity Building at Sokoine University of Agriculture on the FAPRI Partial Equilibrium analysis model

The objective of this activity is to expand and strengthen capacity for the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA) at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) to use Partial Equilibrium (PE) Modelling for policy analysis and market outlook projections in national and regional contexts. The need for policy analysis skills of this nature is evident from the fact that some of the highest-profile agricultural policy issues in Tanzania in recent years have included changes in maize, rice, and sugar trade policies with little to no analytical input as to the welfare consequences of these changes for consumers, small or large-scale producers, wholesalers, retailers, input dealers, etc.., prior to the policy change.

In 2013/14, BFAP at the University of Pretoria used funding from the RENAPRI policy network to begin to train one faculty member (Dr. Zena Mpenda) from DAEA/SUA to adapt the FAPRI Partial Equilibrium model (developed by the Universities of Missouri and Iowa State) for use in country- and regional-level PE crop modeling of maize production, marketing, and trade in Tanzania (to contribute to similar models developed by RENAPRI members in various Southern and Eastern Africa countries). After learning in mid-2014 that RENAPRI funding for this capacity building activity had ended, FSP-Tanzania provided funding in 2014/15 to enable BFAP to continue to provide technical support and capacity building for DAEA in PE modeling, and to expand the range of crops modeled for Tanzania and the number of DAEA faculty members trained and involved in collaborative research with BFAP.

In February, FSP (BFAP) began working with Dr. Zena Mpenda, to improve her existing PE model for maize production, consumption, and trade in Tanzania. Dr. Mpenda has been updating the balance sheets for wheat and starting to collect data for rice. The BFAP team also conducted an initial analysis of the updated maize data in the PE model to validate the first set of outlook results and start preparing the model for the DAEA training course. A case study drawing on the PE model will be presented at the ReNAPRI outlook symposium scheduled for the end of October in Maputo.

In March, Ferdi Meyer of BFAP and a faculty member from FAPRI at the University of Missouri began planning for a trip in April to Morogoro to work with Dr. Mpenda on her PE modeling and coordinate planning/implementation for a short course in PE modeling at Sokoine University later this fiscal year. The course will not only train faculty and students from

DAEA/SUA but will also include some analysts from the Directorate of Policy & Planning (DPP) at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC). This course will serve three purposes: (1) to enable BFAP faculty to expand their collaborative research on PE model building and application with at least one other DAEA faculty member (so that between Dr. Mpenda and the second DAEA faculty member, they can build two additional PE crop models this FY (for rice and wheat) and begin both forecasting and other policy applications; (2) provide initial training for other DAEA faculty and students with capacity to learn to build and apply PE crop models (and/or at least be able to appropriately interpret results from PE model applications); (3) provide initial training for a few DPP analysts to be able to understand and thus interpret results from SUA faculty PE model applications. This third objective will help build ties between DPP analysts and Sokoine faculty who are doing applied PE model construction and policy analysis work on maize, rice and wheat and enable these DPP/MAFC policy analysts to be able to interpret results of Sokoine's PE work to inform ongoing debates within the government regarding maize and rice trade and marketing policy. FSP hopes to further build DPP capacity in PE crop model building and application in FY 2015/16 so that the Ministry itself will be able to use models constructed by either Ministry or SUA staff for policy analysis as needed (though this is beyond the scope of the current FY activity led by BFAP).

Component 3: Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity

This component addresses issues, constraints and challenges facing policy makers and stakeholders in the private sector and civil society in translating research and evidence into effective agriculture, food security, and nutrition policies. The overall purpose of this component is to develop a practical tool to analyze the policy process in the context of various types of political regimes and institutional configurations. It aims to offer practical, flexible, empirically-informed model for analyzing policy change in multiple food security domains in very diverse settings; to integrate theoretical insights from economics, political science, and public administration; to provide a testable framework that simultaneously considers different elements of the policy process and investigates many implicit operational hypotheses of policy change within the policy community; and to better integrate diverse professional communities on issues of policy process.

The primary objective is to understand policy processes that lead to effective policy change, the nature of capacity required for generating evidence, effective policy advocacy and the institutional architecture which enables transparent and inclusive policy changes. Such understanding can help the policy makers and the development partners to identify the bottlenecks in the policy process and intervene according to strengthen the policy system so that the process of policy change. The early outputs from this component feed into the AU effort on the policy institutions and the phase II of the Africa LEAD.

Activity 1: Conduct case studies of policy process and change

The team conducted a broad inventory of policy change episodes in food and nutrition policy over the past several decades. From this inventory, the team categorized, classified and selected case studies of policy change in order to gain insights across a diversity of a) arenas of policy change (agricultural input, production and trade policies, food security policies, and nutrition policies), b) triggers which enable policy change (food crises; political transitions; farmer-initiated change; research-induced policy change), and c) institutional architectures. From this constellation of policy change experiences, the team selected 6 case studies showcasing a range of policy processes. This comparative analysis of policy processes aims to help understand how policy change occurs in different component areas of agricultural production, food security and nutrition and what conditions shape outcomes that prove more inclusive, gender-responsive, and transparent. In the long-term, we expect that lessons from the case studies will help produce better policy systems that, in turn, improve food security policy making in developing countries, particularly the FTF countries.

Six case studies of changes in policy processes for micronutrients and fertilizer will be completed by the fourth quarter of 2015. In addition to progress in the fieldwork for these studies, significant outreach was conducted regarding the conceptual framework on the drivers of change in agriculture and food security policy processes, upon which the studies are based. The framework has been called the “Kaleidoscope model” to reflect the fact that the institutional architecture for policy making varies across countries, across sectors, and even across stages of the policy cycle for the same sector and country.

In November and December, a research protocol was prepared for the case studies conducted in the first quarter of 2015. Preparation for the field work in Tanzania and Zambia was also well underway at this time. For Zambia, a local consultant was hired as a collaborator and is currently developing a stakeholder map and policy chronology for the micronutrient study. Partners for the South African nutrition case study have been identified and background work begun. Fieldwork for the Ghana fertilizer policy study was initiated and completed in March, while the Malawi case study was initiated and will continue in June.

Outreach related to this theme began with the publication of an IFPRI Discussion Paper entitled "Conceptualizing drivers of policy change in agriculture, nutrition, and food security: The Kaleidoscope Model." This conceptual framework is called "Kaleidoscope Model" to reflect the fact that the institutional architecture for policy changes across geographies, across sectors, and even across stages of the policy process for the same sector in the same country. Knowledgeable stakeholders continue to provide valuable written feedback on this document. A policy brief for USAID on the content and applications of the model was also written and made available through open access. Danielle Resnick (IFPRI) also presented this model at a USAID-Agrilinks webinar in February, entitled "Political Economy and Drivers of Food Policy Change." The Kaleidoscope Model was also presented at IFPRI's Annual Research review meetings and to FSWG in Burma as part of strengthening the involvement of NGOs in the policy process. This paper has been well received by the international community and for three weeks in a row was one of the top paper downloads from the Social Science Research network site. At 29 July, it has been viewed by 147 people and downloaded by 49 and 61 views and 51 downloads from Research Gate for the same period.

The next step in this activity is to identify interim practical recommendations to USAID missions and practical steps to implement at the country levels. Interim recommendations from the development of the Kaleidoscope model include the following:

1. Understanding of the policy process requires mapping out the actors and players involved in the policy process. They should include the policy makers including those in power, opposition parties, people with Veto power, parliamentarians, private sector, NGOs and CSOs.
2. Interventions in the policy process to remove bottlenecks for policy change should recognize the factors conditioning the process at various stages of the policy cycle including, agenda setting, design, adoption, implementation, and evaluation.
3. The actor and players are likely to be different for various policies affecting the same sector. Thus the context specific approach is needed to study the policy process.
4. Understanding the policy process is important in planning policy change

Activity 2: Innovations in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact

The Component 3 team revisited the objectives of this activity and decided to undertake six case studies in countries where IFPRI and MSU have been intensively engaging (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan and Zambia). The team will document the lessons learned in these countries in order to understand the policy processes and institutional structures that lead to effective policy change. It will map past and ongoing capacity strengthening interventions chronologically in order to identify what areas of capacity have been addressed in the countries; track individual capacity building activities in order to analyze the benefits of these programs through interviews with key stakeholders; and evaluate organizational units to assess improvement in their performance in key areas based on capacity strengthening activities. The proposed outputs would be case studies at the country level through key informant interviews. Four case studies will be conducted before September 2015, with the remaining two taking place in the 2015-16 fiscal year. The review will also include lessons from the Asian models of policy development learning through the ReSAKSS Asia project.

In January, a revised concept note for the studies was completed and a literature review is now underway. In March the members of the C3 team attended CAADP Partnership Platform meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa and conducted interviews to understand and review the policy stakeholder mapping in the case study countries. An inventory of the

institutional innovations categorized by the nature of policy change and the factors driving such changes will be developed by September 2015.

Component 4a: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security and Upstream Agrifood System Transformation.

Activity 1: Fertilizer policy

Fertilizer subsidy programs have been re-introduced in recent years in many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. While these programs have generally raised national food production, many African governments realize that there are weaknesses in program design and implementation that result in unnecessary costs, the sidelining of some fertilizer distribution firms, weak contributions to total fertilizer use due to crowding out of commercial fertilizer markets, diversion of program fertilizer to unintended beneficiaries, lack of access to subsidized fertilizer for some farmers, and other problems. Many governments are seeking technical support to help re-design their subsidy programs. Recent research on input subsidy programs by MSU, IFPRI and other groups can provide important insights for African governments seeking to maintain input subsidy programs but to re-design them in ways that better contribute to national policy objectives in a more cost-effective manner.

This activity intends to provide policy guidance to African governments attempting to improve the effectiveness of their fertilizer subsidy programs.

The team has continued to conduct research in Kenya, Malawi and Zambia on how farmers' crop response to inorganic fertilizer is affected by aspects of soil quality. The main hypothesis guiding the study is that conventional cultivation practices and farming systems are becoming increasingly unsustainable in the face of rising rural population density and land scarcity, leading to soil mining, declining soil organic matter, and acidification, all of which are reducing the crop response to inorganic fertilizer being obtained on farmers' fields. It is becoming increasingly clear that this is a major and under-appreciated impediment to sustainable agricultural productivity growth in densely populated smallholder farming areas, which account for a substantial and rising proportion of sub-Saharan Africa's rural population. Data is currently being analyzed and research reports are in preparation, though the team has presented the research to USAID and is preparing a related policy brief.

In Ghana an interdisciplinary mission involving IFPRI, AFAP, IFDC, ICRISAT and others went to guide the Government of Ghana in its efforts to develop a holistic and sustainable agricultural productivity strategy. The mission was requested by the GoG and the USAID/Ghana mission office and organized by IFPRI-GSSP and Agricultural and Food Policy Project, both funded by USAID Ghana. The team conducted a series of stakeholder interviews including a group of farmers and FBOs, selected importers, fertilizer distributors, a group of soil and agricultural scientists, development partners, USAID-Ghana mission colleagues, opposition party and the government officials. The entire team met with the Minister of Agriculture and his chief economist at the Ministry of Agriculture, the head of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, members of the Ghana Soil Fertility Initiative, local researchers from universities and research institutes in Ghana, the private sector and development partners. The team also met with the USAID Mission Director on agricultural productivity and food security issues facing Ghana. Dr. Jayne, who served as the team leader, presented the findings, emphasizing the importance of a holistic strategy going well beyond greater application of inorganic fertilizer alone in order to achieve sustainable agricultural productivity growth. In this presentation, he emphasized the importance of updating soil knowledge and the proper policies for promoting combined use of organic and inorganic fertilizer. The mission has received broad media coverage with four newspapers and TV stations broadcasting their interviews of the team.

The team will require support for holding a briefing on FSP fertilizer promotion work with the African Union Agricultural Commission in September or October 2015. Jayne, along with Dr. Nicole Mason and Dr. Milu Muyanga prepared a draft policy brief for circulating to participants at the AUC meeting.

Jayne and Dr. Michael Carter of UC/Davis participated in a MicroLinks webinar viewed internationally on fertilizer subsidy programs and holistic strategies for sustainably promoting increased use of fertilizer in Africa, March 25, 2015, Washington, DC.

Activity 2: Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa

The purpose of the activity is to synthesize our understanding of how African farmers can raise the intensity of fertilizer use on maize in a profitable and sustainable manner. It links to ongoing activities by USAID (Africa Rising, the new KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab), the Gates Foundation (GISAIA) and CIMMYT (Its 2015 Priority #9 on the Fertilizer-Maize Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa).

A number of research outputs on issues affecting sustainable intensification for smallholders, especially focusing on land dynamics and changing farm structure, were presented at various conferences in late 2014. The following presentations were made on FSP research on this theme at their respective conferences:

IFPRI Policy Seminar, Washington, DC. October 1, 2014.

1. "Africa's Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them." T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, M. Muyanga and Jordan Chamberlin.

1st Annual Conference of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes in East and Southern Africa. Lusaka, Zambia. November 4-5, 2014.

1. Africa's Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them. T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Chance Kabaghe.
2. Changing Dynamics Around Land In Africa. Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, J. Chamberlin, N. Sitko, A. Chapoto, J. Ricker-Gilbert, A.L. Josephson.

Inaugural Africa Union/Africa Development Bank *Land Policy Initiative* Conference on Land Policy in Africa. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. November 11-14, 2014.

1. Is Small Still Beautiful? The Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Revisited. Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne
2. Rural Land Rental Markets in Southern Africa: trends, participation and impacts on household welfare in Malawi & Zambia. Jordan Chamberlin and Jacob Ricker-Gilbert.
3. Land Scarcity & African Agriculture: Implications for Food Security and Poverty Reduction Strategies. T. S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin and Chance Kabaghe.

ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report Methodology Workshop. Washington, DC. December 11, 2014.

1. Mega-trends and the Future of African Economies. T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, Felix Yeboah

In addition to these presentations, a working paper was also prepared for the International Institute for Environment and Development.

1. Jayne, T.S., Ferdinand Meyer, and Lulama Ndibongo Traub. Africa's Evolving Food Systems Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them. Working Paper October 2014. International Institute for Environment and Development.

In addition to these research outputs, fieldwork also took place in Malawi and Kenya. UP and LUANAR initiated collaboration on a study exploring the food security and broader developmental impacts of land dynamics and changing farm structure in Malawi. Field work in 3 districts was carried out in September/October. The team also collaborated on sustainable intensification work in Malawi, including survey work on the relationship between population density, changes in farming practices, soil fertility, and sustainable vs. unsustainable forms of land intensification. Plot–level farm survey data and soil samples were collected in October and November, together with GISAIA and Africa Rising. Simultaneously in Kenya, the team and collaborators at the Ministry of Ag/KALRO (formerly KARI) conducted equivalent data collection activities.

In March 2015, support was also provided to ReNAPRI to prepare and finalize its policy brief funded by FSP on strategies for integrating fertilizer promotion efforts within a more holistic and comprehensive sustainable intensification framework.

Activity 3: Land dynamics and land policy

Recent evidence suggests that the transfer of land to medium and large-scale domestic investors is one of the major new trends affecting African agri-food systems and is a major driver of other important changes in Africa's food systems (Jayne et al 2014a). While national development policy strategies within the region (including most national CAADP strategies and investment plans) officially regard the smallholder farming sector as an important (if not the main) vehicle for achieving agricultural growth, food security, and poverty reduction objectives, the rise of "emergent" farmers warrants their inclusion in efforts to understand the changing nature of farm structure and food value chains in Africa. For example, in Ghana, Kenya and Zambia, farmer cultivating between 5-100 hectares already control more land than do large-scale investors and, in Zambia and possibly also Ghana, now control more farmland than the entire small-scale farming sector (Jayne et al., 2014).

The impacts of the rise of medium and large scale farms on agricultural and structural transformation remain poorly understood. Medium/large-scale farm investment may inject important sources of capital and expertise into historically underperforming farming systems. Evidence in support of the inverse farm size / productivity relationship has generally been based on a range of farm scales that do not include medium/large scale farms. Initial evidence indicates that such farms may in fact be more productive than smallholdings on a gross margin per hectare basis. Such a finding could arise, for example, if small-scale farmers focus on growing maize for subsistence while seeking cash income off farm. Much progress has also been made on the papers on the inverse farm size-efficiency relationship over a broad range of farm sizes (Ghana, Kenya, Zambia), as well as the effects of land concentration on labor productivity in farm and non-farm sectors (Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania). Thomas Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Chewe Nkonde, Frank Place, and Robby Richardson have made good progress in preparing a cross-country study on the inverse relationship, which seems increasingly relevant in Africa given the rapid rate of growth in medium-scale farms in the region. Addressing this issue can provide one (but certainly not the only) important guide to how under-utilized land should be allocated by African governments to maximize agricultural productivity growth, and therefore should be of relevance to LGAF activities. One of the key emerging findings is that the productivity of youth labor (and rural labor in general) employed in both farming and non-farm sectors is significantly influenced by local farmland distribution patterns (through rural expenditure patterns and

multiplier effects), which is itself influenced by land policies with regard to land rights and the rate of conversion from customary to statutory tenure. Progress has been made in producing a number of working papers and one policy brief.

At the same time, land pressures are increasing in many parts of the continent and expansion potential may be much more limited than previously assumed (Jayne et al. 2014b, Chamberlin et al. 2014). Land administration policies and their interpretation and implementation are likely to greatly influence the changes in farmland ownership and the scale of farming in Africa, which will in turn affect the pace and distributional impacts of agricultural and rural transformation more generally. Rightly so, because of these social political and economic dynamics being witnessed in African, many member states in the continent put forward formalization of land rights (land registration and titling) as one of the core policy interventions as part of their commitment for the G-8 alliance for food security initiative. Though theory predicts that individuals/communities respond positively to land rights formalization (land titling) in terms of boosting agricultural investment, smooth functioning of land markets and better access to finance, such potential positive outcomes actually hinge on whether or not such policy measures are taken in a more context-based approaches and reflective of a more demand-driven approach (that merits proper understanding of the derivers of tenure insecurity of individuals, households and communities).

Work under this activity consisted of twofold objectives: to understand drivers of tenure insecurity and demand for land rights formalization at individual, household and community level; and study the trends of land dynamics and its implications on smallholder agriculture.

With a view towards identifying opportunities and challenges of the existing legal and institutional frameworks concerning land rights protection in Mozambique and Ethiopia (using the TIA and AGP survey datasets, respectively), in the first 6-month period, the team conducted analysis to understand the drivers of tenure insecurity and demand for land rights formalization (land titling) in respective countries. One of the key commonly emerging findings from the two studies is that perceived level of tenure security as well as demand land titling/registration is hugely driven by the legal knowledge about ones rights and awareness about the regulatory process of acquiring, documenting and transferring land rights – showing the importance of packaging land tenure regularization (titling) programs with awareness creation and knowledge dissemination initiative with the ultimate goal of avoiding the risk of elite-capture of such programs. In Mozambique, with the recognition that associated prohibitive cost and complexity in implementing full individual land titles, the government of Mozambique has realized the need to establish lower-cost options to improve tenure security in the form of the community land delimitation (CLD) program. In an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the community land delimitation program in safeguarding land rights and thereby enhancing private sector investments (both domestic and foreign), the study team conducted a community level survey from 135 communities from 9 districts in two provinces (Zambezia and Nampula) – mainly, to assess the process and intermediary impacts of the community land delimitation in Mozambique.

These two studies from Mozambique complement the land dynamics study (by the MSU-UP team), which will determine the rate of land expansion by medium-scale and large-scale investors in four districts where such investment is known to be significant, to examine the potential impacts on smallholder agriculture and on national policy goals of the Mozambican government. This is so since any affirmative outcome land dynamics (land expansion by medium-large scale investors) on smallholder agriculture hinges on: (i) individual and/or collective land rights of individuals/groups are properly protected (either via customary or statutory measures; and (ii) household and intra-household access to and control over land. As a result, preliminary findings from the two land rights focused papers (on individual as well as collective land rights) inform the design of research questions and survey modules for the land dynamics study (to be

conducted by MSU-UP). Moreover, the paper on the demand for individualization of land rights was presented at a policy seminar in Maputo (December-2014) jointly organized MSU-IFPRI while the study on collective land rights protection via the Community Land Delimitation initiative was presented at the Land and Poverty Conference from March 24th to 27th in Washington.

In a similar approach to the land dynamics study in Mozambique, Dr. Muyanga also liaised with collaborators from Sokoine University in Tanzania on a similar study. Work on this activity also consisted of collaboration with African research organizations focusing on land issues, continuing to prepare research papers on land dynamics issues, and the presentation of research, both through an online open course and participation at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference from March 24th to 27th in Washington.

In Kenya, Drs. Jayne and Muyanga were invited by the Vice Chancellor of Egerton University to spend two days meeting with senior officials and researchers. Among other issues, they planned collaborative research on sustainable land intensification issues and future policy outreach work under FSP: Component 4 for presentation later in 2015. Follow-up discussions were also held with the Kenya Land Alliance, the Kenya Land Commission and Ministry of Agriculture officials after the Land Policy Conference in Nairobi, October 30, organized by MSU-and Kenya Land Alliance using both FSP and GISAIA funds. FSP has also been liaising with the Land Policy Initiative (LPI) and the Zambia Land Alliance.

Through the FSP supported research on land tenure and governance, partnering with the AU-LPI does provide the opportunity for high level engagement in setting the agenda on what works to secure land tenure and facilitate evidence based land policy formulation and the opportunity to learn from best-practice land administration interventions among AU member states. Progress has been made in discussing with the AU-LPI to collaborate on at least one of the 10 pilot countries (most likely, Mozambique) where they are engaged in helping AU member states in the process of. For this purpose, the study team has launched preparations to conduct an LGAF-

Pivotal Land Conference – Nairobi, Kenya. Sub Saharan Africa has for a long time been considered a land-abundant region with more under-utilized land than any other continent. However, mounting evidence indicates that rising rural population densities in parts of Sub-Saharan Africa -- combined with policy choices, broadly defined -- are profoundly affecting farming systems and indeed the overall trajectory of economic systems in ways that are underappreciated in current discourse on the region's development. As in a growing number of African countries, rising population pressures in Kenya are linked in one way or another to *(i)* the shrinking size of most smallholder farms over time; *(ii)* more continuous cultivation of fields, contributing to land degradation and unsustainable forms of agricultural intensification; *(iii)* the rise of land rental and purchase markets and changes in land allocation institutions, all of which are rapidly altering farm structure; and *(iv)* the difficulties in achieving broad-based and inclusive forms of farm income growth.

Against this backdrop, Kenya Land Alliance and Michigan State University organized a National Land Conference in Nairobi on October 30, 2014. The Conference convened policy makers, government institutions, civil society organizations, farming communities, farmer organization and universities. The objective of the conference was to provide:

(i) Evidence of the linkages between population density, farm size and rural welfare outcomes, using both cross-country analysis and in-depth case studies of several African countries (Kenya included);
(ii) Fresh insights on how land allocation policies are affecting the farm size structure of agriculture, based on case studies of several African countries and a broader Africa-wide review; and
(iii) A timely appraisal of the implications of our analysis for African agricultural development and poverty reduction strategies, including policies toward land allocation and development.

- People Daily (Kenya). Country stares at food shortage over land use. Brian Ngugi. October 29, 2014.

informed supplemental land tenure survey (May – July 2015) by revisiting the nationally representative 6194 sampled smallholder farm households included in the TIA 2014 survey. By collecting gender and age disaggregated land tenure data (administering a survey module hugely informed by the LGAF indicators), the proposed survey/study will serve AU-LPI's objective in the process of helping member states in the design of land policy reforms and generating quantifiable indicators to monitor progress in the land governance sector.

The World Bank Land and Poverty Conference offered a tremendous opportunity to present FSP research and interact with collaborating institutions. Four FSP presentations were made on:

- The inverse farm size-productivity relationship in Kenya, Zambia, and Ghana
- Can collective property right protection measures be an inclusive alternative: the case of community land delimitation (CLD) initiative in Mozambique
- Household perception and demand for better protection of land rights in the era of agricultural transformation in Ethiopia
- Filling the legal void? Experimental evidence from a community-based legal aid program for gender-equal land rights in Tanzania

The team members also discussed with LPI the effects of land concentration on employment and labor productivity in both farm and non-farm sectors, the social consequences of the rapid rise of medium-scale farmers in some African countries, and new findings on the inverse farm size/efficiency relationship. LPI and KLA have expressed that FSP work has been useful to them, although it is not possible to attribute FSP work to specific policy process results.

Linking C4-land policy activities with demand from countries under C1/C2 is important in Asia as well as Africa. During the World Bank land conference in March, Dr. Zaw Oo, director of MDRI-CESD and a member of the National Land Resource Administrative Central Committee, together with the Burma delegation led by him, visited IFPRI to discuss the on-going FSP program in the country and opportunities for land governance reform in the country. Following a series of meetings at IFPRI between FSP team members and Dr. Zaw Oo and his colleagues, FSP land policy team members realized the demand of the government in Burma on land related policy reform. Seeing it as an opportunity to initiate possible land reform process, the FSP team members introduced the Land Governance and Assessment Framework (LGAF) to Dr. Zaw Oo, who immediately saw the value of this framework in initiating possible policy dialogues, increasing transparency of current land policy and eventually applying this framework for monitoring and evaluating land policy in Burma. FSP team helped arrange a meeting between Dr. Zaw Oo and the World Bank LGAF lead person – Dr. Klaus Deininger, Lead Economist - rural development group of the Development Economics Group of the World Bank. Following this interest by Dr. Zaw Oo and his team in learning more about the LGAF, the team met with Dr. Zaw Oo three times to discuss in detail the possible process of LGAF in Burma. Currently, the dialogue between the government of Burma and the World Bank LGAF technical team is on-going on the feasibility and timing of implementing the LGAF in the country.

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

Trends in land dynamics studied under Activity 3, together with the 'megatrends' identified under FSP-C4 in Year 1 define some key characteristics of Africa's recent agricultural as well as broad economic transformation. In this process, there is an important trend that has drawn less attention in the development study is agricultural mechanization, which has been rapidly emerging in Africa. This emerging issue also leads to a need for understanding policy options which will have obvious implication for the region's agricultural intensification particularly smallholder agriculture. For example,

will labor and land availability have different mechanization outcomes, and what will be the potential effect on wage differentials between men and women and in different geographic locations within a country? What will be the implications of the emerging mechanization trends, in combination with land dynamics, for appropriate policy options?

In addressing these important issues, much can be learned by African countries from Asia's mechanization experiences.

In early March, Hiroyuki Takeshima and Nazaire Houssou (IFPRI) made two presentations at IFPRI in early March on mechanization in Nigeria and Ghana. Two Asian agro-engineering experts were identified and agreed to take the lead for arranging the logistics of South-South learning and knowledge exchange on mechanization. The research team has also expanded to include to CIMMYT colleagues for this activities. TORs for the engineering experts and CIMMYT are currently being revised.

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

Following Bruce Johnston and John Mellor's pioneering work starting in the 1960s, it has been widely accepted that "bi-modal" and "unimodal" patterns of landholdings in primarily agrarian societies would produce very different patterns of multiplier and employment effects, and thereby lead to differential rates of economic transformation and poverty reduction. In general, a more equitable pattern of farmland holdings and other productive assets is believed to produce not only higher rates of agricultural growth (e.g., Vollrath, 2007) but also greater employment effects in the non-farm economy and faster progress in inclusive growth and transformation (Ravallion and Datt, 2002; Gugerty and Timmer, 1999). These stylized facts about Asia are now empirically testable in Africa.

This activity focuses on a set of "big picture" issues in Africa's rural transformation by addressing the following questions: (1) What will be the employment implications of the trends identified in the land dynamics activities? (2) What is the relationship between such land dynamics and rural economic and employment structural change? (3) What will be the outcomes of such structural transformation for income distribution, and gender, poverty and food security? (4) What are policy and public investment priorities for Africa's state government and development partners to facilitate inclusiveness and sustainability in rural structural transformation?

Jayne, Chamberlin, Hichaambwa (ReNAPRI) and Muyanga worked together in January to produce a concept note to guide research on this topic as specified in the Year 2 work plan. Some initial description analysis was completed in January, in preparation for a number of presentations at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference (in addition to those discussed under Activity 3). These included:

1. A Review of the Inverse Farm Size-Efficiency Relationship In Africa: Methodological Issues And Empirical Evidence From Three African Countries. Milu Muyanga, Chewe Nkonde, Godwin Debrah, T.S. Jayne.
2. Gendered Impacts of Smallholder Land Titling: A plot-level analysis in rural Zambia. Jordan Chamberlin, Munguzwe Hichaambwa, Nicholas Sitko.
3. Planning in the Dark: What Do We Know about Remaining Available Cropland in Sub-Saharan Africa, and Why Does it Matter? J. Chamberlin, T. S. Jayne, D. Headey, M. Muyanga, C. Nkonde, N. Sitko, A. Chapoto.
4. Are Land Policies in Africa Consistent with Agricultural Productivity and Poverty Reduction Objectives? T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, and Munguzwe Hichaambwa.

Muyanga also made a presentation at the University of Illinois, entitled: "Changing Dynamics Around Land In African Agriculture" at the African Students Organization, 12th Annual Forum on March 14, 2015. William Burke and Jayne were also invited to present to the Daschle/DuPont Group on land and urbanization trends in Africa on March 12th in Washington, DC.

Although working papers and a policy brief related to these activities are still being prepared, results include fairly robust findings that household labor productivity in agriculture (value added per worker) and employment in agriculture are significantly related to the inequality of land distribution at localized levels. Rural-urban migration rates also appear to be related to landholding concentrations. Relatedly, the share of the labor force in the downstream stages of the food system is currently around 6 to 10 percent in the countries analyzed so far, and may reach 15 to 20 percent by 2025. By contrast, farming will continue to be the single most important source of primary employment in most African countries over the next two decades. There are also important lead/lag effects between agricultural and non-farm growth. To follow up on these preliminary findings, Hichaambwa visited the Masansa area of Zambia to understand the dynamics between non-farm and farm income growth in this area, which is considered a success story of kinds in terms of rural non-farm employment growth.

Component 4b: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security: Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream

The rapid changes in the post-farm components of food systems, driven by diet change associated with urbanization and income growth, are poorly understood. There exists an extremely weak knowledge base at country level on who (local firms, regional firms, multi-nationals: male- vs. female-led firms among micro- and small firms) is producing what products, where (in urban areas, peri-urban, nearby rural, or distant rural), and how (with what technology and at what scale). Even less is known about how this mix of who / what / where / how has evolved in recent years, how it is likely to change in the coming five- to ten years, and what this implies about needed public policy and investment.

These information gaps make it difficult to determine what steps government and development agencies need to take to ensure robust and equitable growth in this sector that serves the needs of consumers for a safe, high quality food supply and that assists local entrepreneurs to respond vigorously and competitively to these opportunities. In short, more needs to be known about the competitive advantages and challenges of local micro-, small-, and medium agrifood entrepreneurs and to define what can be done to (a) create an enabling policy environment that promotes broad-based investment in this sector, (b) help local micro-processors increase their operation to become small and beyond, and (c) help local small and medium processors compete with local, regional, and multinational large companies, all operating in a conducive enabling environment.

Given the important role of women in Africa's agrifood system, and the very different profiles they may have, compared to males, in terms of access to capital and other resources including networks, all this work will pay special attention to (a) highlighting the differing roles of men and women in farming in the value chains, including types of crops managed, level of commercialization, and access to services and credit, (b) describing differences in activities, scale, and technology among male- and female-led non-farm businesses in the value chain, and (c) identifying any systematic differences by gender in terms of the types of assistance they need (whether at farm- or post-farm level) to become and remain competitive in these fast-changing markets.

This component is designed to fill knowledge gaps regarding value chain evolution with new fieldwork in four countries – Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Mozambique, all of which are New Alliance countries

Activity 1: fill knowledge gap in four countries

Drs. Tschirley and Reardon conducted meetings with collaborators in Mozambique and Tanzania in order to prepare for research. Before fieldwork began, an analysis of the implications of agrifood system transformation for employment was completed and two papers were finalized. An article entitled "Africa's Unfolding Diet Transformation: Implications for Agrifood System Employment" for a special issue of Journal of Agribusiness in Emerging and Developing Economies was completed in January and accepted for publication in February. This was partially funded by GCFSI / HESN and thus reflects active collaboration across USAID efforts; it also is the first paper that touches on this topic and provides a breakdown of likely employment trends within the agrifood system. A paper entitled "The rise of a middle class in East and Southern Africa: Implications for food system transformation" for a special issue of Journal of International Development was written and is still being finalized.

Two major outreach events were planned for March: a workshop on research and analytical methods in Dakar and a USAID-organized panel on agriculture and agricultural policy in Mozambique, during a three-day workshop in Maputo (18-20 March) convening all Ministers and Provincial Governors from the new government. Unfortunately, this briefing was cancelled; instead, Tschirley participated in Mozefo, an economic forum launched by the SOICO media group (the

largest media group in Mozambique) in 2014 with the goal of leveraging Mozambique's economic growth in an accelerated, inclusive and sustainable way. Tschirley gave the keynote speech during the second day of Mozefo (19 March) and was interviewed for TV broadcast with Dr. Rafael Uaiene, MSU's in-country director, later that day. This forum was attended by over 200 individuals including current National Directors and Vice Ministers among other thought leaders. The topics in the presentation and TV interview drew heavily from FSP-Component 4's work on value chains and put issues of agrifood system transformation, and Mozambique's particular challenges in responding to it, in the middle of agricultural policy debate in the country.

Activity 2: Poultry and maize-based feed value chain preliminary scoping study in Nigeria

Preparation for the scoping study in Nigeria continued with discussion with colleagues at the University of Ibadan and the MSU graduate student who constitute the research team. An analysis of the profitability of fertilizer for maize production in Nigeria, which will be coming out as a World Bank Policy Series paper, provides some important background information for thinking about the linkages to the upstream likely to be relevant to maize farmers. This is being supplemented by ongoing work on the profitability of fertilizer use for rice and sorghum production.

Activity 3: Teff value chain study in Ethiopia

In January, a team for the teff value chain study was put together including researchers from Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI). A four-day trip to major teff production areas in East Gojjam was then held, where the team met with farmers, extension agents, and traders who offered important insights on changes in the value chain that will help inform the design of questionnaires. Work on two publications took place in January as well: an article on the transformation of the teff value chain was submitted for review to the Journal of Development Studies and a chapter on the teff value chain transformation is being prepared for the book, "Economics of Teff, Ethiopia's Most Valuable Food Crop". IFPRI and EDRI researchers have also been working to organize a paper on the changes in food consumption. Data from four national households surveys (the Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Surveys) from 1996, 2000, 2005 and 2011 are being used for this paper. Analysis will be made by regions, poverty quintile, and along the urban-rural divide. In March, data was put together in a more consistent format and is now comparable.

On March 5th, a presentation was delivered at IFRPI's annual retreat in Washington on changes in the teff value chain. The team also participated in the March 11-13th workshop in Dakar, which included presentations on planned work, brainstorming on methodologies and the agreement on an overall workplan. The paper on changes in food consumption will be presented at two upcoming conferences: The "Together for Nutrition" conference organized by IFPRI in Addis Ababa on June 15th, for which 150 local stakeholders are expected to participate, and the annual conference of the Ethiopia Economics Association from July 23rd to 25th.

Transformation of food systems is high on the agenda of donors and local policy makers and is an important part of the second phase of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) for the period 2015-2020 currently being discussed. The evidence that is generated in the research on teff that will be presented and shared with the relevant stakeholders involved in this plan may help in design of policies that are being discussed.

Activity 5: Processed food mapping and value chain studies in Tanzania and Mozambique

Preparations for the March fieldwork in Tanzania included a review of LSMS data and a literature review of food value chains and processing. Rapid market appraisal took place from March 2nd to 9th including individual meetings with potential stakeholders in Dar es Salaam from the private and public sectors, as well as a joint meeting with USAID/Tanzania to discuss how FSP could contribute more broadly to the mission's activities going forward.

From March 11-12, the entire Component 4 team met in Dakar, Senegal to coordinate work across the teams from Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Mozambique. The planning meeting resulted in agreement to carry out a common set of activities in most countries: (1) a processed food inventory establishing the role of local, regional, and international firms in supplying each market; (2) retail surveys in 1-3 cities that map the range of processed foods to retail outlet types (spanning traditional wet markets through to modern supermarket chains) and investigate behavior and dynamics of change in the sector; and (3) processor surveys focused on a reduce set of processed food products in each country. Following the Dakar workshop, the processed food inventory was carried out in Dar es Salaam and planned for Arusha and Mwanza.

In terms of data analysis, data from the Dar inventory was entered into excel and compiled into a summary table, for use in the Policy Research Brief discussed below. Although not specific to Tanzania and Mozambique, work continued on linking nutrition parameters to LSMS food consumption data for Mozambique and South Africa, for use in a forward-looking assessment of trends in diet adequacy and quality in East and Southern Africa. Work also continued on the paper on dynamics of diet change among the poor in East and Southern Africa, which constitute nearly three-quarters of the population in the region and analysis continued on a paper led by Saweda Liverpool on the decline of trader finance – a key story in agrifood system transformation. Three versions of accepted journal articles related to Component 4 value chain work but not specific to Tanzania and Mozambique were also submitted:

1. Linking diet change to the rise of a middle class and food system transformation (Journal of International Development),
2. Linking diet change to changing structure of employment (Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies), and
3. On the implications of food system transformation for education and skill needs (Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies).

Fieldwork is currently on track in both Tanzania and Mozambique, with the Tanzania retail survey planned for July and the processor survey scheduled for late 2015 or the beginning of 2016. In Mozambique, the processed food inventory has been moved up from August to May and June and the retail survey to October. The poultry processor survey is planned for early 2016.

Perhaps the key engagement to highlight was Dr. Tschirley's participation in the Mozefo forum in Maputo, as discussed in activity 3, which output policy- and programmatic challenges related to agrifood system transformation in the middle of policy debate in the country. MSU will work hand-in-hand with CEPPAG in Maputo to identify concrete policy and programmatic issues that can be addressed with the research, and to plan and carry out addition outreach. Another important upcoming engagement is the Systematic Stakeholder Engagement meeting in Tanzania, scheduled for July. As was done during the impactful LGA cess study in Tanzania, the meeting will bring stakeholders from private-, public-, and civil society sectors at the outset of the major research activities. The team will present results of the processed foods inventories in Dar, Arusha, and Mwanza, discuss thoughts on policy and programmatic implications, and solicit input on these and other issues from the participants. The meeting will serve as the launch of regular stakeholder engagement on these issues over the course of the study. A similar session will be planned for Maputo in August.

Component 5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy

FSP organized the Technical Dialogue on "African Agriculture in 2025: Futures Analyses Informing the African Union Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Growth and Transformation" held at IFPRI on October 1, 2014. The event discussed whether the AU vision of African agriculture by the year 2025 is achievable given Africa's past sources of growth and the current trends, drivers and challenges in African agrifood systems.

The event was moderated by Ousmane Badiane with presentations by:

- Thom Jayne- "Africa's Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them"
- David Tschirley- "Insights from Recent Research on the Emerging "Quiet Revolution" in African Agrifood Systems"
- Xinshen Diao- "Africa's Recent Growth and Implications for the Future"

In March, Xinshen Diao made a presentation at "Rwanda Agriculture Knowledge Day" on March 19 and presentation titled "the Role of Agriculture in the Fast Growing Rwandan Economy: Assessing Growth Alternatives." The meeting was held in Kigali attended by the new minister of Rwanda's Ministry of Agriculture, her senior staff team and development partners. The World Bank helped organize this meeting, and Xinshen attended the meeting remotely via the video conference facility at the Bank.

Three papers are currently being prepared for the ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR). Two of these are being prepared by McMillan, Badiane and Diao (Chapter 3: Economic recovery in Africa and its determinants, and Chapters 5: Economic transformation in Africa: historical patterns, drivers and future outlook). The third paper is being led by Jayne, Traub and Yeboah (Chapter 2: Megatrends affecting African Economies).

LIST OF ONGOING AND PROSPECTIVE BUY INS AND ASSOCIATE AWARDS

Description	Dates	Amount	Status (as of 27 May 15)
Modification Buy-In:			
USAID/Mali	Signed: 9/8/2014	$900,000	Operational
USAID/Tanzania	Signed: 9/8/2014	$300,000	Operational
USAID/West Africa	Signed: 9/8/2014	$300,000	Operational
Associate Award:			
Burma	10/24/2014-10/23/2019	Anticipated: $7,718,509 Obligated: $1,443,307	Operational
Malawi	11/24/2014-11/24/2017	Anticipated: $3,138,470 Obligated: $1,000,000	Operational
Senegal	1/26/ 2015-1/25/ 2018	Anticipated: $6,000,000	In Revision Process
Nigeria	3/1/2015-2/27/2020	Anticipated: $12,500,000	In Revision Process
Tanzania	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
Mali	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	To Be Determined

APPENDIX A. FSP WEB SITE

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy

Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics

Research > Food Security Group > FSP

FEED THE FUTURE

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

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy

INNOVATION LAB FOR FOOD SECURITY POLICY

Help Topics: Accessing Documents | Publication Series | Searching

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

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

Project Overview Top

- Overview: presentation and brochure
- Work Plan (March 11, 2015)
- Semi Annual Report: July 15, 2013 – March 30, 2014
- Contact Information
- Resource Guide. Feed The Future Innovation Labs.
- Snapshot: Feed The Future Innovation Labs. September 2014.
- Feed The Future Innovation Labs Map, September 2014.

Policy Syntheses Top

- Africa's Changing Farm Structure and Employment Challenge. T.S. Jayne, A. Chapoto, N. Sitko, M. Muyanga, C. Nkonde and J. Chamberlin. Number 91. April 2014.

Policy Presentations Top

- USAID/Bureau for Food Security, Washington, DC. September 30, 2014.
  - Insights from Recent Research on the Emerging "Quiet Revolution" in African Agrifood Systems. David Tschirley.
  - Africa's Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them. T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, Milu Muyanga and Jordan Chamberlin.
- Investments to Promote Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Why it's so hard and so important. T.S. Jayne and colleagues at MSU Seminar at USAID, Washington, DC, September 17, 2014.
- Africa's Changing Farm Structure and the Employment Challenge. T.S. Jayne, J. Chamberlin, D. Headey, A. Chapoto, M. Muyanga, N. Sitko. IFPRI Headquarters, Washington, DC, September 4, 2014.
- How Does Rising Rural Population Density Affect Smallholder Agriculture? Evidence from Ethiopia, Kenya & Malawi. Milu Muyanga, J. Ricker-Gilbert, D. Headey, A. L., Josephson, T.S. Jayne. Food Seminar at IFPRI, Washington DC. September 4, 2014.
- Rapid Transformation of Agrifood Value Chains in Asia. Thomas Reardon. Speech at the International Conference of the Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics. Bogor. 28 August 2014.
- Anticipating the Look of Africa's Agricultural Value Chains to 2025. T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer. USAID Topics

1 of 3

in Advanced Agriculture Course. Michigan State University. July 31, 2014.

- Nutritional Effects of Agricultural Diversification and Commercialization in Children in Zambia. Rhoda Mofya-Mukuka & Christian H. Kuhlgatz. 2014 AAEA Annual Meeting. Minneapolis, MN. July 27-29, 2014. Selected Paper
- Maize-Nitrogen Response in Malawi's Smallholder Production Systems. Sieg Snapp, T.S. Jayne, Wezi Mhango, Todd Benson and Jacob Ricker-Gilbert. Paper prepared for the National Symposium. "Eight Years of FISP – Impact and What Next?" Bingu International Conference Centre, Lilongwe. 14 – 15 July 2014. Draft: July 11, 2014.
- Webinar | Transformation of Food Supply Chains: What Every Agricultural Banker Should Know. Thomas Reardon. World Bank AGRIFIN. Wednesday, July 9, 2014.
- Transforming Agriculture Towards A Food And Nutrition Secure Zambia. High-level Meeting Policy Forum on "Revitalizing Agriculture in Zambia Towards the 2014 AU Year of Agriculture-Changing the way we Do Agric in Zambia." Rhoda Mofya-Mukuka, IAPRI. Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka. June, 2014.
- Africa's Food Security Challenges: Emerging Megatrends. T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer. MSU - Ford Foundation meeting. June 30, 2014.
- Changing Dynamics Around Land In African Agriculture. Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne & Jordan Chamberlin. Bureau for Food Security|USAID. Washington, DC. June 10, 2014.
- Toward a Holistic Program for Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa. T.S. Jayne. USAID/Bureau for Food Security. Washington, DC. June 9, 2014.
- Changing Dynamics Around Land in African Agriculture. Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne & Jordan Chamberlin. Grow Africa Investment Forum. Abuja, Nigeria. May 6, 2014.
- Smallholder Access to Land in Zambia Emerging Research Findings & Implications for Rural Development. M. Hichaambwa, J. Chamberlin & IAPRI team. Presented at the "Policy Forum on Operationalising the Year of Agriculture with Evidence" organized by IAPRI in Lusaka, Zambia. 11 April 2014.
- Is the Scramble for Land foreclosing a Smallholder Agricultural Expansion strategy? T.S. Jayne, Antony Chapoto, Nicholas Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Chewe Nkonde and Jordan Chamberlin. World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. Washington, DC. March 26, 2014.
- How do fertilizer subsidy programs affect total fertilizer use in sub-Saharan Africa? Crowding out, diversion, & benefit/cost assessments. Nicole M. Mason on behalf of co-authors T.S. Jayne, David Mather, and Jacob Ricker-Gilbert. Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE) conference on Economic Development in Africa. St. Catherine's College, University of Oxford. Oxford, UK. March 24, 2014.
- Prospects for Agricultural Value Chains in Myanmar. Thomas Reardon. Talk for "A Dialogue for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Agribusiness in Myanmar" Organized by: UMFCCI, USAID, & IFC. UMFCCI Office, Yangon. March 21, 2014. Audio version.
- Changing Farm Structure and demographics in east/Southern Africa: implications for farmland investment. T.S. Jayne, Lulama Ndibongo Traub, and Ferdi Meyer. Joint Agribusiness Department of Agriculture Forum for Africa (JADAFA). Pretoria, South Africa. 14 March, 2014.
- Kenya Fertilizer Policy "Success Story": 1990 to 2008. T.S. Jayne and Joshua Ariga. CAADP / African Union Partnership Platform Meeting. Durban, South Africa. 19 March 2014.
- Preparing a Research Proposal. T. S. Jayne. Guest Lecture for MasterCard Fellows Program. January 17, 2014.
- Capacity-building in Policy Institutions and Higher Education: A View from the Trenches. AFRE Food Security Group. AFRE Department Brown Bag Seminar. January 14, 2014.
- Introduction to Agenda for a Technical Convening on Input Policies to Support Agricultural Productivity Growth in Africa. Duncan Boughton. Technical Convening On Agricultural Inputs Policy in Africa. Addis Ababa. December 5-7, 2013.
- Effects of Human Population Density On Smallholder Agriculture in Kenya. Milu Muyanga & TS Jayne. Presentation at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) Kenya. Nairobi, December 3rd, 2013.
- Implications of Increasing Population Densities on Farm Intensification and Poverty Reduction Strategies in Kenya. Milu Muyanga & TS Jayne. Presentation at the USAID-Kenya, Nairobi, November 26th, 2013
- Land constraints in Africa and their implications for development. Derek Headey, Thom Jayne, and Jordan Chamberlin. University of California, Davis, October 14, 2013.
- Population Density, Land, and Future Trajectories of Structural Transformation in Africa. T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, Derek Headey. Simon Brand Memorial Lecture. Agricultural Economists Association of South Africa Annual Meetings. Bela Bela, South Africa. 1 Oct 2013.
- Land Access in Kenya: Are The Current Land Polices Fostering Inclusive Agricultural Growth? Milu Muyanga & TS Jayne. 1st International Conference on Global Food Security. Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands. 29 Sept–2 Oct 2013.
- 4th International Conference of the African Association of Agricultural Economists. Hammamet, Tunisia. September 22-25, 2013.
  - Population Density, Land, and Future Trajectories of Structural Transformation in Africa. T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, Derek Headey.
  - Land Access in Kenya: Are the Current Land Institutions and Policies Fostering Inclusive Agricultural Growth? Milu Muyanga & TS Jayne.
  - Potential for Cropland Expansion in Africa: Estimates under Alternative Assumptions. Jordan Chamberlin, T. S. Jayne, Derek Headey.
- Global Food Security: defining the challenge. Duncan Boughton and Steve Longabaugh. Au Sable Institute of Environmental Studies. Mancelona, MI. July 29, 2013.

Professional Publications Top

- Tschirley, D., T. Reardon, M. Dolislager, and J. Snyder. 2014. The rise of a middle class in East and Southern Africa: Implications for food system transformation. Helsinki: WIDER (World Institute for Development Economics Research, www.wider.unu.org) Working Paper 2014/119.
- Haggblade, Steven, Duncan Boughton, Khin Mar Cho, Glenn Denning, Renate Kloeppinger-Todd, Zaw 00, Tun Min Sandar, Tin Maung Than, Naw Eh Mwee Aye Wai, Shannon Wilson, Ngu Wah Win, and Larry C. Y. Wong. 2014. Strategic Choices Shaping Agricultural Performance and Food Security in Myanmar. Journal of International Affairs. Spring/Summer 2014, Vol. 67, No. 2.
- Jayne, T.S., Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, and Chance Kabaghe. 2014. Land Scarcity and African Agriculture: Implications for Food Security and Poverty Reduction Strategies. In The State of the African Farmer, Heifer International. Pages 34-41.
- Reardon, T. and C.P. Timmer. 2014. Five Inter-Linked Transformations in the Asian Agrifood Economy: Food Security Implications, Global Food Security 3(2). 15 May 2014.
- Reardon, T., KZ Chen, B. Minten, L. Adriano, TA Dao, J. Wang, S. Das Gupta. 2014. The Quiet Revolution in Asia's Rice Value Chains. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, April 2014.

Survey Research Training Materials Top

Self-Tutorial Sample Session for STATA

- STATA 13 - Sample Session. Cross-Sectional Analysis Short Course Training Materials Designing Policy Relevant Research and Data Processing and Analysis with STATA 13 1st Edition. January 2014.
  - Tutorial
  - Data

Administrative Reports Top

- For MSU and USAID management purposes -Requires ID to enter

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY IFPRI INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Questions, comments? Contact Us

APPENDIX B: TRAVEL

- Muyanga, Jayne, Debrah: March
- Minten, Omonona, Ogunleye, Mutondo, Tschirley, Reardon, Snyder, Liverpool-Tasie, Sanou: March
- Boughton: |March | January | December | November
- Diallo: March
- Filpski: March |February
- Frump: March
- Haggblade: May| January
- Jayne: January |December |October
- Longabaugh: March| January |October
- Maredia: January
- Mather: March| November
- Maw: March
- Muyanga: February
- Nankhuni: November
- Oo: March
- Payongayong: November| October
- Reardon: February| December| October
- Schmidt: February
- Snyder: February
- Tasie: December
- Tschirley: February| December | November | October

APPENDIX C: MEETINGS

- October 1: African Agriculture in 2025: Futures Analyses Informing the African Union Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Growth and Transformation, IFPRI Headquarters, Washington, DC., October 1, 2014.
- October 30: LGA crop cess Public Workshop, PMO-RALG office, Dodoma, Tanzania,
- October 30: World Bank Land Policy Conference, Nairobi
- November 4-5: 1st Annual Conference of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes in East and Southern Africa. Lusaka, Zambia.
- November 11-14, 2014: Inaugural Conference on Land Policy in Africa. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- December 11:.ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report Methodology Workshop. Washington, DC.
- December 28, 29. MDRI-CESD/BURMA Work Plan Discussions, Washington DC
- December : Policy Communication Training, Food Security Working Group, Yangon
- Late 2014: ECOSIM and its application to the ECOWAS rice policy, Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique (INSAE), Cotonou, Benin
- January 22-23: Stakeholder workshop, Bamako Mali
- February 4-6: Constructing the 2011 SAM, INSAE, Cotonou, Benin
- February and March: Regional and National NAP stakeholder consultations, Malawi
- February: Results Tracking System (RTS) Inception Workshop, Tanzania
- March 14: African Students Organization, 12th Annual Forum. University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.
- March 18-19: Mozefo, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo
- March 18-21: ECOWAS Joint Sector Review Planning Meeting, Dakar
- March 19: USAID implementers meeting, Crossroads Hotel, Lilongwe, Malawi
- March 19: Rwanda Agriculture Knowledge Day, Kigali
- March: Seed Policy in Malawi.
- March : Cross-country Agrifood Transformation Workshop, Dakar
- March: Research and Analytical Methods Workshop, Dakar
- PhD and Master's students Workshop, Dakar, Senegal.