



**Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy
May 2019**

Semi Annual Report:

October 1, 2018 – March 31, 2019

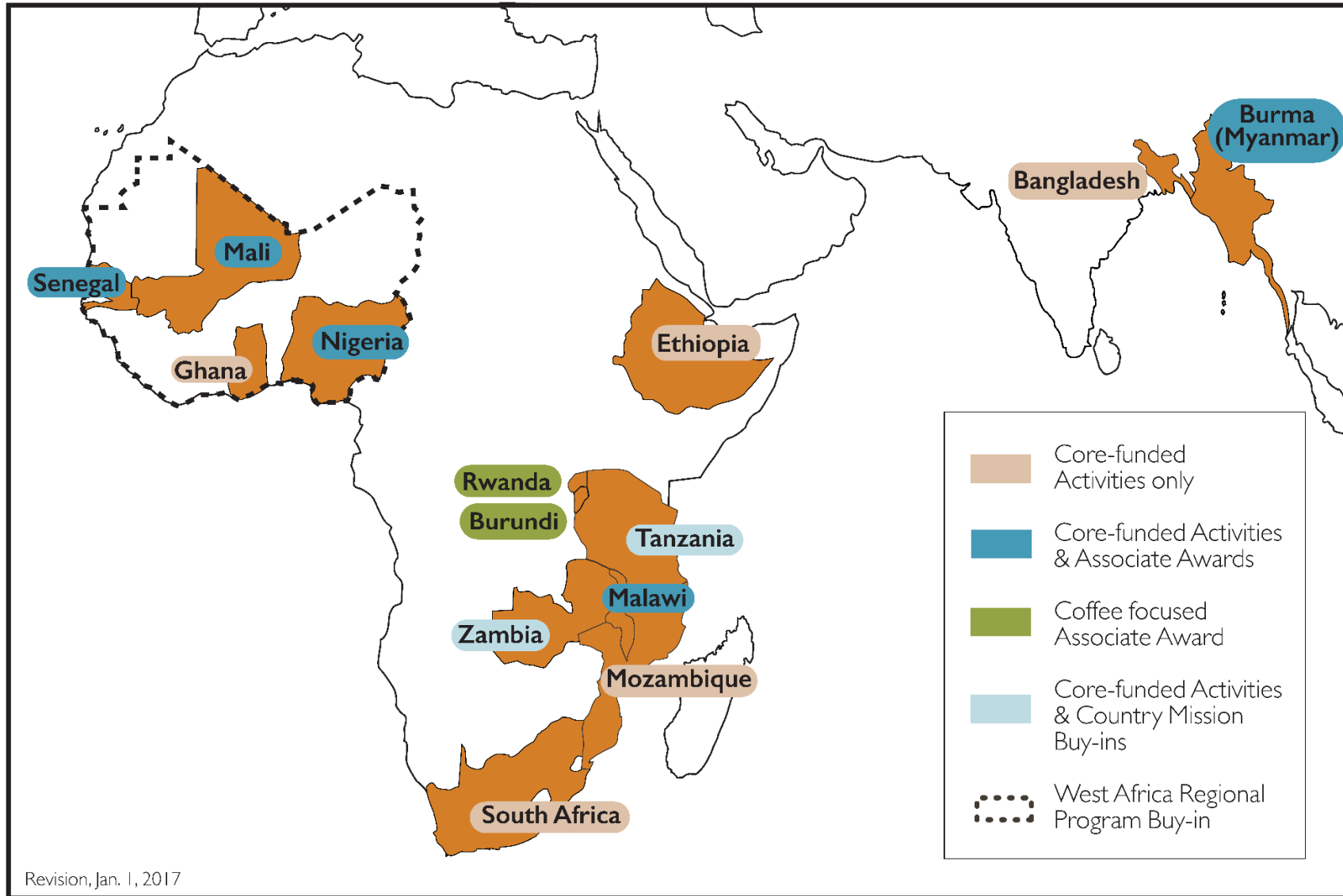
(Award AID-OAA-L-13-00001)

Lead University: Michigan State University

Consortium Members:

International Food Policy Research Institute, University of Pretoria

WHERE THE PROJECT WORKS



PROGRAM PARTNERS

Consortium Members

- Michigan State University (MSU)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- University of Pretoria

In-Country/Regional Collaborators:

- Ethiopia
 - Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)
- Malawi
 - Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET)
 - Malawi's Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD)
 - MoAIWD Department of Agricultural Planning Services (DAPS)
 - Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD) Bunda College Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Malawi.
- Mali
 - Institut Polytechnique Rural (IPR)
 - Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER)
 - Cellule de Planification et de Statistiques du Secteur Développement Rural (CPS/SDR)
- Myanmar
 - Food Security Working Group
 - Myanmar Development Resource Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD)
- Nigeria
 - University of Ibadan
- Senegal
 - Senegal's Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate for Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics (DAPS)
 - Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA)
 - University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar.
- Tanzania
 - Directorate of Policy & Planning (MAFC)
 - Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA), Sokoine University
 - Policy Analysis Group
- Zambia
 - Zambia Land Alliance
 - Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI)
- International
 - AFAP
 - Africa Rising
 - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
 - CGIAR PIM (CRP2)
 - CIMMYT
 - ECOWAS
 - Global Center for Food Systems Innovation (GCFSI)International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)
 - ICRISAT
 - KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab

- ReNAPRI
- ReSAKSS-Asia

ACRONYMS

AA	Associate Award
AAEA	African Association of Agricultural Economists
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
ALPC	Africa Land Policy Center
AMSEC	Agricultural Mechanization Service Center
ASPIRES	Agricultural Sector Policy and Institutional Reform Strengthening
APU	Agricultural Policy Unit
ASFNS	Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy
AU	Africa Union
AUC	American University in Cairo
BFAP	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy
BFS	Bureau for Food Security
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
BRN	Big Results Now
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Components of the FSP workplan
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CARD	Centre for Agricultural Research and Development, Bunda College, Malawi
CESD	Centre for Economic and Social Development, Myanmar
CDAIS	Capacity Development in Agricultural Innovation System
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CIP	International Potato Center (Centro Internacional de Papa)
CISANET	Civil Society Agriculture Network
COP	Chief of Party
CLPA	Conference on Land Policy in Africa
CSP	Comité Sahélien des Pesticides
CRP	CGIAR Research Program
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DAEA	Department of Agricultural & Agribusiness Economics
DAES	Department of Agricultural Extension Services
DAPS	Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate for Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics (Senegal)
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DPP	Directorate of Policy & Planning
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute

EPTD	Environment and Production Technology Division
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FAPRI	Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FISP	Farmer Input Support Program
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
FSN	Food Security And Nutrition
FSRP III	Food Security Research Project
FSP	Food Security Policy (Feed the Future Innovation Lab)
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GCFSI	Global Center for Food Systems Innovation
GFSS	Global Food Security Strategy
GISAIA	Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa
GOT	Government of Tanzania
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts
IAPRI	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
ICAE	International Conference of Agricultural Economists
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IER	Institut d'Economie Rurale
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
INSAH	CILSS Institut du Sahel
IPR	Institut Polytechnique Rural
IRs	Intermediate Results
ISP	Input Subsidy Programs
ISRA	Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research
ISSD	Integrated Seed System Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LG(A)	Local Government (Authority)
LGFA	Local Government Finance Act
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund
LPI	Land Policy Initiative
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MELA	Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Governance Africa
MDRI	Myanmar Development Research Institute

MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MOALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MOST	Malawi Oilseeds Sector Transformation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
Mozefo	Mozefo - Fórum Económico e Social de Moçambique
MSU	Michigan State University
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAIPs	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NAPAS	New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLD	National League for Democracy
NRCA	Normalized Revealed Comparative Advantage
NSO	National statistics office
PE	Partial Equilibrium
PIM	Policy, Institutions and Markets
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PRPoSAM	Projet de Recherche sur la Politique de Sécurité Alimentaire
RAIP	Regional Agriculture Investment Plan
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Regional Economic Communities
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RALS	Rural Agricultural Livelihood Survey
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEs	Section d'Énumération or in English enumeration areas
SNAPP	Science for Nature and People Partnership
SPAM	Spatial Allocation Model
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SWAT	Soil and Water Assessment Tool
UEMOA	Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine
UFL	University of Florida
UoF	University of Florida
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
WA	West Africa

WUR	Wageningen University and Research Centre; Netherlands
YAU	Yezin Agricultural University

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

In Mali, the FSP team engaged in sustained efforts to strengthen local institutional capacity for policy analysis. MSU and IER conducted a joint review of Mali's fertilizer subsidy program, the top priority expressed by the Malian Ministry of Agriculture. MSU signed a MoU with the Université de Ségou to further strengthen the collaboration on research and capacity building activities. Seven agricultural university students at IPR and Université de Ségou were mentored and successfully defended their theses in November and December 2018. In addition, Malian co-authors contributed to four research papers, one policy brief, and one peer-reviewed journal articles in late 2018 and early 2019.

In **Zambia**, FSP continued research activities to understand various agricultural sector stakeholders' preferences for expanding input subsidy programs, versus increasing maize price supports, versus other policy options such as investments in infrastructure, irrigation, Research and Development (R&D), extension, credit, etc. using a method called best-worst scaling. Initial work on smallholder farmers' policy preferences is being extended to include the policy preferences of rural residents more broadly as well as other agricultural sector stakeholders (e.g., civil servants, private sector representatives, donors, etc.). These stakeholders were interviewed as part of the Zambia FSP end line survey on agricultural and food policy processes, which was completed during the reporting period. FSP also continued work on issues of structural change and transformation at farm level, including the changing farm structure and its implication on smallholder farming in Zambia. In addition, numerous activities and outputs were completed related to guiding Zambian policymakers on climate-smart agriculture and other sustainability-related issues. FSP researchers led numerous technical trainings to enhance local policy analysis capacity in Zambia.

Under **Component 3**, the synthesis work on **regulatory policies** (e.g., pesticides) has continued to receive much interest and attention from policy makers in the West Africa region. Researchers engaged in this work have succeeded in engaging interest and resources from a variety of stakeholders including major private sector groups, regional testing laboratories, key regulators (CILSS Institut du Sahel (INSAH), Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (CSP), Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). Research outputs on the micro-nutrient case studies are in advanced stages of being submitted or published in peer reviewed journals. A chapter for a book on food policy analysis and methods featuring the Kaleidoscope model has been submitted. During this period, a year-long research effort on the impacts of the devolution of agriculture in Ghana was completed and the final report presented to key stakeholders.

A methodology has been developed by the C3 team for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages of (i) international, African and regional commitments and (ii) national transversal development imperatives, (iii) the quality of the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) in attaining the Malabo and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG2) targets related to food security and nutrition, and (iv) assessing the gender equality components against commitments. This methodology has been integrated into the Regional Strategic Analysis and

Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) NAIP support tools and forms part of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The **institutional architectures, indicators and policy changes** in the second generation NAIPs are under analysis using the framework provided above.

Activities under **Component C4a** (i.e., upstream agrifood system transformation) have continued to revolve around six main global themes and policy engagement activities (fertilizer policy/sustainable agricultural intensification, land dynamics and land tenure/registration policies, mechanization, youth engagement in agrifood systems in an era of rapid food systems transformation, finance policies, and seed system policies). The work on **sustainable intensification strategy, resilience, and fertilizer policy** continued to engage African policy makers and researchers on: (i) options for more effective design and implementation of Input Subsidy Programs (ISPs) and market oriented fertilizer promotion programs, (ii) options for arresting land degradation challenges and promoting African farmers' use of sustainable land management practices, and (iii) options for promoting resilience and climate smart agriculture. C4a researchers are liaising extensively with pan-African organizations and national governments through the preparation of (African Development Bank) AFDB policy strategies, collaboration with Ministries of Agriculture and Lands on national plans and policy papers, and country studies examining progress in the design and implementation of land policies to protect land rights of individuals and local communities in selected pilot countries. Coverage of C4a land research has also featured prominently in mainstream media including the front page article in New York Times, two articles in The Economist on the rise of medium-scale farms in Africa, and two articles in a special issue of Foreign Affairs. These works provide evidence that C4a research has gained traction in country and regional strategies as well as international press.

In partnership with CGIAR's Research Program on Policy, Institutions and Markets (PIM), FSP's work on **land tenure and land registration policy** has also supported the AU- Land Policy Initiative (LPI) in Monitoring and Tracking Progress in implementation of the Africa Union (AU) Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges. C4a team members also helped develop an Africa-wide guideline (toolkit) for Monitoring and Evaluation of Land governance in Africa, which outlines key thematic areas, principles and indicators that form the basis for tracking finalized and validated Africa Land Policy Center (ALPC). Moreover, as part of the policy engagement activity under the FSP project, FSP-funded researchers have had substantial input into potential land policy reforms in Ethiopia.

Progress was made toward the completion of two books: one on Africa's Rural Transformation, (eds. Jayne, Chamberlin, and Benfica) documenting Africa's recent progress in transforming its rural economies; the other being a book on **agricultural mechanization**, including the writing of the synthesis of common and collective messages across the chapters. The international conference on *South-South Knowledge Sharing on Agricultural Mechanization* was held in Addis Ababa in October, by IFPRI, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), and Ethiopian Agricultural Mechanization Forum, where researchers, government officials, private sector from Asia and African countries, and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and donors came together and shared their experiences of mechanization sector growths in their respective countries. Work on empirical assessments of the demand for mechanization and its heterogeneity across locations in Nigeria and Ghana was initiated. Finally, under the joint funding with IFPRI's PIM and Ghana Strategy Support Program, rapid field assessment was conducted in Ghana in January-February to understand the experiences of the early phase of the second (Agricultural Mechanization Service

Center) AMSEC program.

Other major activities supported under C4a and have been concluded include: A) exploring the relationships between **agricultural transformation and youth employment** in Africa's economic transformation. B) the analysis of **finance policies** to determine how they relate to the policies in the food system and its transformation. This activity also promotes the development of finance policies, institutions and instruments that are sensitive to and can unlock the transformation of the food system. C) Research and engagement on **seed system policies** related to vegetatively propagated crops and farmers' willingness to pay for quality seeds on different crops.

Under the **Component C4b** (policy implications of downstream agrifood system transformation), FSP team has contributed to (a) documenting the rapid changes underway in agrifood systems of the African continent and (b) helping policy makers design programs and policies that promote rapid but equitable growth in the systems. In this reporting period, the C4b team has continued to target four sets of stakeholders (host country governments, bilateral and multi-lateral donors, the private sector, and civil society) through various outreach events at national, regional, and global levels. It has also promoted and built capacity for research in this area with local research institutions.

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

Other activities in which C4b team contributed include: a) leadership to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Rural Development Report 2019, which draws heavily on both the diet change and employment work that has been done under C4b; and b) engagement in Tanzania on oilseeds policy, and agroprocessing strategy. Finally, our country Chief of Party (COP) in Tanzania continued to engage with local private sector and policy makers on policy issues in the sunflower sector, as government became extremely focused on how to improve the contribution of the sunflower sector to agricultural growth and modernization, and to the growth of agribusiness, especially food processing.

Under **Component 5**, FSP team at IFPRI and the University of Pretoria continued to provide customized on-demand technical support through analytics, dialogue, in-country consultation, and training drawing from the wealth of research outputs produced by the FSP member institutions. Activities conducted in this reporting period under C5 include two sub-activities: a) **Support to Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) in target country transition strategy:** IFPRI supported the development of a GFSS transition strategy that evaluates country progress towards an end state where they can transition out of GFSS target country status. FSP provided technical back-stopping in and data analysis for numerous discussions to select indicators to monitor target country progress and developed a tool to help visualize country progress in the form of a scorecard; b) **Mapping policy change in food security and nutrition:** The work documents policy changes, new policies passed with regards to food security, food security and nutrition or nutrition. A methodology developed for evaluating the effectiveness of development planning in terms of the alignment and linkages has been

integrated into the ReSAKSS NAIP support tools and forms part of the CAADP Technical network support. Additionally, templates for the systematic analysis of the monitoring and evaluation frameworks, policy landscape and changes and institutional changes between the two generations of NAIPs was developed and the University of Pretoria (UP) team has identified the indicators relevant to food security and nutrition from global initiatives such as the SDGs and CAADP Results Framework. Reviews of 11 country NAIPs, with in-depth reviews of Malawi, Nigeria and Liberia—were completed.

The **management team** at MSU, IFPRI, and UP has continued to serve as a liaison between USAID and the FSP consortium partners, and has played **a coordination role** across FSP work streams, especially between the country and global components. Follow-up survey for the **two qualitative Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) indicators** was initiated in Zambia, and analysis of the follow-up survey for these indicators was completed in Malawi. The buyin activity on agriculture sector assessment in Venezuela was completed in the reporting period. Work in support of two other buy-ins continued. These include—a) the development of Capacity Development in Agricultural Innovation System (CDAIS) toolkit; and c) Literature reviews on GFSS learning agenda on market systems and policy systems. In this final year, several **priority tasks** and activities were identified, and cross-component teams were formed to work on these tasks. These other tasks include: a) End of project/lessons learned/synthesis document; b) Better communication of policy influence and people level impact; c) Final lessons/approaches on sustainable local policy research capacity; c) C4(a) and C4(b) joint findings/recommendations (implications of structural transformation from farm to fork); d) C4(a) land related research findings/recommendations/policy actions; e) Synthesizing policy findings and lessons on gender, nutrition, and other cross-cutting themes. Draft Reports from four of these Task groups were completed in February and shared with USAID. Major findings from these Task Groups were also presented at the Reflection Workshop organized by FSP in March.

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, we envision that improved policies will accelerate and deepen the FTF-wide Intermediate Results of increased agriculture productivity, improved market access, increased public and private investment, new rural farm and non-farm employment, and improved resilience.

FSP Approach

FSP considers the agrifood chain as a complex system of interactions between a variety of input dealers, farmers, traders, transporters, processors, retailers, and others that link farmers to consumers. FSP addresses transformations that impact the entire agrifood system. Collaboration with and between stakeholders in host countries is essential. Scientists and research organizations, policy-makers, private sector, food production groups, and media are involved with the food security policy process. The scale is local, national, regional or global.

The overall project is organized around three types of activities: policy-relevant agrifood system research, policy system analysis, and country level support for policy change. These topics interact and inform each other. They are articulated with major cross-cutting themes: climate change, gender, nutrition and youth employment.

FSP Organization and Target Geographies

FSP Activities are organized into five components developed by blended teams from all three consortium members:

- C1: Country-Level Collaborative Research (on Farms, Firms, and Markets) and formulation/Analysis of Policy Options
- C2: Country-Level Capacity-Building for Policy (Data, Analysis, Advocacy, Formulation, Consultation, Coordination, and Implementation)
- C3: Global Collaborative Research on Support to the Policy Process and Policy Capacity

- C4: Engagement in Global Policy Debates on Food and Nutrition Security
- C5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy

Components C1 and C2 are designed jointly and grouped by region (West Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Asia) to capture potential geographical spillovers. Over the past 5 years country-specific activities in these regions have been supported through buy-ins and Associate Awards, which are implemented in close collaboration with global components. A list of ongoing and completed buy-ins and associate awards are included in Annex A.

Structure for this Report

This final year FSP semi-annual report is organized in two major Sections. Section 1 includes description of activities by Components 1 to 5, following a similar structure as in the past Reports (and referred as Task 1). Section 2 includes a description of new tasks and priority activities that were identified specifically for implementation in the final workplan. These include:

- Task 2: End of project/lessons learned/synthesis document
- Task 3: Better communication of policy influence and people level impact
- Task 4: Final lessons/approaches on sustainable local policy research capacity
- Task 5: C4(a) and C4(b) joint findings/recommendations (implications of structural transformation from farm to fork)
- Task 6: C4(a) land related research findings / recommendations / policy actions
- Task 7: Synthesizing policy findings and lessons on gender, nutrition, and other cross-cutting themes
- Task 8. Follow up on external evaluation recommendations related to coordination and M&E

DETAILED ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS—TASK 1

COMPONENT C1/C2 WEST AFRICA

Introduction: FSP has continued to provide core funding to support the long-term program of policy research and capacity building in Mali (FSP Workplan Activity 5). This year was the final year of commitment of core funding to complement the activities planned under a five-year associate award from USAID/Mali. The *Projet de Recherche sur les Politiques de Sécurité Alimentaire (PRePoSAM)* includes a program of applied policy research, outreach and capacity building focusing on policy issues important to the Malian government and to USAID/Mali.

Activity 5. Support to national programs: Mali

Description: MSU team members (Haggblade, Thériault, Smale, Koné and Traoré) worked closely with several key local institutions – the Institut d’Economie Rurale (IER), Institut Polytechnique Rural (IPR), Université de Ségou and Cellule de Planification et de Statistiques du Secteur Développement Rural (CPS/SDR) -- on a program of collaborative policy research and capacity building.

Achievements: The FSP team has developed strong working relationships with key partner institutions in Mali where MSU’s team has engaged in sustained efforts to strengthen local institutional capacity for policy analysis. Currently, MSU and IER are conducting a joint review of Mali’s fertilizer subsidy program, the top priority expressed by the Malian Ministry of Agriculture. Given regular newspaper reports of inefficiencies and mismanagement in the subsidy program, our carefully tailored survey work will provide empirical evidence over the coming year to policymakers anxious to reform this system. Longer term, our lead collaborator at IER will earn his PhD by preparing a thesis based on these analytical results. A Memorandum of Understanding between Michigan State University and Université de Ségou was formalized in October. Possible areas of collaboration between the two institutions include joint research activities, mentorship programs, and course development. Seven agricultural university students – including five at IPR and two at University of Ségou – were mentored during the 2018 academic year by FSP. All seven successfully defended their theses in November and December 2018. MSU faculty and Malian scientists co-authored a series of professional publications over the past six months. Though the specific policy issues of concern will inevitably continue to evolve over time, these lasting investments in Malian human skills represent a durable contribution to improved local scientific capacity to inform ongoing policy debates over time.

Outputs:

Meetings:

- Planning, stakeholders, and research team: October 2,9,16,23,30, November 6,13,27, December 5,11,18, January 8,15,22,29, February 5,12,19,26, March 12,19,26.
- Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (CSP), Bamako November 19-21, 2018.
- Mali policy system diagnostic workshop, Bamako, January 10, 2019.
- A delegation from the University of Ségou visited Michigan State University to expand collaboration between the two institutions, East Lansing, October 30 to November 1, 2018.

Research Papers:

- Samaké, A., Sanogo, O., and Traoré, A. 2019. Rapport de synthèse des ateliers de restitution des résultats de l’évaluation du processus d’élaboration des politiques agricoles et de sécurité

alimentaire par les intervenants au Mali. FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper 128 - FR, East Lansing, Michigan State University.

- Haggblade, S., Diarra, A., Jiang, W., Assima, A., Keita, N., Traoré, A. 2019. Quality comparison of fraudulent and registered glyphosate products sold in Mali. FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper 125. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Smale, M., Theriault, V., and Assima, A. 2019. Fertilizer subsidy effects on the diet quality of farm women in Mali. FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper 121. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Haggblade, S., Diarra, A., Assima, A., Keita, N., and Traoré, A. 2019. A Preliminary Assessment of Herbicide Quality in Mali in the Presence of Proliferating Unregistered Brands of Glyphosate. FSP Research Paper 93. East Lansing, Michigan State University.

Policy Briefs:

- Haggblade, S., Diarra, A., Jiang, W., Assima, A., Keita, N., Traoré, A. 2019. Quality comparison of fraudulent and registered pesticides in Mali. FSP Innovation Lab Policy Research Brief 76. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Peer-reviewed journal articles:
- Smale, M., Theriault, V., Haider, H., and Kergna, A. 2019. Intrahousehold productivity differentials and land quality in the Sudanian Savanna of Mali. *Land Economics*, 95(1): 54-70.

Field work:

- Round 5 farm survey in Mali, February-March 2019
- Data Analysis:
- E-voucher vs paper voucher (caution technique)
- Laboratory analysis of pesticide quality
- Impact of fertilizer subsidies on dietary diversity

Capacity building:

- Seven Malian student theses completed with project support in 2018
- Our lead collaborator at IER, Alpha Kergna, has been accepted for a PhD program at the University of Thies in Senegal and will prepare his dissertation using farm household data collected jointly with MSU faculty under the Mali Associate award.
- Our project statistician is currently enrolled in a MSc program at the University of Reading. He is currently preparing his masters thesis using the Mali farm household data set.
- Ryan Vroegindewey is pursuing a PhD at MSU. His dissertation focuses on dairy processing and consumer preferences for dairy products in Mali. He is expected to graduate in summer 2019.

Presentations:

- Kergna, A., Koné, Y., Traoré, A., Keita, N. 2019. Résultats des entretiens sur la distribution d'e-voucher de l'engrais subventionné. January 8. Interministerial working group of fertilizer subsidies, CPS, Bamako, Mali.
- Traoré A., Samaké, A., Sanogo, O., and Haggblade, S. 2019. Restitution des résultats de l'évaluation du processus de formulation des politiques agricoles au Mali. January 10. Validation workshop, Bamako, Mali.
- Smale, M. and Theriault, V. 2019. Gender and diet diversity in Mali. March 6. Food Security Policy Innovation Lab reflection workshop, Washington D.C.

Outcomes:

In addressing concerns about Mali’s fertilizer subsidy system, MSU and IER collaborators have engaged continuously with key implementing and funding agencies to highlight ongoing problems in implementing fertilizer subsidy reforms. In addressing growing concerns about the potential dangers posed by illegal pesticides, MSU continues to collaborate with coalitions of stakeholders – farmer groups, honest private sector traders and regulators -- who share a common interest in reducing the prevalence of fraudulent farm inputs. In conducting gender analysis, MSU raises awareness and advocates for gender-sensitive policies.

Challenges and updates:

Security remains an ongoing challenge, limiting travel throughout Mali. The Malian Prime Minister has just resigned under popular pressure following the government’s inability to prevent a massacre of an entire Fulani village in central Mali.

Status Report on Data Management Plan:

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	2009 Social Accounting Matrix	Gambia constructed from national accounts data and other existing data.		Aug-16	Yes
2	2009 Social Accounting Matrix	Mauritania constructed from national accounts data and other existing data.		Aug-16	Yes
3	2009 Social Accounting Matrix	Liberia constructed from national accounts data and other existing data.		Aug-16	Yes
4	2009 Social Accounting Matrix	Sierra Leone constructed from national accounts data and other existing data.		Aug-16	Yes
5	Farm household survey in Sudan savanna of Mali, 2014/15	Household survey featuring asset summaries and plot-level information on land allocation, cropping, input use, soil fertility and outputs	April 2016	December 2016	Yes

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
6	Inventory of processed foods, 2016	Inventory of processed dairy and cereal products produced and sold in Mali	July 2017	January 2018	Yes
7	M&E Policy System Baseline Indices	Baseline survey of Mali policy system and processes.	July 2017	February 2018	Yes
8	Farm household survey in two agro-ecological zones, 2017/18	Household survey featuring asset summaries and plot-level information on land allocation, cropping, input use and outputs	February 2019	By June 2019	No
9	Women diet diversity	Survey on the diet diversity of rural women in two agro-ecological zones	June 2019	By July 2019	No
10	Consumer preferences for dairy	Survey of Malian urban consumers' preferences for dairy products	June 2019	By June 2019	No

COMPONENT C1/C2 ASIA

Introduction: FSP core support in Asia is focused on Myanmar. At the beginning of April 2016 a new government took office in Myanmar under the leadership of Aung Sang Suu Kyi, head of the National League for Democracy (NLD). Agricultural development was a top priority in the NLD election manifesto. Now in office, the government is seeking to facilitate rapid, smallholder-led agricultural growth for inclusive rural economic growth. The challenges are formidable after more than five decades of top-down socialist management of the economy, and almost three decades of international isolation. With the new government in place USAID Myanmar considers that the country has now entered a “transition” phase. All remaining sanctions against Myanmar were lifted effective October 7, 2016.

FSP core support to Myanmar in the first couple of years had focused on laying the foundation for evidence-based policy analysis through key pieces of empirical research on agricultural value chains and rural livelihoods and putting in place essential missing elements in policy architecture. Coinciding with the final two years of FSP core support (FY16-17), the focus had shifted to working closely with Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) Department of Planning, where a new Agricultural Policy Unit (APU) has been established in response to an FSP proposal developed by IFPRI and MSU. The APU serves as a critical entry point for introducing evidence-based policy analysis, prioritizing public investment, and to support MOALI’s functional transition to a facilitator/enabler of the private sector.

A top priority for MOALI is to develop an improved irrigation strategy. Irrigation is critical to achieving increased smallholder productivity and diversification into high value enterprises, while at the same time adapting to climate change. Historically, large investments have been made in dams but smallholder access to irrigation water, and technical support for diversification and productivity gains, remains underdeveloped. Myanmar has been identified as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and hence irrigation strategy is key to improved livelihood resilience. In addition, irrigation is a viable option in alleviating the vulnerability of crop production brought about by erratic rainfall during monsoon season. Rainfed crop production in the central dry zone is subject to greater risk of precipitation variability. Through partial core funding in FY 17, Activity 4 studied the potential of irrigation development in Myanmar. Results showed that given land suitability, economic profitability, abundance of water resources and market potential for irrigated crop products, irrigation can expand the potential area for crop production to as much as 3.1 million hectares during monsoon while this ranges between 0.5 million and 1.3 million hectares during the dry season. Furthermore, irrigation development encourages crop diversification, a useful strategy to improve farmer’s income. Analysis of the results suggested that irrigation will ensure production of pulses, oil crops and other important vegetables. Complementary investments are needed to enhance access to improved varieties, extension, and financial services.

Following activities were completed in this reporting period through residual carry-forward funds from FY 17.

Activity 4

Description: Research study on “Strategic Planning for Irrigation Development in Myanmar” to assess the current irrigation status and potential for development to enhance the agriculture sector of

Myanmar, and to examine the effectiveness of alternative agricultural policies on water resources. This activity will be led by Mark Rosegrant from IFPRI.

Achievements:

- A draft technical report illustrating the analytical results and interpretation of the irrigation potential in Myanmar was completed in March 2019 and is under review
- Policy Note based on the technical report is under preparation

Outputs:

Data Analysis:

- Ex-ante suitability analysis for small-scale irrigation scheme: Completed
- High resolution 2010 crop distribution maps for Myanmar: Completed
- Hydrological and crop simulation model development: Completed
- A national-scale hydrological and crop simulation model which covers major agricultural area of Myanmar was set-up. The development of the model was based on codes of the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT). The model is used to provide spatial temporal estimates (including under future climate) for the following variables to inform the analysis:
 - Abundance of water resources available for irrigation development;
 - Irrigation water demand of crop plants; and
 - Attainable yields of irrigated crops
- The model serves as main predictive modeling tool to support our strategic irrigation planning analysis.

Outcomes:

- Promotion and recognition on the usefulness of compiled data and other information collected by government agencies.
- Enhanced interaction among development partners and with government agencies
- Better understanding on the current situation of the agriculture sector in Myanmar

Challenges:

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

Activity 6

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

Outputs:

Nothing to report in this reporting period.

Activity 7

Description: Assessing Trade Comparative Advantage among Myanmar’s Neighboring Countries: Challenges and Opportunities for Myanmar’s Agricultural Exports. (Key researcher: Kevin Chen, IFPRI)

Output:

A Working Paper based on the comparative advantage analysis has been completed and published as an IFPRI Discussion Paper 1139 and FSP Research Paper (forthcoming). This paper provides a better understanding of Myanmar’s agricultural export performance against its competitors in different regions and determines the policy actions for improving Myanmar’s export performance. The Normalized Revealed Comparative Advantage (NRCA) index is computed to compare the agricultural competitiveness between Myanmar and its competitors from 2007 to 2016. The results show that: 1) Myanmar’s agricultural export sector enjoys comparative advantage in the global market, however, it is not competitive when compared with its major competitors; 2) Myanmar reveals high level of NRCA in black gram & pigeon peas, natural rubber, sesame seeds, rice, and frozen fish, while has a low NRCA in crustacean, dried fruits; and suffers a loss of NRCA in bananas, fish fillet, maize, nuts, and watermelon. Three major policy implications are drawn, including diversifying Myanmar’s export portfolio, strengthening export promotion and development, and attracting foreign direct investment to upgrade the cross-border value chain.

Status Report on Data Management Plan:\a

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Myanmar Agri-Aquaculture Survey (MAAS)	Household Data Set	June 2017	April 2019	No
2	Rural Economy and Agriculture in the Dry Zone (READZS)	Household Data Set	May 2018	April 2019	No
3	Rural Economy and Agriculture Dry Zone	Supplemental Community Survey		April 2019	No
4	Dry Zone Seed Demand and Varietal Adoption Survey	Household Data Set	May 2019	July 2019	No
5	Shan State Agriculture and Rural Economy Survey	Household Data Set	April 2018	May 2019	No

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
6	Shan Supplemental	Community Survey		May 2019	No
7	Mon State Rural Livelihoods Survey	Household Data Set	March 2017	April 2019	No
8	Yangon Mechanization	Cluster Survey		Sept 2019	No
9	Rural Economy and Agriculture Dry Zone Off-Farm Surveys	Agricultural Machinery Suppliers		Sept 2019	No
10	Rural Economy and Agriculture Dry Zone Off-Farm Surveys	Agricultural Machinery Outsourcing Service Providers		Sept 2019	No
11	Rural Economy and Agriculture Dry Zone Off-Farm Surveys	Oil Mills		Sept 2019	No
12	Rural Economy and Agriculture Dry Zone Off-Farm Surveys	Pulses and oilseed traders		Sept 2019	No
13	Farmer willingness to pay for quality seeds	quality seed		Sept 2019	No
14	Farmer demand	quality seed and adoption of improved varieties		Sept 2019	No
15	Shan Agriculture and Rural Economy Off-Farm Surveys:	Maize Traders		Sept 2019	No
16	Shan Agriculture and Rural Economy Off-Farm Surveys:	Agricultural Input Suppliers		Sept 2019	No

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
17	Shan Agriculture and Rural Economy Off-Farm Surveys:	Agricultural Machinery		Sept 2019	No
18	Livestock Value Chain Survey:	Pig and Poultry Farmers		Sept 2019	No
19	Livestock Value Chain Survey:	Feed Distributors		Sept 2019	No
20	Livestock Value Chain Survey:	Wholesalers/Retailers		Sept 2019	No

\a This table includes all the datasets generated by the Myanmar country program. Only a sub-set of these were partially funded with core support. A majority of these datasets were collected or planned to be collected under the Burma Associate Award.

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – MALAWI

Introduction: The activities of FSP in Malawi since FY2015 were primarily carried out using funding through an Associate Award from USAID/Malawi for the New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support: Malawi (NAPAS:Malawi) project. The NAPAS:Malawi project ended on 27 February 2019 during this reporting period. Under the project, the FSP partners supported the government of Malawi as it worked to implement the policy reform agenda to which it committed in late-2013 under the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi. Overall, only limited core resources from the global FSP project have been used in FY 2019 to support FSP Components 1 and 2 activities in Malawi.

NAPAS:Malawi activities that focused on technical support for policy formulation during reporting period included:

- NAPAS staff were involved with the development of a new Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services Strategy under the leadership of the Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD). A validation workshop was held on the draft Strategy in November 2018 that involved NAPAS participation.
- Also in November 2018, NAPAS was involved in preparing the draft National Fertilizer Policy that was submitted by MoAIWD for review by the Office of the President and Cabinet. The formulation of the fertilizer policy is an effort led by the Department of Agricultural Research Services (DARS) with whom NAPAS has been working since 2015. Consultations on the Policy co-organized by NAPAS and DARS have involved over 600 stakeholders since 2015. The review of the Policy by Cabinet is one of the last steps in the formulation process, but is still pending.
- In parallel, the drafting of a Fertilizer Bill that is aligned with the content of the draft National Fertilizer Policy began during the reporting period. NAPAS and DARS staff conducted a ‘write’shop on the draft Bill over three days in late January 2019.
 - Starting in 2016, NAPAS has worked in support of DAES to develop a Farmer Organization Development Strategy. During the reporting period, NAPAS staff with DAES further refined the draft Strategy in readiness for its submission to MoAIWD senior management for review and eventual endorsement.
 - The development of the Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy (ASFNS) has involved the engagement of DAES, the USAID-funded Strengthening Agricultural and Nutrition Extension in Malawi (SANE) project, the Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Ministry of Health, and NAPAS. This activity began in 2017. During the reporting period, the draft strategy with a costing of all of its activities was finalized. A final technical validation of the Strategy is to be conducted, after which it will be submitted to MoAIWD senior management for review and endorsement.
 - MoAIWD requested NAPAS to review the Special Crops Act and the Agriculture General Purposes Act, two of the main agricultural laws of Malawi, to determine how they might be modified to better suit the agricultural development objectives of the country. This review was done by IFPRI staff during calendar year 2018. Following two

- validation workshops, a report on the review was published as an IFPRI Discussion Paper in December.
- The report on the review of the legislation examines contract farming in some detail. However, stakeholders at the second validation workshop asked for further investigation of contract farming issues to better inform development of contract farming legislation. As a result, the NAPAS team conducted a study to inform development of contract farming legislation. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were conducted in the tobacco, tea, coffee, cotton, macadamia, and sugar industries in December 2018 and January 2019. However, it is unclear how MoAIWD will use the information collected in this exercise, as the drafting of any new agricultural legislation will take place after the end of the NAPAS project.
 - In early 2018, the Department of Crop Development of MoAIWD requested technical support from the NAPAS team to assist in development of a Horticulture Policy and Strategy. A sequence of drafts of the Policy were developed between October 2018 and February 2019 through consultative workshops. This initial draft of the Policy was to have been reviewed internally by MoAIWD senior management before regional stakeholder consultations will be held on its contents across the country later in 2019.

The policy communication activities of NAPAS: Malawi between October 2018 and the end of the project in February 2019 included:

- Producing a second NAPAS project newsletter in October 2018. This covered some of the important activities that were done by the project since April 2018.
- NAPAS was requested by USAID/Malawi to provide technical support towards dissemination of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Malawi Strategy to increase Malawian exports to the USA under the AGOA program. Three regional workshops were held in late October and early November 2018. As part of the workshop program, the NAPAS team presented the results of the value chain studies on macadamia, tea and mangoes, all of which are among the AGOA targeted crops.

No specific dedicated capacity strengthening activities were conducted under NAPAS: Malawi during the reporting period.

Status Report on Data Management Plan:

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	2015 Malawi agriculture and food security policy processes	Focus of the survey is on the quality of these policy processes in Malawi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FSP Working Paper on the analysis of baseline survey published January 2016. ● Dataset made available online March 2019 – 	Registered on USAID DDL in March 2019, now under	Yes

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
	baseline survey		https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/GH5KOG	review (4/19)	
2	2017/18 Malawi agriculture and food security policy processes endline survey	Resurvey of subset of respondents from several stakeholder groups that participated in the 2015 baseline survey on the same topic. Focus of the survey is on the quality of these policy processes in Malawi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSP Working Paper on the results published August 2018. Dataset made available online March 2019 – https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/9PQCET 	Registered on USAID DDL in March 2019, now under review (4/19)	Yes
3	Commodity Balance Sheets in Malawi	Historical commodity data on supply, demand, and trade in markets for maize and soybean in Malawi.		October 2018	Yes

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – TANZANIA

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

In Year 1 of FSP, Dr. Nyange and a team of MSU faculty and local analysts responded to a direct request from MAFC and the Prime Minister’s Office for Local and Regional Government (PMO-RALG) to lead a study and policy outreach activities related to the Government of Tanzania (GoT’s) commitment to ‘reduce or remove the Local Government Authority (LGA) Crop Cess (tax)’. This study was co-funded by FSP core and GISAIA-Tanzania.

Beginning in October 2014, FSP increased its research, policy engagement and capacity building activities in Tanzania through additional funding provided by both FSP-core and funds from a USAID/Tanzania Buy-in. In April 2016, the USAID/Tanzania mission confirmed that they will fund a new buy-in to FSP (\$5 million over 36 months beginning 1 May 2016) to continue and expand ongoing FSP and MSU work in Tanzania in policy research and outreach, capacity building, and policy advisory and coordination activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). The goal of the program is to accelerate the adoption in Tanzania of more effective policies and programs to drive broad-based agricultural sector growth, improved household food security and nutrition, and reduced poverty.

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

Key Activities and Outcomes to Date (with initial core support and continuing support through ASPIRES)

- Concrete legislative reform in the Local Government Finance Act (LGFA);
- Reform was achieved during 2017 by inclusion of provisions in the Finance Bill (July, 2017) to lower and harmonize the cess on crops while requiring movement to e-payment of the tax. No further legislative reforms have been pursued since this time.
- Concrete reform in the facilitating legislation or regulations governing crop and livestock boards;
- Creation of a Market Intelligence Unit (MIU) within Ministry of Agriculture, and integration of improved market analysis into policy decision making. The MIU is staffed by ASPIRES staff and staff from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Improved knowledge base (potentially leading to changed decisions) in the areas of (a) land and inputs policy, and (b) enabling environment and programmatic support to small- and medium enterprises in the mid- and downstream of the agrifood system
- This research has continued to inform the ongoing land policy review process in Tanzania.

The work focuses on medium-scale farms and enterprises (the missing middle), effects of land access on youth decisions to migrate, land conflicts cause and effects on investment on land, and spillovers between medium- and small-scale farms. The outcome of this work is increased evidence base aimed at informing policy debates on land allocations mechanism, improved understanding of the changing land sizes and implications on agricultural productivity and commercialization.

- ASPIRES’ efforts under policy coordination has been mainly through the Policy Analysis Group (PAG). In this reporting period, key activities included:
 - Hosting the 4th AAPC in Dodoma themed “Integrating Food and Nutrition Security into Economic Transformation and Industrialization”.
 - Drafted agricultural fiscal policy recommendations and presented them in various high level policy dialogues.
 - Held a seminar with members of Parliament in Dodoma.
- Under capacity building, ASPIRES trained key staff from MoA, SUA, PO-RALG and TFNC on a variety of issues, and conducted an initial round of quick assessment across 16 LGAs in 6 agro-ecological zones.
- ASPIRES, MSU and SUA conducted collaborative policy research to improve the understanding of agricultural transformation in Tanzania in research topics including land access, food system transformation and determinants of agricultural sector transformation.

Status Report on Data Management Plan

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Commodity Balance Sheets	Mozambique: Maize and Rice		Apr-19	Yes
2	Commodity Balance Sheets	Tanzania: Maize, Rice and Wheat		Apr-19	Yes
3	Commodity Balance Sheets	Zambia: Maize and Soybeans		Apr-19	Yes
4	Quality of Agriculture and Food Security Policy Processes, Stakeholder Survey-Baseline	Tanzania, 2016		Jun-18	Yes
5	Quality of Agriculture and Food Security Policy Processes, Stakeholder Survey-Follow-up	Tanzania, 2019	Sept-19	Nov-19	No

COMPONENT C1/C2 EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA – ZAMBIA

Introduction: Resources for FSP activities in Zambia under this component come from FSP core funding and a USAID/Zambia buy-in. This funding enables continued capacity building and technical support for policy system strengthening and agricultural policy research to Zambia following the end of the third phase of the Food Security Research Project (FSRP III). FSRP III created Zambia’s first think tank dedicated to agricultural policy research and outreach, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), and has supported its institutional capacity development over the period 2012-2019. During this period, FSP activities in Zambia were carried out in support of IAPRI’s research, outreach and capacity building activities, and to support sustainable improvements in policy systems for agriculture. Major activities implemented in the final workplan period include:

1. Grain and oilseeds market development for smallholders to inform policy discussions and investment prioritization;
2. Analysis of land commodification and alienation to inform dialogue on Zambia’s draft Land Policy;
3. Feed the Future midline indicator generation and analysis; and
4. Technical training to IAPRI researchers on modeling agricultural technology adoption, an overview of and introduction to impact evaluation methods, and a two-day writing workshop.

Of these, Activities 1 and 3 have been completed. FSP Core-funded capacity building activities under Activity 4 will continue through April 2019 through technical trainings for IAPRI researchers arranged in coordination with IAPRI management. Buy-in-funded activities under Activities 2 and 4 will continue through the end of the 2019 calendar year. Additional policy-oriented activities have been identified to inform and guide the Zambian government’s efforts to promote Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and will be carried out through the end of FSP core and the Zambia Buy-In.

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

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

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

Description: In Zambia, the land policy is under review. To support the evidence-base on land policy options, this work area focuses on the relationship between changing farm size dynamics and farm productivity in an effort to inform land and farm block policies. Research in this area is carried out by researchers from MSU, IAPRI, and the University of Zambia. MSU and IFPRI are also coordinating and sharing information in IFPRI's implementation of a land policy assessment for the Land Policy Initiative (LPI)¹ in Zambia.

Achievements:

Under the land theme, the medium-scale farms data collected in 2017 has been analyzed and a report prepared. Further analysis is still ongoing aimed at helping the Zambian government understand the extent to which medium-scale farms are acquiring land in rural Zambia and competing for land with smallholder farmers. The various dimensions of rapidly changing landholding dynamics are envisioned to feed into ongoing deliberations about appropriate land policies. Also under the land theme, a stream of work exploring the role of access to land on youth migration decisions in Zambia is on-going. A few studies have examined the role of land access on rural young people's decision to either stay in agriculture or migrate to urban centers in search of non-farm employment opportunities. The study will use recent panel data from Zambia (Rural Agricultural Livelihoods Survey- RALS).

Meetings and Working Papers:

- Are Medium-Scale Farms Driving Agricultural Transformation in Africa? Presentation at the Global FSP Innovation Lab Researchers Meeting and Closeout Conference, March 5 2019, Washington DC, USA.
- Are Medium-Scale Farms Driving Agricultural Transformation in Africa? Presentation at the APRA Annual Research Review and Planning Workshop, University of Ghana, Legon, and the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), Ghana, 4 December 2018
- The Changing Farm Structure in Africa: Causes, Consequences and Policy Implications. Keynote speech at the 5th Annual Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ReNAPRI Stakeholder Conference, November 28, 2018, Zanzibar, Tanzania
- The Changing Farm Structure in Africa: Causes, Consequences and Policy Implications. Presentation at International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) -Kenya Nairobi, November 23rd, 2018.
- The Looming Youth Employment Challenge in sub-Saharan Africa. Public Lecture at the South Eastern Kenya University, Kitui, Kenya, November 21, 2018
- Are Medium-Scale Farms Driving Agricultural Transformation in Africa? Presentation at the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute [IAPRI] Brown Bag, November 16, 2018, Lusaka, Zambia

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

Description: Do smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) prefer government programs that provide private goods such as subsidized fertilizers and seeds or government investments in public

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

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

Achievements: The analysis for this paper is complete and the working paper will be completed by the end of June 2019. Similar policy preferences modules were added to the FSP Zambia agricultural and food policy processes endline survey of a diverse set of agricultural sector stakeholders as well as to a nationwide phone-based survey of rural residents (both funded by the Zambia Buy-In). Analysis of these additional data sources will complement the FSP Core-funded research and will enable comparisons of the policy preferences of smallholder farmers, rural residents more broadly, and other agricultural sector stakeholders (donors, policymakers, private sector players, etc.).

Outputs:

Meetings:

- N. Mason, D. Resnick, V. Caputo, and A. Kuteya. "What farmers want: Mapping Zambian smallholders' agricultural policy preferences". Paper presented at the track session on "Recent developments in using choice experiments to elicit producer and consumer preferences in Africa." Agricultural & Applied Economics Association annual meeting. Washington, DC, Aug. 7, 2018.
- Outreach on this activity will be done jointly with outreach on the findings of the FSP Zambia agricultural and food policy processes surveys later in the year.

Capacity Building:

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

Related Outputs:

- One of the key items included in the policy preferences study is understanding smallholder farmers' (and others') preferences for increasing versus reducing spending on maize purchase activities by FRA. In related work, Mason and collaborators have submitted and received an invitation to revise and resubmit a journal manuscript on effects of the FRA's maize purchase activities on smallholder farmers' incomes and poverty in Zambia.

- W. Fung, S. Liverpool-Tasie, N. Mason, and R. Uwaifo-Oyelere (no senior authorship assigned). “Direct and indirect effects of crop purchase programs on smallholder welfare: Evidence from Zambia.” Revisions requested at *Agricultural Economics*.
- Also related to the broad topic of public expenditures to promote agricultural productivity growth as a way of stimulating structural transformation, MSU/FSP Research Associate Jason Snyder is leading, in collaboration with Jayne, Mason, and IAPRI researcher Paul Samboko a study on agricultural productivity growth and structural transformation. A brownbag presentation was given on this work:
 - J. Snyder, T.S. Jayne, N. Mason, and P. Samboko. “Agricultural productivity and rural household incomes: Micro-level evidence from Zambia.” Invited seminar at the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute. Lusaka, Zambia. Apr. 5, 2019.

Task 1, Activity 1.3 - Synthesis review of strategies to guide the Zambian government’s efforts to promote climate-smart agriculture, resilience and sustainable forest management (Leads: Ngoma, Angelsen, Jayne and Chapoto)

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

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

Outputs:

Meetings:

- Ngoma (working with Angelsen and Hailu from NMBU and Kabwe) designed framed field experiments to test ex-ante the effects of command and control, community forest management and payments for environmental services type instruments for forest management in across four villages in two districts of Zambia. A working paper titled ‘Pay,

Talk or ‘Whip’ to Conserve Forests: Framed Field Experiments in Zambia” was presented at the inaugural Sustainability and Development Conference held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, in November 2018. a manuscript based on this work was being revised in readiness for resubmission to World Development during the reporting period.

- Ngoma lead a dissemination workshop on ‘Recent Research Outputs on Managing Forests for Sustainable Development and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Zambia. Two main presentations were made at this meeting: ‘*Managing forests for sustainable development in Zambia: drivers, processes and policies*’, and ‘*Incentivizing climate smart adoption with insurance and green subsidies: Do risk aversion and delayed benefits matter?*’ These presentations were based on the research applying framed field experiments reported in the bullet above, and the first bullet point under research papers below, and some earlier work valuing non-timber forest products in Zambia conducted by IAPRI.
- Ngoma attended a regional workshop organized by IFPRI under the ‘Southern Africa Towards Inclusive Economic Development (SA-TIED) program – work stream on Climate and Energy’. The meeting was held in Pretoria, 4-5 February 2019. As a result of this meeting, there might be follow up assessing the impacts of climate change on agriculture, water and energy in Zambia.
- Ngoma also attended the FSP end of project meeting held in Washington DC, 5-7 March, 2019.

Research Papers:

- Ngoma (working with Mason, Hangoma from UNZA and Samboko) designed framed field experiments to assess how time and risk preferences affect farmers’ decisions to adopt CSAs and to test whether bundling CSAs with insurance and a ‘green’ subsidy would nudge farmers to adopt CSA. This activity sheds light on the role (if any) of behavioral factors in the adoption of CSAs and on how best the adoption of CSA (which is national policy) may be increased, sustainably. A working paper was published during the period:
- Ngoma, H., Mason, N.M., Samboko, P., Hangoma, P., 2018. Switching up Climate-Smart Agriculture adoption: Do ‘green’ subsidies, insurance, risk aversion and impatience matter? IAPRI Working Paper 146. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute, available here http://www.iapri.org.zm/images/WorkingPapers/wp146_for_pdf_final_v2_clean.pdf.
- A policy brief has been drafted and is being finalized by the authors.
- A manuscript based on this work is under review in the *Journal of Development Studies*.
- As part of a larger network doing research at the intersection of food production and forest conservation, the FSP team contributed a chapter in a book published by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), a member of the CGIAR centers. The book - Transforming REDD+: Lessons and new directions - reviews lessons learnt over the last ten years of implementing REDD+. REDD+ is a pan – tropical initiative to reduce deforestation. The book also looks ahead and offers new directions for REDD+. This includes, among other things, stronger linkages between intensification and forest conservation. The book available here <https://www.cifor.org/library/7045/> was launched at UNFCCC COP 24 in December 2018, in Poland. The full reference for the book chapter is:
- Ngoma, H., Angelsen, A., Carter, S., Roman-Cuesta, R.M., 2018. Climate-smart agriculture: will higher yields lead to lower deforestation? In: Angelsen, A., Martius, C., De Sy, V., Duchelle, A.E., Larson, A.M., Pham, T.T. (Eds.), Transforming REDD+: Lessons and new directions. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia. Available here <https://www.cifor.org/library/7074/>

- Ngoma led research aimed at informing the Zambian government on on-going and incipient smallholder irrigation scheme developments in country. The aims of this work were twofold. First, it sought to establish the extent of irrigation uptake by smallholders for field crops and horticulture produce and to test the influence of access to credit and access to water sources on uptake. A second aim was to provide an ex-ante assessment of the impacts of current and projected climate change on water availability in Zambia's main water basins and to draw implications for irrigation development. One of the two outputs from this research was published as journal article and the other was submitted for review during the period under review as listed below:
- Ngoma, H., Hamududu, B. H., Hangoma, P., Samboko, P., Hichaambwa, M., and Kabaghe, C. (2017). Irrigation Development for Climate Resilience in Zambia: The Known Knowns and Known Unknowns. (Under review in International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability)
- Hamududu, B.H., Ngoma, H., 2019. Impacts of Climate Change on Water Resources Availability in Zambia: Implications for Irrigation Development. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 1-22, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-019-00320-9>.

Other outputs related to this stream of work:

- Y. Kusunose, N. Mason, and S. Tembo. "Dis-investing from crop inputs as a poverty trap mechanism: Evidence from Zambia." Revisions requested at the *Journal of African Economies*, October 2018.
- Ngoma, H., Angelsen, A., 2018. Can conservation agriculture save tropical forests? The case of minimum tillage in Zambia. *Forest Policy and Economics* 97, 153-162. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2018.10.001>
- Significant progress was made on the output '*Conservation Agriculture: Is it Climate-Smart? Can It be? A synthesis from sub-Saharan Africa*'. A full draft was completed during the reporting period and will now be published as an FSP international development working paper in Q2 2019 and not Q1 2019 as earlier planned.

Capacity building:

- This work is collaborative research between FSP researchers, other IAPRI researchers, and researchers at the University of Zambia and universities outside of Zambia. These rich collaborations strengthen the analytical and writing skills as well as subject matter knowledge of everyone involved, building capacity for improved agricultural and food policy-relevant research on issues critical for Zambia and developing countries more broadly.

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

(Leads: Mason and Ngoma)

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

Numerous on-going collaborative research projects between MSU faculty (Jayne, Mason, and Muyanga) and IAPRI researchers continue to progress. Examples include:

- Muyanga and Jayne are working with Machina (IAPRI) and Nkonde (UZA) on Activity 2.1/Task 1, Activity 1.1
- Mason is working with Kuteya (IAPRI) and others on Task 1, Activity 1.2

- Jayne is working with Ngoma (IAPRI) and others on Task 1, Activity 1.3
- Mason is working with Kuteya (IAPRI) and Ngoma (IAPRI) on an impact evaluation of the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP) e-voucher program
- Mason is working with Ngoma (IAPRI), Hangoma (UNZA), and Samboko (IAPRI) on a framed field experiment to evaluate smallholder farmers' behavioral responses to different incentives to adopt conservation farming
- Mason with Mofya-Mukuka (IAPRI) and two other MSU colleagues (Maredia and Sauer) had a paper accepted for publication by *Food Security*. C. Sauer, N. Mason, M. Maredia, and R. Mofya-Mukuka. "Does adopting legume-based cropping practices improve the food security of small-scale farm households? Panel survey evidence from Zambia." Accepted for publication by *Food Security*, September 2018.

Technical trainings:

- "Basic data transformation in Stata", technical training facilitated by Jason Snyder (MSU/FSP Post-Doctoral Research Associate) on 3 April 2019 in Lusaka. 13 participants (4 females and 9 males; all participants were IAPRI researchers).
- "Creating lag structures of lagged explanatory variables", technical training facilitated by Jason Snyder (MSU/FSP Post-Doctoral Research Associate) on 4 April 2019 in Lusaka. 11 participants (3 females and 8 males; all participants were IAPRI researchers).
- "How to graph multiple response variables using the *mgraph* command in Stata", technical training facilitated by Ngoma on 6 December 2018 in Lusaka. 10 participants (4 females and 6 males; all participants were IAPRI researchers).
- "Analyzing multiple treatment", technical training facilitated by Ngoma on 29 March 2019 in Lusaka. 12 participants (4 females and 8 males; all participants were IAPRI researchers).
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) trainings:
 - At the request of IAPRI, FSP organized a set of GIS trainings for IAPRI researchers. This consisted of two components:
- A group training for IAPRI researchers entitled "Intro to Geographic Information Systems: Applications for Research". Technical training facilitated by MSU graduate student Megan Bellinger on 5 March 2019 in Lusaka. 8 participants (4 females and 4 males; all participants were IAPRI researchers).
- Intensive interactions by Megan Bellinger over four days (March 4-7, 2019) with two IAPRI researchers selected by Research Director Antony Chapoto for more in-depth GIS training: Mr. Alefa Banda and Ms. Mulako Kabisa. Through this more individualized training, Bellinger trained Banda and Kabisa on how to create various types of maps in GIS using IAPRI data.

Outcomes:

- Enhanced analytical and technical skills (including GIS skills) among IAPRI research staff
- Enhanced local policy analysis capacity in Zambia.

Additional activity: Analysis of the impacts of Zambia's shift an electronic voucher ("e-voucher") approach for its Farmer Input Support Program (Leads: Mason, Kuteya, and Ngoma)

Description: FISP is one of the Zambian government's flagship agricultural sector programs. Beginning in 2015/16, Zambia started to transition its FISP from a traditional approach whereby subsidized fertilizer and seed were distributed to targeted beneficiaries through their cooperatives, to

an e-voucher approach. Under the FISP e-voucher, targeted beneficiaries redeem prepaid Visa cards at private sector agrodealers' shops for the subsidized agricultural inputs or equipment of their choice. This impact evaluation seeks to understand how Zambia's shift from the traditional FISP to the FISP e-voucher has affected various outcomes among smallholder farmers, including their access to inputs, their productivity, and their level of crop diversification (all key goals of the FISP e-voucher). After its initial pilot season in 2015/16, the e-voucher pilot was expanded to more districts in 2016/17, and rolled out nationwide in 2017/18.

Mason, Jayne, and Ngoma are also involved in several other studies related to the Zambia FISP and input subsidy programs in SSA.

Outputs/achievements related to the FISP e-voucher study:

- Mason, N. 2018. Organizer. "Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa: Are Recent Program Innovations Improving Program Performance? Evidence from Malawi, Nigeria, & Zambia." Organized symposium. International Conference of Agricultural Economists. Vancouver, Canada. July 30.
- Mason, N., A. Kuteya, and H. Ngoma. 2018. "Recent innovations to Zambia's Farmer Input Support Program & insights on short-run effects." Presentation at the organized symposium on "Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa: Are Recent Program Innovations Improving Program Performance? Evidence from Malawi, Nigeria, & Zambia." International Conference of Agricultural Economists. Vancouver, Canada. July 30.
- Mason, Ngoma, and Kuteya are now also collaborating with researchers at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (including Dr. Kathy Baylis) to combine the two teams results for a more in-depth and robust analysis of the effects of the shift to the FISP e-voucher.
- N. Mason, D.A. Tossou, K. Baylis, A. Kuteya, and H. Ngoma. "Does shifting from in-kind input distribution to a flexible e-voucher approach improve input subsidy program outcomes? Evidence from Zambia." Invited presentation, Applied Microeconomics and Development Seminar. International Food Policy Research Institute. Washington, DC, Sep. 20, 2018.
- FISP's contribution to the transition of FISP to an e-voucher approach was highlighted in a video produced by Paymal and Maredia in September 2018

Additional Capacity Building/collaborative research related to the Zambia FISP:

- Ngoma worked with Henry Machina and Auckland Kuteya to extensively revise the working paper on the gendered impacts of access to FISP on maize productivity and submitted it for possible publication in *Development Review Policy*.
- Mason, in collaboration with former IAPRI researcher Olipa Zulu-Mbata (now with the World Food Programme in Zambia) and an MSU graduate student, submitted a co-authored manuscript to *World Development* on the effects of FISP on farmers' use of soil fertility management practices that can improve maize yield response to inorganic fertilizer. This paper was revised and resubmitted in February 2019 and was conditionally accepted for publication in *World Development* on March 31, 2019.
- S. Morgan, N. Mason, N.K. Levine, and O. Zulu-Mbata. 2019. "Dis-incentivizing sustainable intensification? The case of Zambia's maize-fertilizer subsidy program." Conditionally accepted at *World Development*.
- Mason and collaborators submitted a manuscript on the effects of the FISP on Zambian smallholders' incomes and poverty to *Food Security*.

Additional Activity: Understanding agriculture and food security policy processes in Zambia (Lead: Ngoma)

Description: Following a successful baseline survey on agriculture and food policy processes in Zambia that was conducted in December 2017/ January/February 2018, FSP embarked on a follow-up endline survey during the reporting period under review. The purposed of the endline survey is to measure changes between baseline and endline in various aspects of the agricultural and food policy processes in Zambia, for example, stakeholder consultations. The endline survey instrument was distributed to over 100 respondents selected from the IAPRI stakeholder database and responses were received from about 59 at the end of the reporting period. Preparations were underway for data cleaning, analysis and report writing at the end of the reporting period. A full report that will compare changes in regulatory policy environment for food and agricultural policies in Zambia is earmarked for completion within Q2 of 2019.

Outputs:

- None for the reporting period

Status Report on Data Management Plan

#	Dataset type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Quality of Agriculture and Food Security Policy Processes: Stakeholder Survey in Zambia, 2016	The baseline survey on agriculture and food policy processes in Zambia based on responses from 23 stakeholders was completed and the data analyzed.	Q1-2017	June 2018	yes, subject to confirmation from DDL
2	Trader Survey Data	Large-scale Trader Survey in Zambia	June 2018	April 2019	yes, subject to confirmation from DDL
3	Emergent farmer survey – conducted by IAPRI	Survey of medium to large scale farmers in six districts of Zambia	Q3-2018	April 2019	yes, subject to confirmation from DDL
4	Quality of Agriculture and Food Security	Stakeholder Survey, Zambia, 2018	June 2019	August 2019	No

#	Dataset type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
	Policy Processes,				
5	Policy preferences survey	Rural residents in Zambia	July 2019	September 2019	No
6	Policy preferences survey	Stakeholders in Zambia	July 2019	September 2019	No

COMPONENT 3: GLOBAL COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON POLICY PROCESS AND CAPACITY

Introduction: Component 3 addresses fundamental questions of how to achieve policy change. To do so, the C3 team has focused on four major activities. **Activity 1**, the major focus effort in years 1 and 2 of FSP, involved deriving and refining a conceptual framework (Kaleidoscope Model) to generate testable and operational hypotheses about key factors influencing policy change. **Activity 2**, the key focus in years 2 and 3, involved conducting 6 in-depth case studies of policy change (fertilizer policy in Ghana, Malawi and Tanzania and micro-nutrient policies Malawi, South Africa and Zambia) to test the rigor of the Kaleidoscope Model across different policy domains and disparate institutional, political, and economic settings. Since Year 4, the team has devoted a majority of its time to two new activities. **Activity 3** focuses more broadly on efforts to reform food security policy systems by analyzing how different experiments with institutional reforms (e.g. coordinating units, service delivery units, devolution of agricultural ministries) have emerged and how reform of policy institutions has altered incentives, stakeholder motivations and policy outcomes. **Activity 4** involves policy engagement applying a range of tools in a variety of settings including international policy forums, national stakeholder workshops, CAADP-Malabo Declaration follow-up processes and implementation of regional input policies in West Africa. Drawing on findings that cut across all activities, the team has developed a series of tools for policy process analysis, training and policy engagement.

Activity 1. Conceptual Framework

Outputs:

Presentations:

- Suresh Babu, Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change: Framework and examples, Presented at the Food Policy Analysis Workshop, organized by the Ministry of Food Dhaka, February, 2019
- Suresh Babu, Analysis of Policy Process for Food Policy Change, Presented at the Workshop on Agricultural Strategy Development, November 2018, Thimpu, Bhutan

Activity 2. Case Studies of Policy Change

- 1 gendering nutrition policy study (Malawi)

Outputs:

Capacity building:

- Elizabeth Mkandawire completed her PhD September 2018 and will graduate April 2019.

Activity 3: Changes in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact

Description: This work examines efforts to reform policy systems by analyzing how different experiments with institutional reforms have emerged and how reform of policy institutions has altered incentives, stakeholder motivations and policy outcomes.

Achievements:

- In FY18 a yearlong research effort on the impacts of the devolution of agriculture in Ghana was completed and the final report presented to key stakeholders in Accra, including the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Local Government Services Secretariat. The report incorporated interviews with 80 District Directors of Agriculture across ten of Ghana's region, surveys with 960 rural households, and an analysis of the composite budgets of the country's 216 Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies. The report and presentation were also accompanied by a policy brief and blog to facilitate greater dissemination of the research results.
- No additional activities to report in this reporting period.

Final Push towards Policy Influence (Task 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Achievements:

The research informing this activity under C5 and Task 1.5 has been completed and published in several FSP Research Papers.

- Side Events for building capacity and sharing the findings were held at:
 - IFPRI- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Accelerating Hunger and Malnutrition conference in Bangkok in 28 – 30 November 2018.
 - ReSAKSS Annual Conference, Addis Ababa, October 2018.
- Other opportunities are being explored with USAID Regional office for Southern Africa, ReSAKSS and FAO and others to piggyback on strategic opportunities for disseminating the lessons learnt from the NAIP appraisal and in-country support of policy reform.

Activity 1.2 Continuation of the Malawi NAIP work: (Lead: Nic Olivier, Elizabeth and Leonard

Msuka overseen by Sheryl Hendriks)

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

Achievements:

No additional activities to report in this reporting period.

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

Description: This work continues policy engagement begun under C3 Activity 4 with presentation of FSP results at a series of regulatory and private sector workshops in the region. Key partners in this dialogue include the following key institutions:

- Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) Institut du Sahel (INSAH)
- Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (CSP)
- Croplife (private sector trade association of major pesticide producers and distributors)
- Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)
- Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS)

Achievements: Engagement remains on track for FSP activity leaders Steven Haggblade and Amadou Diarra to engage with policy stakeholders at three specific events: the May 22 CSP meeting in Bamako, the World Bank/ICABR meeting on June 14 in Washington, DC and the USAID brainstorming meeting on June 14 in Washington, DC.

Outputs:

Team Meetings:

- October 10, 24, November 5,19, December 10, January 11,17,24 February 7,14,21,28, March 14,21,28.
- Outreach events with policy stakeholders:
- Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (CSP), 43rd meeting, November 19-21, 2018 (Haggblade and Diarra follow-up discussions on pesticide quality and regulatory finance)
- Croplife regional hub and regulatory meeting, April 2-3, 2019, Dakar, Senegal (Haggblade
- Presentations:
- "Fraudulent pesticides in West Africa: quality comparisons and policy implications." Steven Haggblade. Presented to the Croplife Annual Regional Hub and Regulatory Workshop meeting, Dakar, April 2, 2019.
- Research Papers:
- Quality comparison of fraudulent and registered glyphosate products sold in Mali. Haggblade, Diarra, Jiang, Assima, Keita, Traoré and Traoré. *FSP Innovation Lab Research Paper 125*. January 2019. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- Quality comparison of fraudulent and registered pesticides in Mali. Haggblade, Diarra, Jiang, Assima, Keita, Traoré and Traoré. *FSP Innovation Lab Policy Research Brief 76*. February 2019.

East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.

Outcomes:

Pesticide markets have grown rapidly in West Africa over the past decade and a half, far faster than regulatory monitoring capacity. As a result, fraudulent pesticides (unregistered and counterfeit) now account for roughly one-third of pesticides sold throughout the region. Laboratory testing of glyphosate, the most widely sold pesticide in the region, indicates that fraudulent products contain 8-10% less active ingredient than registered products. Farmers can protect themselves by purchasing only pesticides duly registered by the Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (CSP). Effective monitoring by regulators will require significant investments in quality regional testing laboratories.

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

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

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

This activity was delayed due to finalization and acceptance of the KM paper by World Development and budget processes. It will be completed in 2019.

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

Description: This activity will build on earlier C3 mapping of food security and nutrition-related international, African and regional obligations and commitments, the analysis and evaluation of 2014+ Malabo-compliant second generation NAIPs and the collection and analysis of country-specific FSN-related domestic policy, regulatory, implementation, institutional and financial frameworks.

This work will result in formulating concrete implementable proposals for aligning other key country-specific FSN-related domestic policy, regulatory, implementation, institutional and financial frameworks with both the international, African and regional FSN frameworks, and the country specific 2014+ Malabo-compliant second generation NAIPs.

Achievements:

No additional activities to report in this reporting period.

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

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

The team has been capturing the resilience elements of the NAIPs and policies under the activities conducted for Task 1.5, C3 Activity 4, C5 Activity 4 and 5, including coverage in the monitoring and evaluation frameworks, policies and strategies implemented by countries, a content search of these policies and strategies as well as the NAIPs.

This work will be the focus of 2019 as agreed in the work plan, but we have been working in advance to prepare for this work.

Status Report on Data Management Plan

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

COMPONENT 4: ENGAGEMENT ON GLOBAL POLICY DEBATES ON FOOD SECURITY

COMPONENT 4a: UPSTREAM AGRIFOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION

Introduction

Activities under C4a have revolved around five main global research themes and policy engagement activities initiated in Years 1 to 3 (fertilizer policy, sustainable agricultural intensification, land dynamics and land tenure/registration policies, mechanization, youth engagement in agrifood systems in an era of rapid food systems transformation, finance, and seed systems). In Year 4, the first two themes were merged to address the role of fertilizer policy as part of broader sustainable intensification strategies, but little additional work was done on this topic in Year 5 as it was not prioritized in Year 5 funding allocations. Two new activities were initiated in 2017 (on the role of agricultural financial markets, led by UP; and seed systems policy, led by MSU). Therefore, C4a activities in Years 5 and 6 have featured five main activities:

- Activity #2: The Role of Land Policy in Structural Transformation
- Activity #3: Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange
- Activity #4: Exploring the Relationships between Agricultural Transformation and Youth Employment in Africa's Economic Transformation
- Activity #5: Agricultural financial markets intermediation to unlock food system transformation
- Activity #6: Seed system policy

Activity #2: The Role of Land Policy in Structural Transformation (Leads: Jayne, Hosaena)

Achievements:

The main activities undertaken by C4a between October 2018 and March 2019 were to finish up Activity 2 work on land dynamics and land policies, including work on the Task 6 Land report and outreach.

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

Outputs:

Presentations

- The Intersection of Youth Access to Land, Migration and Employment Opportunities: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. F. Kwame Yeboah, T. S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Paper presented at the Sustainability and Development Conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, November 9-11, 2018
- The Changing Face of Agriculture in Tanzania: Indicators of Transformation, Ayala Wineman, T. S. Jayne, Emma Isinika Modamba, and Holger Kray, Nov. 11, 2018 | Sustainability and Development Conference.
- SciDev.Net Interview of Thom Jayne on “Tech Alone Won’t Raise Farm Yields”, African

Green Revolution Forum, Kigali, Rwanda, 5 September 2018. Article released October 31, 2018. <https://scidev.net/sub-saharan-africa/innovation/news/tech-raise-farm-yields.html>

- Do medium- and large-scale farms generate income spillovers for rural households? The case of Tanzania. Jordan Chamberlin and T. S. Jayne, PIM / IFPRI Webinar, November 6, 2018, research jointly funded under PIM /IFPRI and the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab East Lansing, Michigan
- Are Medium-Scale Farms Driving Agricultural Transformation in Africa? T. S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, Ayala Wineman, Antony Chapoto, Divan Vanderwesthuisen. Presentation at PIM Workshop, IFPRI, Washington, DC, 12 November 2018.
- Changing Farm Structure in Africa: Causes, Consequences and Policy Implications. Milu Muyanga, T. S. Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Ayala Wineman, Antony Chapoto, Divan Vanderwesthuisen. Presentation at the 5th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholder Conference, November 28, 2018, Zanzibar, Tanzania.
- The Changing Face of Agriculture in Tanzania: Indicators of Transformation. Ayala Wineman, T. S. Jayne, H. Kray, Emma Isinika. Presentation at the 5th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC), Theme: Prioritizing Agriculture in the Industrialization Agenda for Tanzania.
- Drivers of agri-food systems transformation. Thom Jayne, presentation at Food Security Innovation Lab Reflection Workshop, March 5-6, 2019, Washington, DC
- Changing Farm Structure and Rural Transformation in Africa. C4a team: T. S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Hosaena Ghebru, Mercedes Stickler, Caleb Stevens, Ward Anseeuw, Ayala Wineman, Kwame Yeboah, Antony Chapoto, Divan Van der Westhuisen, Presentation at Food Security Innovation Lab Reflection Workshop, March 5-6, 2019, Washington, DC
- Revisiting the Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Based on a Relatively Wide Range of Farm Sizes: Evidence from Kenya. T. S. Jayne and M. Muyanga, Presentation at World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, Washington, DC, March 27, 2019.
- Let's Not Take the Farm out of Agrifood Systems, T. S. Jayne. Seminar at USAID/RRB, March 26, 2019, Washington, DC.
- Changing Farm, Structure and Rural Transformation in Africa. C4a team: T. S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Hosaena Ghebru, Mercedes Stickler, Caleb Stevens, Ward Anseeuw, Ayala Wineman, Kwame Yeboah, Antony Chapoto, Divan Van der Westhuisen. Presentation at World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, March 26, 2019, Washington, DC.
- Unmistakable Signs of Agri-food Systems Transformation in Africa. T.S. Jayne and Holger Kray, Ending Global Hunger Colloquium, Purdue University, 11 April 2019.

Policy briefs and research papers

- Task 6 report, in progress, to be completed by June 15, 2019
- Task 6 Policy Brief, to be completed by June 18, 2019

Journal Articles

- Muyanga, M. and T. S. Jayne (2019). Revisiting the Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Based on a Relatively Wide Range of Farm Sizes: Evidence from Kenya. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, published March 25, 2019. <https://academic.oup.com/ajae/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ajae/aaz003/5420108>
- Jayne, T. S., Snapp, S., F. Place, and N. Sitko (2019). Sustainable agricultural intensification in an era of rural transformation in Africa. *Global Food Security*, 20 (2019), 105–113.

Blogs:

- <https://pim.cgiar.org/2018/12/18/medium-scale-farms-are-on-the-rise-in-africa-why-this-is-good-news/>
- https://www.cnbc africa.com/uncategorized/2018/12/18/the-rapid-rise-of-medium-scale-farms-are-good-for-the-african-continent-heres-why/#cxrecs_s
- <http://www.globaldev.blog/blog/agricultural-transformation-africa-opportunities-and-challenges>

Outcomes:

Our FSP/C4a research findings are slowly but steadily diffusing out to numerous public, private and civil society groups in Africa. We feel that we are slowly shaping the nature of the discussions on African investor farmers in Africa, including the World Bank's programming in Tanzania. Generally, some examples of already realized outcomes include:

- Informal discussions and formal presentations engaging African policy makers from the region.
- Emerging understanding among researchers (both African and international), leaders of Pan-African organizations, and policy makers of the potential role of input subsidy programs to contribute to climate smart objectives resulting from C4a research and outreach activities. Our research is stressing the need for much greater production and utilization of organic matter in ISPs, based on emerging consensus that low organic matter is an increasingly major impediment to productivity growth and crop response to inorganic fertilizers.
- Specific policy engagement activities involving the RENAPRI network; RENAPRI researchers are now addressing and integrating these findings in their own research and outreach work, particularly in Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, and Kenya.
- C4a researchers are liaising extensively with Pan-African organizations and national governments through collaboration on country studies examining progress in the design and implementation of land policies to protect land rights of individuals and local communities in selected pilot countries.
- Some FSP countries are asking for guidance about the appropriate role of medium-scale investor farms, what crops they are growing and selling, and whether they are contributing to agricultural transformation. For example, our C4a work has resulted in the Tanzania government and development partners requesting ASPIRES assistance in producing a paper focusing on medium-scale farms in Tanzania with a view to including the findings in upcoming Tanzanian policy discussions and national plans. FSP has produced a draft paper in response to these requests that will be finalized in late July 2018. Initial results were presented at the 4th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference in mid-February 2018 and a combined team of World Bank and ASPIRES' researchers toured medium-scale farms to get a better understanding of their characteristics and potential.
- Under this activity, C4a researchers are working together with USAID/land policy researchers to integrate their findings into a synthesis report on the causes and consequences of changing farmland distribution patterns in Africa
- C4a researchers are also examining cross-country evidence on the relationship between farm scale and farm productivity based on a much wider range of farm sizes than is typically examined in Africa, which is particularly relevant given the recent rise of medium- and large-scale farms.

Achievements:

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

Capacity building:

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

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

Description:

- Support the AU-LPI in Monitoring and Tracking Progress in Implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges, and Understanding drivers of tenure security and impacts of land policy

Achievements:

No additional activities to report in this reporting period.

Outputs

Publications:

- “Perceived tenure (in)security in the era of rural transformation: a gender-disaggregated analysis from Mozambique” Presentation at the 20th Annual World Bank conference on Land and Poverty: Catalyzing Innovation, March 25 – 29, 2019, Washington DC, USA.
- “Land access and youth spatial and occupational mobility in Africa: the case of Nigeria” Submitted for presentation at the 20th Annual World Bank conference on Land and Poverty: Catalyzing Innovation, March 25 – 29, 2019, Washington DC, USA.
- “The gender-disaggregated impacts of Second-Level Land Certification (SLLC) program in Ethiopia: empirical evidence using panel data” Submitted for presentation at the 20th Annual World Bank conference on Land and Poverty: Catalyzing Innovation, March 25 – 29, 2019, Washington DC, USA.
- “Land Access and Perceived Tenure Security in the Era of Social, Economic and Environmental Dynamics/ Transformation in Africa (cross-country analysis)” Submitted for presentation at the 20th Annual World Bank conference on Land and Poverty: Catalyzing Innovation, March 25 – 29, 2019, Washington DC, USA.

Outcomes:

Empirical evidences from Mozambique and Nigeria have resulted in informing:

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

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

Description: Under this activity, we have continued research on various African and Asian countries, and outreach activities in Nigeria.

Achievements:

- Progress has been made toward the completion of the book on agricultural mechanization, which showcases the experiences in 8 Asian countries, and 5 African countries, as part of South-South knowledge exchanges. Book manuscript has been completed and submitted to IFPRI’s Publication Review Committee (PRC). Internal reviewers consider that the manuscript makes significant contributions to the agricultural mechanization literature, and agreed that the manuscript is worth moving forward, upon addressing some of their comments. The revisions addressing these internal reviewers’ comments are completed and the manuscript has been resubmitted. Once the PRC considers revisions satisfactory, the manuscript will be sent out to external reviewers for further review.
- Progress has also been made on empirical assessments of the demand for mechanization and

its heterogeneity across locations in Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria.

- A draft paper has been completed investigating the linkages between plant breeding, agroecological diversity, and adoptions (at both extensive and intensive margins) of agricultural machinery including tractors in Ghana, under the joint funding with IFPRI-led Policy, Institutions and Markets (PIM), and Syngenta Foundation.
- Similarly, research investigating the impacts of mechanical technologies (draft animal or tractors) on the economies of scope has been completed and published as working papers (Takehima et al. 2018; Hatzenbuehler et al. 2018) under the joint funding with IFPRI's Nigeria Strategy Support Program which is also under the FSP-Core project, and currently being reviewed by a journal. The analyses provide insights into how mechanization can spread in Africa where production environments are diverse and farmers often need to retain farming system diversity (in terms of cropping system, diversifications between farming and non-farming activities) rather than specializing into fewer crops or economic activities.
- As is described below, various outreach activities have also been conducted, especially in Nigeria, where key findings of agricultural mechanization were communicated to various stakeholders.

Meetings:

- Dr. Audu Ogbeh, Honorable Minister of Agriculture & Rural Development of Nigeria, Dr. Aishetu Ndayako - Mohammend (Head of Project Coordinating Units, FMARD), Dr. Andrew Kwasari (FMARD), Mr. Irede K. Ajala (Special Technical Advisor to the Honorable Minister on Investment Promotion & Agribusiness), February 1, 2019.
- Briefed the research findings on mechanization in Nigeria in 2016-2018, including the studies on tractor owners in Benue state; briefly discussed the issues potentially arising in the forthcoming Nigeria-Brazil agreement on tractors
- Engr. Abdullahi Abubakar (Deputy Director of Engineering & Mechanization Division, FMARD, Nigeria); Briefed the research findings on mechanization from 2018 and continued discussions on the mechanization sector issues in Nigeria – January 15, 2019
- Engr. Sunday Obasi (Officer, Chief Agric Superintendent, Horticulture Division, FMARD, Nigeria); Mrs. Zainah Towobola (Director Nutrition & Food Safety Division, FMARD, Nigeria); Dr. Fatima K. Aliyu (Deputy Director of Cereals and Food Crops Division, FMARD, Nigeria); Briefed the research findings on agricultural inputs including mechanization in 2016-2018 and continued discussions – January 15 - 16, 2019
- Dr. Madugu Shuaibu A., Managing Director (Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria); Briefed the research findings on seed varieties, irrigation and mechanization in 2016-2018 and continued discussions on these inputs in Nigeria and incorporation into research – January 16, 2019.
- Dr. Ibrahim Garba Musa (Permanent Secretary, Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development); briefed the research findings on mechanization in 2016-2018, discussed their implications on these agricultural inputs in Niger state in Nigeria – January 21, 2019
- Engr. Thomas Unongo (Director, Agric. Services, Benue State Ministry of Agriculture, Nigeria); Briefed the research findings on mechanization in 2016-2018, including the key messages from tractor owner survey in Benue in 2018, and discussed their implications in Benue state – January 22, 2019
- Dr. Abdulkadir A. Kassim (Permanent Secretary, Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), Dr. Samuel Dogo (Director, Veterinary Services, Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), Engineer Abdullahi Aliyu Musa (Director Agricultural

Mechanization); Briefed the research findings on mechanization in 2016-2018, including the key messages from tractor seller survey in Kaduna state in 2018, and discussed their implications on these agricultural inputs in Kaduna state, Nigeria – January 24, 2019

Outputs:

Presentations:

- “South-South learning for mechanization in Africa: smallholders, supply side issues, and policy-engagements” at Food Security Policy: Toward Inclusive and Sustainable Food System Transformation: Reflection Workshop, Washington DC, and March 5, 2019.
- “Recent research findings on seed varieties, irrigation, and agricultural mechanization in Nigeria” presented at various locations (Abuja, Kaduna, Makurdi, and Minna) in Nigeria, January 2019.
- “Overview of agricultural modernization in ASEAN region” presented at the Policy Forum on Agricultural Transformation and Market Integration in the ASEAN Region: Responding to Food Security and Inclusiveness Concerns, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, December 13, 2018.
- “Agricultural mechanization growth in Asian developing countries: Patterns and implications” presented at the Expert Meeting for the Development of an Agricultural Transformation Framework for APO Member Countries, Asian Productivity Organization. Tokyo, Japan, October 29, 2018.

Research Papers / Briefs:

- Diao X, H Takeshima & X Zhang. A New Paradigm of Agricultural Mechanization Development: How Much Can Africa Learn from Asia? IFPRI. Under revision.
- Takeshima H & Y Liu. (2019). Determinants of agricultural machinery adoption intensities in Ghana. IFPRI Discussion Paper, forthcoming.
- Hatzenbuehler P, H Takeshima, H Edeh & A Lawal. (2018). Cost and policy determinants of features of tractor markets in Nigeria. IFPRI NSSP Working Paper 55.
- Synopsis: Cost and policy determinants of features of tractor markets in Nigeria: Case studies of tractor sellers in Kaduna state and tractor owners in Benue state. IFPRI NSSP Policy Note 50.
- Takeshima H, P Hatzenbuehler, H Edeh. (2018c). Effects of agricultural mechanization on economies of scope in crop production in Nigeria. IFPRI NSSP Working Paper 53.
- Synopsis: Effects of agricultural mechanization on economies of scope in crop production in Nigeria. IFPRI NSSP Policy Note 48.

Capacity building:

- Under the joint funding with IFPRI’s Nigeria Strategy Support Program, a series of research seminars were held in Nigeria in January 2019. Seminars at two of the locations (Niger state and Benue state) were intended more for academic researchers and students (in Niger state, seminar itself was held at a college), where research methodologies were discussed and relevant materials were shared with participating students.

Outcomes:

An important meeting was held with aforementioned various government officials in Nigeria, including the Minister of Agriculture & Rural Development (formerly, as the meeting took place before the election in February), as well as high-ranking aides, where important messages were communicated including the linkages between mechanization adoption and plant-breeding systems, and the lessons from Ghana on its recent program with Brazil’s More Food International Program

where Brazilian tractors were provided to Ghana at concessional loans, combined with various capacity-enhancing components (e.g., training on machine use, maintenance and repairs, demonstrations of multi-functionality of tractors with the use of complementary machines like shellers, mini-harvesters, among others). Similarly, the lessons from this recent arrangement in Ghana, compiled from earlier work under FSP conducted in 2018, were also shared.

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

Description: The purpose of the activity is to promote development of finance policies, institutions and instruments that are sensitive to and can unlock the transformation of the food system. The activity has two sub-activities.

Analysis of finance policies to determine how they relate to the policies in the food system and its transformation in Southern Africa with particular reference to Malawi. The emerging issues were to be tested with stakeholders or existing work.

Engagement activities with formal and informal financial sector in Malawi to facilitate design of financing policy solutions to support the transformation of the food system and engagement in global issues on financing the food system.

Achievements:

- Prepared a review on the existing literature on finance policy in Malawi and other related issues guiding financing policies to support the food system.
- Commented on the Concept note on Agricultural Finance Lacuna in Malawi. Facilitated by the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi for Commercial Agriculture Support Services.
- Findings and recommendations of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security (HLPE) Report presented at the 45th Committee on World Food Security (CFS45) Plenary during the World Food Week in Rome, 15-19 October 2018. The presentation was conducted together with the HLPE Coordinator, Dr Nathanael Pingault; and HLPE Steering Committee Chair, Dr Patrick Caron. The session was chaired by the Chairperson of Committee on World Food Security (CFS Chair), Mario Arvelo.
- Provided feedback on the Malawi Cooperative Bank Inception Report by the consultants determining the feasibility of establishing an agricultural financial institution to provide finances to farmers.
- Analysis of 75 policy documents on finance and food systems in Malawi for review and analysis.
- Attended Agricultural Transformation Summit in BICC, Lilongwe. December, 4 2018.
- Engagements with the stakeholders (in government and private sector). A formal interaction to be held to discuss alternative options for financial intermediation in the food system.

Outputs:

Meetings:

- High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security (HLPE) Meeting with Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and HLPE Secretariat. 18 October 2018. Rome
- Engagement with Martin Morut Isyagi, CEO of Press Agriculture and later with Mr. Mhango, CEO of Press Trust in Malawi. December, 5 2018. This was to determine the appropriateness of the emerging financing policies to support agricultural production led by Press Agriculture.

Presentations:

- Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. Report launched presented at the 45th Committee on World Food Security (CFS45) Plenary during the World Food Week in Rome, 15-19 October 2018.
- Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. Presentation at the Panel on Food Security during Agricultural Economics Association of South Africa (AEASA) Conference. Stellenbosch. South Africa. 25-28 September 2018
- Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. Presentation to Collaborative Masters in Applied and Agricultural Economics (CMAAE) group of the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC). University of Pretoria. 12 October 2018

Research Papers

- HLPE. 2018. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.
- Makhura, MN, Adegbigte, OO, Hendriks, SL, Mkandawire, E, Olivier, N, Nankuni, F and Nyondo, CJ. 2018. Sensitivity and interrelation of financing policies to food system policies in Malawi. A draft FSP Working paper
- Moraka N Makhura, Olayinka O Adegbite, Elizabeth Mkandawire, Nic JJ Olivier, Flora J Nankhuni, Christone J Nyondo & Sheryl Hendriks. 2019. Mapping Policy Responses to Food Systems Transformation in Malawi. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 77. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Moraka N Makhura, Olayinka O Adegbite, Elizabeth Mkandawire, Nic Olivier, Flora Nankhuni, Christone Nyondo & Sheryl Hendriks, Are Financing Policies Sensitive to Food Systems Transformation in Malawi? Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 78. East Lansing: Michigan State University.

Outcomes

- Feasibility study of establishing an agricultural financial institution to provide finances to farmers (Malawi Cooperative Bank).
- Development of Strategic Plan for Commercial Agriculture Support Services (CASS): 2018-2023.

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

Description: Continued collaborative work with the CGIAR Policy, Institutions and Markets (PIM) program (cluster 1.2) on seed system and policies for vegetatively propagated crops. The focus of this joint work is focused on three countries and two crops—Kenya (potato), Nigeria (Cassava), and Vietnam (potato and cassava). The focus is on filling knowledge gaps on quality assurance system

and related policy/regulatory issues such as seed certification, cross-border seed trade, seed relief (post-disaster), and integrating seed policies in national action plans for climate-resilient agriculture.

Since last year, the work on seed demand and farmer’s “willingness to pay” for improved seed was extended on pulse crops in the Dry Zone Region of Myanmar.

Achievements in the reporting period:

- A writeshop to discuss the results of the seed demand study for the dry zone region was held in Myanmar in November in collaboration with IFPRI and ISSD. An outline of the research report based on the farmer survey was developed and major results discussed for formulating the next steps. The report based on this study will be completed in the first quarter of 2019.
- Analysis of the farmer WTP for quality seed for green gram and chickpea is ongoing as part of thesis research by the Myanmar grad student at MSU.
- A draft paper on “Policy Options for Advancing Seed Systems for Vegetatively Propagated Crops in Vietnam” was completed in collaboration with researchers from IFPRI, CIP and CIAT.

Status Report on Data Management Plan

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Malawi/2014, including medium-scale farms	Completed August 2016 (journal article in Land)	1st quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2016)
2	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Mozambique/2016, including medium-scale farms	Apr-17 – slowed down due to data quality issues, no analysis undertaken yet	1st quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2018)
3	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Senegal/2016, including medium-scale farms	Jul-17	3rd quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2018)
4	Survey of Medium-scale farms in 8 districts of Tanzania	Survey of all medium-and large-scale farms in eight (8) in rural Tanzania (completed in August 2016). This involves interviews with village headmen who provide information on households controlling 10 hectares and above, their	1st Quarter/2019	1st quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2018)

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
		landholding sizes and the area under crop, and GPS coordinates of the villages			
5	Farmer survey data	Survey of 1,200 farm households in rural Tanzania. Collect household demographic data, agricultural practices, incomes, soil samples, and household location GPS coordinates (completed June 2017)	1st Quarter/2019	3rd quarter 2018	Yes (Registered in 2018)

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

The purpose of work under this component is to (a) document the rapid changes underway in agrifood systems of the African continent and (b) help policy makers design programs and policies that promote rapid but equitable growth in the systems. Six key messages are emerging from this research. These are:

- A diet transformation on the demand side: Population growth, rapid urbanization, and per capita income growth are driving very rapid growth in the amount of food demanded through markets, and in its composition: a diet transformation towards non-cereal foods, fresh foods (both animal and vegetable/fruit) processed foods, and food away from home, all increasingly sourced (even in rural areas) through markets. This demand-side transformation represents an enormous opportunity for local and regional agribusiness firms if they can be competitive in supplying these rapidly growing and transforming markets. It also has troubling implications for nutrition and for the emerging “double burden” of malnutrition. A quiet revolution on the supply side: In most countries, this diet transformation and its associated urbanization and income growth are fueling a quiet revolution in the “hidden middle” of the continent’s agrifood systems: investment, huge in aggregate, by millions of micro, small, and medium-sized firms (as well as large firms) in the wholesaling, processing, and logistical operations between farming and retailing. This segment of the agrifood system, and the rise of SMEs within it, have largely escaped the attention of donors and government policymakers.
- The primacy of domestic food value chains: Most food is coming from domestic food value chains – in most countries, food import bills amount to only about 10% of total food consumption. Furthermore, while imports are higher in urban areas (about 20%), in most urban areas of Africa their share does not rise with incomes. This means that, in most countries, domestic food systems, including for higher value foods, are competing with imports. Whether they are able to continue competing, and capture most of the growth in demand going forward, depends on the business enabling environment put in place by governments.
- The primacy of urban demand, especially in secondary and tertiary cities: Most food is flowing in rural-urban supply chains to urban areas that now are the majority of food markets. In Africa, secondary and tertiary cities and towns now hold more people than primary cities. They are thus crucial as demanders of food and as intermediate nodes for supply chains. The urban agenda and the food security/food system agendas thus cannot be separated.
- But also a reverse flow of processed foods from urban- to rural areas: About half of food consumption in rural areas is now sourced through markets. Most of this purchased food is processed in some way. A major emerging trend therefore is the flow of processed foods through markets within rural areas (rural-rural flows) and from urban areas to rural areas (urban-rural flows). There is almost no empirical research on this emerging phenomenon.
- Major implications for employment: These agribusiness opportunities have major implications for employment. The specific implications, however, depend critically on the size distribution of the firms that capture growing demand. Policies that help micro firms grow in size, and that favor competitive response by small and medium-size firms, can generate substantial employment within the hidden middle. On the other hand, policies that favor consolidation into fewer, larger firms will result in less employment growth from this quiet revolution. Because women play major roles in most food processing and food away from home, pro-

employment policies in this area will favor gender equity.

The C4b team has targeted four sets of stakeholders (host country governments, bilateral and multi-lateral donors, the private sector, and civil society) through various outreach events at national, regional, and global levels. It has also promoted and built capacity for research in this area with local research institutions.

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

In this final year, our focus has been on completing major activities continuing from the previous year, and outreach activities to give a final push towards policy influence. These included:

- Activity 1.1. Contributions to IFAD Rural Development Report 2019. (Lead: Tschirley, Reardon (Jayne also))
- Activity 1.2. Agrilinks outreach in September or October, 2018. (Lead: Tschirley, Reardon (Jayne also))
- Activity 1.3. Engagement in Tanzania on 1) oilseeds policy, and 2) agroprocessing strategy. (Lead: Nyange, Tschirley, Olabisi.)
- Activity 2: Poultry sector analysis and outreach in Nigeria (Lead: Liverpool-Tasie)

Achievements:

The C4b team, in addition to writing the Task 5 paper, worked on data analysis and writing on data from Nigeria and Tanzania. Some of these analytical work has been published and some are still at various stages of finalizing the analysis and writing. The team is also expecting several journal articles to be accepted over the next 3 months.

Outputs:

Published papers:

- Choko, Schmitt Olabisi, Onyeneke, Nwawulu Chiemela, Liverpool-Tasie and Rivers III. 2019. Community-Scale Climate Adaptation: Evidence from Ebonyi State, Nigeria. FSP Policy Research Brief 81. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Lenis Saweda O. Liverpool-Tasie, Awa Sanou and Justice A. Tambo, 2018. Climate Change Adaptation Among Poultry Farmers: Evidence from Nigeria. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 114. East Lansing: Michigan State University
- Liverpool-Tasie, Turna, Ademola, Obadina, Wu, 2018. The Occurrence of Aflatoxin and Fumonisin Along the Maize Value Chain in Nigeria. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 113. East Lansing, Michigan State University.

- Ebiloma, Olatunji, Matthias, Nmadu, Olorunsanya, Baba, Jirgi, Tsado, Liverpool-Tasie, and Reardon, 2018. The Rapid Transformation of the Fish Value Chain in Nigeria. FSP Research Paper 112. East Lansing, MSU.
- Oluwatoyin Ademola, Lenis Saweda O. Liverpool-Tasie, Adewale Obadina, Nikita Saha Turna, Felicia Wu, 2018. The Effect of Processing Practices On Mycotoxin Reduction in Maize Based Products: Evidence from Lactic Acid Fermentation in Southwest Nigeria. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 109. East Lansing: Michigan State University.

Forthcoming papers/briefs: Tentative titles of these working papers/briefs in the pipeline are:

- Sauer, C., D. Tschirley, T. Reardon. Processed food expenditure by rural and urban households in Tanzania: policy implications. Policy Brief.
- Alphonse, R., V. Caputo. Consumption preferences for fortified processed foods in Tanzania: policy implications. Policy Brief.
- Sauer, C., D. Tschirley, T. Reardon. Do the poor pay more for food in Tanzania: policy implications. Policy Brief.
- Waized, B., Sauer, C., T. Reardon. Maize meal prices and preferences based on consumption and retail surveys in Tanzania: policy implications. Policy Brief.

Update on Data Management Plan

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	C4b and ASPIRES Seed Value Chain/Local Market Data	Retail survey in 3 cities in Tanzania documenting market share of different types of retail outlets, and rates of change of market share across major food groups in Tanzania. Retail outlets (Supermarket chains, independents, traditional shops, market vendors and street vendors).	March 2018	March 2019	Submitted, awaiting response from DDL in order to upload data
2	C4b and ASPIRES Seed Value Chain/Local Market Data	Survey of processors of maize meal and mixed meal products in three cities in Tanzania to examine recent changes in the structure of this important sector.	March 2018	March 2019	Submitted, awaiting response from DDL in order to upload data

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
3	C4b and ASPIRES	Surveys of processors, wholesalers, and retailers of foods in selected urban areas and connected rural areas of central Tanzania, to understand the penetration of processed foods into rural areas		May 2019	Submitted, awaiting response from DDL in order to upload data
4	C4B and Nigeria AA	Stacked surveys of traders and processors in the maize and poultry value chains of Nigeria, combined with testing of food samples for aflatoxin contamination		May 2019	No

COMPONENT 5: STRATEGIC ANALYTICAL AGENDA AND SUPPORT TO DONOR POLICY AND STRATEGY

Description: This component provides a synthesis of research findings from FSP activities or customized on-demand technical support through analytics, dialogue, in-country consultation, and training drawing from the wealth of research outputs produced by the FSP member institutions.

Activity #1: Supporting the BFS Policy Unit with research evidence and analysis (Lead: IFPRI)

#1a: Supporting the GFSS Target Country transition strategy (Lead: IFPRI)

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

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

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

No additional activities to report in this reporting period.

#1b: Analysis of annual Mission reporting on policy matrix progress (Lead: IFPRI)

Description: Each FTF country has a policy matrix jointly developed by missions and their country partners that lays out a prioritized agenda of policy actions that are to be accomplished between the period 2013 and 2017. Each year FTF countries report on: the status of various policy actions (complete, on target, behind schedule, on hold), the successes and barriers in achieving progress and policy change, those partners / stakeholders involved with various policy changes, and other status updates. Working with members of the policy team, FSP cleaned and analyzed the reporting data and prepared a summary report synthesizing progress on the policy matrices. The report was prepared in June and July 2018 and reviewed by BFS staff and finalized in August 2018.

No additional activities to report in this reporting period.

Activity #4: Mapping policy change in food security and nutrition (Lead: University of Pretoria (Hendriks and Olivier))

Description: This activity builds on an earlier C3 mapping of food security and nutrition policies and programs globally (78) countries and the FTF policy matrixes carried out for countries. The work documents the policy changes, new policies passed with regard to food security, food security and nutrition or nutrition. The work began with identification of the food security and nutrition policy and documenting the changes in policies, programs and orientation with regard to food systems, nutrition-sensitive programs and direct nutrition interventions covering under-nutrition, micro-nutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity.

The institutional architecture for the coordination of the NAIPs is being assessed against a framework developed for this purpose. Innovations with regard to policies, programs and institutions will be highlighted as well as trends.

The monitoring and evaluation frameworks of the NAIPs are being assessed against the SDG indicators, Agenda 2063 indicators and the CAADP Results Framework.

Achievements:

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

The methodology has been integrated into the ReSAKSS NAIP support tools and forms part of the CAADP Technical network support. The monitoring and evaluation frameworks of 11 countries with final or draft NAIPs has been conducted. A working paper is has been published and was presented at the IFPRI-FAO conference in Bangkok in November 2018. The working paper and brief was sent to ECOWAS, the AU, ReSAKSS, FAO and the countries for distribution and engagement.

Elizabeth Mkandawire submitted her thesis entitled Interpretations of gender and implications for policy: A case study of Malawi's Nutrition policymaking process, the final copy was accepted at the University of Pretoria in September 2018. The second paper 'A gender assessment of Malawi's National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan 2007–2012' has been published in Development Policy Review and the first paper 'A qualitative analysis of the conceptualization of men's involvement in maternal and child health in rural Central Malawi' has been published in BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth.

The full database of approximately 500 food security and nutrition related documents (conventions, treaties, agreements at the international, African and regional level and domestic policies, strategies, legislation and plans for Malawi) collated under component C3 Activity 4 and Task 1.5 have been submitted to ReSAKSS for loading onto the ReSAKSS website.

Documentation on the agriculture and food security policy context in each of the 20 priority countries and Malawi has been collected as well as the first generation NAIP documents, reviews and assessments. We have developed a template for systematic analysis of policy and institutional changes between the two generations of NAIPs and have identified the indicators relevant to food security

and nutrition from the SDGs, CAADP results Framework and Biennial Review. This has been posted on the web and distributed to ECOWAS countries.

The Malawi NAIP was reviewed and a brief sent to the country. The Liberia NAIP was also reviewed and sent to the country CAADP team. This analysis brings together work carried out in C3. We were able to use the tool to convince the Liberian delegation that their draft NAIP 2 is too unfocused and ambitious. They will be reporting back on the feedback to the country team and are considering going back to the original NAIP to refine this to align with Malabo rather than starting from scratch. The Theory of Change tool showed that Liberia's NAIP 2 draft had five components, one of which was food security and nutrition. This component has over 35 programs. We presented a comparison of Togo (a better example and focused) vs Liberia (all over the place and unfocused) as illustrations at the workshop. A review of the Nigeria NAIP was also conducted and shared with the Nigeria CAADP focal person.

We were also able to convince the countries that they have to include food security indicators to manage and mitigate these risks as the CAADP results framework only includes nutrition indicators. They agreed that this is necessary and will revise the indicators for food security and nutrition to align with the Malabo commitments, the Biennial Review Report outcomes and indicators we provided that could be useful for measuring and monitoring and setting targets for this element of the NAIPs. We have shared the C5 activity tool with the countries.

The policy landscape for 11 countries with final and draft NAIPs available have been developed and the analysis is underway to establish trends in agriculture, food security, food and nutrition security and nutrition policy changes and events. The drivers of these trends are being investigated.

No additional activities to report in this reporting period.

Outputs:

Policy Briefs:

- Moraka N Makhura, Olayinka O Adegbite, Elizabeth Mkandawire, Nic JJ Olivier, Flora J Nankhuni, Christone J Nyondo & Sheryl Hendriks. 2019. Mapping Policy Responses to Food Systems Transformation in Malawi. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 77. East Lansing: Michigan State University.

Presentations:

- Sheryl Hendriks, Moraka Makhura, Nic Olivier, Nokuthula Vilakazi and Nosipho Mabuza (2018). Integrating and alignment of policy commitments: Lessons from an assessment of country NAIPs. Presentation at a seminar hosted by the Collaborative Masters in Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Pretoria, 12 October 2018.

Outcomes

- Recommendations from the Malawi and Liberia policy briefs have been taken up in the final NAIPs.
- Recommendations from the Liberia NAIP analysis were taken up

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

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

Achievements:

- The institutional arrangements for 11 countries with final or draft NAIPs have been assessed. An analytical framework and model for the design of integrated institutional systems for the coordination and cooperation on food security and nutrition activities in countries has been elaborated, using the UN Committee on World Food Security’s High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition’s recent report on Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda. Our colleague and team member, Dr Makhura, was the lead person for the HLPE report. The work under the FSP extends and elaborates on this report and applies a framework for NAIP coordination arrangements.
- A draft report was presented during a side event at the Addis Ababa Annual Conference IFPRI-Bangkok conference in October 2018.
- The revised report was presented during a side event at the Bangkok IFPRI-FAO Conference in November 2018.
- A stocktaking of the policy environment for food security and nutrition has been conducted for 11 countries with final or draft NAIPs. A working paper was presented at the IFPRI-FAO conference in Bangkok in November 2018. The working paper and brief have been sent to ECOWAS, the AU, ReSAKKS and the countries for distribution and engagement.
- A conceptual paper is being drafted setting out the shift in policy and discourse on food security, nutrition, sustainable development, emergency/disaster resilience, mutual accountability, multi-stakeholder partnerships and coordination. The paper will document the growing understanding that the notion of food security and nutrition is linked to various other domains beyond agriculture. This paper will form the basis for engagement and recommendations for improving the USAID policy guide and the country matrixes to improve food security policy, programming, coordination and cooperation as well as implementation and monitoring and evaluation (see Component 5 Activity 5).
- The existing policy matrixes have been assessed and it was found that very few have nutrition as a focus area. None has food security as a policy area. The analysis conducted under C5 Activity 4 has examined the institutional architecture for 10 NAIPs and assesses the adequacy of these against the NAIP institutional architectures contained in the CAADP Implementation Guide, the Biennial Review and the international agreements of the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda and the Bussan Partnership Agreement as well as the SDG approaches found in amongst others Rio 1994, Rio 20+ and the SDGs and the recently launched HLPE report on multi-stakeholder partnerships for food security and nutrition.

Outputs:

Meetings:

- Discussions with Malawi NAIP coordinator and the Civil Society (NGO) coordinator following presentations in Addis Ababa and Bangkok
- Also participated in Agricultural Transformation Summit in Malawi – and contributed to consideration of institutional arrangements during transformation.

- Discussion with Press Agriculture and Press Trust in Malawi on creating partnerships with public sector, private sector and civil society in reviving Press Agriculture farming operations.

Presentations:

- Hendriks SL, Makhura MN, Olivier NJJ, Mkandawire E and Olivier NJJ. (2018). Overview of the insights, lessons learnt and innovations with regard to NAIP indicator sets related to CAADP commitments, mutual accountability and investment in agriculture. Presented at a side event at the ReSAKKS Annual Conference, Addis Ababa in October 2018
- Hendriks SL, Makhura MN, Olivier NJJ, Mkandawire E and Olivier NJJ. (2018). Are the NAIP II institutional architectures fit for the purpose of achieving SDG 2 in Africa? Presented at a side event at the Bangkok IFPRI-FAO Conference in November 2018

Capacity Building:

- The work on this activity was integrated into the Collaborative Masters in Agricultural and Applied Economics module on Food Security and Nutrition Analysis and the module on Agriculture and Rural Development
- The work is being incorporated into University of Pretoria New Institutional Economics (NIE) and Agriculture and Rural Development modules in 2019 and beyond.

Policy Briefs and Working Papers:

- Nic J.J. Olivier, Sheryl L. Hendriks, Elizabeth Mkandawire, 2019. A Review of the Alignment of the Republic of Uganda's Draft Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan with the Malabo Commitments with Regard to Food Security and Nutrition, Food Security Policy Research Brief 88, East Lansing: Michigan State University. PRB 88:
- Moraka N Makhura, Sheryl L Hendriks, Nic JJ Olivier, Elizabeth Mkandawire, Nokuthula Vilakazi, Nico JJ Olivier and Nosipho Mabuza. (2018). Are the NAIP II institutional architectures fit for purpose for achieving SDG 2 in Africa? Draft FSP Research Working Paper.(115)
- Sheryl L Hendriks, Nic JJ Olivier, Elizabeth Mkandawire, Nosipho Mabuza, and Moraka N Makhura. (2018) Creating the Necessary Policy Context for Progress on the Malabo Declaration: A Review of Food Security and Nutrition Policy Changes in 11 Africa Countries. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 122. East Lansing, Michigan State University.

Policy engagement:

- Draft Policy Brief and ISP4D model with delegates from countries reviewed.

Activity # 6: A rapid assessment of the level of resilience built into 2014+ second generation national agriculture and food security investment plans (NAIPs)with specific reference to Myanmar and the 2018 Malawi NAIP 2

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

This is currently work in progress. The participating authors are the process of finalising their inputs in respect of the agreed upon Table of Contents, which consists of 1. Introduction; 2. Aim; 3. Definitions (Climate change, Disaster management, Emergency, Resilience, Sustainability, etc); 4. Brief overview of the global, African and SADC context; 5. Brief overview of the policy loop; 6. From disaster management and emergency relief to resilience: brief overview of the evolution of

Malawi's constitutional, policy, statutory, strategic, implementation and M&E frameworks; 7. Relationship between climate change and resilience: a Malawian perspective; 8. Overview and analysis of the 2016 National Resilience Plan and the draft National Resilience Strategy; 9. Extent of incorporation of resilience and food security components in various Malawi policy and statutory instruments; 10. Evaluation of alignment between (a) the 2016 National Resilience Plan and the draft National Resilience Strategy, and (b) the Malawi transversal framework as set out in 9 above; 11. Key findings; and 12. Focussed recommendations.

The expected outputs are:

- A resilience framework toolkit.
- An assessment framework for evaluating NAIPs in this area
- Reports for Myanmar and Malawi with regard to resilience related to food security and nutrition planning, policies, programs, early warning and responses for food security and nutrition.

The expected outcomes are:

- Assessment of the level of resilience of national food security systems for better planning and programming
- Formulation of implementable proposals to effect the integration of, and coherence between:
- African and sub-regional resilience frameworks
- Country-specific domestic resilience-related policy, regulatory, implementation, institutional and financial frameworks, and
- Country-specific 2014+ Malabo-compliant second generation NAIPs.

The potential impact of this activity is:

- Stronger plans, contingencies and systems for more resilient and pro-active food security and nutrition systems

Research into FSN policy reform in Malawi culminated in the finalisation of a lengthy report and a policy research paper.

Description: This activity built on the earlier C3/A4 mapping of international, African and SADC food security and nutrition obligations and commitments as well as of the Malawi domestic FSN framework.

Desktop research was supplemented by one-on-one discussions with expert officials and participation in workshops and conferences. The aim of the research was to determine the extent to which Malawi's current constitutional, policy, legal and administrative FSN framework (including, amongst others, the Malawi's National Agriculture Investment Plan II (NAIP2), the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (2017 – 2023) and the 2018 Malawi National Planning Commission) had succeeded in domesticating the FSN-related obligations and commitments entrenched in key international (global) regional (African) and sub-regional (SADC) instruments. It also aimed at identifying gaps and formulating implementable recommendations that that might be considered by the Malawi Government in order to increase the probability that Malawi would be in a position to deliver fully and timeously on its (a) commitments made in respect of both the 2014 AU Malabo Declarations and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and (b) other key FSN-related international, regional and sub-regional obligations and commitments.

The research results indicated that key aspects of the Malawi domestic FSN framework (the Malawi Constitution, the policy, legislative programme and institutional frameworks, as well as of three specific focus areas (gender, children, and health)) did not provide evidence of adherence to the sequential nature of the policy loop. In several instances, annual implementation (work) plans were not preceded by sectoral policies, sectoral legislation and/or medium-term sectoral implementation strategies. In addition, binding constitutional provisions were not, or not fully, embodied in the current Malawi constituent elements of the policy loop. Furthermore, detailed provisions relating to both an overarching M&E framework (structure and systems) and concomitant customised sub-sector M&E frameworks (structure and systems), were often lacking.

The analysis also indicated that there was a plethora of, amongst others, policies, statutory instruments, medium-term strategies, annual implementation (work) plans, institutions and M&E indicator sets. These were often unconnected, incoherent and contradictory, and to a large extent uncoordinated - and consequently ineffective. As regards compliance with, and domestication of, FSN-related obligations created by global (international), African (regional) and SADC (sub-regional) conventions, treaties and protocols, the vast majority of instruments referred to in the research paper did not give evidence of such alignment.

There was also a significant lack of coherence at both the intra-departmental and the inter-departmental levels as regards the policy elements discussed (medium-term growth and development strategy; sectoral policies; sectoral legislation; medium-term sectoral strategies; annual implementation (work) plans, and M&E structures and systems (including indicators)). From a coordination perspective, evidence of across-the-board effective intra-departmental and inter-departmental coordination mechanisms was not been found.

A number of detailed findings and concomitant recommendations were formulated. In addition, a key role in respect of food security and nutrition has been identified for the recently established Malawi National Planning Commission (NPC). Within this context, it is recommended that the NPC should, as a matter of urgency:

- provide guidance and oversight as regards compulsory compliance by all government departments with the policy loop;
- compel all government entities to ensure both the domestication of, and compliance with, FSN-related global, African and SADC obligations and commitments; and
- Take the responsibility to initiate and manage the rationalisation of all Malawi FSN instruments and institutions, and replace same with an overarching FSN framework.

Outputs:

Policy Briefs:

- Olivier NJJ, Mkandawire E, Gouws F, Olivier NJJ, Van der Schyff E and Gildenhuis E. (2018). Full Report: Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi: Policy Reform within the Context of Supra-national Frameworks and Recent Domestic Developments. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Working Paper #xx. MSU, University of Pretoria and IFPRI
- Olivier NJJ, Mkandawire E, Gouws F, Olivier NJJ, Van der Schyff E and Gildenhuis E. (2018). Research Paper: Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi: Policy Reform within the Context of Supra-national Frameworks and Recent Domestic Developments. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Brief #xx. MSU, University of Pretoria and IFPRI.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPACT

This Food Security Policy Innovation Lab is led by a management team at MSU (M. Maredia, S. Longabaugh, and O. Tasié), IFPRI (X. Diao and I. Matias) and UP (S. Hendricks and E. Mkandawire) that serves as a liaison between USAID and the FSP Consortium partners. This team provides support to the FSP Innovation Lab through coordination, communication, compliance and facilitating capacity building and policy change drawing from the wealth of research outputs produced by the FSP Component teams C1 to C5. At each partner institution, the management team is supported by the business office staff that have key responsibilities in the contractual and financial management of the FSP Leader award, Mission buy-ins, and Associate Awards.

Follow up on Internal/External Review Recommendations

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

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

Status: For the past two years, M. Maredia has followed up with the ASPIRES team and our AOR to identify appropriate partner government colleagues to participate in the AAPC held in February 2018 and February 2019. Contacts were made and invitations sent to USAID missions in the region to inform them about this conference. However, no external partner colleagues were able to attend the AAPCs this past two years.

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

Status: More guidance is being sought from USAID on the scope of such surveys before initiating an electronic survey to respond to this recommendation.

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

In response to this recommendation (3.1), we will strive to identify and support synergies between global components and country policy reform activities, by increasing both the quantity and quality of interaction between country programs and global component teams. Some resources are set aside to support a project-wide meeting/conference to bring together team members across Components, consortium partners, country teams, and USAID to share project accomplishments, information about ongoing complementary activities, discuss lessons learned, and draw implications/guidance for future investments on policy research to facilitate the successful implementation of the new Global Food Security Strategy of the U.S. government.

Status: The Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Reflection Workshop was held on March 5-6, 2019 in Washington, D.C. that brought together global research teams and leads from each country programs and from all three consortium member institutes (Michigan State University, IFPRI, and University of Pretoria). This event was organized in partnership with the USAID Bureau for Food Security (BFS) and served as a platform for FSP researchers to share their work and insights from the past five years.

Presentations and discussions at the workshop focused on rural and agrifood system transformation, including agricultural land policies and land use transformation, gender and nutrition sensitive policies to promote inclusive agri-food system transformation, institutional architecture for policy processes, and capacity development for policy research and influence. Major insights and findings shared during the two-day event include:

1. The documentation of the **rapid transformation of agri-food systems** occurring across the developing world, which is generating a rapidly changing mix of risks and rewards for farmers, entrepreneurs, consumers, and policy makers. Smallholder farmers and small- and medium enterprises need to learn new skills and behaviors if they are to prosper, consumers need new knowledge and understanding to make choices that result in safe and healthy diets, and policy makers need to decide how to deal with big new challenges even as old ones continue to demand their attention.
2. The **changing landscape in many African countries**, with the rise in medium-scale farms (cultivating 5-100 ha). On the positive side, these medium-scale farms are pulling in major new private investment in value chains that improve market access conditions for nearby smallholders. However, there are warning signs as well. The rising acquisition of land by outside investors is reducing the stock of land under customary tenure that will be accessible to current and future generations of local people. To the extent that traditional authorities are selling off land to outside investors based on willingness to pay criteria, it is raising the price of land, making it more difficult for rural young people to acquire land, and raising the likelihood that they will exit farming and/or migrate out of the area.
3. The **policy challenges associated with diet transformation** occurring across the developing world. On the one hand, undernutrition is falling, but on the other hand, over-nutrition (overweight and obesity) is rising rapidly. In many developing countries, this transition is happening in a policy vacuum, and there is an urgent need to learn from regulatory approaches in other parts of the world to ‘bend the curve’ onto a more favorable trajectory. Some promising early actions highlighted include maternal and child health programs, regulatory and fiscal actions to limit access to unhealthy foods, unconventional educational efforts centered on oral hygiene, and supply-side efforts to increase food industry motivation, capacity and responsiveness to emerging public health concerns. In addition, the importance of taking ‘whole community’ approach, using multiple information channels, developing gender-blind nutrition policies that recognize the vital role of men in maternal and child nutrition, were some of the policy recommendations discussed at the workshop.
4. The **need for effective policy responses** to the rapidly transforming rural landscape, agri-food system, and diet transformation. FSP researchers have demonstrated that policy impact requires a deep understanding of the underlying policy processes at the regional, country, and subnational levels. It also requires diverse modes of engagement with government actors, local research institutes, civil society, and donors, to generate discussions, mobilize coalitions for reforms, and monitor changes in policy design modalities. Where there are large data gaps, it requires

investing in primary research that generates new data and evidence to inform government decisions.

5. The **multi-pronged approaches** needed for policy research capacity development. Some approaches taken by FSP include, networking with universities to build the human capital that will enable future policy research, partnering with local research institutes and think tanks, and customized training and capacity strengthening efforts with a range of stakeholders, such as journalists, research analysts, and policy analysts. The range of institutional approaches and models are all useful and play their evidence generating roles in the policy system depending on the political context of the developing countries. However, rigorous research and independent evidence generation is possible only in the model that operates outside the government structures and is funded independently by outside sources.

Compliance with Open Data Management Plan

Description: The management team has continued to track and monitor the progress of the data management plan, and is reflected in individual component reports. Efforts to register the dataset will be intensified in the remaining 9 months of 2019 to ensure compliance with the Open Data policy.

Grant Management, Reporting, and Monitoring and Evaluation

Description: The management team has continued to play a major role in providing support to the FSP program in terms of:

- Managing institutional sub-contracts and consultancy contracts (including reviewing workplans, budgets, invoicing, meeting Institutional Review Board requirements)
- Submitting required USAID reports: bi-monthly, semi-annual, and financial reports, accruals, etc.
- Submitting published outputs to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) system
- Collecting, maintaining and submitting to FTFMS system project M&E data
- Providing support to Associate Awards and mission buy-ins in the development of the M&E plan, data collection templates, and conducting the baseline / midline /endline surveys for the qualitative indicators

Achievement:

With the loss of the FSP communications manager in November, communication activities on the [web site](#) and social media has declined in this reporting period. However, through student support FSP has continued its effort to keep the website updated with new postings of research papers and news stories. We have also developed a couple of outcome stories and short videos to communicate our work on a variety of topics. More details are provided under Task 3 report.

On M&E front, the Management office coordinated the submission of the Narrative reports and indicator reports to FTFMS in November (Annex J). Data analysis for the follow-up survey for the two qualitative indicators in Malawi was completed and the report was shared with the stakeholders. A similar follow-up survey for the two qualitative indicators was completed in Zambia and data analysis is underway.

Three new buy-ins were awarded to FSP—two in late September 2017 and one in August 2018. These include: a) agriculture sector assessment in Venezuela; b) the development of CDAIS toolkit; and 3) literature reviews on GFSS learning agenda related to market systems and policy systems. The first two are led by IFPRI with support from selected researchers from MSU. Here are the progress reports of each of these recently awarded buy-ins to FSP II.

Progress report on Venezuela Buy-in

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

1. The final report (Pathways Report) was presented to USAID on November 2018. It benefitted from two meetings with colleagues from USAID and other US agencies, another meeting organized by USAID with other groups working on Venezuela, and a separate meeting that took place at IFPRI with staff from the IADB, the World Bank and the IMF to discuss drafts of the Assessment and Pathways reports.
2. The final draft of the Pathways report included different possible actions by USAID and other international organizations under three scenarios, focusing on helping the people of Venezuela as well as democracy in that country:
 - Scenario 1: Current government continues same macro and microeconomic policies. Three proposals to alleviate suffering (and weaken the use of food as a tool of political control) and to do preparatory work on land and agro-industrial firms.
 - Scenario 2: Changes in some agri-food policies within current overall policy regime. Three strategies to improve food security in the short term are proposed under this scenario.
 - Scenario 3: Changes in the overall policy regime under four groups of topics. Group 1: food security/poverty safety net plus “big bang” approach to prices and markets (3 proposals/programs). Group 2: agricultural and agro-industrial programs (4 proposals/programs). Group 3: cross-cutting, general topics (3 proposals/programs). Group 4: medium-term development program
3. Colleagues from USAID received the reports (including the previous Assessment) and indicated that they did not have further comments, but that they were considering further steps regarding how to help the people and democratic institutions in Venezuela.
4. Because of the expectations of possible improvement in the political conditions in Venezuela, the IMF, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank requested to IFPRI staff access to the work done, to help them prepare a potential program for the first year of a new government. USAID allowed the IFPRI/MSU team to share the documents. A further paper was prepared for the IMF and multilateral banks with a more focused program and estimated costs for that hypothetical transition period.
5. The MSU/IFPRI team has maintained different conversations and contacts with the Venezuelan group of experts that helped with the two main reports as well as members of the Guaido Administration in DC, to explore possible ways to help improve food security, the economy and democratic governance in Venezuela.”
6. Thanks to this effort, the MSU/IFPRI team has established connections with over 25 active agricultural companies (small, medium and large), over 10 grassroots organizations, four major universities (three of them with active departments of agriculture). In addition, MSU/IFPRI has established an active communication channel with the national agro-processing organization, the national retail association, the national association of cargo and logistics companies and the most influential and representative federations of agricultural associations in the country. Updated information is constantly exchanged with these expanded network of key informants which we

hope will continue to inform USAID, USDA, other bilateral as well as multilateral partners supporting Venezuela’s planning for socio-economic recovery.

Progress report on CDAIS Buy-in

The CDAIS Toolkit development work continued with further refinement of the draft “Practitioners’ Guidebook” and selection of case study countries and topics. The team continues to work on the content of its “Practitioners’ Guidebook,” which is designed to help USAID internalize the processes, tools, and resources that can be used to integrate capacity development activities into long-term efforts to strengthen agricultural innovation systems. The Guidebook will be tested through applications to two case studies: a retrospective analysis of the capacity development strategy and activities of the Livestock Systems Innovation Lab in Ethiopia, and a forward-looking analysis of the same for the new Fish Innovation Lab’s quickstart award in Nigeria. The Ethiopia case study will engage the University of Florida, the International Livestock Research Institute, the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners. The Nigeria case study will engage the Mississippi State University, WorldFish, the Washington University at St. Louis, and the University of Rhode Island. Wageningen UR’s Center for Development Innovation will take the lead on the learning exercises and analysis required in these case studies, with participation from both the MSU and IFPRI project partners. In-country activities are planned for late August and early September, preceded by a series of virtual meetings and discussions among the parties engaged, supplemented by in-depth document analysis. In addition, the CDAIS team continues to hold frequent virtual meetings to coordinate among MSU, IFPRI, and WUR above and beyond exchanges of content material. These meetings are also open to participation from the USAID activity manager and other personnel to provide input, feedback, and strategic direction.

Progress report on Literature Reviews Buy-in

Two literature reviews are being conducted by FSP researchers--one on GFSS Policy System (led by IFPRI), and the other on market systems (led by MSU). The scopes of work for these two literature reviews was finalized in the second quarter of FY 19. There is no progress to report in this period.

Update on Data Management Plan

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
1	Quality of Agriculture and Food Security Policy Processes	Stakeholder Survey, Nigeria, 2016	October 2017	June 2018	Yes
2	Quality of Agriculture and Food Security Policy Processes	Stakeholder Survey, Nigeria, 2018		July 2019	No
3	Quality of Agriculture and Food Security Policy Processes	Stakeholder Survey, Senegal, 2018		August 2019	No

#	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?	Has this already been registered to the DDL? (Y/N)
4	Policy preferences	Survey of Rural residents in Nigeria	July 2019	September 2019	No
5	Policy preferences	Survey of stakeholders in Nigeria	July 2019	September 2019	No

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

TASK 2: FSP SYNTHESIS DOCUMENT ABOUT LESSONS LEARNED

Description: This work summarizes key achievements and lessons learned during five years of FSP research, policy engagement and capacity building.

Achievements: The team completed this synthesis paper, as well as an accompanying policy research brief, in March 2019. The findings were presented during the March 5-7, 2019 FSP Reflection Workshop held at USAID in Washington, DC.

Outputs:

Presentations:

- A presentation of the paper's main findings was given in March 2019 and is available at: [https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/reflection19/Resnick_synthesis%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/reflection19/Resnick_synthesis%20(1).pdf)

Research Papers:

- Advancing research, policy and capacity for food system transformation: synthesis of achievements from the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy. Final Draft. Available at: https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/synthesis_report_1

Policy Briefs:

- A policy brief was prepared in March 2019. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/reflection19/FSP%20Policy%20Brief%20Synthesis%20Report%201.pdf>

Outcomes: This synthesis work will serve to distill key lessons learned from the body of FSP research, policy engagement and capacity building efforts over the past five years. These lessons, in turn, aim to help make future policy engagement efforts more productive and effective.

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

FSP’s communication targets four categories of audiences: USAID community, in-country policy makers and stakeholders, peer scientists, and the general audience. The communication covers core-funded activities as well as in-country AA and Buy-In projects

To better communicate FSP’s research findings, we’ve explored and implemented several ways of telling our stories using a variety of media and dissemination channels (e.g., videos, infographic, blogs, tweets).

The table below summarizes the activity outcomes per targeted audiences.

ACTIVITY	USAID/ Feed the Future	In-country policy makers and stakeholders	Peer scientists	General audience
2 blogs + 1 webinar	√		√	√
21 presentations at in-country and world-wide conferences and workshops	USAID missions	√	√	
10 videos	√	√		√
12 Featured stories/news articles	√	√	√	√
1 in-country brochures	√	√		√
Twitter account	√	√	√	√
Web site	√	√	√	√
9 FSP Policy Research Briefs	√	√	√	√
12 FSP Research Papers		√	√	
7 Peer-reviewed articles		√	√	

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Traffic + Impressions

- Website: Slower traffic than usual on the website, but not surprising due to holiday season.
 - Top Country Pages: Tanzania, Myanmar, and Nigeria.
- Twitter
 - Steady increase in followers (1250)
 - 80K impressions and engagement rate of 1.1%.

POSTINGS + WEB MAINTENANCE

- Documents, presentations, and blogs/news posted to the FSP website:
 - 15 new blogs and news stories
 - 12 new research papers
 - 21 new presentations
 - Complete rework of 12 FSP Policy Briefs to reorder and fix broken links
- Posting to external sites:
 - 2 new reports to the DEC

- 8 backlogged publications to DEC
- New pages on the site:
 - Creation and editing of 10 new people profiles for the Nigerian Visiting Scholars page
 - Creation, editing, and collaboration of new page for the AACCP Tanzania 2019

EVENT COMMUNICATIONS

- Preparation for FSP Reflection meeting including:
 - Design of event graphic for printed and digital materials
 - Creation of web page and draft of formatted informational flyer

STORIES

- 6 faculty-focused stories highlighting FSP team members research, grant awards, teaching awards, and presentations.

VIDEOS

- The first video on the integrated framework for gender analysis has been completed and shared on YouTube (124 views). The script for the next five videos has been completed and the storyboards for these episodes are being developed.
- In addition, 10 other short videos were posted on the FSP website

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

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

Status update:

Meeting and Paper: Task 4 team prepared a draft paper summarizing the experiences of the team members in building policy analysis capacity. Three presentations were made during the reflections workshop. A policy brief was also prepared and circulated. The draft paper is now being finalized based on the comments received from USAID and others.

- Thom Jayne, Capacity Strengthening lessons for policy analysis capacity in Africa, USAID Reflections Workshop, March 2019
- Suresh Babu, Capacity Strengthening lessons for Policy analysis capacity in Asia, USAID Reflections Workshop, March 2019
- Sheryl Hendriks, Capacity strengthening for national Agricultural Investment plans, USAID Reflections Workshop, March 2019
- Suresh Babu, Thom Jayne, Sheryl Hendriks, Elizabeth Mkandawire, Duncan Boughton, and Ferdi Meyer 2019 Food Security Policy Lessons and Implications for Successful Policy Analysis Capacity Strengthening Policy Brief.

The paper will be enriched by case studies that have been done in several African countries on the Higher education capacity for agriculture in which policy capacity is a key element.

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

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

The main elements of the work include:

- Synthesis of what is known about key aspects of change in east and southern Africa, drawing on data and analysis from all countries that C4a and C4b have worked on, with an eye to drawing out general patterns of change across the region. Specific aspects summarized are:
 - The causes and consequences of change in the structure of farming, including the rise of medium-scale farms, and its implication for the competitiveness of smallholder farmers in future;
 - The ways in which youth access to land, youth migration, and youth employment decisions interact, with implications for land and agricultural policy.
 - A summary of what is known about changing diets on the continent based on analysis of household survey data. In keeping with previous work, these changes will be assessed from both a commodity perspective and a processing content perspective;
 - The details of the transformation in the midstream and downstream (wholesalers, processors, and retailers) of the selected value chains (maize and maize meal, soybean and sunflower seed, oil and cake). A key focus here will be on the role that micro-, small-, and medium-size firms have played relative to large firms and imports.
- Trends in agricultural growth, consumption and import dependence. This will be examined both by commodity and by the processing classification that C4b has used in much of its work and will draw from ongoing C4a work on the relationship between agricultural growth rates and trends in import dependence.
- New quantitative analysis and scenario building will focus on three countries (Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi) and three commodities (maize, soybeans and sunflower). All three countries have survey analysis results for diet change and farm structure change; Tanzania has detailed data on change in the midstream of maize and sunflower sectors; change at this level in Zambia and Malawi will be based a range of sources including some surveys and key informant interviews. Longitudinal balance sheet data and other data will be used to examine shifts in area planted, yields, production, consumption, trade flow and prices that have occurred in the three selected commodity markets over the past decade in the three countries. This analysis will serve as an exogenous check on the implications of the analysis in #1 and will begin to illuminate how the systems have responded to the demand side changes;
- Formal scenario building will be undertaken for the future evolution of the selected value

chains. This exercise will develop a narrative around a combination of plausible future scenarios w.r.t. the evolution of and the key drivers that will influence the transformation of these markets. The focus will be on the types of policies and the types and level of programmatic investments that will be made,

- This information will be brought together in a partial equilibrium modeling framework to quantitatively project the evolution of area planted, prices, and trade flows for the selected commodities and countries.
- Implications of the work for the challenges and opportunities likely to predominate over the next 10-15 years, and of the policies and programs that will be needed to maximize benefit for system participants, will be summarized.

Roles and responsibilities

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

Status update:

the Task 5 team drew on over 70 research publications and presentations, including over 20 produced fully or partially with FSP funding, to generate a synthesis of the upstream-, midstream-, and downstream findings from work carried out under C4A and C4b.

Drawing on over 70 research publications and presentations, including over 20 produced fully or partially with FSP funding, during October 2018 to March 2019, Task 5 team prepared a synthesis report of two work streams (upstream and midstream/downstream) of research organized around transforming agrifood systems in Africa. The upstream work (C4a) focused on issues of structural change and transformation at farm level, the changing farm structure, and moved downstream into selected assessments of the impacts of these changes on the trading sector and on employment opportunities beyond the farm. The midstream/downstream work (C4b) started downstream with a focus on diet change in Africa and Asia, moved upstream into implications for and empirical documentation of agribusiness small and medium enterprise (SME) growth. Though starting at different points, these two teams converged over the course of FSP on a highly complementary and largely consistent “story” about the promises and challenges facing farms in different scales, small entrepreneurs, and consumers in this rapidly changing environment. The synthesis report tells that story, and lays out a policy and programmatic agenda, including needed new research, based on what we have learned.

This synthesis report provides a conceptual framework for thinking about the stages of agrifood system transformation linked to broader economic and structural transformation, reviewed and synthesized evidence on patterns of change at all three levels with a strong focus on Africa, and outlined policy responses to assist smallholder farmers, small entrepreneurs, and consumers in

transitioning agrifood systems. The report included case studies of sunflower in Tanzania, and oilseeds more broadly in Zambia and Malawi, based on partial equilibrium analysis, that highlighted policy tradeoffs and requirements to maintain growth in emerging sectors. More open and efficient regional trade emerged as a crucial facilitating factor.

The team is currently revising the synthesis paper and policy brief based on feedback from USAID.

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

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

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

Status: complete draft produced, received comments in late April from USAID. We are now incorporating comments from USAID and external reviewers. Anticipated completion, June 30, 2019.

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

Status: To be completed after Activity 1, anticipated June 30, 2019.

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

Status: cancelled

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

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

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

Status: Hosaena C4a presented synthesis of FSP work on land governance at the Annual Meeting of IGAD Ministers Responsible for Land and Ministers responsible for Agriculture, 18 October 2018, Nairobi –Kenya, completed.

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

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

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

presenting key findings from C4a Land work. (Q3, 2018)

Status: The plenary proposal for presenting this work was accepted and a 2-hour plenary session at the ICAE was successfully held on August 1, 2018 to an audience of over 200 international researchers on the causes and consequences of changing farm size distributions in Africa and the rise of medium-scale farms.

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

Status: Provided technical support to AUC/AfDB/UN-ECA Africa Land Policy Center (ALPC) in the finalization of a draft 5-year ALPC strategy and business plan (2018-2022) on “Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Governance in Africa”. Draft ALPC 5-year strategy and business plan (2018-2022) finalized and endorsed by the ALPC technical steering committee meeting, June 1, 2018.

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

Status: In-progress - to be completed by February 15, 2019 Replaced by Cross-country (**Nigeria, Mozambique, Ghana and Ethiopia**) report on “Gender and Land in Africa”. Draft completed and submitted for publication as part of the 2019 ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) on “Gender Parity in Rural Africa: From Commitments to Outcomes”.

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

Status: In-progress - to be completed by June 15, 2019

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

Status: MELA domestication process completed in five African countries - Malawi, Madagascar, Tanzania, Rwanda and Zambia.

TASK 7: SYNTHESIZING POLICY FINDINGS AND LESSONS ON CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

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

Achievements:

Two policy briefs synthesizing key findings and identifying policy recommendations regarding gender and nutrition have been completed and will be made available on the FSP-IL website before the end of the year.

An organized session on nutrition and gender sensitive policies was organized at the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab (FSP-IL) close-out workshop held in Washington D.C.

Together, the briefs and session, have contributed to raise awareness on the importance of gender's equality and women empowerment in addressing food and nutrition insecurity.

Outputs:

- Theriault, V., and Maredia, M. 2018. Key Lessons for Addressing the Gender Gap in Agriculture. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief. Draft. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Theriault, V., and Maredia, M. 2018. Farm to Plate: Policy Options to Enhance Nutrition. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief. Draft. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Dr. Theriault organized a session on nutrition and gender sensitive policies at the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab (FSP-IL) close-out workshop held in Washington D.C. The organized session was composed of five presentations, followed by a discussion. The discussants were Krista Jacobs and Tim Quick. The presentations were:
 - The Integrated Framework for Gender Analysis of Nutrition Policy (Elizabeth Mkandawire)
 - How Paying Greater Attention to Gender-Defined Roles in Households and Communities Can Contribute to Address Malnutrition (Todd Benson)
 - Gender and Diet Diversity (Melinda Smale)
 - Implications of the Ongoing Diet Transformation on Nutrition (Dave Tschirley)
 - Emerging Early Actions for Bending the Curve in Sub-Saharan Africa's Nutrition Transition (Steve Haggblade)

Outcomes:

- The expectation is that these briefs would inform the larger end of project FSP lessons learned

and synthesis documents.

- The organized session at the FSP-IL workshop highlighted research conducted by FSP-IL on the cross-cutting issues of gender and nutrition sensitive policies. New evidence of the gender gap in agriculture and the trends and patterns of the triple burden of malnutrition in sub-Saharan Africa were presented. Insights on how to better integrate gender into the policy-making process and how to better connect what is eaten with what is grown and processed were discussed.

ANNEX A: LIST OF ONGOING BUY INS AND ASSOCIATE AWARDS

Description	Dates	Amount	Status (as of April 3, 2019)
<i>Food Security Policy Leader Award RC102750</i>	7/15/2013 - 1/14/2020	Amount: \$15,000,000 Obligated: \$15,000,000	Operational
Buy-Ins:			
USAID/Mali <i>RC104270</i>	10/20/2014– 1/14/2020	Amount: \$900,000 Obligated: \$900,000	Operational
USAID/Tanzania (ASPIRE) <i>RC106131</i>	6/1/2016– 1/14/2020	Amount: \$6,000,000 Obligated: \$6,000,000	Operational
USAID/Tanzania <i>RC104271</i> <i>USAID ZAMBIA</i> <i>RC106132</i>	10/20/2014– 1/14/2020 6/1/2016– 1/14/2020	Amount: \$500,000 Obligated: \$500,000 Amount: \$1,500,168 Obligated: \$1,500,168	Operational Operational
USAID/West Africa <i>RC104272</i>	10/20/2014– 1/14/2020	Amount: \$600,000 Obligated: \$600,000	Operational
USAID/CDAIS Toolkit <i>RC107949</i>	12/11/2017– 1/14/2020	Amount: \$700,000 Obligated \$700,000	Operational
USAID/Venezuela <i>RC107950</i>	12/11/2017– 1/14/2020	Amount: \$300,601 Obligated: \$300,601	Operational
USAID/Lit review <i>RC109012</i>	10/30/2018– 1/14/2020	Amount: \$130,000 Obligated: \$130,000	Operational
Associate Awards:			
Food Security Policy Project (Myanmar) <i>RC104236</i>	9/24/2014– 9/23/2019	Amount: \$7,718,509 Obligated: \$6,743,307	Operational
Malawi New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support (NAPAS) <i>RC104584</i>	11/24/2014– 11/27/2018	Amount: \$4,002,467 Obligated: \$4,002,467	Completed
Senegal Agricultural Policy Project (PAPA) <i>RC105142</i>	7/27/2015– 3/31/2019	Amount: \$6,000,000 Obligated: \$6,000,000	Completed
Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project <i>RC105214</i>	7/1/2015– 6/30/2020	Amount: \$12,499,999 Obligated: \$9,863,537	Operational
Mali Associate Award <i>RC105885</i>	2/17/2016 – 2/15/2021	Amount: \$4,399,932 Obligated: \$2,800,000	Operational
African Great Lakes Coffee <i>RC105110</i>	7/20/2015– 7/19/2018	Amount: \$1,800,000 Obligated: \$1,390,000	Completed

ANNEX B: FEATURED STORIES/NEWS ARTICLES

<https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/news/>

- [FSP Colleagues Reflect, Share Insights at Workshop in Washington DC](#). FSP researchers from around the world gathered in Washington DC for the Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Reflection Workshop from March 5-7, 2019.
- [FSP Reflection Workshop 2019](#). For the past five years, FSP has implemented a robust program on policy research and capacity development. This event is the culmination of that work and will focus on reflection on accomplishments and challenges.
- [5th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference in Tanzania](#). The 5th Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC) has kicked off in Dodoma, Tanzania, bringing leaders in the area to discuss progress and challenges.
- ["Rise of the Medium-Scale Farms" in The Citizen - Tanzania](#). Article by Thom Jayne and Milu Muyanga was featured in the December 20, 2018 print edition of The Citizen - Tanzania.
- [Medium-Scale Farms are on the Rise in Africa. Why This is Good News](#). Medium-scale farmers are a growing population in Africa, and Thom Jayne and Milu Muyanga explain why that's good news in this article for the Conversation.
- [On Agrilinks: Building Resilience in Nigerian Agriculture](#). Recommendations for the Nigerian agricultural system to embrace resilience through three principles, in order to feed its population into the future under highly uncertain conditions.
- [MSU and its Partners' Achievements in Mali](#). A brochure, in English and in French, tells the story: Institution building, policy reforms, scientist and student trainings. Réalisations de MSU et de ses partenaires au Mali.
- [Myanmar's Rural Revolution: Mechanization & Structural Transformation](#). What's the disconnect between evidence of a dynamic and rapidly transforming economy, and the widely reported low levels of agricultural mechanization? by Myat Thida Win, Ben Belton, and Xiaobo Zhang.
- [Land Pressure and African Agricultural Development](#). An interview with Thomas Jayne, SciDevNet, 10/30/18
- [WEBINAR: Do Medium and Large-scale Farms Generate Income Spillovers for Rural Households?](#) Nov. 6, 2018, 10-11 AM - T. Jayne and J. Chamberlin: What's the impact of land acquisitions by foreign and local investors on smallholder households and rural communities?
- [Government Includes Rice in Subsidy Programme](#). NAPAS: Malawi supports the rice subsidy program reform.
- [NAPAS: Malawi Intensely Disseminates Policy Information](#). NAPAS: Malawi participated in four events to disseminate policy briefs and research findings.

ANNEX C: TWITTER ACCOUNT ANALYTICS

Impressions: Number of times users saw a specific post on Twitter.

Engagements: Total number of times a user has interacted with a Tweet. This includes all clicks anywhere on the Tweet (Including hashtags, links, avatar, username, and Tweet expansion), retweets, replies, follows, and likes.

Your Tweets earned 57.2K impressions over this 91 day period

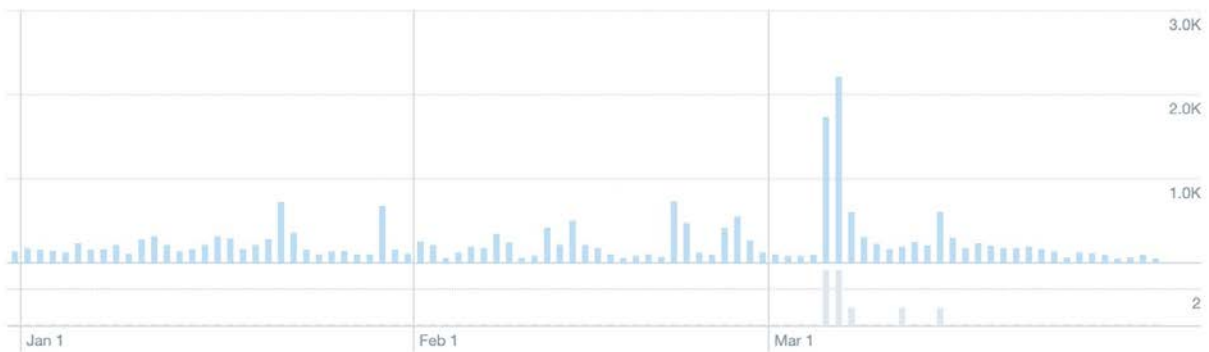


October 1, 2018- December 30, 2018

Engagements for tweets increase when stories feature faculty members or postings promoting publications written by faculty. Large engagements after releasing the Quarterly Update Newsletter as well. Decline in engagements and impressions after decreased frequency of postings.

Overall, posts linking to the website drives more individuals to visit the website.

Your Tweets earned 22.8K impressions over this 91 day period



December 31, 2018- March 31, 2019

Posts regarding reflection workshops and labs show the most impressions through this time period. The decline in engagements and impressions remain due to the decreased frequency of postings.

ANNEX D: SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

POST #1

Dated Posted: October 3

MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY

Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics
Food Security Group



Quarterly Updates, September 2018

MSU Food Security Group (FSG) invites you to read its latest news and to browse its faculty's publications and presentations.

Food Security Policy @foodsecuritylab

Just out: the @MSUAFRE Food Security Group Quarterly Updates newsletter that features our @feedthefuture Innovation lab video:

<https://conta.cc/2IE6OiY/#foodsecurity #agecon pic.twitter.com/O5x9KLu4yJ>

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 2,754 Impressions

Total engagements	62
Link clicks	17
Likes	14
Detail expands	11
Media engagements	8
Retweets	6
Profile clicks	6

Post #2

Dated Posted: October 10



Food Security Policy @foodsecuritylab

[#Myanmar](#)'s future in [#fish](#): lots of potential. A peer reviewed article by @MSUAFRE B. Belton et al.

<https://bit.ly/2xfLISp@USAIDBurma pic.twitter.com/Omz3kaqAJB>

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 2,220 Impressions

Total engagements	25
Media engagements	8
Likes	8
Detail expands	4
Retweets	2
Replies	1
Link clicks	1
Profile clicks	1

Post #3

Dated Posted: December 21



Food Security Policy @foodsecuritylab

In a blog post for [@PIM CGIAR](https://pim.cgiar.org), FSP lab leaders outline why the influence of agricultural policy research is probably greater than we think (and why it takes so much time):

<https://pim.cgiar.org/2018/12/11/why-the-influence-of-agricultural-policy-research-is-probably-greater-than-we-think/> ... pic.twitter.com/ffKHck1NBA

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 1,954 Impressions

Total engagements	32
Detail expands	14
Likes	8
Retweets	4
Link clicks	3
Profile clicks	2
Media engagements	1

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Policies, Institutions, and Markets Led by IFPRI

PIM Webinar

Do medium and large-scale farms generate income spillovers for rural households? The case of Tanzania

6 November 2018, 10-11 AM EST
 Presenter: Jordan Chamberlin (CIMMYT)
 Q&A Panelist: Thomas Jayne (MSU)

J. CHAMBERLIN & T.S. JAYNE

Food Security Policy @foodsecuritylab

T. Jayne and J. Chamberlin: What's the impact of [#land](#) acquisitions by foreign and local investors on [#smallholder](#) households and rural communities in [#Tanzania](#)? [@FeedtheFuture](#) [@Agrilinks](#) [@usaidtanzania](#)

<https://bit.ly/2yIT4iU> pic.twitter.com/I8MaPqmlrP

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 2,395 Impressions

Total engagements	56
Likes	13
Link clicks	13
Detail expands	12
Media engagements	8
Retweets	5
Profile clicks	5



Food Security Policy @foodsecuritylab

#Fishfarm (**#aquaculture**) is about 1/2 of global seafood production and one fifth of animal protein intake for nearly half of the world's population. How is this economic sector doing? FSP researchers collaborate with Wageningen University

<https://bit.ly/2PJ01dx> pic.twitter.com/J6UQcaW7nK

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 3,256 Impressions

Total engagements	38
Likes	13
Retweets	8
Detail expands	6
Media engagements	4
Link clicks	4
Profile clicks	2
Hashtag clicks	1

Post #6

Dated Posted: December 11



Food Security Policy @foodsecuritylab

Researchers [@SawedaTasie](#) and [@Lkshumaine](#) recommend three principles for increasing resilience in the Nigerian agricultural system — diversity, participation and learning.

READ on [@Agrilinks](#): [https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/on-agrilinks-building-resilience-in-nigerian-agriculture ... pic.twitter.com/T9DKni90Ri](https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/on-agrilinks-building-resilience-in-nigerian-agriculture...pic.twitter.com/T9DKni90Ri)

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 2,275 Impressions

Total engagements	40
Likes	15
Detail expands	9
Retweets	6
Link clicks	5
Profile clicks	5



Food Security Policy @foodsecuritylab

In a blog post for [@PIM CGIAR](https://pim.cgiar.org), FSP lab leaders outline why the influence of agricultural policy research is probably greater than we think (and why it takes so much time):

<https://pim.cgiar.org/2018/12/11/why-the-influence-of-agricultural-policy-research-is-probably-greater-than-we-think/> ... pic.twitter.com/ffKHck1NBA

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 1,955 Impressions

Total engagements	32
Detail expands	14
Likes	8
Retweets	4
Link clicks	3
Profile clicks	2
Media engagements	1



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The role of mechanization in Myanmar's Southern Shan State has been on the rise — but not in all areas of agriculture.

MORE in this FSP research highlight:

<https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/agricultural-mechanization-southern-shan-state-research-highlights-16> ... pic.twitter.com/Ewduj9bFzM

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 1,278 Impressions

Total engagements	7
Likes	3
Detail expands	3
Link clicks	1



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We've kicked off our [#FSPReflection](#) event with introductions from [@maredia](#) & Jennifer Mack and a synthesis of achievements from Danielle Resnick.

Follow along for updates and takeaways:
<https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/fsp-reflection-workshop-2019...pic.twitter.com/HoDQtn2agF>

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 2,058 Impressions

Total engagements	33
Likes	9
Profile clicks	9
Detail expands	5
Media engagements	4
Link clicks	3
Replies	2
Hashtag clicks	1

Post #10

Date Posted: March 5



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THANK YOU to our dedicated group of scholars, researchers, administrators, and partners who have come together at the [@ReaganITCDC](#) to reflect on the last five years of the Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy. [#FSPReflection pic.twitter.com/eQ3G807pc0](#)

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 1,963 Impressions

Total engagements	86
Media engagements	39
Likes	16
Link clicks	10
Detail expands	10
Retweets	6
Profile clicks	3
Hashtag clicks	2

Post #11

Date Posted: March 14



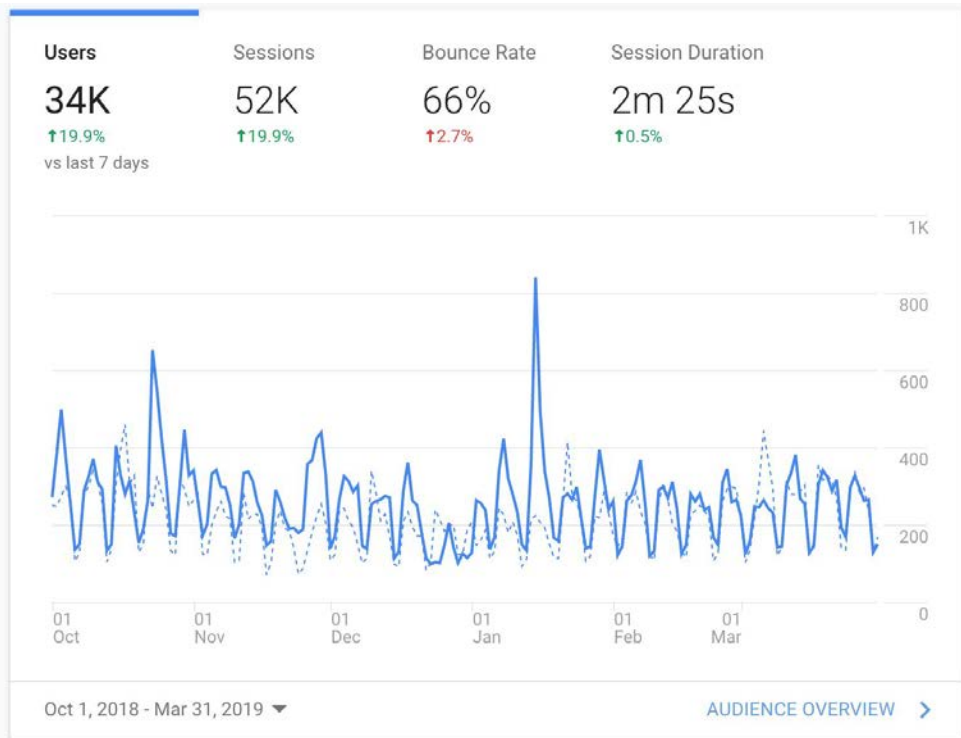
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Last week's [#FSPReflection](#) event attracted more than 100 scholars, researchers, administrators, and partners from [@MSUAFRE](#), [@IFPRI](#), [@UPTuks](#), [@USAID](#), [@AfricaLeadfff](#), [@RutgersU](#) Policy Consortium and other partners. Recap the event here >

Times people saw this Tweet on Twitter: 1,797 Impressions

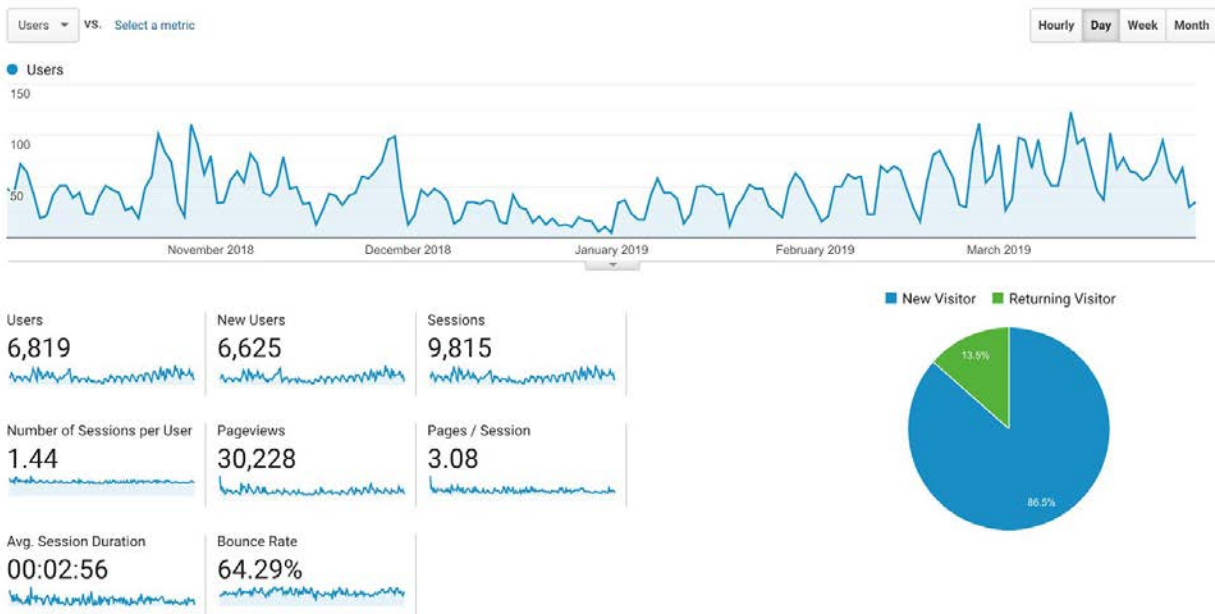
Total engagements	68
Media engagements	24
Link clicks	13
Likes	10
Detail expands	10
Profile clicks	8
Retweets	3

ANNEX E: WEB SITE TRAFFIC




















General Overview

X-axis represents month and estimated date of user visits, Y-axis represents number of user visits.



Audience Overview

Dips in website users may correlate with the lack of posts on social media accounts, rises in views match the dates of Twitter posts with high engagement rates.

	Country	Users	% Users
1.	 United States	3,573	 52.06%
2.	 Tanzania	469	 6.83%
3.	 Malawi	318	 4.63%
4.	 United Kingdom	212	 3.09%
5.	 Myanmar (Burma)	204	 2.97%
6.	 Nigeria	164	 2.39%
7.	 South Africa	136	 1.98%
8.	 India	117	 1.70%
9.	 Kenya	115	 1.68%
10.	 Rwanda	84	 1.22%

Country User Activity

Users are predominantly from the United States, followed by Tanzania and Malawi in a distant second and third.

Overview

Due to the lack of posts and updates on Social Media, website visits and user activity on Twitter have declined. Becoming more active on Twitter will most likely lead to an increase of page visits on both the website and Twitter. Continuing to link our website tweets will also have a positive impact on user activity.

ANNEX F: PUBLICATIONS

FSP Research Papers: <https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/publications/fsp-research-papers>

- Rapport De Synthese Des Ateliers De Restitution Des Resultats De L'évaluation Du Processus D'élaboration Des Politiques Agricoles Et De Securite Alimentaire Par Les Intervenants Au Mali. Amadou Samaké, Ousmane Sanogo et Abdramane Traoré, 2019. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 128 - FR, East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- The Roles of Agroclimatic Similarity and Returns on Scale in the Demand for Mechanization: Insights from Northern Nigeria. Hiroyuki Takeshima, 2019. FSP Research Paper 127. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Role of Land Access in Youth Migration and Youth Employment Decisions: Empirical Evidence from Rural Nigeria. Ghebru, Amare, Mavrotas, and Ogunniyi, 2019. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 126. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Perceived Tenure (In)Security in the Era of Rural Transformation Gender-Disaggregated Analysis from Mozambique. FSP Research Paper 125. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Scrutinizing the Status Quo: Rural Transformation and Land Tenure Security in Nigeria. Hosaena Ghebru and Fikirte Girmachew, 2019. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 124. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- The Role of the Locations of Public Sector Varietal Development Activities on Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Northern Nigeria. Hiroyuki Takeshima and Abdullahi Mohammed Nasir, 2019. FSP Research Paper 123. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Creating the Necessary Policy Context for Progress on the Malabo Declaration: A Review of Food Security and Nutrition Policy Changes in 11 Africa Countries. Hendriks, Olivier, Mkandawire, Mabuza, and Makhura. FSP Research Paper 122. East Lansing, MSU
- Fertilizer Subsidy Effects on the Diet Quality of Farm Women in Mali. Smale, M., V. Theriault, and A. Assima, 2018. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 121. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Rural Transformation in Southern Shan State: Results from the Community Component of the Shan Agriculture and Rural Economy Survey. Lambrecht, Belton, 2019. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 120. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Agricultural Machinery Supply Businesses in Myanmar's Dry Zone: Growth and Transformation. Belton, Fang, Abaidoo, 2019. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 119. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- A Preliminary Assessment of Herbicide Quality in Mali in the Presence of Proliferating Unregistered Brands of Glyphosate. Haggblade, Diarra, Assima, Keita and Traoré, 2018 FSP Research Paper 93. East Lansing, Michigan State University.
- Pulse & Oilseed Traders in Central Myanmar: Value Chain Structure and Conduct. Ben Belton, David Mather, 2018. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Paper 118. East Lansing: Michigan State University.

FSP Policy Research Briefs: <https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/publications/fsp-policy-research-briefs>

- Nutrition and growing your own food: Dietary Diversity Evidence from North Central Nigeria. Hephzibah Onyeje Obekpa, Michael Olabisi, 2019. FSP Policy Research Brief 82. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Community-Scale Climate Adaptation: Evidence from Ebonyi State, Nigeria. Choko, Schmitt Olabisi, Onyeneke, Nwawulu Chiemela, Liverpool-Tasie and Rivers III, 2019. FSP Policy Research Brief 81. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- An Analysis of the Mango Value Chain in Malawi. Zephania Bondera Nyirenda, Flora Janet Nankhuni, and Michael Andrew Bret, 2019. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 80. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- A Review of the Alignment of the Republic of Uganda's Draft Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan with the Malabo Commitments with Regard to Food Security and Nutrition. Nic J.J. Olivier, Sheryl L. Hendriks, and Elizabeth Mkandawire, 2019. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 79. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Are Financing Policies Sensitive to Food Systems Transformation in Malawi? Makhura, Adegbite, Mkandawire, Olivier, Nankhuni, Nyondo & Hendriks, Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 78. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Mapping Policy Responses to Food Systems Transformation in Malawi. Makhura, Adegbite, Mkandawire, Olivier, Nankuni, Nyondo & Hendriks, Mapping Policy Responses to Food Systems Transformation in Malawi. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 77. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- Quality Comparison of Fraudulent and Registered Pesticides in Mali. Steven Haggblade, Amadou Diarra, Wayne Jiang, Amidou Assima, Naman Keita, Abdramane Traoré and Mamadou Traoré, 2019. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 76. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- The Role of the Locations of Public Sector Varietal Development Activities on Agricultural Productivity. Hiroyuki Takeshima and Abdullahi Mohammed Nasir, Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 75. East Lansing: Michigan State University.
- An Evaluation of the Level of Integration and Alignment of the Malabo Commitments, Africa's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs in 10 National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans. S. Hendriks, Mabuza, K. Hendriks, Olivier, Makhura, Mkandawire, Mkhwanazi, Mkusa and Vilakazi, October 2018. Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research Brief 71.

FSP Peer Reviewed Publications. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/publications/fsp-peer-reviewed-publications>

- T. S. Jayne, Sieglinde Snapp, Frank Place, Nicholas Sitko. Sustainable agricultural intensification in an era of rural transformation in Africa, *Global Food Security*, Volume 20, March 2019, 105-113.
- Muyanga, Milu, and T. S. Jayne. 2019. Revisiting the Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Based on a Relatively Wide Range of Farm Sizes: Evidence from Kenya. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, March 2019
- Hambulo Ngoma, Arild Angelsen, 2018. Can conservation agriculture save tropical forests? The case of minimum tillage in Zambia. *Forest Policy and Economics*, Volume 97, December 2018
- Myat Thida Win, Ben Belton, and Xiaobo Zhang, 2018. Chapter in *Myanmar Transformed? People, Places and Politics*, edited by Justine Chambers, Gerard McCarthy, Nicholas Farrelly,

and Chit Win (Singapore: ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute, 2018).

- Daniel Kyalo Willy, Milu Muyanga, and Thomas Jayne (2019). Can economic and environmental benefits associated with agricultural intensification be sustained at high population densities? A farm level empirical analysis. *Land Use Policy*, Issue 81
- Xavier Tezzo, Ben Belton, Gareth Johnstone, Martin Callow, 2018. Myanmar's fisheries in transition: Current status and opportunities for policy reform, *Marine Policy* 97 (2018) 91-100
- Sauer, C., Mason, N., Maredia, M., and Mofya-Mukaka, R. 2018. Does adopting legume-based cropping practices improve small-scale farm households' food security? Panel survey evidence from Zambia. *Food Security* (November)

ANNEX G: OUTREACH

Presentations <https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/outreach/presentations/>

- The "Quiet Revolution" in Myanmar's Aquaculture Value Chain. Ben Belton. DFID Livelihoods Conference, Pyapon, Myanmar. February 4, 2019.
- SHARES Community Survey Key Findings. Isabel Lambrecht. Agri-Food Value Chain Development (AVCD), December 11, 2018.
- LIFT Agri-food Value Chain Development in Myanmar Project: An Overview. LIFT Fund Board meeting, Yangon, Dec 11, 2018.
- Shan Agriculture and Rural Economy Survey: Selected Highlights. Belton, Win, Myintzu, Aung, Win, Naing, Lin, Soe, Kyaw, Thein Thu, Thun, Fang
- Are Medium-Scale Farms Driving Agricultural Transformation in Africa? T. S. Jayne, M. Muyanga, F. K. Yeboah, A. Aromolaran, A. Chapoto, T. Shonhe, F. Dzanku, N. Mdoe and A. Wineman. APRA Annual Research Review and Planning Workshop University of Ghana, December 4, 2018
- Changing Farm Structure and Agricultural Commercialization: Implications for Livelihood Improvements among Small-Scale Farmers in Nigeria. Adebayo B Aromolaran, Milu Muyanga, Thomas Jayne, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Titus Awokuse, Elijah Obayelu, Fadlullah O. Issa, APRA Annual Research Review and Planning Workshop, University of Ghana, December 3, 2018.
- Africa's Transforming Agrifood System: Implications for Youth Skills Development. F. Kwame Yeboah, T.S. Jayne, Keynote Presentation at the 5th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference, Zanzibar, Tanzania, November 28, 2018
- Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth: What Does it Mean in Practice and How to Achieve it? Hambulo Ngoma, 2018. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute, Lusaka, Zambia 5th Annual Conference of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ReNAPRI) Park Hyatt Hotel, Zanzibar, Tanzania, November 28, 2018
- The Changing Farm Structure in Africa: Causes, Consequences and Policy Implications. Milu Muyanga, T. S. Jayne, Kwame Yeboah, Ayala Wineman, Antony Chapoto, Divan Vanderwesthuisen, Presentation at International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) - Kenya Nairobi, November 23, 2018
- The Looming Youth Employment Challenge in sub-Saharan Africa. Milu Muyanga, Ntengua Mdoe, Dennis Otieno, T. S. Jayne, Presentation at the South Eastern Kenya University, Kitui, Kenya, November 21, 2018
- Pay, Talk or 'Whip' to Conserve Forests: Framed Field Experiments in Zambia. Hambulo Ngoma, Amare Teklay Hailu, Stephen Kabwe, and Arild Angelsen, 2018. AFRE Brown Bag Seminar, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, November 13, 2018
- The Intersection of Youth Access to Land, Migration and Employment Opportunities: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. F. Kwame Yeboah, T. S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin. 2018. Sustainability and Development Conference University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, November 9-11, 2018
- Do Medium and Large Scale Farms Generate Income Spillovers for Rural Households? The Case of Tanzania. Jordan Chamberlin and T. S. Jayne, PIM / IFPRI Webinar, November 6, 2018
- Rural Transformation in the Dry Zone: How Much and for Whom? Ben Belton, Mateusz

Filipski. "Rural Transformation in the Dry Zone: How Much and for Whom?" Summit Park View Hotel, Yangon. October 29, 2018.

- Strengthening Higher Agricultural Education in Africa (SHAEA): Description and Selected Findings to Date. John Bonnell, Thomas Jayne, Amy Jamison, Suresh Babu, and Peter Goodman, Presentation at RUFORUM Annual Meeting, Nairobi, Kenya, October 25, 2018
- The “Quiet Revolution” in Aquaculture Value Chains. Ben Belton, World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress, Chiang Mai, Thailand, October 22, 2018
- Properly Ferment and Prepare your Ogi / Koko / Akamu / Pap! A food safety informational pamphlet on lactic acid fermentation.
- The Art of Research Discovery and Writing Good Articles. Tom Reardon, Michigan State University, October 2018
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chain Study in Malawi. Flora J. Nankhuni, Joseph S. Kanyamuka and Christone J. Nyondo, October 8, 2018, Mangochi, Malawi
- Recent Changes in African Agriculture: Drivers, Obstacles and Outcomes. William Burke and Thomas Jayne, 2018 SEEP Annual Conference, October 1–3, 2018, Arlington, VA
- Are Local Investor Farmers Making Small-Scale Farmers More Productive and Commercialized? Evidence from Nigeria. Milu Muyanga, Thomas Jayne, Adebayo Aromolaran, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Titus Awokuse, APRA Work Stream 1 Panel Study Review and Planning Workshop IDS, Brighton, October 1, 2018

Media <https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/outreach/media/>

- Land Pressure and African Agricultural Development. An interview with Thomas Jayne, SciDevNet, 10/30/18

Policy Tools <https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/outreach/policy-tools/>

- Nothing to report.

Videos and Audios <https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/outreach/videos-and-audios/>

- [WEBINAR: Do Medium and Large-scale Farms Generate Income Spillovers for Rural Households?](#) Nov. 6, 2018, 10-11 AM - T. Jayne and J. Chamberlin. Do medium and large-scale farms generate income spillovers for rural households? The case of Tanzania October 26, 2018, organized by PIM - CGIAR
- [F Nankhuni Explains Methodology for Malawi Special Crops Act Review.](#) October 23, 2018. MSU AFRE, NAPAS: Malawi Chief of Party, Flora Nankhuni explains the methodology that was used in the reviews for The Special Crops Act/ Agriculture General Purposes Act, at the validation meeting.
- [Malawi 2018 Agriculture Fair.](#) A video interview of the Director of Extension Services, Dr. Jerome Nkhoma and NAPAS: Malawi Chief of Party, Dr. F. Nankhuni, October 2018.
- [The Quiet Revolution in Food Systems in Africa & Asia.](#) October 17, 2018. Thomas Reardon: This video explains how a convergence of factors is provoking tsunami like rapid changes in the agrifood system of Africa. Keynote lecture for the Nigeria Association of Agricultural Economists.
- [What Are Some Ways to Apply the "Toggle Switch Idea".](#) October 13, 2018. Discussion 3 about writing an article for a peer-reviewed journal (9'34"), T. Reardon and S. Liverpool Tasie
- [How to Get Published in a Peer Reviewed Journal.](#) October 13, 2018. How to write a successful article: 5 key points in a 1 minute video
- [What Are Some Ways to Make the Case for your Work's Contributions to the Literature.](#) October 13, 2018. Discussion 2 about writing an article for a peer-reviewed journal (9'37"), T.

Reardon and S. Liverpool Tasié.

- [How Could You Sell a Research Idea about Nigeria to a Non-Nigerian Reviewer](#). October 13, 2018. Discussion 1 about writing an article for a peer-reviewed journal (9'53"), T. Reardon and S. Liverpool Tasié
- [The Art of Research Discovery and Writing Good Articles - VIDEO](#). October 12, 2018. How to get published in peer-reviewed journals, a lecture by T. Reardon for the FSP Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project, October 12, 2018 (1:17)
- [The "Special Crops Act / Agriculture General Purposes Act" validation meeting](#). October 1, 2018. On behalf of the Secretary for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, the Director of Livestock and Animal Health Development, Dr. Patrick Chikungwa, officially opened the "Special Crops Act / Agriculture General Purposes Act" validation meeting. He highlighted the importance of the review.

