

**Feed the Future Innovation Lab**

**For**

**Food Security Policy**

**WORKPLAN**

*1 October 2014 – 31 December 2015*



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## 1. List of Acronyms

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
FSP	Feed The Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy
FTF	Feed the Future
GISAIA	Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa
GoT	Government of Tanzania
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IRs	Intermediate results
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGAF	Land Governance Accountability Framework
MAFS	Modernizing African Food Systems
MaSSP	Malawi Strategy Support Program
MDRI	Myanmar Development Research Institute
MLFRD	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Rural Development (Burma)
MSU	Michigan State University
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WA	West Africa

## 2. Introduction

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

### FSP Goal and Objectives

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

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

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

### FSP Workplan Structure, Target Geographies and Approach

The FSP workplan is organized into five components developed by blended teams from all three consortium members:

- C1: Country-Level Collaborative Research (on Farms, Firms, and Markets) and Formulation/Analysis of Policy Options
- C2: Country-Level Capacity-Building for Policy (Data, Analysis, Advocacy, Formulation, Consultation, Coordination, and Implementation)
- C3: Global Collaborative Research on Support to the Policy Process and Policy Capacity
- C4: Engagement in Global Policy Debates on Food and Nutrition Security
- C5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy

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

Given that significant funding to support FSP country-level work has been provided from USAID missions in Burma, Mali, Malawi, and Tanzania, and additional buy-ins are expected from Nigeria and Senegal during the course of Year 2, global research engagement and policy system capacity building themes (C3 and C4) will receive a higher proportion of total core funding in Year 2 compared to Year 1. A higher share of funding for global components is also justified by the fact that their research and outreach agendas directly support several strategic areas identified in the AUC draft implementation strategy to implement the Malabo Declaration<sup>1</sup>.

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

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<sup>1</sup> “Strategy and Roadmap to Achieve the 2025 Vision on CAADP: a Strategy to Achieve the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Africa Agriculture Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods”. Draft November 3, 2014. Africa Union Commission.

### **3. Components 1 and 2: Collaborative Policy Research, Analysis and Capacity Building for West Africa**

Three key activities were undertaken during year 1 of FSP under components C1 and C2 for West Africa. First, consultations were undertaken with USAID West Africa regional mission, with ECOWAS representatives and other stakeholders on case study comparisons of effective and poor implementation of regional agricultural and trade policies to identify tools and approaches for improving regional policy implementation at the national level. Second, the team developed a simulation model for regional rice economy to improve capacity to evaluate the impact of policy and investments on rice production, price, trade, and consumption. Third, the new government in Mali, and the new institutional architecture for food policy, received technical support through FSP during the transition from the now closed MSU associate award (ended November 2013) to a potential new FSP associate award.

#### **3.1. Summary of Year 1 workplan accomplishments**

##### **Assessing uneven implementation of regional agricultural and trade policies**

- Submitted draft TOR and budget to USAID/West Africa for review.
- During a joint teleconference with USAID/WA, USAID/Washington and FSP, on November 25, USAID/WA indicated that ECOWAS is not interested in Activity 1 (uneven implementation of regional policies). Therefore, the \$264k in FSP core funds originally proposed to supplement the \$150K in USAID/WA buy-in has been reprogrammed elsewhere. FSP has, likewise, redeployed personnel designated for this activity and assigned them to other activities. So FSP now has neither the funding nor the personnel in place to pursue Activity 1 in FY14/15.

##### **Activity 2: Modeling the impact of regional rice policy**

- ECOWAS Simulation Model - or ECOSIM
  - A beta version has been developed. ECOSIM is an economy-wide simulation model for the 15 ECOWAS countries. The model has 3 modules, namely i) national economy modules for the 15 ECOWAS countries; ii) the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU/UEMOA) module, made up of 8 ECOWAS countries with a common currency; and iii) the ECOWAS module which specifies intra-regional trade of goods and services and intra-regional movement of productive factors such as labor and capital.
  - The model was customized to the FSP project by highlighting rice sectors and products in the country modules (i.e. supply, demand, trade, and markets).
  - The customized regional rice model was used to simulate the impact of the policy on intra- and extra- regional trade (imports and exports), agricultural growth, overall growth, employment, and food security (rice and overall food consumption).
  - Literature review on the methodological aspects of modeling non-tariff barriers to feed into a non-tariff barrier model for agricultural goods, and for rice in particular. The model will be used to assess the trade, growth, poverty, and food security impacts of removing non trade barriers of agricultural commodities in West Africa.
  - Significant progress was made in developing a gravity model to assess the impact of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) on trade flows in West Africa. The gravity model will be used along with

the regional rice simulation model and micro-simulation model to assess the economic and social impact of specific NTBs and other regional integration issues. Thus far the estimation focuses on illegal payments that occur along eleven corridors and use data on interstate road harassment among the 8 West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries, plus Ghana. These data have been regularly gathered since 2007 by OPA and the CILSS.

- The gravity and the ECOSIM models are being linked to assess the economy-wide implications of NTBs and rice regional trade.
- The simulation results were presented to the ECOWAS Task Force on Rice Policy meeting in Cotonou, Benin, from 24-26, March, 2014. The USAID-West Africa hub has representatives on the Task Force.
- The research paper has been presented at the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) conference in Dakar, Senegal, in June 18-20, 2014.
- The simulation results were presented at the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (WECARD) scientific gathering in Niamey, Niger, on June 16, 2014.
- A research paper, based on the simulation results, titled “Impact Simulation of the West African Rice Policy” was completed and submitted for publication as IFPRI Discussion Paper Series.

### **Activity 3: Policy research and analytical support at the country level**

- Mali’s Ministry of Agriculture requested input on design options for developing a land grant style agricultural university in Mali. In response, the MSU team visited IPR, prepared a background paper and presented options to the Ministries of Agriculture and Education.
- The team supporting Mali received buy-in agreement from USAID/Mali for specific policy research.
- Farm survey pilot work (Activity 3 of the USAID/Mali buy-in) began in August. Haggblade and Smale visited Mali in August to participate in the first round of field survey pre-testing as well as planning for the fertilizer and seed sector reviews.
- Rounds 1 and 2 of the farm survey field work have been completed. Preparations for round 3 are under way.

## **3.2. Proposed Year 2 activities**

### **Year 1 Activities Carrying Over to Year 2**

- Activity 2: Modeling the impact of regional rice policy. Funding: BFS Core
- Activity 3: Policy research and analytical support at the country level. Funding: BFS Core

### **Year 1 Activities Dropped and Explanation Why**

- Activity 1: Assessing uneven implementation of regional agricultural and trade policies as discussed above.

### **Year 2 New Activities, Milestones and Outcomes**

Year 2 activities will focus on implementation of an agreed program of work supported by USAID Mali mission and preparation of Associate Awards for USAID Senegal and USAID Nigeria.

At the request of ECOWAS FSP will enhance the West Africa JSR process as a basis for strengthening the next generation of NAIPs with particular attention to the policy environment. Specific modalities will be developed through consultation with USAID West Africa and ECOWAS.

#### 4. Component C1/C2 Asia

Given the urgent needs for agricultural and rural development policy support in Burma, the work of components 1 and 2 on Asia during year 1 of FSP focused on providing immediate assistance on rural development strategy in Burma, drawing on lessons from other countries in the region.

##### 4.1. Summary of Year 1 workplan accomplishments

- **Research Meetings** (planning, stakeholders, research team)
  - Research cum proposal planning meetings with project partners and USAID: MDRI-CESD and USAID in Washington (MDRI's CEO (and Burma President Advisor) Zaw Oo and Reardon and Boughton in October 2014); Boughton and Dorosh in October 2013 in Thailand and Burma with USAID; in Burma by Reardon on a series of visits (every month from October 2013-September 2014 until took up residence in Burma in October 2014); the March and August meetings were also attended by Boughton; and the April meetings by Dorosh; and the August meetings by Payongayong and Hernandez.
  - Meetings in Burma with WorldFish (partner) to design initial steps of fish value chain work, August-September 2014, Reardon, Belton (WorldFish), Hernandez, Payongayong;
- **Field work/trips**
  - One week field trip to Northern part of Shan State in December 2013 of Reardon with MDRI team. Initial scoping on rapid reconnaissance on watermelon value chain from dry zone via Shan to China showed tremendous growth/dynamism. This was crucial finding and trip to influence Zaw Oo in guiding our research work to focus on value chain development to overturn conventional wisdom, in his view holding back policy debate and reform in the country, that small farmers and domestic SME actors in the food supply chains are unwilling to innovate and invest. Also he noted that this work overturns the assumption that farmers won't invest beyond rice and should not (as we show non-rice value chains are high payoff and dynamic for small farmers and other rural poor.) He noted that our work should focus on this to have the greatest impacts on agricultural policy (that farmers have to be encouraged and made able to participate in the new rapidly growing domestic and export markets), market policy (that value chains need encouragement and building in all segments not just farm), and land policy (that non-rice land needs titling). This joined the impact of Reardon speeches in June 2013 and November 2013 emphasizing the emergence of a Quiet Revolution in domestic food value chains in Asia, which also had large influence on both MDRI (and thus on the President's main economic advisor), on USAID (as it fed directly into the Mission's strategic statements in first half of 2014), and on the government (as noted in speech's impact on Presidency).
  - 10 day field trip by Reardon to Northern then Southern Shan State with USAID and LIFT and MDRI persons in January-February 2014. Focus on initial scoping for rapid reconnaissance on value chains of maize, fruit, and vegetables. Again found substantial dynamism in the value chains which influenced MDRI hence President Policy Advisor's perspective and also his strategic discussions with the Chief Minister (CM) of Shan which in turn influenced their

initiatives such as the Inle Lake Initiative. The trip also influenced USAID choice of areas and products for their private sector project.

- Three week field trip to dry zone and Yangon by Boughton and Haggblade in late February and early March 2014 for a rapid reconnaissance of the pulses value chain. Boughton and MDRI did intermittent field follow up Boughton in August and then MDRI in April, May, June, September/October. Boughton and Haggblade time and expenses paid by Food Security III Coop Agreement buy-in from Burma mission; MDRI time and Reardon time for this from FSP core support for Asia.
- Three week field trip to Tanintharyi (MDRI only) and Mon State (Reardon, Belton (WorldFish) and MDRI team July/August 2014 for initial scoping on fish value chain rapid reconnaissance. Did stakeholder meeting with Zaw Oo with Mon state private sector association regarding fish and rubber.
- Three week field trip to Delta and fish markets in Yangon (MDRI research team variously with Belton, Reardon, and Payongayong (MSU) for first stage of rapid reconnaissance on fish (doing inventory of sites and actors and short key informant interviews with all segments of the value chain). (First Research Field Bulletin early November 2014 after including field trips in October).
- **Data Analysis**
  - Exploratory data analysis using LIFT household survey from 2010, by Boughton and RA.
- **Written materials:** Research reports, Research Field Bulletins, Policy Discussion Papers, Policy Briefs
  - Research Field Bulletin by Reardon to USAID and partners December 2013 on Northern Shan State rural development, border trade, and horticulture and maize value chain initial assessment.
  - Research Field Bulletin by Reardon to USAID and partners February 2013 on Southern Shan State rural development, Inle Lake Initiative, discussions with Shan Government with Zaw Oo, and horticulture value chains initial assessment.
  - Research Report draft by Boughton and Haggblade (MSU) and Seng Kham and Myo Thaug (MDRI-CESD), “Winds of Change: A Rapid Appraisal of Four Pulse Value Chains in Myanmar,” July 2014. Burma Mission and FSP core supported.
  - Research Field Bulletin by Reardon to USAID and partners August 2014 on Mon State initial assessment of fish value chain, and observations on rubber sector. Finalized version in November 14 adding points from stakeholder meeting with Mon state private sector association regarding fish and rubber.

#### **Teaching/capacity building/training** (done, on-going, planned but not started)

- **Meetings/trainings**
  - Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Rural Development (MLFRD). That ministry was created in August. A key Burmese partner of ours, MDRI, was commissioned by the GOB to counsel the new MLFRD ministry in a short-medium term RD strategy. They did an initial diagnostic of the ministry in September. MDRI had felt that our “double approach” had been particularly

effective with the GOB in June, and asked Tom to come to Burma in October to engage in a 5 day workshop (with USAID support) to train on and explore RD strategy with middle-level and upper-level leaders of the new ministry.

- One week mission of Paul Dorosh/IFPRI for FSP component on policy and current core work; April 2014 (joined by TR) and Than Tun and Zaw Oo and Tin Maung Than of MDRI-CESD. Discussions with Ministry of Commerce, Yezin University, Zaw Oo and Tin Maung Than on policy work. Discussion of the overall policy work and the draft Policy Matrix (policy inventory paper noted below) to inform it.
- Reardon and Adam Kennedy and Ulrike Nischan (IFPRI) worked intensively with Than Tun and other MDRI-CESD staff on capacity building for analysis of policies (as an inventory of change and current situation, with patterns and determinants explored in terms of political economy and the policy debate). This was linked to and grew from a request by the Mission for this inventory and desire by Zaw Oo to have this work feed into an updating of the Framework for Economic and Social Reform which he drafted for government in 2012 (and it became the basis for the path of reform). Reardon was in Burma May-July and spent a number of weeks on this, and Adam and Ulrike worked on this in June-August in various trips. Substantial time was spent with MDRI staff to build capacity and guide work on this.
- MSU researcher Ellen Payongayong and IFPRI Researcher Ricardo Hernandez came for two weeks in August 2014 for survey planning and technical and budget/planning training of MDRI-CESD.
- **Written Materials**
  - A number of memos and briefs were done for MDRI for the policy analysis capacity building by the actors above.
  - Training materials in survey and budget planning were presented to MDRI by Ellen Payongayong.

#### **Extension: Outreach/Communication**

- **Meetings**
  - Reardon interacted intensively and continuously with the Burma Mission on agricultural/food strategy of the Mission from December through April especially and then in a continuous way since April through September. This included meetings and communications and helping with drafting a number of documents with/for the Mission.
  - Meeting of MSU with Aung San Suu Kyi's foundation "Daw Khin Kyi Foundation" with MDRI-CESD partners and trip to Delta to see their organic vegetable farming operations
  - Communications by Boughton and Reardon in September 2014 then meeting in October with FSWG (Food Security Working Group, a network of 150 NGOs in Burma), with a follow-up by an IFPRI and MSU team to support them in policy analysis in December.
  - Meeting with Ministry of Commerce twice, Reardon with Zaw Oo in March 2014 and then Dorosh, Reardon, and MDRI in April 2014, to discuss commerce issues in domestic and export markets for Burma.
  - Reardon attends World Economic Forum Asia "Grow Asia" initiative in May 2014 for FSP project with report out to USAID.

- **Speeches/Presentations**

- Speech by Reardon on Value Chain transformation at the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Rural Development, October 2013
- Reardon speech (and brief) “Success Strategies for Poverty-Alleviating Rural Development for Myanmar: Lessons from Asian Experience,” Speech and Brief for National Workshop on Rural Development Strategic Framework Agenda (presided by the President of Burma), Naypyitaw, Burma, November 18, 2013. The workshop was opened by the President of Burma, and attended by the array of ministers and donors. Reardon gave an opening plenary speech (after the President and the President’s advisor, our partner Zaw Oo, who focused on value chain development) focused on strategies to combine value chain development with poverty alleviation and broad-based rural economic growth. MDRI noted that the President the next day noted in a speech noted by the Press that value chain development was key to rural development and food security.
- Reardon talk and brief (posted to USAID site and MSU FSP site) “Prospects for Agricultural Value Chains in Myanmar,” presentation for “A Dialogue for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Agribusiness in Myanmar” Organized by: UMFCCI, USAID, and IFC at the UMFCCI Office, Yangon, March 21, 2014
- Reardon best practices in Asia presentation to private sector groups (fish and rubber) in Mon State and Myanmar Fisheries Federation in Yangon.
- Reardon attendance and presentation at USAID “GLEE” (upscaling technology) in Bangkok in February 2014.

- **Written Materials: Policy Outreach Reports and Briefs**

- c.1) Discussion Paper draft by Than Tun (MDRI-CESD) and Adam Kennedy and Ulrike Nischan (IFPRI) “Myanmar Agricultural Policy Review,” August 2014 (to finalize December 2014).

### **Administrative/Proposals**

- Reardon TDYs listed in research planning above over October 2013 through September 2014 to work with partners to develop proposals for USAID Mission Associate Award and a grant from LIFT (donor consortium in which USAID participates).
- Concept notes developed by Reardon and MSU and IFPRI teams developed in September/October 2013
- AA proposals/revisions were presented in March, May, and July, with the award confirmed and signed in September 2014.
- LIFT proposals/revisions were presented February, May, and July 2014

## **4.2. Proposed Year 2 activities**

### **Year 1 Activities Carrying Over to Year 2**

None

### **Year 2 New Activities, Milestones and Outcomes**

FSP will support operationalization of the new USAID Burma Associate Award (development of workplan, detailed budgets, M&E plan) as well as capacity building for the key local partner, Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI).

**Activity 1. Training of CSO working group**

At the request of USAID Burma mission FSP core funds will be used to build the capacity of the Food Security Working Group (FSWG) that brings together 150 NGOs with food security activities.

Description of activity: The FSWG is seeking to develop its capacity for policy advocacy on behalf of its 150 member NGOs. A team comprised of IFPRI capacity building specialist Suresh Babu, supported by Adam Kennedy and MSU legal institutions specialist Dr. Oyinkan Tasie will undertake a capacity building needs assessment for FSWG to enable them to play a stronger policy advocacy role, taking account of how policies affect men and women<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Advice on gender dimension of policy advocacy in Burma has been sought from Gender Equality Network

## **5. Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Malawi**

The activities of FSP in Malawi in FY2014 were carried out using core funding. However, most of the activities of the FSP implementing institutions in Malawi in FY2015 are expected to be carried out using funding from an Associate Award from USAID/Malawi for the New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support: Malawi (NAPAS:Malawi) project. This award was received November 24, 2014, ten months after the initial scoping mission. Under NAPAS:Malawi, the FSP partners will support the government of Malawi as it works to implement the policy reform agenda to which it committed in late-2013 under the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi.

In light of the NAPAS: Malawi associate award we expect in FY2015 that only limited core resources from the global FSP project will be needed to support FSP activities in Malawi. The principal activities with a Malawi focus that will require such support are the capacity strengthening activities of the University of Pretoria. These will be focused on the development of short courses to expand the capacity of partner institutions in Malawi, as well as training for journalists.

### **5.1. Summary of Year 1 work plan accomplishments**

- Discussions over first six months of 2014 with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development (MoAIWD), USAID/Malawi, and other potential partners and stakeholders centered on how the FSP project might place two senior advisors within the Department of Agricultural Planning Services of the Ministry to support the Ministry to advance the New Alliance policy reform agenda in Malawi. From the content of these discussions, an application was developed and submitted in late August to USAID/Malawi in response to a Request for Applications for the NAPAS:Malawi activity.
- FSP staff supported the Ministry with several policy processes over the course of the year. The most significant of these was assisting in drafting a proposed National Agricultural Strategy that is now to undergo broad stakeholder review. Contributions were also made to the Contract Farming Strategy and the draft Warehouse Receipts bill. These efforts involved an FSP staff member, Dr. Athur Mabiso, working in the Ministry headquarters over a total of 7 weeks on two assignments.
- FSP staff member, Dr. Todd Benson, participated in a two-day symposium on the Farm Input Subsidy Program in Lilongwe 14 and 15 July, making two presentations, including one on FISP in the context of agricultural transformation in Malawi.
- Engagement with partner institutions on agricultural policy process strengthening and policy communication in Malawi, such as the Farmers' Union of Malawi and CISANET, on coordinating such efforts. A joint program of workshops for the new members of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources is now in the advanced planning stage.

### **5.2. Proposed Year 2 activities**

We anticipate that most of the C1/C2 activities in Malawi for the FSP project will be undertaken using funds from the NAPAS:Malawi project. Most of these will be a continuation of the work that was done in Year 1 in providing technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture for policy formulation, particularly on issues the feature on that New Alliance policy reform agenda, and in supporting and strengthening

policy communication efforts towards a broad set of stakeholders in agriculture and food security policy processes in the country.

- The one component of NAPAS:Malawi that has not yet been addressed in a dedicated manner has been capacity strengthening. Such efforts will be launched early in FY2015. Training will be done in two ways. First, we will undertake joint policy analyses with staff of partner institutions, particularly the Ministry, but also with Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources and other research institutions to build the skills and experience of these staff in agriculture and food policy analysis approaches and techniques. Secondly, staff from the NAPAS: Malawi project and the University of Pretoria will identify capacity needs that can be adequately addressed, at least initially, through mounting short training courses in country.

### **Year 1 Activities Carrying Over to Year 2**

- Using NAPAS:Malawi resources, FSP staff will continue to provide the Ministry with technical support for policy formulation, particularly on issues that feature on the New Alliance policy reform agenda.
- Continue to engage with partner institutions on agricultural policy process strengthening and policy communication in Malawi. This will include contributing to policy workshops and the preparation of policy briefs on salient agriculture and food security policy issues.
- **Journalist training activities**
  - Journalist training: This activity entails the capacity building of senior and junior journalists in the reporting of policy messages in a manner that is neutral and unbiased. Training will be provided for journalists in Malawi.
  - A scoping mission in 2014 identified that journalism is a particularly sensitive topic. Although there is an expressed need for improved reporting by journalists, there are some concerns regarding the response of government to critical reporting. Media in Malawi is viewed as a mouth-piece for government and private sector. In terms of the training content, respondents expressed the need for technical knowledge on food security and nutrition, technical writing and improved communication.
  - Two one week training workshops will be conducted in the first quarter of the year, with three day follow-up sessions in the other three quarters. Participants will be accredited for the modules to increase participation incentives. Ten journalists will be trained in sessions with technical experts from the Malawi and academics from policy related support units in country to build local capacity to support the journalists long-term.
  - Due to the sensitivity involved in engaging journalists, this activity will initially engage participants on low key cross-cutting issues including gender and climate change amongst others. In-country trainers will be identified and play a key role in terms of providing in-country support to participants. In addition, social networks, including a blog where participants can interact and consult with the trainers, will be set up.
  - A scoping mission will be conducted in Tanzania in 2015 to identify the demand for journalist training, interested participants and key training areas for improved reporting.

### **Year 2 New Activities, Milestones and Outcomes**

The only new activity area will be in capacity strengthening. However, these activities will primarily be funded using resources from the NAPAS:Malawi project and will involve FSP project staff from MSU and IFPRI. Only the contribution of University of Pretoria to this new activity area will make use of global FSP project funding.

Besides the work of the University of Pretoria, no new activities in Malawi under FSP Components 1 and 2 will be funded by the global FSP project. However, we anticipate through our work in country to support activities in Malawi under FSP Global themes 3 and 4 where required. The C3 team of FSP intends to carry out at least one and possibly more country-level case studies of thematic policy processes in FY2015, with Malawi being a candidate location for such a study. The Malawi C1/C2 staff in-country will facilitate these case studies in whatever way that they can, including providing appropriate documentation and linking the C3 researchers with key informants.

#### **Specific dimensions of program activities**

Here is highlighted how C1/C2 activities in Malawi in FY2015 will engage in specific dimensions of the design of the FSP project.

#### ***Involvement with local policy analysts or units***

The FSP staff working on the NAPAS:Malawi program will primarily work with economists in the Department of Agricultural Planning Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, conducting joint policy research with them in order to respond to evidence demands to inform various agriculture and food security policy processes. Some formal training activities will also be done with these economists.

However, it is not expected that modeling or other sophisticated policy analyses will be done with Ministry analysts. Where such analyses will be required, it is our intent to engage with specialized policy analysts at other institutions in Malawi. Of these, the principal institution with whom we expect to work is the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) and, in particular, its Center for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD). In addition to contracting with these analysts to undertake policy research on behalf of the Ministry, we will also include researchers from LUANAR, as well as from other policy research institutions, in any relevant training activities carried out under NAPAS:Malawi.

We do not have any targeted or competitive research grant mechanisms planned for under NAPAS:Malawi. However, FSP staff working in Malawi will promote among Malawian researchers any such research grant opportunities that are made available through other components of the global FSP project.

#### ***Cross-cutting issues***

The principal activities that FSP staff members working under NAPAS:Malawi will undertake that will involve cross-sectoral coordination will be in addressing the New Alliance policy commitments that support the implementation of the National Export Strategy, efforts which are led by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

FSP Component 3 intends to undertake a case study of policy processes related the theme of micronutrient fortification as part of their research program in FY2015 with Malawi as a candidate study site. FSP staff in Malawi will ensure that the researchers involved in this effort meet with a broad range of informants on nutrition policy processes in Malawi, both in the agriculture sector and elsewhere.

### ***Policy engagement opportunities***

We expect that the activities of FSP staff under NAPAS:Malawi will involve frequent engagement in policy processes with a broad range of stakeholders. The primary and focal partner of our work will be the Department of Agricultural Planning Services (DAPS) of the Ministry of Agriculture. Already in FY2014 when project staff worked at Ministry headquarters, they were continually engaging with DAPS economists on several policy issues and met with the Director of DAPS several times a week. We expect that this pattern of work will continue in FY2015.

Engagement of FSP staff with other participants in the agricultural policy system in Malawi will not be quite as constant as with the Ministry, but will be quite regular.

- FSP is already involved in planning a joint program of workshops for the new members of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources that will be conducted with selected agriculturally focused civil society organizations (CSO) and other agricultural policy focused institutions and projects.
- We will work with several CSOs in developing policy communication events and materials on agriculture and food security policy issues. We plan to be involved with at a minimum two full-day symposiums on specific agricultural policy issues. These will be led by national CSOs, but FSP through NAPAS:Malawi will provide both technical and logistical support to these events.
- The nature of our engagement with representatives of the private sector in FY2015 is the most uncertain of our engagement with agricultural policy system participants. Through the Farmers' Union of Malawi, we expect to participate in the annual meeting of the agriculture group of the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in a manner similar to how we will be supporting the Members of Parliament with insights on agricultural policy challenges and how they might be addressed. We also expect to work with some of the private sector firms who were signatories to the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi to better understand their perspectives on policy reform in the sector.

### **Milestones in FY2015 for Component C1/C2 – Malawi:**

- The NAPAS:Malawi program is operational with all staff and an approved work plan for FY2015 in place
- Completion of several priority policy reforms under the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi to which FSP staff made significant contributions. The most central of these is the National Agriculture Policy.
- Successfully organizing and implementing with CSO partners at least two agricultural policy dialogues.
- Holding at least two short training courses in Malawi on topics that will reduce some of the key constraints to effective, informed policy processes in the agriculture sector.

- Jointly undertake with at least four policy analysts, particularly those in the Ministry of Agriculture, secondary data analyses to better inform policy discussion on specific agricultural policy issues and to build the skills of the policy analysts in such analyses.

**Outcomes in FY2015 for Component C1/C2 – Malawi:**

- A productive policy engagement with MoAIWD is achieved.
- Results of demand-driven policy studies are utilized to inform policy content.
- Engagement in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues by private sector and civil society groups is strengthened.
- Technical capacity of policy and planning staff within MoAIWD is strengthened.

## **6. Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania**

Tanzania is a major population center in the region that has undergone extensive policy change and shows signs of transformation, but continues to suffer from broad and deep poverty. FSP proposed a work plan that was demand-driven, based on priorities identified in key national ministries, the CAADP country process, the country cooperation framework for the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, and the USAID mission. FSP collaborated with local researchers to build capacity by including targeted short-term formal training and innovative outreach efforts.

Five activities in Tanzania were planned under the first year of the FSP Project: (1) a deepening of the institutional architecture assessment in Tanzania to focus on policy capacity gaps, (2) initiate a policy study in Tanzania on local government revenue options as alternatives to crop levies.

### **6.1. Summary of Year 1 workplan accomplishments**

Activity 3: Study of the economics and political economy of local government authority (LGA) levies in Tanzania Crop/produce cess (tax) in Tanzania has been an issue of intense public debate for at least 20 years. Reforms in 2003 resulted in a system of local taxation today (at the Local Government Authority (LGA) level, which is also called a district) that is substantially less complex, less variable across districts, and less onerous than it was prior to these reforms. Yet important problems remain, and stakeholder demands for further reform have been growing. The GoT publicly committed to ‘reform or reduce the LGA crop cess’ under their New Alliance commitment #1, yet reform was not implemented due to intense political push-back from LGA representatives. In order to try to inform the on-going debate over LGA crop cess levels and administration, the GoT subsequently commissioned an LGA crop cess study in 2013. However, this study did not resolve the on-going empirical questions or debate as it was criticized by various stakeholders as not using a large enough sample and not adequately addressing all empirical questions of interest to stakeholders.

In late 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives of Tanzania (MAFC) explicitly requested assistance from Dr. David Nyange (MSU) to lead a more robust empirical study of the LGA crop cess, which would more adequately address the concerns unaddressed by the previous study. Dr. Nyange (MSU) has been embedded within the Directorate of Policy and Planning (DPP) of MAFC since July 2013 under the BMGF-funded GISAIA/Tanzania project with a mandate to provide analytical capacity and capacity building of MAFC staff to a research and training agenda driven by MAFC. Thanks to funding from FSP C1/2, Dr. Nyange and Dr. David Tschirley (MSU) were able to build upon limited support from GISAIA/Tanzania (for Dr. Nyange’s time) to provide funding for additional faculty and team member salary as well as all expenses related to field work, individual outreach activities, and two large public outreach events. Thus, the addition of FSP C1/2 funding enabled Dr. Nyange and Dr. David Tschirley (MSU) to lead a joint GISAIA/FSP activity to both provide the empirical analysis of the current state of LGA crop cess levels and administration as requested by various stakeholders and to then use the results from that study to engage with stakeholders in an attempt to find a consensus for some kind of LGA crop cess reform.

This activity began with the FSP team outlining a plan and methodology for the study in November-December 2013, and then conducting a rapid appraisal of the LGA crop cess in January 2014. The combination of their background research and rapid appraisal led to a study design that they then presented to all key stakeholders at an initial outreach event that brought together stakeholders from all over the country and from public, private, and civil society sectors to provide feedback on the proposed empirical questions and methods and thereby help to finalize and validate the planned research approach. After receiving feedback from this stakeholder forum, the FSP team then engaged in extensive field work and secondary data analysis of LGA financial reports from the past two years from February through March. The FSP field work team was led by Dr. Nyange and included a representative from PMO-RALG (Prime Minister's Office for Regional and Local Government), two DPP junior analysts, and two local Tanzanian consultants who had worked on the previous study and had expertise in LGA finance. From April through June, the team then wrote a draft research report and policy brief, both containing assessment of concrete proposals for reform. From June through August, Dr. Nyange engaged in policy dialogue with 10 separate key stakeholder groups separately (from the public and private and CSO sectors). At each meeting, Dr. Nyange presented the LGA study results, elicited feedback on the results, answered any specific questions raised, and tried to find and build consensus for at least some type of reform of LGA crop levels, transparency, and predictability.

On 30 October, the FSP team presented the draft report publicly in a workshop convened by MAFC and the PMO-RALG office attended by approximately 100 people, which included representatives from all key stakeholder groups involved in the LGA crop cess policy debate. Though no policy decisions have yet been made, we consider this an unfolding success story for five reasons. First, government support for the study has expanded beyond MAFC to include regular interaction and active support from the PMO-RALG. Second, in between the outreach events in January and October sandwiched at least 10 policy meetings held by Dr. David Nyange on the topic, with public sector, parliament, private sector, and civil society – all these meetings were held at the request of Tanzanian stakeholders. Third, very early in the process FSP succeeded in moving the terms of the debate from “abolish or not” to “how do we make incremental improvements across a range of aspects of local tax policy to generate, over time, a progressively better local tax system?” FSP is directly responsible for this change, without which there could be no true policy dialogue and constructive change. Fourth, in the October workshop, officials representing both the association of local governments and the Prime Minister's office responsible for local government affairs (PMO-RALG), both of whom have adamantly opposed sharp changes, agreed publically that rates need to be reduced and collection methods improved to be more fair and efficient. Finally, the Prime Minister's office has already signaled that it will call a small working group meeting after this workshop to develop proposals for reform.

Quite aside from whatever concrete reforms are eventually undertaken, this process has resulted in much stronger understanding of the LGA crop cess issues in Tanzania and a much more inclusive and iterative public dialogue about the issues than have occurred in recent past efforts.

## **6.2. Proposed Year 2 activities**

### **Year 1 Activities Carrying Over to Year 2**

Activity 2: Deepen the existing institutional architecture assessment of agricultural policy in Tanzania

- Map the policy processes within key policy domains of high importance to USAID/Tanzania as indicated by their FTF policy matrix (agricultural trade policy, agricultural inputs policy; land tenure/access/transfer policy). Policy mapping involves description of who are the in actors involved, what roles and input does each actor have at each stage of the policy process, what formal and informal procedures are required for bringing issues to the policy agenda, designing policy responses, choosing from among policy modalities and adopting a specific policy, implementing the policy, and reforming/revising the policy over time;
- For the policy process of each of those three policy domains, the FSP team will identify gaps in stakeholder capacity and coordination mechanisms that constrain the following:
  - Meaningful inclusion of relevant stakeholders, including women, at the various stages of the policy process from agenda setting to policy design, adoption, implementation, and reform
  - Sustainable generation of quantitative and qualitative data by local organizations, that is required to provide high-quality, consistent, and on-going empirical analysis of program performance and policy options;
  - Ability of local organizations to use existing data sources to undertake empirical analysis of program performance and policy options;
  - Use of empirical analysis of program performance and policy options to inform each stage of the policy process;
  - Capacity of local analysts and stakeholder representatives to interpret, understand and use the empirical findings to voice their interests within the policy system;

At the request of the USAID mission in Tanzania, an FSP team (led by a member of the C3 team) will implement a study to deepen the existing institutional architecture assessment of agricultural policy (completed by Africa LEAD). This activity will be planned in conjunction with FSP team members from component 3, who are specifically working to develop standard procedures for mapping policy processes and assessing capacity and coordination gaps that reduce the inclusivity of debates within each policy domain and reduce the use of locally-generated and analyzed sources of empirical information to inform those debates. After a review of the existing IA study and other relevant background documents/studies, the team will conduct key informant interviews with local organizations/stakeholders from the GoT, donors, private sector, and CSOs.

- Milestones
  - Work with members of the C3 team to generate a standard procedure for mapping policy processes and assessing gaps in local capacity and coordination mechanisms
  - Deepen the existing Institutional Architecture Assessment of Agricultural Policy in Tanzania through background document research and key informant interviews to map the policy process of three key policy domains and identify gaps in stakeholder capacity and coordination mechanisms that constrain stakeholder inclusion within each policy domain and local capacity to generate data and analysis to feed into an better inform each policy process.

- Outcomes
  - Improved understanding by GoT, private sector and CSO stakeholders, USAID/Tanzania and other donors of the institutional architecture of three specific agricultural policy domains within Tanzania
  - Identification of key gaps in stakeholder capacity and coordination mechanisms that, if addressed, could improve the inclusivity of ag policy processes in Tanzania and increase the generation of local organizations to generate data and empirical analysis and the capacity of stakeholders to use the results from that analysis to improve the use of empirical information the design, implementation, and reform of ag policies.

Activity 3: Study of the economics and political economy of local government authority (LGA) levies in Tanzania

- Milestones
  - Prior to beginning this study, the FSP team will engage key stakeholders to ensure that the study is designed so as to address the key concerns and empirical questions held by those who oppose and support reform of the status quo LGA crop cess system.
  - The FSP team will use LGA financial reporting data from PMO-RALG and the Ag Census 2007/08 to develop a sample of LGAs for field visits, so as to stratify the sample by factors such as the predominant cropping system and LGA dependence on the crop cess as a share of their total LGA revenue
  - The FSP team will produce an assessment of the LGA crop cess levels by crop type, inter-district variation in the transparency and predictability of crop cess rates and their administration, LGA dependence on crop cess revenue and how crop cess revenue is typically used by LGAs. This study will provide policy options intended to produce consensus for lowering of crop cess rates, harmonization of rate by crop type, and improved predictability and transparency of both rates and administration across districts.
  - Engage stakeholders on an individual basis to present the study results so as to ensure that stakeholder adequately understand the results and policy alternatives, and have a chance to ask questions and provide feedback to the study team. This process will hopefully also enable the FSP team leader to begin to build consensus for policy reform prior to a large public forum at which the study will be formally presented and the implications debated by stakeholders
  - Ask MAFC and PMO-RALG to convene a public forum of key stakeholders, at which the FSP team will present the study findings, propose policy options for reform, and then provide structured and unstructured time for each key stakeholder group to voice their reactions to the study and their thoughts on next steps. The goal of the individual policy dialogue engagement followed by this large public and inclusive stakeholder forum is to hopefully build and reach a consensus for some kind of reform to crop cess levels, harmonization, and predictability.
- Outcomes

- Conditional on stakeholder consensus and action by Parliament, we hope that the LGA study and policy dialogue efforts result in some kind of LGA crop cess reform that will lower tax levels, harmonize tax rates across LGAs (by crop type), and improve the transparency and predictability of LGA crop levels and administration. Assuming such reform is both passed and implemented, this should reduce the fiscal burden on farmers, traders, and other supply chain participants, improve market integration through more efficient trade; and improve the transparency and predictability of a key agricultural sector tax.
- Assuming reform is both passed and implemented, this will enable the GoT to have achieved their New Alliance commitment #1 to reduce and/or reform the LGA crop cess.

### **Year 2 New Activities, Milestones and Outcomes**

Beginning 1 October, 2014, FSP will deepen its applied policy research and policy process engagement in Tanzania, building on activities carried out since January 2014 by FSP-C1/2-Tanzania (referred to as FSP/Tanzania from here onward). 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 (MAFC) under the BMGF-funded GISAIA/Tanzania project, with a primary objective of providing analytical capacity, policy coordination, and coordination of capacity building to meet MAFC-driven research and capacity building priorities. Given that activities 4 to 7 below are all activities that have been driven by MAFC and GoT ag policy priorities, they are consistent with Dr. Nyange's role under GISAIA/Tanzania. Thus, like the LGA crop cess study in 2014, these four activities will be joint GISAIA/Tanzania-FSP/Tanzania activities. As such, GISAIA/Tanzania and FSP-C1/2-Tanzania will each cover 50% of Dr. Nyange's level of effort (LOE) on those activities.

Each of the activities proposed below will begin in FY 2014/15 and will include engagement of staff from DPP or the Policy Resource Center (within DPP) to play a role on the research team for each activity so that the activity produces not only empirical research and policy dialogue but also capacity building within MAFC.

#### Activity 4: Support the legislative process for reforms of the Local Government Authority crop cess:

Implementation of LGA crop cess (tax) reforms such as simplifying and/or harmonizing the crop cess structure might require amendment of the 1982 Local Government Finance Act. If such an amendment is required, resources will be needed to support a portion of Dr. Nyange's time to focus on these issues, and to hire experts in public financial management and a public governance lawyer.

This activity will be implemented by Dr. David Nyange of MSU, whose LOE on this activity will be shared equally by GISAIA/Tanzania and FSP/Tanzania. Dr. Nyange will hire experts in public financial management and a public governance lawyer. The FSP funding for this activity is derived completely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16.

This activity is intended to help achieve the GOT/MAFC New Alliance Commitment #2 that aims for the pre-profit tax at farm-gate ("cess") on crops to be reduced or lifted. This goal of this activity is to help

the GoT implement whatever crop cess reform is passed by the Tanzanian Parliament in the October/November 2014 (or subsequent) legislative sessions.

- Milestones:
  - FSP coordinates the provision of guidance from an expert in public financial management and/or a public governance lawyer in order to help the GoT implement a reform of the LGA crop cess – assuming that crop cess reform is passed by the Oct/Nov Tanzanian Parliament legislative session in Oct/Nov (or during a subsequent one) and that the reform requires amendment of the 1982 Local Government Finance Act.
- Outcomes:
  - Assuming that the Tanzanian Parliament passes some form of LGA crop cess reform, this activity will help the GoT implement the reform in the subsequent FY (which for Tanzania begins in July), the earliest point at which we expect that any LGA crop cess reform could be made effective

#### Activity 5: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees

In late 2013, the PMO (Prime Minister's Office), MAFC and USAID/Tanzania all requested Dr. Nyange to lead a team to produce a study as soon as possible to specifically address empirical questions related to the LGA crop cess. From the beginning of the LGA crop cess study (Activity 1) that started in November 2013, the LGA study team (led by Dr. Nyange) recognized that there were more regulatory fees, taxes, etc related to crop production and marketing beyond just the LGA crop cess that would need to be studied. In fact, there is a wide range of issues of concern to stakeholders in agriculture with regard to agricultural taxation and the regulatory environment, and GOT New Alliance commitments (#2-4) is to improve incentives for the private sector by not only reducing taxes in the agricultural sector, but also increasing the transparency and consistency of the agricultural tax and regulatory system so as to both raise revenue needed by the central and local governments while minimizing distortions to the incentives of actors in the ag sector. SAGCOT is also interested in the agricultural sector regulatory environment facing, particularly regulatory fees and the bureaucracy of regulatory agencies which becomes costly to agribusiness investors in time and money. Reform of the regulatory environment is also one of the priority areas identified in the recent Business Enabling Environment (BEE) lab organized under the auspices of the GOT Big Results Now initiative for the agricultural sector. ESRF and the Tanzania Revenue Authority have shown concerns on whether the benefits from tax relief granted to importers of tractors and farm machinery trickle down to benefit smallholder farmers.

However, given the urgency for empirical results on the LGA crop cess, the scope of field work needed to adequately address all empirical questions and concerns regarding the LGA crop cess administration in practice, and the breadth and complexity of other regulatory fees and taxes, our LGA team decided from the beginning of their work in November 2013 to address the issues of the tax and regulatory environment for crop production and marketing in two stages. The first stage was the LGA crop cess study (Activity 1), which will be completed in October/November 2014 as noted above. For the second stage (Activity 5), Dr. David Nyange (MSU) will consult with stakeholders from October-December to

decide which of these issues to focus on in research and policy outreach, which would follow-on to and complement the forthcoming study of the LGA crop cess (Activity 1) and related policy outreach/dialogue activities.

Dr. Nyange will then lead a team composed primarily of junior analysts within MAFC to undertake background research related to the agricultural taxes and regulatory fees selected for review, and then undertake key informant interviews both in Dar and in a random selection of LGAs representing different cropping and regulatory system characteristics (as with the LGA crop cess study) to study these additional taxes, fees and regulations (such as the land tax, withholding tax, and other regulatory fees) that affect actors within the food and cash crop supply chains.

This activity will be implemented by Dr. David Nyange (MSU) and staff from DPP/MAFC and other related directorate within MAFC. Dr. Nyange will use the planning, field work, analysis, and study write-up as an opportunity to build capacity of hand-picked DPP staff. Dr. David Nyange's LOE on this activity will be shared equally by GISAIA/Tanzania and FSP/Tanzania. The FSP funding for this activity is derived completely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16.

- Milestones:
  - Before beginning the study, the team will first hold a stakeholder meeting to engage MAFC, PMO, and key private sector and CSO stakeholder groups so as to better understand and prioritize which taxes and regulatory fees are in most need of empirical assessment, and to understand the perspectives/concerns of each stakeholder group so that the ensuing empirical research produces a report that addresses those concerns
  - Produce a report that describes the nature of the existing taxes/regulatory fees, how they are implemented (predictability, transparency, etc...), and the extent to which the nature and administration of each tax/regulation leads to excessive distortionary effects on small- and large-holder crop producers, assemblers/trader/wholesalers, and other agri-business actors within the supply chain of key staple and cash crops such as processors, exporters, etc.
  - Before publically presenting the draft report, engage key stakeholders to present the results to each of them individually for several reasons:
    - To ensure that they understand the empirical results and the range of potential policy options
    - To ensure that they have a chance to ask the team leader (Dr. Nyange) specific questions for clarification regarding the results and implications of various policy options
    - To give them a chance to provide Dr. Nyange with feedback regarding their initial impressions of which policy options they might support
    - To give Dr. Nyange an opportunity to try to build consensus across different stakeholder groups for one or more policy options, prior to a public stakeholder meeting

- Ask MAFC, PMO and other related government actors to convene a public meeting of all key stakeholders, at which the study team will present the empirical results, describe the range of potential policy options, and then facilitate structured and unstructured sessions by which each key stakeholder group can publically provide their reactions to the results and policy options.
- Outcomes:
  - This activity will provide empirical research that will be used to inform public, private, and CSO stakeholders regarding the nature and extent to which current agricultural taxes and regulatory fees affect actors in crop supply chains, and a range of policy options to: a) possibly reduce the levels of certain taxes and fees; b) foster harmonization of such taxes/fees across regions/districts; c) improve the transparency and consistency of the agricultural tax and regulatory system
  - Assuming that the combination of the provision of empirical analysis and policy outreach and a public policy coordination event leads to sufficient stakeholder consensus, Ministry and/or Parliamentary officials will draft legislation that will lower the levels of some ag-related taxes and/or regulatory fees and/or improve their transparency and consistency. Assuming that this legislation is passed by Parliament and enforced, the resulting change in taxation levels and improved transparency/consistency of the taxation system should ideally enable the central and district-level governments to raise revenue they need while minimizing distortions to the incentives of actors in the ag sector.

Activity 6: Coordinate the development of a e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments and revenue

One of the key recommendations from the forthcoming LGA crop cess study (Activity 1 above) is to develop, pilot and test an e-payment system for crop cess payments as an alternative to the current payment system of cash transactions at district borders, which is theoretically more vulnerable to corruption than would be an e-payment system. In fact, one of the arguments against paying the LGA crop cess made by crop cess opponents (small- and large-holder farmers, traders/assemblers, wholesalers and other agri-business actors in each crop supply chain) is that cess revenues do not end up being spent on local infrastructure and/or there is corruption involved. Thus, development and implementation of a successful pilot e-payment system for the crop cess may well help to provide political support for reaching consensus between LGAs and the private sector on crop cess levels. Activities 6 and 7 thus respond directly to the GOT/MAFC New Alliance Commitment #2 that pre-profit taxes at farm-gate (“cess”) on crops be reduced or lifted. Moving from a cash payment to an e-payment system (perhaps using the existing MPesa mobile phone payment platform) should substantially reduce opportunities for corruption in cess payment by improving the transparency of payments made and revenues reported.

FSP therefore proposes to coordinate interaction between the government and private sector to ensure an effective platform design, while engaging/contracting relevant ICT experts from USAID and the region to help with the ICT aspects of the pilot program (piloting and assessment of the pilot are covered in Activity 7 below).

This activity will be implemented by Dr. David Nyange of MSU, whose LOE on this activity will be shared equally by GISAIA/Tanzania and FSP/Tanzania. Dr. Nyange has already begun to coordinate with Judy Payne (USAID e-business and ICT specialist) to coordinate the provision of ICT expertise required to develop the e-platform using a combination of USAID staff and/or ICT consultants recommended by USAID. The FSP funding for this activity is derived completely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16.

- Milestones:
  - Dr. Nyange engages with Judy Payne (USAID) and other ICT experts at USAID to learn from USAID's experiences with designing and piloting e-payment platforms. Dr. Nyange then hires an ICT consultant and coordinates with PMO-RALG and select LGA officials to assess how the crop cess is currently paid and the mix of ICT equipment/software and human capacity building that would be required to design and implement a pilot e-payment platform for collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments and revenue
  - Dr. Nyange hires an ICT consultant and coordinates interaction between the consultant and PMO-RALG and LGA officials to enable the ICT consultant to design an e-payment platform that will meet the needs of LGA officials and is appropriate to local technology availability (i.e. such as a platform that uses the existing M-Pesa mobile phone banking system to enable payment and receipt of LGA crop cess) at district borders.
  
- Outcomes:
  - This activity will generate a design for a pilot e-payment platform for the collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments and revenue. If the pilot is successful, this platform could then be scaled up to all districts nationwide and thus help to meet the GoT New Alliance Commitment #1 related to reducing/reforming the LGA crop cess and its administration, and NA Commitments #2-4 that aim to improve the transparency and consistency of the agricultural tax and regulatory system
  - Assuming the pilot is successfully scaled-up and implemented nationwide, this should ideally enable district-level governments to raise revenue they need while minimizing distortions to the incentives of actors in the ag sector through improved transparency of the LGA crop cess levels and administration and harmonization of payment procedures.

Activity 7: Coordinate a pilot e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection of LGA crop cess payments and evaluate its performance

After completing the design of the e-payment platform for LGA crop cess payment, FSP proposes to engage with relevant ICT experts from USAID and the region, and then coordinate interaction between the government and private sector to pilot the e-platform design in selected LGAs (districts), with the help of a hired ICT consultant. FSP will then engage with Judy Payne (USAID) and other ICT experts at USAID as well as PMO-RALG and select LGA officials to design an evaluation protocol to assess the performance of the pilot e-payment platform. FSP will then coordinate the assessment and convene a stakeholder forum at which results of the pilot program assessment will be presented and where

stakeholders will be asked to provide feedback on suggested ways to improve the platform and implications for scaling-up the pilot platform (assuming it works sufficiently well).

On the basis of initial contacts with GCFSI regarding this proposed pilot e-payment platform, FSP plans to engage GCFSI to hopefully leverage additional resources from GCFSI with which to both pilot the e-payment system and assess its performance based on a set of relevant performance indicators. Assuming the pilot system works sufficiently well, FSP would then engage the GoT, GCFSI, and other donors to provide the capacity building and coordination required to scale-up the pilot to regional and national levels, though coordinating the scaling-up an e-payment platform from beyond the pilot stage is an activity that would likely be beyond the scope appropriate for FSP.

This activity will be coordinated by Dr. David Nyange of MSU, whose LOE on this activity will be shared equally by GISAIA/Tanzania and FSP/Tanzania. The FSP funding for this activity will be derived from FSP/Tanzania core funds in the event that GCFSI and/or other funding sources are not forthcoming. This activity will be started in FY 2014/15 but may not be completed until early FY 2015/16.

- Milestones:
  - Working with an ICT consultant and drawing from USAID experience with similar ICT pilot programs, Dr. Nyange will provide coordination between the government (LGA officials) and private sector actors (M-pesa and cell phone companies) to set up a pilot of the e-payment platform in a few selected LGAs (districts)
  - Dr. Nyange will engage with Judy Payne (USAID) and other ICT experts at USAID and then coordinates with PMO-RALG and select LGA officials to design an evaluation protocol to assess the performance of the pilot e-payment platform
  - Dr. Nyange hires an ICT consultant with experience in assessing similar ICT pilot programs, and coordinates an assessment that follows the protocol suggested by the group above
  - Dr. Nyange will ask PMO-RALG and MAFC to convene a public meeting of all key stakeholders involved in paying and/or administering the LGA crop cess, at which the assessment team will:
    - Present the results of the pilot performance
    - Offer potential modifications to the platform and/or its administration so as to improve its performance
    - Provide stakeholders with an opportunity to voice their experience with and/or impressions of the proposed scale-up of the platform to other districts
    - Make recommendations regarding the hardware, software, human capacity building, and coordination efforts required to scale-up the pilot so that it covers an increasing number of the country's districts. That said, scaling-up a pilot system would clearly appear to be beyond the scope of the FSP consortium's comparative advantage and certainly beyond its capacity to leverage resources, as this endeavor would require substantial federal government expenditure.
- Outcomes:

- This activity will implement a pilot LGA crop cess e-payment system that is designed by Activity 6 within a few selected LGAs (districts).
- This activity will also provide an assessment of the pilot LGA crop cess e-payment system that will be used to inform follow-on efforts by the GoT and donors to modify the program as needed and then scale-up/disseminate it to additional districts
- A successful pilot program that is scaled-up to additional districts should greatly improve the transparency of LGA crop cess payments and revenue generation, which should build stakeholder confidence in integrity of crop cess administration, improve the efficiency of the application of this tax, and reduce the uncertainty, time required, and transaction costs associated with the current administration of the LGA crop cess payments at district borders and/or at cash crop processing centers

Activity 8: Support development and piloting of a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MAFC investments using a mobile phone platform

Dr. David Nyange was asked by MAFC to help them improve the M&E of Big Results Now (BRN) investments in 78 irrigated rice schemes. In response, Dr. Nyange has begun to coordinate with MAFC, cell phone companies, and USAID ICT experts to coordinate the development and piloting of a mobile phone based 'Results Tracking System'. The RTS will take advantage of the fact that the majority of small-holders in these rice schemes (and all extension agents) own cell phones, and will thus use cell phone surveys (one per month during growing season) of irrigation scheme actors (25,000 farmers, extension agents, service providers) to provide MAFC with real-time data on key M&E issues at each point during the six month rice growing season (from pre-planting to planting to production to harvest to marketing). For example, the RTS will consist of simple questions to which respondents will be able to send free text message replies related to access to inputs, advisory services, area planted, irrigation system performance, adverse production shocks, etc. For example, such data will help MAFC ensure that each irrigation scheme is receiving input, extension, and marketing services as promised by private sector providers (who are being contracted by MAFC/BRN to improve irrigation scheme performance) and to be alerted as soon as possible to any serious production constraint such as lack of input access, irrigation water mismanagement, crop disease or insect pressure, etc.

While the Ministry is funding the M&E and RTS activities with their own resources, FSP is seeking resources to enable Dr. David Nyange to provide technical support in the development and piloting of the system – for example, to cover some of his LOE and to hire an ICT expert and/or draw on ICT resources from USAID staff. This activity responds directly to the PMO/MAFC Big Results Now (BRN) priority action area #2 to providing advisory services to improve the management of 78 irrigated rice schemes (water management, input access/use, marketing services, etc.).

This activity will be coordinated by Dr. David Nyange of MSU, whose LOE on this activity will be shared equally by GISAIA/Tanzania and FSP/Tanzania. Dr. Nyange will hire a local or regional ICT expert to help develop and pilot the mobile phone survey platform. The FSP funding for this activity is derived

completely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16.

- Milestones:
  - Dr. Nyange coordinates with MAFC M&E staff to understand the information that would be most helpful for them to receive via the monthly RTS phone surveys of farmers and extension agents
  - Dr. Nyange coordinates with cell phone companies (who we anticipate will provide limited and free text services to participating farmers, extension agents) and hires an ICT consultant to design the mobile platform for the RTS phone surveys, and provides whatever training is necessary to extension agents in each of the pilot location irrigation schemes, who will then engage farmers to elicit their participation in the monthly surveys so as to better enable MAFC M&E staff to ensure that each irrigation scheme is receiving input, extension, and marketing services as promised by private sector providers and to be alerted as soon as possible to any serious production constraints faced by farmers
  - Dr. Nyange and the ICT consultant engage MAFC M&E staff and selected irrigation scheme participants (farmer groups, extension agents) to assess the performance of the RTS survey and get feedback from the RTS survey respondents (farmers/extension agents) (and survey data users (MAFC M&E staff) regarding how useful and appropriate the survey questions are, whether there are any technical challenges or problems related to participating in the surveys, etc.
  - Dr. Nyange will ask BRN and MAFC to convene a public meeting of key stakeholders involved in the irrigation schemes covered by the pilot RTS, at which the assessment team will:
    - Present the results of the pilot performance
    - Offer potential modifications to the platform and/or its administration so as to improve its performance
    - Provide stakeholders with an opportunity to voice their experience with and/or impressions of the proposed scale-up of the platform to other districts
    - Make recommendations regarding the hardware, software, human capacity building, and coordination efforts required to improve/modify the RTS questions, administration, coordination, and technical feasibility, in the interest of scaling-up the RTS to more irrigation districts as well as to later adapt the platform (when deemed successful) to piloting for use in M&E of BRN investments in improving the facilities, institutional capacity and management of Warehouse Receipt Systems across the country.
- Outcomes:
  - This activity will take advantage of the availability of ICT access by many irrigation scheme farmers (and all extension agents) to implement a RTS that will provide MAFC with real-time M&E information each month so as to provide much more timely and efficient/effective MAFC/BRN resources to help alleviate problems that develop during implementation of the BRN effort to improve irrigation scheme service provision and rice productivity of scheme participants.

- Development of a mobile-phone based RTS that can be modified so as to improve MAFC M&E of other key investments, such as the BRN investments in improving the facilities, institutional capacity and management of Warehouse Receipt Systems across the country

Activity 9: Design and begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Value Chain Study that focuses on the transformations taking place in Tanzania's food system

This FSP-C4 case study will identify, among other things, “who is doing what, how and at what scale” with respect to new investments responding to the forces of rapid urbanization, income growth, and the youth population bulge. With Dar es Salaam now recognized as the most rapidly growing major city in Africa, and with secondary cities also showing rapid growth, this study would fill the knowledge gap regarding private sector investment responses (in rural- and urban areas, by local, regional, and multi-national firms, and at small, medium, and large scale) to the opportunities created by this urbanization and income growth. It would also clearly identify the behavioral characteristics of these new players, how they relate to existing players, and implications of their presence for the food system in which they operate.

This activity is a C4 case study and will be led by Dr. David Tschirley of MSU, who will identify staff from other FSP partners and a local collaborator who will be hired to participate in the team required to implement the key informant interviews needed at different levels of 1-2 crop supply chains (TBD). FSP-C4 is paying for the LOE of FSP staff and local collaborators and all other costs, with the exception of half of the expected costs of in-country field work expenses, which FSP-Tanzania will cover. This FSP-Tanzania funding is derived entirely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16. This activity will be started in FY 2014/15 but will not likely be completed until mid-FY 2015/16.

Activity 10: Design and begin implementation of a Tanzania case study under the FSP-C4 Land Access/Use theme

Recent policies facilitating the transfer of land to medium/large holders are based on several premises. The first is that medium/large holders are relatively more productive than smallholders, thus improving their access to land can help the country increase its domestic production of key staple crops. Second, even if they may be less productive than smallholders in some contexts, there may nevertheless be significant positive spillover benefits from medium/large scale cropping activities to adjacent smallholder communities (assuming appropriate institutional arrangements exist or are designed) that may therefore improve the access of these smallholder communities to agricultural technologies, credit, extension and marketing services and thus improve the food security and welfare of smallholders in those communities. Thirdly, medium/large holders may provide a valuable source of off-farm agricultural wage employment (and thus additional income) for an adjacent smallholder community. The proposed study will combine a survey of medium and large-scale farmers in specific zones of Tanzania with focus group discussions of smallholder households from local communities adjacent to the medium/large-scale farms. This field work will be designed to address several empirical research

questions. First, how rapidly is medium/large-scale farmland being brought into production, where did their land come from, and how is it being used? Second, where medium/large-holders are operating adjacent to smallholder communities, what is the nature and extent of links between the activities of medium/large-holders and smallholders – i.e. is there transfer of technology in the form of learning, improved access to credit/extension/marketing services, etc? Third, what is the productivity of medium/large-holders relative to adjacent smallholders growing the same crops?

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

This activity is a C4 case study and will be led by Dr. Thom Jayne and Dr. Milu Muyanga of MSU, who will identify a local collaborator and enumerators who will be hired to participate in the team required to implement interviews of medium/large-holder farmers, leaders of surrounding village communities, and focus groups of smallholder farmers in those communities. FSP-C4 will cover the costs of the LOE of FSP staff and local collaborators and some of the in-country field expense costs, while FSP-Tanzania will a majority of the in-country field work expenses. This FSP-Tanzania funding is derived entirely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16. This activity will be started in FY 2014/15 but will not likely be completed until early FY 2015/16.

- Milestones:
  - Local collaborators identified (most likely from SUA, the Ministry of Agriculture, and SERA), March 2015.
  - Field work carried out, July/August 2015
  - Draft report produced January, 2016
  - Interim workshop in Tanzania to discuss preliminary findings, February 2016
  - Completion of report and policy brief
  
- Outputs:
  - Mutual capacity strengthening of SUA, MSU and Min. Ag collaborators
  - Consideration of policy findings to guide land allocation and land investments by the Government of Tanzania

Activity 11: Capacity building within the Ministry of Agriculture (and/or other ag sector-related Ministries) to fill gaps in analytical capacity identified by Activity 2

Once Activity 2 is completed, FSP will present the findings of that study's identification of gaps in stakeholder capacity and coordination mechanisms (within the Institutional Architecture of three specific ag policy domains) to USAID/TZ, MAFC, and other relevant ministries and donors. FSP will then consult with MAFC, USAID/TZ, etc to discuss the prioritization of activities for capacity building and

improvement of policy coordination to address gaps identified by the Activity 2 study. That said, based on initial discussion with Ministry officials, FSP anticipates at least two areas in which funds allocated to Activity 10 may be especially useful. First, in October/November 2013, Dr. David Nyange undertook an assessment of DPP/MAFC's ag policy analysis needs and their internal capacity to both generate analysis required to meet those needs and/or effectively collaborate with external analysts so as to ensure that analysis done 'outside' the Ministry involves collaboration with Ministry analysts to achieve not only needed capacity building of Ministry analysts but also improve the prospects for the Ministry's sense of ownership (buy-in) to the study results and thus the probability that Ministry analysts will help champion policy reforms that emerge from empirical studies. Based on that capacity assessment, Dr. Nyange conducted four capacity building workshops since December 2013, each focused on providing training to local public sector analysts in effective policy communication (via presentations, policy briefs, 2-minute elevator speeches, etc).

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2014, GISAIA/Tanzania and ReSAKSS are collaborating to provide an intensive series of monthly 3-4 day capacity building workshops during FY 2014/15 for a select group of 22-25 male and female junior policy analysts from various directorates within the Ministry of Agriculture and related ag line Ministries. This capacity building effort is part of a larger effort by GISAIA/Tanzania and ReSAKSS to establish a Policy Resource Center (PRC) within the DPP of MAFC. The Policy Resource Center (PRC) offers a different institutional model from the typical national SAKSS node in that it will be located physically within MAFC and will combine externally-funded advisors with junior MAFC staff members (the ones who will be targeted by the year-long capacity building workshops) to build institutional and human capacity within MAFC (not within an external and parallel organization) to both produce ag policy analysis and coordinate the demand and supply for such analysis.

The topics for the 12 workshops will be determined by the primary donor-funded projects (GISAIA/Tanzania and ReSAKSS) in collaboration with the heads of DPP and other MAFC directorates, though will be based upon the initial human capacity needs assessment made by Dr. Nyange (MSU) in October 2013. While GISAIA/Tanzania and ReSAKSS have budgeted some of the funds for many of these workshops, they do not have sufficient funds to cover travel and LOE expenses for the appropriate workshop leaders/trainers for all 12 of the planned workshops. Thus, we anticipate that FSP-Tanzania will use some of the budget allocated to Activity 11 to contribute to LOE and travel expenses of workshop trainers from FSP partner institutions so as to draw upon the expertise of faculty/staff from the FSP institutions to serve as workshop leader/trainers for a few workshops, as appropriate, in the event that Dr. David Nyange, ReSAKSS, and/or other local research organizations do not have the appropriate technical background to lead a given training workshop.

Second, FSP's initial scoping of on-going capacity building efforts within the GoT capacity to sustainably generate agricultural sector statistics leads us to anticipate that one key area of capacity building may involve support to the existing Agricultural Market Information System (MIS), which is currently implemented by the Ministry of Industry/Trade (MIT). For example, our understanding is that while MIT produces regular market price data from roughly 20 markets across Tanzania, MIT officials do not have funding for refreshment/retraining of enumerators, nor has there been a recent assessment of various

aspects of the quality and sustainability of the current system itself. Thus, in the event that this capacity building gap is deemed of sufficient priority for FSP attention, FSP has budgeted funds to provide a rapid assessment of the underlying agricultural MIS data collection system, and to use this to potentially improve the underlying system prior to funding zonal workshops to retrain enumerators for this critical data system.

This activity will be led by Dr. David Mather and Dr. David Nyange of MSU, who will take the results from the Activity 2 study and discuss with MAFC a prioritization of the capacity and coordination gaps identified by that study. Drs. Mather/Nyange will then identify staff from other FSP partner and a local collaborators who will be hired to conduct capacity building workshops as needed (in coordination with the existing GISAIA/ReSAKSS plans for workshops, all of which are based on an assessment of MAFC policy analysis demands and the capacity of MAFC staff to to participate in the team required to implement the key informant interviews in different at different levels of 1-2 selected crop supply chains. FSP-C4 is paying for the LOE of FSP staff and local collaborators and all other costs, with the exception of half of the expected costs of in-country field work expenses, which FSP-Tanzania will cover. This FSP-Tanzania funding is derived entirely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16. This activity will be started in FY 2014/15 but will not likely be completed until FY 2015/16.

- Milestones:
  - FSP-Tanzania PI Dr. David Mather (MSU) consults with Dr. David Nyange (MSU) regarding the FY 2014/15 capacity-building workshop themes to see where faculty/staff from FSP partners might be able to contribute to the 12-month series of capacity building workshops due to lack of either funding and/or appropriate personnel from GISAIA/Tanzania, ReSAKSS and other local research organizations.
  - Once capacity gaps are identified when Activity 2 is completed, FSP-Tanzania PI Dr. David Mather (MSU) and Dr. David Nyange (MSU) will consult with the heads of DPP and other relevant directors within MAFC to prioritize capacity gaps on which Activity 11 resources and personnel may most appropriately be focused. Coordinating which capacity gaps will be targeted by Activity 11 resources will also involve engagement with USAID/Tanzania and the Policy Analysis Group (a group of all donor-funded projects working on agricultural policy analysis and capacity building within Tanzania, initiated in October 2013 by Dr. Nyange) to ensure that FSP capacity building efforts do not duplicate on-going or planned efforts by other programs working in Tanzania and/or complement any existing or planned capacity building efforts.
  - Additional milestones will be added to the workplan once specific capacity building activities are identified and agreed upon by the parties noted above.
  
- Outputs:
  - Outputs for this activity cannot be defined until the specific capacity building activities are identified

Activity 12: Strengthening policy analysis and outlook modelling at Sokoine University of Agriculture in collaboration with ReNAPRI

The objective of this set of activities is to expand and strengthen capacity for the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA) at Sokoine University of Agriculture to use Partial Equilibrium Modelling for policy analysis and market outlook projections in national and regional contexts. The need for policy analysis skills of this nature is evident from the fact that some of the highest-profile agricultural policy issues in recent years have included changes in maize, rice, and sugar trade policies with no analytical input as to the welfare consequences of these changes for consumers, small or large-scale producers, wholesalers, retailers, input dealers, etc. It is also important for analysts to expand their engagement with regional market outlook analysis efforts through the ReNAPRI network supported by BFAP.

The activities will be led by Ferdi Meyer at University of Pretoria and Dr Zena Mpenda at Sokoine University. Dr Mpenda has already received basic training in partial equilibrium modelling and has, with the assistance of BFAP, produced the first 10-year outlook for the maize sector in Tanzania. This outlook was presented at the ReNAPRI outlook conference in Lusaka on 4 and 5 November 2014. The BFAP model based on the FAPRI partial equilibrium (PE) analysis tool is a middle approach to doing policy analysis and much easier to understand and use (and considerably less data-intensive) relative to CGE modeling. Because PE models are commonly taught as part of MSc-level courses such as agricultural trade and marketing, an applied PE tool can also be integrated by Sokoine faculty into their own courses on these topics and/or used in Sokoine MSc student theses as appropriate, though this first requires capacity building in PE model building and application of Sokoine faculty members.

Specific activities to achieve this objective will include:

- 1) Expand partial-equilibrium modelling capacity in DAEA/SUA to develop PE crop models for commodities beyond maize. It is proposed that the PE model be expanded to include rice and wheat in 2015. The expansion of the model will include a period of data collection and extensive consultation with industry experts and observation of market features through field work. While the field work is undertaken, the first version of the rice and wheat modules will be developed. The field work, module development and validation of the model results will be undertaken by Dr Zena Mpenda in collaboration with BFAP and FAPRI. Two members from BFAP will travel to DAEA for a 2-day technical meeting assisting with the expansion of the model and the first validation of results.
- 2) Expand the number of analysts capable of PE model building and applications from one to at least two or more, a BFAP and FAPRI faculty member will lead a 3-5 day short course in PE modelling and applications at DAEA/Sokoine together with the existing DAEA faculty member with PE model training (Dr. Zena Mpenda). This short course will be presented to the DAEA policy group of approximately 8 faculty members. At the time this short course is presented, the first version of the expanded PE model with wheat and rice will be ready in order for the faculty members to receive training on the actual model.
- 3) Support faculty from the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agri-business (DAEA) at Sokoine, University of Agriculture (SUA) in Tanzania to develop the 10-year outlook for maize, rice and wheat sectors to be presented at the ReNAPRI Outlook Conference on 28-30<sup>th</sup> October 2015 in Maputo. Following the expansion of the model and the training of faculty members, the

third activity will involve the validation and refinement of modelling results. This will be undertaken by presenting the modelling results to industry and government. This process will lead to the development of a 10-year outlook for maize, rice and wheat sectors.

- 4) Provide technical support and training to DAEA/SUA faculty in PE model building and applications to enable them to apply their PE crop models to provide policy analysis to inform Government of Tanzania maize & rice trade policy as driven by demands from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC). This training will form part of the 3-5 day short course presented at DAEA. This will both provide much-needed analytical input to better inform current high-level and timely debates in Tanzania regarding maize & rice marketing and trade policy, while also building the capacity of local Tanzanian researchers to use PE models to inform these debates. One case study of a typical trade policy will be analysed and can be presented at the ReNAPRI Outlook Conference in October 2015, depending on the conference programme. Two members of staff from DAEA will attend the ReNAPRI Outlook Conference in Maputo in October 2015.

## **7. Component 3: Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity**

This component addresses issues, constraints and challenges faced by policy makers and stakeholders in the public and private sectors and civil society in translating research and evidence into effective agriculture, food security, and nutrition policies. The primary objective of this component is to understand policy processes that lead to effective and sustainable policy change, and the nature of capacity required for generating evidence, effective policy advocacy and the institutional architecture which enables transparent and inclusive policy changes. The outputs from this component build on the Feed The Future policy guide and a set of country level institutional architecture assessments undertaken by Africa Lead, and will feed into strategic areas of the AU implementation strategy for the Malabo declaration concerned with improving policy processes and increasing policy formulation and implementation capacity as well as phase II of Africa Lead.

This work draws on and contributes to a rich body of past and ongoing work on policy systems by IFPRI, MSU, Africa-LEAD, USAID, AGRA, other donors and a wide range of academics studying public policy, public administration and political science. Effective ongoing communication with these key partners is critical to FSP's effectiveness, efficiency and impact. Within the broader FSP team, Component 3 contributes a conceptual framework and research findings that helps to refine and inform the activities under Components 1 & 2, especially beyond year 1. Multidisciplinary research teams ranging from political scientists to nutritionists were assembled.

### **7.1. Summary of Year 1 workplan accomplishments**

In the first year the focus of C3 was the development of a comprehensive conceptual framework for studying the policy process and the drivers of policy change in developing countries, with a specific emphasis on agricultural and nutrition policies in developing countries.

In the process of developing the conceptual paper, a number of activities were pursued.

First, to identify the broad challenges related to studying policy process – FSP participated in the CGIAR workshop on Policy Process held at IFPRI in November 2013. A special discussion session was held involving the collaborating partners of the FSP and Africa LEAD to identify the relevant issues, constraints and challenges in the development of the conceptual framework.

Second, the team conducted a broad review of the policy process literature to understand various theories of policy process and to take stock of the policy decisions that are appropriate to study in various developing countries. A short draft of a paper summarizing this literature was prepared and discussed during a workshop in Pretoria in April 2014. This workshop was also useful for delineating existing operational hypotheses within the development community regarding how policy change occurs. In addition, at the workshop, two main policy arenas were identified for the team's case study work: fertilizer subsidies and (human) micronutrient interventions. It was decided that these two arenas collectively took advantage of the expertise of C3 team members across the three consortium partners.

Subsequent discussions occurred with USAID and other collaborators at IFPRI's headquarters in June 2014.

Between June and October 2014, the substantive conceptual framework paper was drafted and the framework was labeled the Kaleidoscope Model in order to differentiate the FSP's contribution and lens of analysis from those of other policy process frameworks. In addition to building on the research and discussions presented at previous meetings during 2014 and 2013, the paper also involved a comprehensive review of donor approaches to agricultural and nutrition policy change in recent decades. Furthermore, an analysis of policy change episodes in multiple policy domains related to food security (e.g. agriculture, health, nutrition, education, social protection) was conducted to identify a small set of variables that consistently appeared necessary and sufficient for policy change to occur. These variables were discussed and elaborated on in the Kaleidoscope Model.

At the same time, research assistants at IFPRI and the University of Pretoria helped develop an inventory of fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions, respectively, with a specific focus on Feed the Future countries. These inventories helped guide the team in identifying relevant case studies to pursue fieldwork as part of Activity 2. In particular, with regards to fertilizer subsidies, Ghana, Tanzania, and Zambia were selected due to both the variation in the design of their subsidy programs and the number of reforms they have undergone due to diverse implementation constraints. For the micro-nutrient case studies, the team has selected a cluster of three Southern African countries -- South Africa, Zambia and Malawi -- to showcase potentially informative differences in policy system structure and outcomes. South Africa, unlike the others, has resisted the international Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative. Both Zambia and Malawi have both instituted Vitamin A fortification of sugar, with contentious outcomes in Zambia but far less resistance in Malawi. The geographic proximity and FSP partner presence in these countries promise to facilitate implementation in this initial cluster. In a second round of case studies, projected for Year 3, the C3 team is considering several additional low-income, non-SUN countries to provide further comparison and contrast. These include Honduras, Cambodia and Kenya among the FTF countries and India from among the non-FTF member countries

A complete draft of the conceptual framework and the proposed case studies were presented to USAID, Africa Lead and other collaborators on October 22<sup>nd</sup> for further discussions. This feedback proved very useful for revising the conceptual framework paper and implementing the case studies in Year 2.

## **7.2. Proposed Year 2 activities**

### **Year 1 Activities Carrying Over to Year 2**

Additional dissemination and vetting of the conceptual framework (under Activity 1) has continued in Year 2. In order to gain greater confidence in the Kaleidoscope model, the draft paper was circulated widely to knowledgeable individuals about agricultural and nutrition policy processes for comments.<sup>3</sup> Feedback was also received from individuals within USAID's Center for Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance and from the Gates Foundation. In addition, the paper was published in January

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<sup>3</sup> For instance, the paper was directly shared with Per Pinstrup-Andersen, Stuart Gillespie, Robert Paarlberg, Colin Poulton, and Nicolas van de Walle.

2015 as a USAID-branded Feed the Future discussion paper on IFPRI's website.<sup>4</sup> A webinar held at USAID on February 2, 2015 provided the opportunity to present the Model to a broader group of stakeholders and receive useful feedback. In addition, the C3 team prepared a Policy Note in early 2015 for USAID in order to share with colleagues, particularly in overseas missions in countries where the case studies under Activity 2 will be conducted.

As of early 2015, the C3 team feels that this conceptual model has received enough validation as possible until the case studies are completed at the end of 2015. At that stage, the C3 team will reconsider the model in light of the case study findings and revise accordingly.

### **Activity 2: Conduct case studies of policy process and change**

The C3 team will conduct a series of case studies to test the Kaleidoscope Model and to inform USAID and others about key forces driving nutrition and agricultural policy change. Originally planned for Year 1, these case studies will now be implemented in Year 2. This activity involves application of the conceptual framework developed in the activity 1 above. Methodologically, all three collaborating institutions (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) will conduct semi-structured field interviews with key actors and players in the policy domains identified above: fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions. As noted above, the proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. In both domains, issues related to gender and climate change will be addressed when relevant. For example, attention will be given to whether gender and climate change considerations were integrated into policy designs and how the nature of policy implementation affected gender-sensitive or environmental sustainability goals. In doing so, consideration will be given to how various stakeholders with interests in such goals were incorporated into the policy process.

The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is twofold. First, colleagues at local institutions will certainly have more in-depth insights into the policy process from which it would be beneficial to learn and incorporate into the case study analyses. Secondly, the process of conducting the case studies to test the conceptual framework will involve a series of methodologies to identify stakeholders, map policy systems, and determine power relationships surrounding policy adoption and implementation. These methodologies can hopefully provide a useful toolkit to partners from local institutions, as well as be refined based on their feedback and engagement.

All the case studies will relate to the policy change that has happened in the country or that is being considered in some cases. This will give opportunities to interact with various groups of players and

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<sup>4</sup> Please see "Conceptualizing Drivers of Policy Change in Agriculture, Nutrition and Food Security: The Kaleidoscope Model" by Danielle Resnick, Suresh Babu, Steve Haggblade, Sheryl Hendriks and David Mather. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1414, Washington, DC: IFPRI. Available at: <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/conceptualizing-drivers-policy-change-agriculture-nutrition-and-food-security>

actors in the policy process and also to identify the role and status of various groups of players in the policy process.

- Milestones:
  - Completion of a set of policy process tools to guide the country case study work. These may include policy systems mapping, stakeholder mapping, and circle of influence graphics that simultaneously aggregate stakeholders' preferences *and* their degree of power vis-a-vis key decision makers.
  - Ongoing communication and dissemination of such tools to USAID and other partner organizations in relevant case study countries throughout 2015 in order to inform a broad range of policy priorities identified under FTF and by partner governments
  - Completion of six case studies to identify how and why policy change occurred in the domain of fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions.
- Outcomes:
  - A replicable set of policy process tools applicable to policy analyses beyond fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions, which are accessible to USAID, other development partners, and international and local research institutions
  - Improved knowledge about how policies change and what actions might improve the structure, responsiveness and effectiveness of policy systems as well as identification of feasible entryways for improving policy processes at various stages (i.e. from adoption to implementation)
  - Greater understanding of the validity of the Kaleidoscope Model and whether and how it may need to be refined

### **Activity 3: Innovations in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact**

This activity will be implemented by all the three collaborators (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) with funding from FSP. Additional support will come from other projects that the partners are already implementing such as IFPRI's ReSAKSS Asia program.

- Milestones:
    - A literature review of policy system reforms in FTF countries, with a particular emphasis on those reforms most relevant to food security policy
    - Develop an illustrative categories of policy system changes based on that review and which highlight different institutional approaches for improving policy formulation and/or implementation
    - Provision of practical recommendations to USAID and partner organizations based on the review and inventory, with a potential typology of different institutional designs, examples, and advantages and disadvantages thereof
  - Selection of a few case studies of different types of institutional innovation for more in-depth analysis. Potential candidates currently include Botswana's Rural Development Units, Uganda's Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture, and Ethiopia's Agricultural Transformation Agency
- Outcomes:

- Improved understanding of the factors contributing to the changes in the institutional architecture of the policy systems in the selected case study countries, using the Kaleidoscope model for guidance.
- Improved knowledge about the effectiveness of past and ongoing reforms in policy systems and lessons learned about how best to support effective policy systems going forward.
- Improved knowledge about the effectiveness of past and ongoing reforms in policy systems and lessons learned about how best to support effective and gender-sensitive policy systems going forward.
- Increased awareness among USAID and other partner organizations about what types of institutional reforms simultaneously support goals of inclusivity, accountability, and effectiveness, with the recognition that there might be trade-offs among these goals across different institutional designs

## **8. Component 4: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security**

Providing solid evidence in the global discourse to guide policy is the goal of this component. Component 4 activities contribute to the debate with rigorous research and engagement at global and regional levels with policymakers, researchers, and development experts.

During Year 1 research and engagement focused on three major FTF policy themes (1) sustainable agricultural intensification and input policy, (2) land dynamics in transformation and land governance/policy, and (3) value chains in food system dynamics and the enabling environment for the private sector. Work was designed to provide concrete guidance for ongoing CAADP activities and other national policy initiatives.

In recognition of the fact that agrifood systems are changing rapidly, especially in Africa, in response to urbanization and income growth on the demand side, and changes in land size distribution and technology on the supply side, the year 2 workplan will focus on deepening empirical understanding of transformation processes and their implications for employment opportunities for Africa's rapidly growing labor force. The results of this work will be very important for next generation CAADP investment plans and initial findings will be presented at the Re-SAKSS annual outlook conference.

### **8.1. Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment**

Year 2 activities will integrate topics that have, to date, been mostly treated in isolation but which are highly interrelated. We believe that major policy-relevant insights may be obtained by addressing issues of land dynamics, farm technology and rural employment as part of an integrated system.

#### **8.1.1. Summary of Year 1 workplan accomplishments**

- FSP researchers participated in several outreach events designed to inform African Union positions on land and inputs policy (Inputs Policy Technical Meeting, Addis Ababa, December, 2013. CAADP Partnership Platform meeting, Durban, March 2014; Presentations at IFPRI, Washington, DC, September and October, 2014).
- Policy brief prepared on "Africa's Emerging Land and Employment Challenges", circulated at several of the meetings specified above.
- Comprehensive studies addressing emerging policy challenges related to land pressures and input promotion programs and possible options for addressing them were prepared and synthesized in two separate special issues of leading agricultural economics journals (Agricultural Economics and Food Policy).
- Field work completed on land dynamics study in Malawi.

#### **8.1.2. Proposed Year 2 activities**

##### **Year 1 Activities Carrying Over to Year 2**

- Land dynamics field work to be carried out in Mozambique, led by University of Pretoria /Ward Anseeuw with the collaboration of MSU.
- Preparation and modalities for making Malawi data set publicly accessible. We will also plan to present findings and policy options from the Malawi land dynamics study in Malawi, headed by LUANAR, and in coordination with C1/C2 activities in Malawi.

## Year 2 New Activities, Milestones and Outcomes

### Activity 1: Fertilizer Policy

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

This activity under FSP:C4 is intended to provide policy guidance to African governments attempting to improve the effectiveness of their fertilizer subsidy programs. We will do this objective in two ways. First, we will synthesize the recent literature on subsidy programs to identify practical steps that governments can consider to address many of the problems noted above. Second, we will take part in multi-disciplinary country-level missions with interested governments to identify concrete proposals for improving the design and implementation of their subsidy programs, including complementary programs that would raise the effectiveness of input subsidy programs. An example of Point 2 is a recently completed mission in Ghana involving representatives from IFPRI, MSU, AFAP, IFDC, ILRI, and local Ghanaian organizations. This mission met with the Minister of Agriculture, presented our findings to the Vice Minister in a seminar, and briefed the USAID/Ghana mission on our key findings in early February.

### *Milestones*

- Meeting with Ghanaian government and USAID/Ghana to highlight our key findings (February, 2015)
- Research report produced for Ghana by March, 2015
- Research report for at least one other country to be identified by December 2015
- Policy Brief on lessons learned from recent experience with input subsidy programs in Africa, highlighting proposed innovations for greater effectiveness.

- Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will be pursued. At this time, we expect to present this work at the Addis FSP / ReSAKSS meeting, September 1-4, 2015 and at the ReNAPRI Annual Conference in Maputo, October 27-29, 2015.

#### *Intended Outcomes*

- Greater consensus among African governments, development partners, and African researchers about how input subsidy programs can be re-designed to more effectively contribute to important national policy objectives
- Attempts by African governments to carefully consider the proposals of our study, and in some cases to incorporate these proposals into their own policy documents and the modalities of their input subsidy programs.

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

The purpose of the project is to synthesize our understanding of how African farmers can raise the intensity of fertilizer use on maize in a profitable and sustainable manner. It links to ongoing activities by USAID (Africa Rising, the new KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab), the Gates Foundation (GISAIA) and CIMMYT (Its 2015 Priority #9 on the Fertilizer-Maize Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa). We will produce written output and presentations that will engage both African policy makers as well as the development economics profession in the area of sustainable intensification of maize production in sub-Saharan Africa. This work will also draw upon and be linked to activities under Activity 1 on Input Subsidy programs.

Our work is guided by the “Social Trap” hypothesis of John Platt (1973) and associates who have documented cases in which humans, acting in their own best interests in the short run, under some conditions produce disastrous consequences in the long run. Our hypothesis is that many farmers’ facing land scarcity attempt to maximize their food production and food security situation in ways that lead to soil mining, loss of soil organic carbon, and unsustainable land management practices that erode their future productivity. In particular, we note that such practices may be leading to the phenomenon increasingly noted by soil scientists that some soils are becoming “non-responsive” to inorganic fertilizer application. Other households appear to have greater potential to adoption sustainable intensification practices and can continue to use inorganic fertilizer profitably. If this hypothesis is maintained, we seek to determine intervention entry points for pushing affecting farming systems toward a more ecologically and economically sustainable future. Consistent with this main project purpose, we aim to address several specific sub-objectives:

1. To synthesize the existing literatures on the factors influencing maize yield response to inorganic fertilizer and improved maize seed, specifically focusing on farmer management practices and

the ability of farmers to utilize them. This synthesis will include an annotated bibliography of existing studies from the various literatures.

2. To determine (using linked data from household surveys in Malawi, Kenya, Zambia, and potentially other countries, and plot soil sample data from these households) the characteristics of smallholder households that are able to (not able to) make sustainable intensification investments that raise the productivity of their plots devoted to maize and legumes (and specifically the marginal products of fertilizer and improved maize seed) in a sustainable manner. Sustainable intensification investments include crop rotations, weeding, application of organic matter, inorganic fertilizer, other inputs, other investments in soil quality, minimum tillage practices, legume intercropping, etc.
3. To determine whether maize response to inorganic fertilizer is declining over time in specific smallholder farming systems, and if so, why. Are we seeing evidence of plots that are “non-responsive” to inorganic fertilizer and if so, what are the characteristics of those particular plots and households?
4. To identify policy and programmatic options for supporting the productivity growth of smallholder farmers’ maize/legume production in a sustainable manner.

#### *Milestones*

- Policy Brief produced by September 2015
- Research report produced by October, 2015
- Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will be pursued. At this time, we expect to present this work at the Addis FSP / ReSAKSS meeting, September 1-4, 2015; the ReNAPRI Annual Conference in Maputo, October 29-30, 2015; and to USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi and others to be determined.

#### *Intended Outcomes*

- Greater consensus among African governments, development partners, and African researchers that sustainable agricultural productivity growth in Africa will require a more holistic approach (going beyond prescriptions that focus only on inorganic fertilizer as the main priority) that takes account of programs to raise soil fertility as a necessary condition for enabling farmers to use inorganic fertilizer more profitably and in turn to seek to use it in greater quantities.
- Attempts by African governments to carefully consider the proposals of our study, and in some cases to incorporate these proposals into their own policy documents, extension system messages, and agricultural budget priorities.

#### Activity 3: Land Dynamics and Land Policy

“Land dynamics” is defined here as changes in the uses, tenure type, control and transfer of land, as well as their numerous consequences.

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

The impacts of the rise of medium and large scale farms on agricultural and structural transformation remain poorly understood. Medium/large-scale farm investment may inject important sources of capital and expertise into historically underperforming farming systems. Evidence in support of the inverse farm size / productivity relationship has generally been based on a range of farm scale that do not include medium/large scale farms. Initial evidence indicates that such farms may in fact be more productive than smallholdings (Muyanga and Jayne, forthcoming).

At the same time, land pressures are increasing in many parts of the continent and expansion potential may be much more limited than previously assumed (Jayne et al. 2014b, Chamberlin et al. 2014). Land administration policies and their interpretation and implementation are likely to greatly influence the changes in farmland ownership and the scale of farming in Africa, which will in turn affect the pace and distributional impacts of agricultural and rural transformation more generally.

The objectives of this activity are four-fold: First, our aim is to determine whether the pace of acquisition of agricultural land by medium- and large-scale investors through *de facto* land administration policies may be foreclosing on the potential to achieve official development goals that remain predicated on area expansion for smallholder-led development (Jayne et al. 2014a, 2014b). And, if so, is this a “bad”, “neutral” or potentially “positive” outcome in relation to broadly shared societal and developmental goals? A second objective is to examine the influence of changing tenure systems and administration on access to land among the rural youth. A third objective is to assess the broader effects of changing farm structure on the types and pace of non-farm employment growth. A fourth objective is to examine the implications of the formal and informal land tenure systems in shaping incidence and intensity of land dynamics.

By measuring the rate of land conversion and growth in farms of different scale categories, this activity will assess the coherence of current national agricultural development plans and possible land policy changes. Specifically, this activity will consider three policy issues: First, are

changes in farm structure consistent with the underlying formulation of national agricultural development strategies? Second, are *de facto* land tenure systems and land administration policies compatible with *de jure* patterns of land acquisition and land conversion? Third, how is the changing structure and scale of farming affecting the nature of investments in agri-food value chains and their consequent effects on national development goals? Preliminary results from our work in other countries indicate that both the distribution of cultivated land and the marketed food output from farming has become more concentrated over the past decade. A trend toward farm output being more concentrated among a smaller number of larger farms is consistent with the economic transformation process in most other regions of the world, though its impacts on employment and poverty reduction objectives remain very unclear. It is therefore important to pay close attention to structural changes in the distributions of both land ownership and operated farm size. What are the factors and related land policies enabling emergent farmer growth and how the growth of this sub-sector is affecting the overall development of the rural economy and rural household welfare.

Year 2 activities include conducting case studies in Mozambique, Nigeria and Tanzania. In Mozambique and Tanzania, the study focuses on land dynamics. We will document and analyze the trends and impacts of the changing structure of farming and land ownership in these two countries, with a particular focus on the growth of emergent and medium-scale farmers. More specifically, there are several related research objectives: (1) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (2) to consider the implications of the rise of medium/large scale farms on both countries' agricultural development path and the consequent downstream employment impacts; (3) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; and (4) to specifically examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them.

To this end, the Mozambique and Tanzania case studies will include a farm-level field survey of emergent farmers in several areas of each country. In Mozambique, the survey focuses on Maputo, Tete, Niassa and Nampula provinces, while in Tanzania, it will focus on Arusha, Mbeya and areas of central Tanzania to be determined. We plan to survey roughly 600 farmers in each country. Our working definition of emergent farmers is those farms with 5 to 100 hectares of controlled land (whether or not such land is actively operated). To account for how existing land tenure systems and structure of intra-household landholdings influence the trends of land dynamics in the two countries, the surveys in Mozambique and Tanzania will administer a detailed land tenure module (i.e., LGAF-informed land right indicators). The survey-generated indicators may be able to serve as quantitative indicators for tracking land governance in both countries. Of note in Mozambique is the fact that we are designing the sampling frame in such a way that our samples will overlap with the small and medium scale household survey conducted in the country in 2012 (TIA: Trabalho do Inquérito Agrícola). This will enable us to pool our

observations on key variables with those from the earlier survey, thus enabling analysis of the inverse farm size / productivity relationship in a way which is inclusive of emergent farmers.

University of Pretoria (UP), CEPPAG and MSU are jointly leading the Mozambique study, with additional input from the Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique. The cost of survey will be jointly funded by FSP and GISAIA. The field work in Mozambique is scheduled to start in mid-March through the end of April, 2015. Data entry and cleaning will take place in April-June. A draft report will be prepared by September, with a discussion of findings in Mozambique with USAID mission and the government officials to be arranged and led by CEPPAG in late 2015.

The Tanzania study will be implemented by MSU, Sokoine University of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Agriculture in Tanzania. The study will start in June/July 2015, and will be jointly funded by FSP-core and FSP-USAID/Tanzania Associate Award, such that the study will be integrated with other FSP-C1/C2 activities in Tanzania in close consultation with the FSP-Tanzania team. FSP-Tanzania sits in the Ministry of Agriculture and is closely linked to it, to the Prime Minister's office, and to other ministries such as the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Both ministries have expressed interest in the land dynamics study, as has the USAID mission, which approved it as part of the workplan for its buy-in to FSP.

In addition to the aforementioned case studies in Tanzania and Mozambique, this activity will include Nigeria as the third case study. The Year 2 activities in Nigeria focus on understanding land dynamics as an outcome of rapid urbanization (in the form of land conversions due to recent urbanization). The Year 2 activities in Nigeria will analyze the relationship of such land dynamics and land policy and assess whether the evolution of land policy and administrative reforms in African countries such as Nigeria with strong customary tenure system will be re-shaped in the urbanization process. This case study is a continuous effort in Nigeria as part of the LGAF project and financially supported by IFPRI's country program in Nigeria. Nigeria is chosen because that the government of Nigeria has already launched a Systematic Land Tenure Regularization (SLTR) program. By closely following up with SLTR program and evaluating its potential impact, the Nigeria case study aims to: i) assess the drivers that increased households' demand for better protection of land rights in the context of urban expansions and agricultural commercialization; ii) understand the challenges of designing and implementing land policy reform in the context of strong customary tenure systems; iii) assess the overall impacts of the tenure regularization program on tenure security, land markets, land investment and agricultural productivity. It is envisaged that findings of the study will feed into the broader agenda of land policy reforms that is evidence-based and can be formulated to get support from land administration system such that the evolution of land dynamics will be a process sustainable and inclusive.

The base-line survey for the Nigeria case was conducted under LGAF project in the past, while the follow-up survey is planned under this activity in 2015 and will be jointly funded by FSP-core

and FSP-Nigeria Associate Award. IFPRI will implement the survey after the country's election and will lead the study, in partnership with

Nigeria's base-line survey of 4,000 households was conducted under the LGAF project in 2013. The survey was conducted in one of the two selected pilot states (Ondo state) under the government's SLTR program. The follow-up survey is planned under this activity in 2015 and will be jointly funded by FSP-core and FSP-Nigeria Associate Award. IFPRI will implement the survey after the country's election (in June 2015), and will lead the case study, in partnership with the Presidential Technical Commission for Land Reforms (PTCLR) in Nigeria.

*Milestones:*

- One research/policy report for Mozambique jointly prepared and released by CEPPAG, UP and MSU by November, 2015, and one similar policy report for Tanzania. Both reports will document (among other issues specified in the description above) (i) trends in land use and ownership by farm size category, (ii) explore the opportunities of the two countries' governments to formulate their land policies in a way that effectively contribute to national agricultural, employment, and poverty reduction objectives; (iii) assess whether or not land allocation/transfer trends are constituting a transfer of land out of customary tenure systems that would have otherwise been accessible to local rural people, and/or whether they are raising the productivity of land use with dynamic benefits and employment linkage benefits for local rural people; and (iv) explicitly address how women and men in different socio-economic conditions (mainly current and former smallholders and the rural landless) may be benefitting or losing from the acquisition of land by medium & large holdings?
- One policy brief for Mozambique to be prepared by April 2015.
- Consultations and policy engagement activities with government representatives and development partners in Tanzania and Mozambique throughout the process, culminating in national consultative meetings when the research is sufficiently advanced to warrant such meetings.
- A comparative synthesis report to be prepared in 2016 (Year 3) to cover Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia.
- One working paper on gender-differentiated demand for land rights regularization in Nigeria to be finalized and shared with government stakeholders and development partners by July, 2015
- One research/policy report for Nigeria jointly prepared and released by IFPRI and PTCLR in December 2015. The report will focus on the overall impacts of the pilot Systematic Land Tenure Regularization (SLTR) program on perceived tenure security, land markets, land investment and agricultural productivity
- Three presentations (from the previous case studies) at the AU/UNECA Land Policy Initiative Conference, Addis Ababa, November 11-14, 2014
- More presentations from both the current and previous case studies at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, Washington, DC, March 23-27, 2015

- Presentations at an invited session at the AAEA meeting, San Francisco in July, 2015; and also an invited plenary session at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists in August 2015.
- Policy engagement with other African governments, development partners and African research institutes pursued beyond the two countries covered in Year 2 (e.g., Malawi, Zambia, and Kenya). At this time, we expect to make presentations at the Addis FSP / ReSAKSS meeting, September 1-4, 2015, during the same period (September 1-4, 2015) round table discussion with the AU/UNECA Land Policy Initiative to share preliminary findings of the FSP land works; the ReNAPRI Annual Conference in Maputo, October 27-29, 2015; policy workshop to be organized by the Presidential Technical Committee for Land Reforms (PTCLR) in Nigeria, September 25, 2015; and to USAID missions in Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Nigeria and others to be determined.

*Outcomes:*

- Greater consensus among African governments, development partners, and African researchers that land policy in Africa will require greater integration and consistency with existing agricultural policy, food security, and poverty reduction objectives.
- Greater specificity in African policy documents as to land allocation policies and the next generation of smallholder farmers are expected to acquire land for agriculture how a more holistic approach (going beyond prescriptions that focus only on inorganic fertilizer as the main priority) that takes account of programs to raise soil fertility as a necessary condition for enabling farmers to use inorganic fertilizer more profitably and in turn to seek to use it in greater quantities.
- Attempts by African governments to carefully consider the proposals based on our studies, and in some cases to incorporate these proposals into their own policy documents, extension system messages, and agricultural budget priorities.
- Coordination of C1/C2 outreach opportunities in Malawi, Tanzania and Nigeria with the FSP Associate Awards in those countries will be undertaken to the extent possible. Lastly, we will explore potential interest and initiate discussions with local partners on potential collaboration on land-related policy work in Nigeria.

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

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

men and women and in different geographic locations within a country? What will be the implications of the emerging mechanization trends, in combination with land dynamics, for appropriate policy options?

In addressing these important issues, much can be learned by African countries from Asia's mechanization experiences. As parts of existing research activities early research on this topic has been initiated by the IFPRI team members under different funding mechanisms. Such activities include an international conference on "Mechanization and agricultural transformation in Asia and Africa – Sharing development experiences" held in Beijing in 2014, and jointly funded by CGIAR Research Program on Policy Institution and Markets (PIM) and IFPRI's ReSAKSS-Asia. Many international and Asian national experts in the fields of agricultural engineering and agricultural economics specialized on mechanization together with government officials and private sector representatives from African countries were invited for the conference. The Asian experts (from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand) are willing to continue their engagement with African counterparts to strengthen south-south dialogue and learning in this field. Some of these Asian experts will be part of the core team for this activity.

On the African side, this activity explores economic issues in mechanization in selected African countries with the aim of encouraging public policies and private sector investment at the appropriate scale and through appropriate market approaches that explicitly benefit Africa's smallholders.

The activity relies on two main components: (1) the empirical case studies on smallholder mechanization that will be initiated in Ethiopia and completed in Ghana and Nigeria; and (2) facilitation of south-south expert dialogues, bilateral/trilateral country visits, and knowledge exchanges on mechanization strategies and policies.

Policy engagement of Component (1) of this activity is to be carried over through IFPRI's country programs in Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia. Based on the past experiences, an effective way for in-country policy engagement is through frequent dialogues in the studied countries with the key government officials who are in charge of mechanization policy making or implementing. Research findings will be reported to the government in the early stage, and sensitive policy issues as well policy recommendations will be discussed with the government officials and get their feedbacks.

Component (2) of this activity is designed as a policy engagement activity. Specifically, the south-south knowledge exchange will engage Asian and Africa experts to undertake diagnostic analyses of African countries' mechanization policy issues. Policy review and consultation as well as South-South knowledge exchanges are aimed to examine (i) lessons how to include women and men in developing and implementing mechanization processes; and (ii) developing policies that promote widely affordable and accessible technologies and include women and men as potential consumers. Specifically, An African country will be paired with experts from specific

Asian countries. We plan to pair Ghana with experts from India and Thailand; and Ethiopia with China, Bangladesh and Nepal, and may continue this effort in next year for Nigeria. Field visits in these two African countries by Asian experts will be arranged as well as selected Asian countries visited by African government officials and the private sector representatives. The visits will be designed around a particular policy topic, paying particularly attention to policies facilitating the development of private sector led mechanization supply chains to the smallholders. In addition to documenting the findings of each visit, one or two small workshops or seminars will be organized in either an Asian or African country to target broad audience and inform national policy debates.

This activity will be implemented by IFPRI with funding from FSP and CGIAR Research Program on Policy Institution and Markets (PIM).

*Milestones:*

- 1-2 trips of Asian experts visiting 1-2 African countries
- 1-2 trips of African government officials and private representatives visiting 1-2 Asian countries
- Diagnostic report produced to assess at least one African country's mechanization policy or relevant issues by Asian experts
- 1-2 policy briefs
- 1-2 in-country workshops/seminars

*Outcomes:*

- Influencing the new thinking of African governments on facilitating the leadership role of the private sector in mechanization supply chain development
- Recommendations and policy options of Asian experts seriously considered by African government authorities

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

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

Based on initial analysis identifying a few key “megatrends” that are driving the region’s recent economic growth, as well the land dynamics work under Activity 3 of this workplan discussed above, this activity will focus on a set of “big picture” issues in Africa’s rural transformation by addressing the following questions: (1) What will be the employment implications of the trends identified in the land dynamics activities? (2) What is the relationship between such land dynamics and rural economic and employment structural change? (3) What will be the outcomes of such structural transformation for income distribution, and gender, poverty and food security? (4) What are policy and public investment priorities for Africa’s state government and development partners to facilitate inclusiveness and sustainability in rural structural transformation?

Addressing these questions needs broad and collaborative efforts within the FSP team and between FSP team and other partner institutions. Under this workplan, we plan to work with ReSAKSS-Africa and ReNAPRI to contribute a chapter on Emerging Megatrends in African Food Systems to the ReSAKSS 2015 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) and to present the main findings at the upcoming AU meetings in Addis Ababa in September 2015. Our contributed chapters will provide plausible scenarios for African food systems and discuss how policy choices will influence which of these scenarios is manifested in the next decades. We hope to raise society’s awareness of the potential to shape future outcomes and argue that the state can play a major role to engage the public in determining what a ‘good society’ looks like.

Under this activity, we will also use cross-country African data to assess the relationship between the initial distribution of landholdings, patterns of employment and structural transformation, and changes in the distribution of income (including various measures of income poverty, disaggregated by gender). LSMS/ISA-type survey data and recently created African sectoral employment databases will be used to categorize countries according to certain typologies, with the main variables being initial concentration of landholdings (e.g., gini coefficients or other measures of asset inequality), rate of agricultural growth, changes in employment patterns and value added per worker in various sectors, and changes in the distribution of income (including measures of poverty). We will not only test the hypothesis that lagged inequality of landholdings leads to slower agricultural growth and less poverty reduction, we will also examine how the shifts in employment and value added per worker (disaggregated by gender) are correlated with growth and productivity trends. We then plan to use cross-country data over time to estimate the extent to which changes in agricultural and non-farm sector growth and employment over time are influenced by lagged measures of farmland concentration.

The findings of this analysis can be of immense importance in guiding governments’ future land policies, including policies affecting youth access to land. Our analysis will help the governments for at least two additional criteria in considering the setting of land policy frameworks. First which scale of farming generates greater employment, particularly employment of rural youth? Second, which scale of farming produces more rapid growth in non-farm employment, value

added per worker and more rapid rural structural transformation? Our study addresses both of these questions by linking sectoral employment and value added data (disaggregated by age and gender) with multiple nationally representative LSMS/ISA-type surveys. We will also address (to the extent possible) which kinds of people (disaggregated by sex, age, education, location, and primary livelihood strategy) are most capitalizing on sectoral growth and shifts in employment. In so doing, we aim to test whether (and to what extent) Johnston and Mellor's immensely important findings about the economic transformational consequences of bi-modal and uni-modal agricultural systems in Asia and Latin America also apply to Africa as well.

#### *Milestones*

- Research report on 'megatrends' and their implication for Africa's future transformation, produced by July, 2015
- Policy Brief based on this report produced by August, 2015
- Presentation of the study at the ReSAKSS Annual ATOR meeting and FSP Conference, Addis Ababa, September 1-4, 2015.
- A modified version of the study (to be updated between September and October 2015) will be contained in the Annual ReNAPRI Policy Outlook Report and presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual ReNAPRI Regional Conference, October 27-29, 2015 in Maputo, Mozambique.
- Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will also be pursued over the coming months. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, and others to be determined.
- Concept note for rural employment and transformation prepared by March, 2015 to provide the analytical framework for the study and more detailed articulation of intended policy relevance and outreach plans
- Analysis fully underway in four countries to be determined (tentatively Tanzania, Ghana, Kenya and Zambia) by June, 2015
- Inception meeting among collaborators to discuss/critique initial results in August, 2015
- Multi-country draft synthesis report, December, 2015
- Public presentations at African policy fora as well as informal discussions with policy makers (Tanzania, Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, others).
- Other outreach opportunities to be considered and explored later in 2015, including potential

#### *Outcomes:*

- Greater consensus among African governments, development partners, and African researchers about the future trends coming down the pike that will need to be anticipated and responded to in future African agricultural development strategies, whether it be CAADP or its successor programs.
- The incorporation of these research findings into major African initiatives, commissioned studies, and program priorities.

- ReNAPRI will adopt into its own work plan the preparation of similar “Mega-Trends” studies of future forces shaping African agricultural systems on a bi-annual basis.
- Policy engagement opportunities: This activity is intended to generate new insights about pro-poor development processes in African settings, and is not necessarily geared to produce concrete policy options in this first round of work (Year 2). We intend that more specific policy options for consideration by policy makers will be developed in Year 3.
- This FSP-C4 research work and policy options seriously considered by government authorities in various African countries.

## **8.2. Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream**

### **8.2.1. Summary of Year 1 workplan accomplishments**

Outputs for year 1 highlight at continental level in Africa and Asia the dramatic penetration, broadly across the income distribution and in both rural and urban areas, of processed foods in household consumption patterns. It also shows exceptionally high expenditure elasticities of demand (well above 1.0) for these foods. Perishable foods (processed and unprocessed) also have very high elasticities of demand. These results imply strong growth in demand for these types of products over the coming decades with profound implications for agrifood system transformation and employment. Specific year 1 outputs include:

- The Africa white paper jointly undertaken with GCFSI (Megatrend 2 -Rapid Urbanization and Food System Transformation), published under GCFSI but with acknowledgement to FSP.
- The Asia white paper jointly undertaken with GCFSI Megatrend 2.
- Brief and paper for the African Union’s workshop “Harnessing Innovation for African Agriculture and Food Systems: Meeting Challenges and Designing for the 21st Century”, held on November 25/26, 2013, at the African Union Conference Center, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- A working paper published by WIDER and also under peer review submission to a special issue of Journal of International Development, on the implications of the rise of an African middle class for agrifood system transformation in East and Southern Africa.
- Preparation for and delivery of the plenary session (plus breakouts) at the 2014 IFAMA conference in Cape Town.
- Initial work on two papers being prepared for peer review submission to Food Policy that further explore, in new and more detailed fashion, the transformation of food consumption patterns in Africa and Asia (one paper each) and implications for agrifood system transformation
- Initial work on a paper that links the transformation in food consumption patterns to the changing structure of jobs – the agrifood system’s share of jobs and a detailed breakdown of job types within the agrifood system. It is currently planned to submit this paper as part of a special issue for Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies (JADEE).

- Presentation of work to special session at USAID on September 30, followed the next day by presentation at IFPRI.
  - Preliminary work on a paper that uses detailed nutrient databases for large numbers of food items to (a) develop nutritional profiles (e.g., calories, share of fat, and intake of salt plus beneficial micronutrients and minerals) at household level for all LSMS datasets we are working with, (b) project changes in these profiles based on projected changes in food consumption, and (c) evaluate results on evolving nutritional profiles by rural/urban, household income levels, and gender of household heads. This paper will provide a strong empirical basis to (a) understand the unfolding nutrition transition in Africa and (b) support outreach work (see next section) on a solid empirical understanding of current and possible future nutritional scenarios.

### 8.2.2. Proposed Year 2 activities

#### Year 1 Activities Carrying Over to Year 2

While continental trends are clear there exists an extremely weak knowledge base at country level on who (local firms, regional firms, multi-nationals: male- vs. female-led firms among micro- and small firms) is producing what products, where (in urban areas, peri-urban, nearby rural, or distant rural), and how (with what technology and at what scale). Even less is known about how this mix of who / what / where / how has evolved in recent years, how it is likely to change in the coming five- to ten years, and what this implies about needed public policy and investment. These information gaps make it difficult to determine what steps government and development agencies need to take to ensure robust and equitable growth in this sector that serves the needs of consumers for a safe, high quality food supply and that assists local entrepreneurs to respond vigorously and competitively to these opportunities. In short, more needs to be known about the competitive advantages and challenges of local micro-, small-, and medium agrifood entrepreneurs and to define what can be done to (a) create an enabling policy environment that promotes broad-based investment in this sector, (b) help local micro-processors increase their operation to become small and beyond, and (c) help local small and medium processors compete with local, regional, and multinational large companies, all operating in a conducive enabling environment. Given the important role of women in Africa's agrifood system, and the very different profiles they may have, compared to males, in terms of access to capital and other resources including networks, all this work will pay special attention to (a) highlighting the differing roles of men and women in farming in the value chains, including types of crops managed, level of commercialization, and access to services and credit, (b) describing differences in activities, scale, and technology among male- and female-led non-farm businesses in the value chain, and (c) identifying any systematic differences by gender in terms of the types of assistance they need (whether at farm- or post-farm level) to become and remain competitive in these fast-changing markets.

Work from Year 1 that will carry into Year 2 includes:

- Finalization and publication in journals of two papers on (a) the rise of the middle class in Africa and implications of its food consumption patterns for the structure of the agrifood system, and (b) the employment implications of those changing food consumption patterns.
- A full draft of the paper on the changing nutritional profile implied by changing diets. We will then draw on several other pieces of work to craft outreach events that bring together Ministry of Health and key private sector food processing companies in selected countries. The work streams that will contribute to the outreach include work currently being finalized under other funding (the MAFS consortium with University of Pretoria and Makerere University) that explicitly addresses policy responses to the nutrition transition, work in IFNuW (U. Pretoria) under FSP, results from the nutrition policy roundtable recently conducted by the BFS Policy Team, and nutrition-related findings from the value chain studies described below. The outreach events will feature (a) presentations of research results on evolving nutrition profiles, how this links to the rise of processed foods and of the livestock industry, and (b) discussion of the practicability of public- and private responses to “bend the curve” of the nutrition transition and avoid its worst effects.
- Finalization and publication in journals of the two comparative papers on Africa and Asia.

### **Year 2 New Activities, Milestones and Outcomes**

Work to date has exploited existing data sets, in particular LSMS expenditure data from countries of East and Southern Africa. During year 2, we will continue to expand the number of LSMS data sets in our analysis and thus expand the geographic scope of that analysis. We will also begin Work during Year 2 will be designed to filling the this knowledge gap regarding value chain evolution with new fieldwork in four countries – Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Mozambique, all of which are New Alliance countries. Preliminary work will also be undertaken in Nigeria in anticipation of an Associate Award that has as a major objective to enhance the capacity of Nigerian universities to contribute to policy processes. The work will feature a combination, with different relative emphases depending on the country, of processed food mapping at retail and processing firm levels and selection of at least one value chain that features substantial processing for more in-depth study.

Common emphases in all countries will be:

- Only value chains that demonstrate processes of transformation underway will be selected;
- The central focus will be to identify dynamics of change, from 3-5 years previous to anticipated 3-5 years hence
- Among the dimension of change to be established will be: overall market size; number and size distribution of firms (thus the evolving competitiveness of different sizes of firms); number and types of consumer products especially with regard to amount of value added; technology used (and thus the amount and quality of labor demanded); access to and need for credit and other services; the evolving structure of raw material procurement (thus relationships with farmers) and food item distribution among processors (relationships with wholesalers and retailers); and how the policy and regulatory environment affects ability and incentives to invest and expand.
- Analysis will be disaggregated by gender whenever relevant: farm surveys will identify differing roles of men and women; the role of female owner-operators of micro- and small-scale food

processing companies, and to what extent their access to assets and need for services might differ systematically from that of male owners, will also be highlighted.

A methods workshop will be held March 11-13, 2015, in Dakar, Senegal, in which lead researchers and counterparts will meet to lay out more fully define approaches and ensure comparability across countries.

*1. Poultry and maize-based feed value chain preliminary scoping study in Nigeria*

This activity will be led by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie in collaboration with Dr. Omonona and a graduate student at the University of Ibadan. The study will involve literature and secondary data review to better understand growth and diversification in the food system in Nigeria. Stakeholder consultations with Ministry of Agriculture officials will also be undertaken to ascertain their assessment of whether the opportunities and constraints to poultry and the associated feed value chain growth would be a valuable illustration of identifying how policy reforms can accelerate growth processes in the agricultural sector. Following the methodology workshop a more detailed scoping exercise will be developed.

*2. Millet value chain study in Senegal*

**Funding:** This activity will be led by Dr. Ousmane Badiane of IFPRI and his team in Senegal, in interaction with Reardon and Tschirley. Funding will include \$100,000 in core monies from FSP-C4, complemented by \$50,000 in funding from IFPRI's West and Central Africa Office in Dakar.

**Activity Description:** This study will analyze the recent and ongoing transformation of the millet value chain in Senegal and identify potential actions to improve value chain functioning and meet the needs of producers, entrepreneurs, employees and consumers. Millet is the main food crop produced in Senegal and is one of the most widely consumed cereals. Wheat and rice consumption have outpaced millet consumption, but unlike these crops, the vast majority of millet consumed is produced domestically. Millet is well-adapted to arid areas and challenging soil conditions, and thus will continue to be an important crop as Senegal experiences the effects of climate change. In the past, millet was mainly consumed in rural areas, while middle-class and urban families largely switched to wheat and rice. However, the millet value chain has undergone extensive changes over the last five to ten years, away from traditional forms of consumption to industrially processed foods. Millet is also being combined with other types of foods, particularly dairy products, and being sold as a mixed food. These changes have led to growing consumption of millet in urban areas. With the expansion of urbanization, the market for processed products can be expected to grow rapidly.

In addition to its implications for producers and consumers, the transforming millet processing sector is creating new economic opportunities for small enterprises and for women. Women play a central role in millet processing, particularly as some processing steps have not yet been mechanized and continue to rely on women's skills. The expansion of the millet value chain has created new opportunities for women entrepreneurs as well as small-scale enterprises in general.

The millet value chain and the growth of processed millet have as yet barely been studied. Several studies on the promotion of processing of local cereals were carried out in the 1980s, long before the current transformation took place; information and analysis of the modern millet value chain is lacking. It is still unknown how extensive the transformation has been, what the new structure of the millet value chain is and who are the actors involved, what constraints and technological challenges exist, how the value chain transformation has affected millet production, and how it can be promoted to accelerate job creation and further economic opportunities.

The research team will undertake surveys at several levels of the millet value chain in order to gain an understanding of the structure and functioning of the chain and its implications for participants. The survey will cover millet production, all stages of processing, marketing and retailing in order to clarify the extent of the transformation and uncover its effects. The research team will analyze the data collected in collaboration with local partners and will disseminate findings through publications and policy workshops.

This study will complement the work to be undertaken under the C1/C2 associate award with USAID. The associate award focuses on rice, among other products, and the current study will allow us to bring millet into that work. The two cereals contrast in many respects, but are both important food crops that show the potential for significant expansion in the future, due to changes in processing and value added activities.

*Involvement of local policy analysts or units through targeted or competitive grants:* IFPRI has been working with Senegal's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MARE) to establish a Country Support Program which will work closely and support the country's Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS). The proposed millet work will complement other work of the SAKSS platform to bring evidence-based analysis into the policy dialogue and provide knowledge products to agricultural sector stakeholders, including the private sector and other non-state actors. The SAKSS platform relies on an analytical network of local centers of expertise. IFPRI also has a longstanding partnership with the Bureau of Macroeconomic Analysis (BAME) of the Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research (ISRA), with which it will partner to work under this study.

*Cross-cutting issues:* The issues of gender, nutrition and climate change are each highly relevant to the study of millet value chains, and the gender aspect, in particular, will be examined thoroughly in the value chain survey and the subsequent analysis. As mentioned above, women play a central role in millet processing, and the expansion of the value chain presents significant opportunities for women entrepreneurs. The processing of millet into easier-to-prepare forms also has implications for the time use of urban women whose families now consume millet in greater amounts. Increased millet consumption may also affect nutritional status; millet is a highly nutritious cereal and is often consumed with protein, particularly dairy products. Millet-based baby formulas are one of the new processed millet products being developed. Millet is currently the best-adapted crop to the arid areas of the Senegal basin, and will continue to grow in importance as these areas increasingly feel the effects of climate change.

*Policy engagement opportunities:* Senegal is about to launch its most ambitious agricultural sector development program thus far, the Program to Accelerate the Pace of Senegalese Agriculture (PRACAS). Results from this study will contribute to one of the main goals of PRACAS, which is to promote agribusiness value chain development. The SAKSS platform being created to support policy dialogue will be a participant and a major beneficiary of the work.

- Milestones:
  - A launch and methodology workshop will be held in Dakar, Senegal in Q1 of 2015
  - Structured surveys of millet value chain will be completed in Q2 and Q3 of 2015
  - Analysis and publication of survey findings will take place in Q4 of 2015
  - Policy workshop to discuss and comment on initial findings will be held in Q4 of 2015
  
- Outcomes:
  - Improved understanding of the nature of the transformation of the millet value chain
  - Identification of intervention opportunities to boost and sustain growth of the value chain
  - Identification of opportunities to modernize different segments of the value chain to improve product quality and reduce costs
  - Identification of actions to meet the needs of the large number of women entrepreneurs and employees in the value chain
  - Identification of future trends and scenarios and their implications for efforts by government and private sector operators to further develop the value chain

### 3. *Teff value chain study in Ethiopia*

*Funding:* This activity will be led by Dr. Bart Minten of IFPRI and his team in Ethiopia, in interaction with Reardon and Tschirley. Funding will include \$100,000 in core funding from FSP-C4, complemented by \$50,000 in funding from the Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (a program implemented by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in collaboration with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)).

*Activity Description:* The purpose of the study is to identify rates and magnitude of change in the teff sector. Teff is a major staple food crop in Ethiopia, as measured by a number of indicators. In 2011/12, it was estimated that teff made up 20 percent of all the cultivated area in Ethiopia, covering about 2.7 million hectares and grown by 6.3 million farmers. Teff production in 2012 was valued at 1.6 billion USD, the most important crop in the country. The commercial surplus of teff is equal to the commercial surplus of the three other main cereals combined (sorghum, maize, and wheat). By any standards, teff is an important crop, for farm income as well as food security.

ESSP did a study on the sector based on surveys conducted at the end of 2012 with producers, traders, transporters, millers, and retailers of teff. It is planned that a new and similar survey will be conducted 3 years after this first one and that the 1,200 farmers, 200 rural traders, 75 urban traders, 75 transporters,

and 300 retailers will be re-visited. These panel data can then be used to assess the changes that are happening in the teff sector.

The proposed study is expected to gather updated information on the teff value chain and contribute to an improved policy formulation process in this area. Understanding these dynamics is important as improvement of productivity throughout the teff value chain is one of the main objectives of the Ethiopian government. The government has invested heavily in recent years in the stimulation of the adoption of improved technologies in teff, including the promotion of TIRR (Teff Improved variety, Reduced seed rate, Row planting) and the adoption of improved varieties such as *quncho*. Moreover, in an effort to boost agricultural commercialization, the Ethiopian government has invested heavily in road - and especially rural road - infrastructure. Finally, growing demand from cities is leading to greater commercial flows and increasing incomes are inducing a shift in diets with more demand for teff products, as it is an economically superior product. It is therefore expected that all these factors combined are leading to rapid changes in the teff economy. However, despite its importance in Ethiopia's food and agricultural economy, no systematic analysis of the impact of these investments nor of these changes has been done. It is therefore believed that the government, policy makers, and other stakeholders are looking forward to better understanding this on-going transformation.

*Involvement of local policy analysts or units through targeted or competitive grants:* The study will be implemented by ESSP. Local analysts of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) will participate in this study and it is planned that this work will become an integral part of the workplan of ESSP (which will co-fund the study). Background work has been done by ESSP as a large baseline survey was fielded by them at the end of 2012. During that study, three analysts of EDRI were involved and were co-authors of a number of papers that were written based on these data (Ermias Engida, Seneshaw Tamru, Tadesse Kuma). It is expected that these three analysts will again participate in the study.

*Cross-cutting issues:* Nutritional information will be collected in the farm surveys, especially information related to food security and food diversity issues, for adults as well as children. Analysis of that information will be made part of the study. All analysis will be disaggregated by gender whenever possible. In the case of farmers we will look in particular at labor allocation of males and females for the different production activities in teff as well as in the marketing process. This will be more complicated in the case of traders as most of these businesses are run by males. However, effort will be made to collect gender-disaggregated information at that level as well.

*Policy engagement opportunities:* ESSP is guided by a National Advisory Committee (NAC) that includes, among others, the state minister of Agriculture, the head of the Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research (EIAR) as well as the chief economic advisor to the Prime Minister. They will be informed of this research, at conception as well as when we will present findings from the results coming from the field. We will further also directly engage with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the teff value chain group at the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) as they have been the main drivers for changes in

the teff sector. Meetings will be held at the conception phase with these stakeholders as well as when results are available.

- Milestones:
  - Rapid rural appraisal of major teff producing regions in the country as well as in major demand centers (the capital city Addis). Interviews will be conducted with farmers, rural traders, urban traders, truckers, millers and retailers. This will be done in Q1 of 2015.
  - Based on the information that was gathered during the rapid rural appraisals, questionnaires will be re-designed, updated and pre-tested. This will be done in Q2 of 2015.
  - In line with the timing of the baseline, enumerators will be trained and surveys will be implemented in Q3/Q4 of 2015.
  - The data will be verified, entered and cleaned in Q4 of 2015. The analysis will then be done in the beginning of 2016. Presentation of results, organization of a national workshop, and finalization of the papers is planned by the middle of 2016.
  
- Outcomes:
  - An updated information base on the teff sector
  - Improved policy formulation processes in the teff sector because of the improved information base

#### *4. Processed food mapping and value chain studies in Tanzania and Mozambique*

*Funding:* This activity will be led by Dr. David Tschirley with local collaborators in each country, and in interaction with Reardon, Minten, Badiane, and Liverpool. In Mozambique, Dr. Tschirley will work with MSU's in-country team and with a team from CEPPAG, the new policy analysis center at *Universidade Eduardo Mondlane*. Work in Tanzania will be done with MSU's in-country team, personnel from the emerging Policy Resource Center at Ministry of Agriculture, potentially one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and other collaborators still to be identified. Funding for each country will include \$100,000 in core funding from FSP-C4 complemented by approximately \$50,000 in funding from MSU's local programs.

*Activity Description:* A detailed activity plan will be worked out during first quarter and early second quarter of FY15 with local collaborators. To date, collaborators have expressed interest in working together on the general activity description that follows. We anticipate a parallel approach in each country featuring a first round of processed food mapping (inventory + company information) in the markets of the capital city and, funding permitting, one other city. This inventory will be conducted through random sampling of formal- and informal vendors in and around major markets, and of supermarkets. The mapping exercise will produce an inventory of processed food products for sale in the outlets and record all available information from the packages regarding company name, location, the name and general description of the product, ingredients, quantity, and price. This will address the "who" and "what" of our descriptive research question above. This first round will be conducted during second quarter FY15 in each country.

In a second round, a sample of firms will be visited and selected key information obtained: date they started operations, current number of employees, supply sources for ingredients, current output of processed food products, growth over the past three years, and anticipated growth (including new product launches) over the next three years. Detailed quantitative information will not be sought at this stage, favoring low intensity coverage of more firms. For larger companies that may already have been studied, we will obtain what information is available from secondary sources. This second round will be conducted during second- and third quarter of FY15 in each country.

After these first two rounds, one value chain will be selected for study in each country. The chain could be defined by a consumer product, for example poultry, in which case the study would broaden as it moves upstream into (a) chicks and its related value chain and (b) poultry feed, the maize, soybeans, and potentially fish meal (and other ingredients) that the feed contains, and the production and trading system for the major ingredients in the feed. Alternatively the value chain could be defined by a commodity such as maize (the major staple in each country), in which case the study would broaden as it moves *downstream* into the various intermediate products (e.g., animal feed) and final products (an assortment of products ranging from maize meal to corn oil to breakfast cereal and others) that are produced with the commodity. The decision on which value chain and which approach to select will be made based on several factors: (a) our assessment of the current value-added throughout the chain, (b) the prospects for demand growth for the consumer products of the chain (this will draw from Year 1 work on evolving consumer demand), and (c) the presence of competition from imported consumer items. We will want to study a sector that is already of meaningful size, that has very strong growth prospects, but that faces competition from imported goods and which thus presents government with policy and programmatic challenges to ensure a competitive local processing sector.

In either case, special attention will be paid to understanding (a) the current competitiveness of local firms in the face of imports, the sources of any competitive advantage they have, and the assistance they might need to grow, reduce costs, improve quality, and continue to compete; and (b) the current and prospective level and structure of employment among the firms. In doing this, the work will quantify (a) the range of scales of operation of firms in the chain, (b) the technologies used by each scale of firm, (c) the role of men and women in each size of firm, (d) technologies used by each type and thus their labor:output ratio in each, and the current and needed skill needs by each. In Mozambique this work will help inform the following mission priorities, in each case providing important depth and breadth of understanding for better designing interventions in these areas:

DO2: Resilient, Broad-based Economic Growth Accelerated

Sub-IR 2.1.2 Increased agribusiness competitiveness

Sub-IR 2.2.1 Improved policies for broad-based business and trade implemented

Sub-IR 2.2.3 Increased linkages between smallholders, SMEs and megaprojects for inclusive growth

DO 3. Labor Quality Improved through Education and Training

IR 3.3 Improved Workforce Preparedness with Emphasis on Women and Youth

Sub-IR 2.3.2 Increased technical and business training

## DO 4. Health Status of Target Populations Improved

## IR 4.2 Increased Adoption of Positive Health and Nutrition Behaviors

*Involvement of local policy analysts or units through targeted or competitive grants:* Members of the Policy Resource Center in Tanzania will work with MSU and potentially other collaborators in the study in that country. In Mozambique, analysts in CEPPAG will participate in the study.

*Cross-cutting issues:* Nutritional implications of the processed food consumption will be drawn from the ingredient lists developed during the inventory of round 1. This work will be informed by the detailed nutritional analysis being conducted for the nutrition paper discussed above. Employment will be a key emphasis throughout. All data will be disaggregated by gender, with a view to distinguishing any differences in the assets and services needed by women compared to men in the value chain.

*Policy engagement opportunities:* MSU's activity in Tanzania sits in the Ministry of Agriculture and is closely linked to it, to the Prime Minister's office, and to other ministries such as the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Both ministries have expressed interest in the study, as has the USAID mission, which approved it as part of the workplan for its buy-in to FSP. In Mozambique, CEPPAG has a close relationship to Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Plan and Development; we expect that results from this work will be actively discussed with policy makers in each of these ministries.

- Milestones:
  - Detailed workplans in each country: 1st and 2nd quarter FY15
  - Processed food mapping: 2nd and 3rd quarters FY15
  - Processing firm follow-up visits: 3rd and 4th quarters FY15
  - Selection of value chain and conduct of surveys: 4th quarter FY15 through 2nd quarter FY16
  - Analysis, write-up, and initial outreach: 2nd and 3rd quarters FY16
  
- Outcomes:
  - A new knowledge base regarding the processed food sector in each country and the role, competitive position, and threats faced by local firms in that sector
  - Improved policy and programmatic formulation to ensure a positive enabling environment for all private sector investment in food processing, and programs to enhance the competitive position of local firms

## **9. Component 5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy**

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

### **Year 1 Accomplishments**

- Assistance to USAID/BFS to identify a more practical and robust set of monitoring indicators on policy processes that could be used within the Feed the Future initiative to measure progress of FTF policy projects. This exercise was motivated by the need to 1) bring cohesion across 14 countries and regions in tracking and monitoring investments in policy change and their results; and 2) to promote dialogue and mutual learning among multiple partners and stakeholders involved in policy change agenda
- Support to AUC “Evidence Summit” in April 2014, including provision of policy briefs, outcomes of recent or ongoing relevant studies, implications and findings of recent research in order to identify the key constraints and the value-added outcomes from addressing these constraints in the next series of CAADP investment plans.
- Support from Mywish Maredia on assessment of the impact of policies on NAIPs, efficiency, poverty reduction, and hunger reduction.
- Financial support to enable key ReNAPRI participation in CAADP PP, Durban, SA

**10. List of Ongoing and Prospective Buy Ins and Associate Awards**

Description	Dates	Amount	Status (as of 3 Oct 14)
Modification Buy-In:			
USAID/Mali	Signed: 9/8/2014	\$900,000	Operational
USAID/Tanzania	Signed: 9/8/2014	\$300,000	Operational
USAID/West Africa	Signed: 9/8/2014	\$300,000	Operational
Associate Award:			
Burma	10/24/2014- 10/23/2019	Anticipated: \$7,718,509 Obligated: \$1,443,307	Operational
Malawi	11/24/2014- 11/24/2017	Anticipated: \$3,138,470 Obligated: \$1,000,000	Signed 11/26/2014
Senegal	1/26/ 2015- 1/25/ 2018	Anticipated: \$6,500,000	RFA received December 2014
Nigeria	3/1/2015- 2/27/2020	Anticipated: \$12,500,000	RFA received December 2014
Tanzania	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
Mali	To Be Determined	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
Foresighting			Not going forward

## 11. FSP Country Activity Matrix

Matrix of Country Level Activities Funded Under the FTF Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research as of 24 Feb 2105.			
Country	Research Component and Topic	Lead researcher / Component	Short description for BFS to share with Mission in requesting concurrence (2-3 sentences or short paragraph, including possible utility to mission)
Botswana	Innovations in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact	Suresh Babu: C3 Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity. Activity 3	This activity will be implemented by all the three collaborators (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) with funding from FSP. Additional support will come from other projects that the partners are already implementing such as IFPRI's ReSAKSS Asia program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Milestones:</li> <li>o A literature review of policy system reforms in FTF countries, with a particular emphasis on those reforms most relevant to food security policy</li> <li>o Develop an illustrative categories of policy system changes based on that review and which highlight different institutional approaches for improving policy formulation and/or implementation</li> <li>o Provision of practical recommendations to USAID and partner organizations based on the review and inventory, with a potential typology of different institutional designs, examples, and advantages and disadvantages thereof</li> <li>o Selection of a few case studies of different types of institutional innovation for more in-depth analysis. Potential candidates currently include Botswana's Rural Development Units, Uganda's Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture, and Ethiopia's Agricultural Transformation Agency.</li> </ul>
Burma	FSP will support operationalization of the new USAID Burma Associate Award	Duncan Boughton: C1/C2 Asia	development of workplan, detailed budgets, M&E plan as well as capacity building for the key local partner, Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI).
Burma	Training of CSO working group	Suresh Babu: C1/C2 Asia. Activity 1. Training of CSO working group	FSWG is seeking to develop its capacity for policy advocacy on behalf of its 150 member NGOs. A team comprised of IFPRI capacity building specialist Suresh Babu, supported by Adam Kennedy and MSU legal institutions specialist Dr. Oyinkan Tasie will undertake a capacity building needs assessment for FSWG to enable them to play a stronger policy advocacy role.
Ethiopia	Innovations in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact	Suresh Babu: C3 Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity. Activity 3	This activity will be implemented by all the three collaborators (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) with funding from FSP. Additional support will come from other projects that the partners are already implementing such as IFPRI's ReSAKSS Asia program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Milestones:</li> <li>o A literature review of policy system reforms in FTF countries, with a particular emphasis on those reforms most relevant to food security policy</li> <li>o Develop an illustrative categories of policy system changes based on that review and which highlight different institutional approaches for improving policy formulation and/or implementation</li> <li>o Provision of practical recommendations to USAID and partner organizations based on the review and inventory, with a potential typology of different institutional designs, examples, and advantages and disadvantages thereof</li> <li>o Selection of a few case studies of different types of institutional innovation for more in-depth analysis. Potential candidates currently include Botswana's Rural Development Units, Uganda's Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture, and <b>Ethiopia's</b> Agricultural Transformation Agency.</li> </ul>

**Matrix of Country Level Activities Funded Under the FTF Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research as of 24 Feb 2105.**

Country	Research Component and Topic	Lead researcher / Component	Short description for BFS to share with Mission in requesting concurrence (2-3 sentences or short paragraph, including possible utility to mission)
Ethiopia	Mechanization and Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 4.	<p>The activity relies on two main components(1) the empirical case studies on smallholder mechanization that will be initiated in <b>Ethiopia</b> and completed in Ghana and Nigeria; and (2) facilitation of south-south expert dialogues, bilateral/trilateral country visits, and knowledge exchanges on mechanization strategies and policies.</p> <p>Policy engagement is to be carried over through IFPRI’s country programs in Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia. Based on the past experiences, an effective way for in-country policy engagement is through frequent dialogues in the studied countries with the key government officials who are in charge of mechanization policy making or implementing. Research findings will be reported to the government and USAID country mission in the early stage, and sensitive policy issues as well policy recommendations will be discussed with the government officials and USAID country mission to get their feedback.</p> <p>Policy engagement activity, specifically the south-south knowledge exchange will engage Asian and Africa experts to undertake diagnostic analyses of African countries’ mechanization policy issues. An African country will be paired with experts from specific Asian countries. Field visits by Asian experts will be arranged and selected Asian countries will be visited by African government officials and the private sector representatives. The visits will be designed around a particular policy topic, paying particularly attention to policies facilitating the development of private sector led mechanization supply chains to the smallholders. In addition to documenting the findings of each visit, one or two small workshops or seminars will be organized in either an Asian or African country to target broad audience and inform national policy debates.</p>
Ethiopia	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa’s Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 5.	<p>We will also use cross-country African data to assess the relationship between the initial distribution of landholdings, patterns of employment and structural transformation, and changes in the distribution of income (including various measures of income poverty, disaggregated by gender). The findings of this analysis can be of immense importance in guiding governments’ future land policies, including policies affecting youth access to land. Our analysis will help the governments for at least two additional criteria in considering the setting of land policy frameworks. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, <b>Ethiopia</b>.</p>
Ethiopia	Teff value chain study in Ethiopia	Bart Minten: C4. 7.2 Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream . Activity 3.	<p>The purpose of the study is to look at dynamics in the teff sector. ESSP did a study on the sector based on surveys conducted at the end of 2012 with producers, 200 rural traders, 75 urban traders, 75 transporters, and 300 retailers. It is planned that a new and similar survey will be conducted 3 years after this first one and that the 1,200 farmers, 200 rural traders, 75 urban traders, 75 transporters, and 300 retailers will be re-visited. These panel data can then be used to assess the changes that are happening in the teff sector.</p> <p>The proposed study is expected to gather updated information on the teff value chain and contribute to an improved policy formulation process in this area. To understand these dynamics is important as improvement of teff productivity and of the teff value chain is one of the main objectives of the Ethiopian government. The government has invested heavily in recent years in the stimulation of the adoption of improved technologies in teff, including the promotion of TIRR (Teff Improved variety, Reduced seed rate, Row planting) and the adoption of improved varieties such as quncho. Moreover, in an effort to boost agricultural commercialization, the Ethiopian government has also invested heavily in road - and especially rural road - infrastructure. Finally, growing demand from cities is leading to greater commercial flows and increasing incomes are inducing a shift in diets with more demand for teff products, as it is an economically superior product. It is therefore expected that all these factors combined are leading to rapid changes in the teff economy. However, despite its importance in Ethiopia’s food and agricultural economy, no systematic analysis of the impact of these investments nor of these changes has been done. It is therefore believed that the government, policy makers, and other stakeholders are looking forward to a better understanding this on-going transformation.</p>

**Matrix of Country Level Activities Funded Under the FTF Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research as of 24 Feb 2105.**

Country	Research Component and Topic	Lead researcher / Component	Short description for BFS to share with Mission in requesting concurrence (2-3 sentences or short paragraph, including possible utility to mission)
Ghana	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 5.	We will also use cross-country African data to assess the relationship between the initial distribution of landholdings, patterns of employment and structural transformation, and changes in the distribution of income (including various measures of income poverty, disaggregated by gender). The findings of this analysis can be of immense importance in guiding governments' future land policies, including policies affecting youth access to land. Our analysis will help the governments for at least two additional criteria in considering the setting of land policy frameworks. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in <b>Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia</b> .
Ghana	Conduct case studies of policy process and change	Suresh Babu: C3 Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity. Activity 2.	<p>The case study will test the Kaleidoscope Model and to inform USAID and others about key forces driving nutrition and agricultural policy change. Methodologically, all three collaborating institutions (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) will conduct semi-structured field interviews with key actors and players in the policy domains identified above: fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions. As noted above, the proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. In both domains, issues related to gender and climate change will be addressed when relevant. For example, attention will be given to whether gender and climate change considerations were integrated into policy designs and how the nature of policy implementation affected gender-sensitive or environmental sustainability goals. In doing so, consideration will be given to how various stakeholders with interests in such goals were incorporated into the policy process.</p> <p>The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is twofold. First, colleagues at local institutions will certainly have more in-depth insights into the policy process from which it would be beneficial to learn and incorporate into the case study analyses. Secondly, the process of conducting the case studies to test the conceptual framework will involve a series of methodologies to identify stakeholders, map policy systems, and determine power relationships surrounding policy adoption and implementation. These methodologies can hopefully provide a useful toolkit to partners from local institutions, as well as be refined based on their feedback and engagement.</p> <p>All the case studies will relate to the policy change that has happened in the country or that is being considered in some cases. This will give opportunities to interact with various groups of players and actors in the policy process and also to identify the role and status of various groups of players in the policy process.</p>

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Country	Research Component and Topic	Lead researcher / Component	Short description for BFS to share with Mission in requesting concurrence (2-3 sentences or short paragraph, including possible utility to mission)
Ghana	Mechanization and Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 4.	<p>The activity relies on two main components(1) the empirical case studies on smallholder mechanization that will be initiated in Ethiopia and completed in Ghana and Nigeria; and (2) facilitation of south-south expert dialogues, bilateral/trilateral country visits, and knowledge exchanges on mechanization strategies and policies.</p> <p>Policy engagement is to be carried over through IFPRI’s country programs in Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia. Based on the past experiences, an effective way for in-country policy engagement is through frequent dialogues in the studied countries with the key government officials who are in charge of mechanization policy making or implementing. Research findings will be reported to the government and USAID country mission in the early stage, and sensitive policy issues as well policy recommendations will be discussed with the government officials and USAID country mission to get their feedback.</p> <p>Policy engagement activity, specifically the south-south knowledge exchange will engage Asian and Africa experts to undertake diagnostic analyses of African countries’ mechanization policy issues. An African country will be paired with experts from specific Asian countries. Field visits by Asian experts will be arranged and selected Asian countries will be visited by African government officials and the private sector representatives. The visits will be designed around a particular policy topic, paying particularly attention to policies facilitating the development of private sector led mechanization supply chains to the smallholders. In addition to documenting the findings of each visit, one or two small workshops or seminars will be organized in either an Asian or African country to target broad audience and inform national policy debates.</p>
Ghana	Fertilizer Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 1.	<p>This activity under FSP:C4 is intended to provide policy guidance to African governments attempting to improve the effectiveness of their fertilizer subsidy programs. We will do this objective in two ways. First, we will synthesize the recent literature on subsidy programs to identify practical steps that governments can consider to address many of the problems noted above. Second, we will take part in multi-disciplinary country-level missions with interested governments to identify concrete proposals for improving the design and implementation of their subsidy programs, including complementary programs that would raise the effectiveness of input subsidy programs. • Meeting with Ghanaian government and USAID/Ghana to highlight our key findings (February, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research report produced for Ghana by March, 2015</li> </ul>
Ghana	Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	<p>The purpose of the project is to synthesize our understanding of how African farmers can raise the intensity of fertilizer use on maize in a profitable and sustainable manner. It links to ongoing activities by USAID (Africa Rising, the new KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab), the Gates Foundation (GISAIA) and CIMMYT (Its 2015 Priority #9 on the Fertilizer-Maize Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa). We will produce written output and presentations that will engage both African policy makers as well as the development economics profession in the area of sustainable intensification of maize production in sub-Saharan Africa. This work will also draw upon and be linked to activities under Activity 1 on Input Subsidy programs. • Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will be pursued. At this time, we expect to present this work at the Addis FSP / ReSAKSS meeting, September 1-4, 2015; the ReNAPRI Annual Conference in Maputo, October 27-29, 2015; and to USAID missions in <b>Ghana</b>, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi and others to be determined.</p>

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Country	Research Component and Topic	Lead researcher / Component	Short description for BFS to share with Mission in requesting concurrence (2-3 sentences or short paragraph, including possible utility to mission)
Kenya	Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	The purpose of the project is to synthesize our understanding of how African farmers can raise the intensity of fertilizer use on maize in a profitable and sustainable manner. It links to ongoing activities by USAID (Africa Rising, the new KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab), the Gates Foundation (GISAIA) and CIMMYT (Its 2015 Priority #9 on the Fertilizer-Maize Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa). We will produce written output and presentations that will engage both African policy makers as well as the development economics profession in the area of sustainable intensification of maize production in sub-Saharan Africa. This work will also draw upon and be linked to activities under Activity 1 on Input Subsidy programs. • Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will be pursued. At this time, we expect to present this work at the Addis FSP / ReSAKSS meeting, September 1-4, 2015; the ReNAPRI Annual Conference in Maputo, October 27-29, 2015; and to USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, <b>Kenya</b> , Malawi and others to be determined.
Kenya	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	The objectives of this activity are: First, to determine whether the pace of acquisition of agricultural land by medium- and large-scale investors through de facto land administration policies may be foreclosing on the potential to achieve official development goals that remain predicated on area expansion for smallholder-led development. And, if so, is this a “bad”, “neutral” or potentially “positive” outcome in relation to broadly shared societal and developmental goals? Second, examine the influence of changing tenure systems and administration on access to land among the rural youth. Third, assess the broader effects of changing farm structure on the types and pace of non-farm employment growth. Fourth, examine the implications of the formal and informal land tenure systems in shaping incidence and intensity of land dynamics. • Policy engagement with other African governments, development partners and African research institutes (e.g., <b>Kenya</b> , Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, and others to be determined.
Kenya	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa’s Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 5.	We will also use cross-country African data to assess the relationship between the initial distribution of landholdings, patterns of employment and structural transformation, and changes in the distribution of income (including various measures of income poverty, disaggregated by gender). The findings of this analysis can be of immense importance in guiding governments’ future land policies, including policies affecting youth access to land. Our analysis will help the governments for at least two additional criteria in considering the setting of land policy frameworks. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in <b>Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia</b> .

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Malawi	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 5.	We will also use cross-country African data to assess the relationship between the initial distribution of landholdings, patterns of employment and structural transformation, and changes in the distribution of income (including various measures of income poverty, disaggregated by gender). The findings of this analysis can be of immense importance in guiding governments' future land policies, including policies affecting youth access to land. Our analysis will help the governments for at least two additional criteria in considering the setting of land policy frameworks. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in <b>Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia</b> .
Malawi	FSP will support operationalization of the new USAID Malawi Associate Award	Todd Benson: C1/C2 Malawi	FSP staff will continue to provide the Ministry with technical support for policy formulation, particularly on issues that feature on the New Alliance policy reform agenda.
Malawi	Provide the Ministry with technical support for policy formulation	Flora Nankhuni: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Malawi. Continuing activity.	Project staff work jointly with MoAIWD staff and pertinent multi-stakeholder Technical Working Groups to draft and present evidence-informed policies and program designs for consideration by stakeholders in agriculture and food security policy processes, particularly to achieve the policy reforms committed to under the New Alliance on salient agriculture and food security policy issues.
Malawi	Journalist training activities	Ferdi Meyer: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Journalist training: This activity entails the capacity building of senior and junior journalists in the reporting of policy messages in a manner that is neutral and unbiased. Training will be provided for journalists in Malawi.</li> <li>o A scoping mission in 2014 identified that journalism is a particularly sensitive topic. Although there is an expressed need for improved reporting by journalists, there are some concerns regarding the response of government to critical reporting. Media in Malawi is viewed as a mouth-piece for government and private sector. In terms of the training content, respondents expressed the need for technical knowledge on food security and nutrition, technical writing and improved communication.</li> <li>o Two one week training workshops will be conducted in the first quarter of the year, with three day follow-up sessions in the other three quarters. Participants will be accredited for the modules to increase participation incentives. Ten journalists will be trained in sessions with technical experts from the Malawi and academics form policy related support units in country to build local capacity to support the journalists long-term.</li> <li>o Due to the sensitivity involved in engaging journalists, this activity will initially engage participants on low key cross-cutting issues including gender and climate change amongst others. In-country trainers will be identified and play a key role in terms of providing in-country support to participants. In addition, social networks, including a blog where participants can interact and consult with the trainers, will be set up.</li> <li>o A scoping mission will be conducted in Tanzania in 2015 to identify the demand for journalist training, interested participants and key training areas for improved reporting.</li> </ul>

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Malawi	Engage with partner institutions on agricultural policy process strengthening and policy communication	Flora Nankhuni: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Malawi. Continuing activity.	To improve the quality of debate among participants in the policy processes through which the agricultural and food security policy reforms committed to under the New Alliance will be undertaken, NAPAS:Malawi will contribute to policy communication efforts, such as conferences, workshops, or the production of policy briefs. In addition to MoAIWD staff, FSP will work in this regard with those national civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations who are engaged in efforts to strengthen private sector and civil society engagement in agricultural and food security policy process, particularly those receiving financial support from USAID/Malawi.
Malawi	Conduct case studies of policy process and change	Suresh Babu: C3 Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity. Activity 2.	<p>The case study will test the Kaleidoscope Model and to inform USAID and others about key forces driving nutrition and agricultural policy change. Methodologically, all three collaborating institutions (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) will conduct semi-structured field interviews with key actors and players in the policy domains identified above: fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions. As noted above, the proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. In both domains, issues related to gender and climate change will be addressed when relevant. For example, attention will be given to whether gender and climate change considerations were integrated into policy designs and how the nature of policy implementation affected gender-sensitive or environmental sustainability goals. In doing so, consideration will be given to how various stakeholders with interests in such goals were incorporated into the policy process.</p> <p>The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is twofold. First, colleagues at local institutions will certainly have more in-depth insights into the policy process from which it would be beneficial to learn and incorporate into the case study analyses. Secondly, the process of conducting the case studies to test the conceptual framework will involve a series of methodologies to identify stakeholders, map policy systems, and determine power relationships surrounding policy adoption and implementation. These methodologies can hopefully provide a useful toolkit to partners from local institutions, as well as be refined based on their feedback and engagement.</p> <p>All the case studies will relate to the policy change that has happened in the country or that is being considered in some cases. This will give opportunities to interact with various groups of players and actors in the policy process and also to identify the role and status of various groups of players in the policy process.</p>
Malawi	Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	The purpose of the project is to synthesize our understanding of how African farmers can raise the intensity of fertilizer use on maize in a profitable and sustainable manner. It links to ongoing activities by USAID (Africa Rising, the new KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab), the Gates Foundation (GISAIA) and CIMMYT (Its 2015 Priority #9 on the Fertilizer-Maize Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa). We will produce written output and presentations that will engage both African policy makers as well as the development economics profession in the area of sustainable intensification of maize production in sub-Saharan Africa. This work will also draw upon and be linked to activities under Activity 1 on Input Subsidy programs. • Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will be pursued. At this time, we expect to present this work at the Addis FSP / ReSAKSS meeting, September 1-4, 2015; the reNAPRI Annual Conference in Maputo, October 27-29, 2015; and to USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, <b>Malawi</b> and others to be determined.

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Country	Research Component and Topic	Lead researcher / Component	Short description for BFS to share with Mission in requesting concurrence (2-3 sentences or short paragraph, including possible utility to mission)
Malawi	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	The objectives of this activity are: First, to determine whether the pace of acquisition of agricultural land by medium- and large-scale investors through de facto land administration policies may be foreclosing on the potential to achieve official development goals that remain predicated on area expansion for smallholder-led development. And, if so, is this a “bad”, “neutral” or potentially “positive” outcome in relation to broadly shared societal and developmental goals? Second, examine the influence of changing tenure systems and administration on access to land among the rural youth. Third, assess the broader effects of changing farm structure on the types and pace of non-farm employment growth. Fourth, examine the implications of the formal and informal land tenure systems in shaping incidence and intensity of land dynamics. • Policy engagement with other African governments, development partners and African research institutes (e.g., Kenya, Nigeria, <b>Malawi</b> , Zambia, Tanzania, and others to be determined.
Mozambique	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Ward Anseeuw : C4a Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security. Activity 3	Year 2 activities include conducting case studies. The study focuses on land dynamics. We will document and analyze the trends and impacts of the changing structure of farming and land ownership in these two countries, with a particular focus on the growth of emergent and medium-scale farmers. More specifically, there are several related research objectives: (1) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (2) to consider the implications of the rise of medium/large scale farms on both countries’ agricultural development path and the consequent downstream employment impacts; (3) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; and (4) to specifically examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them. Case studies will include a farm-level field survey of emergent farmers in several areas of the country. Of note in Mozambique is the fact that we are designing the sampling frame in such a way that our samples will overlap with the small and medium scale household survey conducted in the country in 2012 (TIA: Trabalho do Inquérito Agrícola). This will enable us to pool our observations on key variables with those from the earlier survey, thus enabling analysis of the inverse farm size / productivity relationship in a way which is inclusive of emergent farmers.
Mozambique	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa’s Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 5.	

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Mozambique	Processed food mapping and value chain studies in Tanzania and Mozambique	David Tschirley: C4.7.2 Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream . Activity 4.	A detailed activity plan will be worked out during first quarter and early second quarter of FY15 with local collaborators. To date, collaborators have expressed interest in working together on the general activity description that follows. We anticipate a parallel approach in each country featuring a first round of processed food mapping (inventory + company information) in the markets of the capital city and, funding permitting, one other city. This inventory will be conducted through random sampling of formal- and informal vendors in and around major markets, and of supermarkets. The mapping exercise will produce an inventory of processed food products for sale in the outlets and record all available information from the packages regarding company name, location, the name and general description of the product, ingredients, quantity, and price. This will address the “who” and “what” of our descriptive research question above. This first round will be conducted during second quarter FY15 in each country.
Nigeria	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	The objectives of this activity are: First, to determine whether the pace of acquisition of agricultural land by medium- and large-scale investors through de facto land administration policies may be foreclosing on the potential to achieve official development goals that remain predicated on area expansion for smallholder-led development. And, if so, is this a “bad”, “neutral” or potentially “positive” outcome in relation to broadly shared societal and developmental goals? Second, examine the influence of changing tenure systems and administration on access to land among the rural youth. Third, assess the broader effects of changing farm structure on the types and pace of non-farm employment growth. Fourth, examine the implications of the formal and informal land tenure systems in shaping incidence and intensity of land dynamics. • Policy engagement with other African governments, development partners and African research institutes (e.g., Kenya, <b>Nigeria</b> , Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, and others to be determined.
Nigeria	Mechanization and Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 4.	<p>The activity relies on two main components(1) the empirical case studies on smallholder mechanization that will be initiated in Ethiopia and completed in Ghana and Nigeria; and (2) facilitation of south-south expert dialogues, bilateral/trilateral country visits, and knowledge exchanges on mechanization strategies and policies.</p> <p>Policy engagement is to be carried over through IFPRI’s country programs in Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia. Based on the past experiences, an effective way for in-country policy engagement is through frequent dialogues in the studied countries with the key government officials who are in charge of mechanization policy making or implementing. Research findings will be reported to the government and USAID country mission in the early stage, and sensitive policy issues as well policy recommendations will be discussed with the government officials and USAID country mission to get their feedback.</p> <p>Policy engagement activity, specifically the south-south knowledge exchange will engage Asian and Africa experts to undertake diagnostic analyses of African countries’ mechanization policy issues. An African country will be paired with experts from specific Asian countries. Field visits by Asian experts will be arranged and selected Asian countries will be visited by African government officials and the private sector representatives. The visits will be designed around a particular policy topic, paying particularly attention to policies facilitating the development of private sector led mechanization supply chains to the smallholders. In addition to documenting the findings of each visit, one or two small workshops or seminars will be organized in either an Asian or African country to target broad audience and inform national policy debates.</p>

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Nigeria	Poultry and maize-based feed value chain preliminary scoping study in Nigeria	Saweda Liverpool-Tasie: C4. 7.2 Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream . Activity 1.	This activity will be led by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie in collaboration with Dr. Omonona and a graduate student at the University of Ibadan. The study will involve literature and secondary data review to better understand growth and diversification in the food system in Nigeria. Stakeholder consultations with Ministry of Agriculture officials will also be undertaken to ascertain their assessment of whether the opportunities and constraints to poultry and the associated feed value chain growth would be a valuable illustration of identifying how policy reforms can accelerate growth processes in the agricultural sector. Following the methodology workshop a more detailed scoping exercise will be developed.
Senegal	Millet value chain study in Senegal	Ousmane Badianne: C4. 7.2 Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream . Activity 2.	This study will analyze the recent and ongoing transformation of the millet value chain in Senegal and identify potential actions to improve value chain functioning and meet the needs of producers, entrepreneurs, employees and consumers. Millet is the main food crop produced in Senegal and is one of the most widely consumed cereals. Wheat and rice consumption have outpaced millet consumption, but unlike these crops, the vast majority of millet consumed is produced domestically. Millet is well-adapted to arid areas and challenging soil conditions, and thus will continue to be an important crop as Senegal experiences the effects of climate change. In the past, millet was mainly consumed in rural areas, while middle-class and urban families largely switched to wheat and rice. However, the millet value chain has undergone extensive changes over the last five to ten years, away from traditional forms of consumption to industrially processed foods. Millet is also being combined with other types of foods, particularly dairy products, and being sold as a mixed food. These changes have led to growing consumption of millet in urban areas. With the expansion of urbanization, the market for processed products can be expected to grow rapidly.
South Africa	Conduct case studies of policy process and change	Suresh Babu: C3 Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity. Activity 2.	<p>The case study will test the Kaleidoscope Model and to inform USAID and others about key forces driving nutrition and agricultural policy change. Methodologically, all three collaborating institutions (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) will conduct semi-structured field interviews with key actors and players in the policy domains identified above: fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions. As noted above, the proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. In both domains, issues related to gender and climate change will be addressed when relevant. For example, attention will be given to whether gender and climate change considerations were integrated into policy designs and how the nature of policy implementation affected gender-sensitive or environmental sustainability goals. In doing so, consideration will be given to how various stakeholders with interests in such goals were incorporated into the policy process.</p> <p>The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is twofold. First, colleagues at local institutions will certainly have more in-depth insights into the policy process from which it would be beneficial to learn and incorporate into the case study analyses. Secondly, the process of conducting the case studies to test the conceptual framework will involve a series of methodologies to identify stakeholders, map policy systems, and determine power relationships surrounding policy adoption and implementation. These methodologies can hopefully provide a useful toolkit to partners from local institutions, as well as be refined based on their feedback and engagement.</p> <p>All the case studies will relate to the policy change that has happened in the country or that is being considered in some cases. This will give opportunities to interact with various groups of players and actors in the policy process and also to identify the role and status of various groups of players in the policy process.</p>

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Tanzania	Study of the economics and political economy of local government authority (LGA) levies in Tanzania	David Mather: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 3.	The FSP team will produce an assessment of the LGA crop cess levels by crop type, inter-district variation in the transparency and predictability of crop cess rates and their administration, LGA dependence on crop cess revenue and how crop cess revenue is typically used by LGAs. This study will provide policy options intended to produce consensus for lowering of crop cess rates, harmonization of rate by crop type, and improved predictability and transparency of both rates and administration across districts
Tanzania	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	The objectives of this activity are: First, to determine whether the pace of acquisition of agricultural land by medium- and large-scale investors through de facto land administration policies may be foreclosing on the potential to achieve official development goals that remain predicated on area expansion for smallholder-led development. And, if so, is this a “bad”, “neutral” or potentially “positive” outcome in relation to broadly shared societal and developmental goals? Second, examine the influence of changing tenure systems and administration on access to land among the rural youth. Third, assess the broader effects of changing farm structure on the types and pace of non-farm employment growth. Fourth, examine the implications of the formal and informal land tenure systems in shaping incidence and intensity of land dynamics. • Policy engagement with other African governments, development partners and African research institutes (e.g., Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia, <b>Tanzania</b> , and others to be determined.
Tanzania	Support the legislative process for reforms of the Local Government Authority crop cess	David Nyange: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 4	This activity is intended to help achieve the GOT/MAFC New Alliance Commitment #2 that aims for the pre-profit tax at farm-gate (“cess”) on crops to be reduced or lifted. This goal of this activity is to help the GoT implement whatever crop cess reform is passed by the Tanzanian Parliament in the October/November 2014 (or subsequent) legislative sessions.
Tanzania	Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees	David Nyange: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 5.	Dr. Nyange will then lead a team composed primarily of junior analysts within MAFC to undertake background research related to the agricultural taxes and regulatory fees selected for review, and then undertake key informant interviews both in Dar and in a random selection of LGAs representing different cropping and regulatory system characteristics (as with the LGA crop cess study) to study these additional taxes, fees and regulations (such as the land tax, withholding tax, and other regulatory fees) that affect actors within the food and cash crop supply chains.
Tanzania	Coordinate the development of a e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments and revenue	David Mather: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 6	This activity will be implemented by Dr. David Nyange of MSU, whose LOE on this activity will be shared equally by GISAIA/Tanzania and FSP/Tanzania. Dr. Nyange has already begun to coordinate with Judy Payne (USAID e-business and ICT specialist) to coordinate the provision of ICT expertise required to develop the e-platform using a combination of USAID staff and/or ICT consultants recommended by USAID. The FSP funding for this activity is derived completely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16.
Tanzania	Coordinate a pilot e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection of LGA crop cess payments and evaluate its performance	David Mather: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 7	After completing the design of the e-payment platform for LGA crop cess payment, FSP proposes to engage with relevant ICT experts from USAID and the region, and then coordinate interaction between the government and private sector to pilot the e-platform design in selected LGAs (districts), with the help of a hired ICT consultant. FSP will then engage with Judy Payne (USAID) and other ICT experts at USAID as well as PMO-RALG and select LGA officials to design an evaluation protocol to assess the performance of the pilot e-payment platform. FSP will then coordinate the assessment and convene a stakeholder forum at which results of the pilot program assessment will be presented and where stakeholders will be asked to provide feedback on suggested ways to improve the platform and implications for scaling-up the pilot platform (assuming it works sufficiently well).

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Country	Research Component and Topic	Lead researcher / Component	Short description for BFS to share with Mission in requesting concurrence (2-3 sentences or short paragraph, including possible utility to mission)
Tanzania	Support development and piloting of a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MAFC investments using a mobile phone platform	David Mather: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 8.	The RTS will take advantage of the fact that the majority of small-holders (and all extension agents) own cell phones, and will thus use cell phone surveys (one per month during growing season) of irrigation scheme actors (25,000 farmers, extension agents, service providers) to provide MAFC with real-time data on key M&E issues at each point during the six month rice growing season (from pre-planting to planting to production to harvest to marketing). For example, the RTS will consist of simple questions to which respondents will be able to send free text message replies related to access to inputs, advisory services, area planted, irrigation system performance, adverse production shocks, etc. For example, such data will help MAFC ensure that each irrigation scheme is receiving input, extension, and marketing services as promised by private sector providers (who are being contracted by MAFC/BRN to improve irrigation scheme performance) and to be alerted as soon as possible to any serious production constraint such as lack of input access, irrigation water mismanagement, crop disease or insect pressure, etc.
Tanzania	Design and begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Value Chain Study that focuses on the transformations taking place in Tanzania's food system	David Tschirley: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 9.	This activity is a C4 case study and will be led by Dr. David Tschirley of MSU, who will identify staff from other FSP partners and a local collaborator who will be hired to participate in the team required to implement the key informant interviews needed at different levels of 1-2 crop supply chains (TBD). FSP-C4 is paying for the LOE of FSP staff and local collaborators and all other costs, with the exception of half of the expected costs of in-country field work expenses, which FSP-Tanzania will cover. This FSP-Tanzania funding is derived entirely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16. This activity will be started in FY 2014/15 but will not likely be completed until mid-FY 2015/16.
Tanzania	Design and begin implementation of a Tanzania case study under the FSP-C4 Land Access/Use theme	Thom Jayne: C4a and C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 10.	This activity is a C4 case study and will be led by Dr. Thom Jayne and Dr. Milu Muyanga of MSU, who will identify a local collaborator and enumerators who will be hired to participate in the team required to implement interviews of medium/large-holder farmers, leaders of surrounding village communities, and focus groups of smallholder farmers in those communities. FSP-C4 will cover the costs of the LOE of FSP staff and local collaborators and some of the in-country field expense costs, while FSP-Tanzania will a majority of the in-country field work expenses. This FSP-Tanzania funding is derived entirely from the funds provided by USAID/Tanzania to FSP/Tanzania core for FY 2014/15 & FY 2015/16. This activity will be started in FY 2014/15 but will not likely be completed until early FY 2015/16.
Tanzania	Capacity building within the Ministry of Agriculture (and/or other ag sector-related Ministries) to fill gaps in analytical capacity	David Mather: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 11.	Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2014, GISAIA/Tanzania and ReSAKSS are collaborating to provide an intensive series of monthly 3-4 day capacity building workshops during FY 2014/15 for a select group of 22-25 male and female junior policy analysts from various directorates within the Ministry of Agriculture and related ag line Ministries. This capacity building effort is part of a larger effort by GISAIA/Tanzania and ReSAKSS to establish a Policy Resource Center (PRC) within the DPP of MAFC. The Policy Resource Center (PRC) offers a different institutional model from the typical national SAKSS node in that it will be located physically within MAFC and will combine externally-funded advisors with junior MAFC staff members (the ones who will be targeted by the year-long capacity building workshops) to build institutional and human capacity within MAFC (not within an external and parallel organization) to both produce ag policy analysis and coordinate the demand and supply for such analysis.

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Tanzania	Capacity Building at Sokoine University of Agriculture on the FAPRI Partial Equilibrium analysis model	Ferdie Meyer: C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania. Activity 12	<p>The objective of this set of activities is to expand and strengthen capacity for the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA) at Sokoine University of Agriculture to use Partial Equilibrium Modelling for policy analysis and market outlook projections in national and regional contexts. The need for policy analysis skills of this nature is evident from the fact that some of the highest-profile agricultural policy issues in recent years have included changes in maize, rice, and sugar trade policies with no analytical input as to the welfare consequences of these changes for consumers, small or large-scale producers, wholesalers, retailers, input dealers, etc. It is also important for analysts to expand their engagement with regional market outlook analysis efforts through the ReNAPRI network supported by BFAP.</p> <p>The activities will be led by Ferdie Meyer at University of Pretoria and Dr Zena Mpenda at Sokoine University. Dr Mpenda has already received basic training in partial equilibrium modelling and has, with the assistance of BFAP, produced the first 10-year outlook for the maize sector in Tanzania. This outlook was presented at the ReNAPRI outlook conference in Lusaka on 4 and 5 November 2014. The BFAP model based on the FAPRI partial equilibrium (PE) analysis tool is a middle approach to doing policy analysis and much easier to understand and use (and considerably less data-intensive) relative to CGE modeling. Because PE models are commonly taught as part of MSc-level courses such as agricultural trade and marketing, an applied PE tool can also be integrated by Sokoine faculty into their own courses on these topics and/or used in Sokoine MSc student theses as appropriate, though this first requires capacity building in PE model building and application of Sokoine faculty members.</p>
Tanzania	Conduct case studies of policy process and change	Suresh Babu: C3 Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity. Activity 2.	<p>The case study will test the Kaleidoscope Model and to inform USAID and others about key forces driving nutrition and agricultural policy change. Methodologically, all three collaborating institutions (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) will conduct semi-structured field interviews with key actors and players in the policy domains identified above: fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions. As noted above, the proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. In both domains, issues related to gender and climate change will be addressed when relevant. For example, attention will be given to whether gender and climate change considerations were integrated into policy designs and how the nature of policy implementation affected gender-sensitive or environmental sustainability goals. In doing so, consideration will be given to how various stakeholders with interests in such goals were incorporated into the policy process.</p> <p>The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is twofold. First, colleagues at local institutions will certainly have more in-depth insights into the policy process from which it would be beneficial to learn and incorporate into the case study analyses. Secondly, the process of conducting the case studies to test the conceptual framework will involve a series of methodologies to identify stakeholders, map policy systems, and determine power relationships surrounding policy adoption and implementation. These methodologies can hopefully provide a useful toolkit to partners from local institutions, as well as be refined based on their feedback and engagement.</p> <p>All the case studies will relate to the policy change that has happened in the country or that is being considered in some cases. This will give opportunities to interact with various groups of players and actors in the policy process and also to identify the role and status of various groups of players in the policy process.</p>
Tanzania	Processed food mapping and value chain studies in Tanzania and Mozambique	David Tschirley: C4. 7.2 Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream . Activity 4.	<p>A detailed activity plan will be worked out during first quarter and early second quarter of FY15 with local collaborators. To date, collaborators have expressed interest in working together on the general activity description that follows. We anticipate a parallel approach in each country featuring a first round of processed food mapping (inventory + company information) in the markets of the capital city and, funding permitting, one other city. This inventory will be conducted through random sampling of formal- and informal vendors in and around major markets, and of supermarkets. The mapping exercise will produce an inventory of processed food products for sale in the outlets and record all available information from the packages regarding company name, location, the name and general description of the product, ingredients, quantity, and price. This will address the “who” and “what” of our descriptive research question above. This first round will be conducted during second quarter FY15 in each country.</p>

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Tanzania			Year 2 activities include conducting case studies. The study focuses on land dynamics. We will document and analyze the trends and impacts of the changing structure of farming and land ownership in these two countries, with a particular focus on the growth of emergent and medium-scale farmers. More specifically, there are several related research objectives: (1) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (2) to consider the implications of the rise of medium/large scale farms on both countries' agricultural development path and the consequent downstream employment impacts; (3) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; and (4) to specifically examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them. Case studies will include a farm-level field survey of emergent farmers in several areas of the country.
Zambia	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 5.	We will also use cross-country African data to assess the relationship between the initial distribution of landholdings, patterns of employment and structural transformation, and changes in the distribution of income (including various measures of income poverty, disaggregated by gender). The findings of this analysis can be of immense importance in guiding governments' future land policies, including policies affecting youth access to land. Our analysis will help the governments for at least two additional criteria in considering the setting of land policy frameworks. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in <b>Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia</b> .
Zambia	Conduct case studies of policy process and change	Suresh Babu: C3 Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity. Activity 2.	<p>The case study will test the Kaleidoscope Model and to inform USAID and others about key forces driving nutrition and agricultural policy change. Methodologically, all three collaborating institutions (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) will conduct semi-structured field interviews with key actors and players in the policy domains identified above: fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient interventions. As noted above, the proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. In both domains, issues related to gender and climate change will be addressed when relevant. For example, attention will be given to whether gender and climate change considerations were integrated into policy designs and how the nature of policy implementation affected gender-sensitive or environmental sustainability goals. In doing so, consideration will be given to how various stakeholders with interests in such goals were incorporated into the policy process.</p> <p>The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is twofold. First, colleagues at local institutions will certainly have more in-depth insights into the policy process from which it would be beneficial to learn and incorporate into the case study analyses. Secondly, the process of conducting the case studies to test the conceptual framework will involve a series of methodologies to identify stakeholders, map policy systems, and determine power relationships surrounding policy adoption and implementation. These methodologies can hopefully provide a useful toolkit to partners from local institutions, as well as be refined based on their feedback and engagement.</p> <p>All the case studies will relate to the policy change that has happened in the country or that is being considered in some cases. This will give opportunities to interact with various groups of players and actors in the policy process and also to identify the role and status of various groups of players in the policy process.</p>

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Zambia	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	The objectives of this activity are: First, to determine whether the pace of acquisition of agricultural land by medium- and large-scale investors through de facto land administration policies may be foreclosing on the potential to achieve official development goals that remain predicated on area expansion for smallholder-led development. And, if so, is this a “bad”, “neutral” or potentially “positive” outcome in relation to broadly shared societal and developmental goals? Second, examine the influence of changing tenure systems and administration on access to land among the rural youth. Third, assess the broader effects of changing farm structure on the types and pace of non-farm employment growth. Fourth, xamine the implications of the formal and informal land tenure systems in shaping incidence and intensity of land dynamics. • Policy engagement with other African governments, development partners and African research institutes (e.g., Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, <b>Zambia</b> , Tanzania, and others to be determined.
Zambia	Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa	Thom Jayne: C4a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment. Activity 2.	The purpose of the project is to synthesize our understanding of how African farmers can raise the intensity of fertilizer use on maize in a profitable and sustainable manner. It links to ongoing activities by USAID (Africa Rising, the new KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab), the Gates Foundation (GISAIA) and CIMMYT (Its 2015 Priority #9 on the Fertilizer-Maize Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa). We will produce written output and presentations that will engage both African policy makers as well as the development economics profession in the area of sustainable intensification of maize production in sub-Saharan Africa. This work will also draw upon and be linked to activities under Activity 1 on Input Subsidy programs. • Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will be pursued. At this time, we expect to present this work at the Addis FSP / ReSAKSS meeting, September 1-4, 2015; the ReNAPRI Annual Conference in Maputo, October 27-29, 2015; and to USAID missions in Ghana, <b>Zambia</b> , Kenya, Malawi and others to be determined.