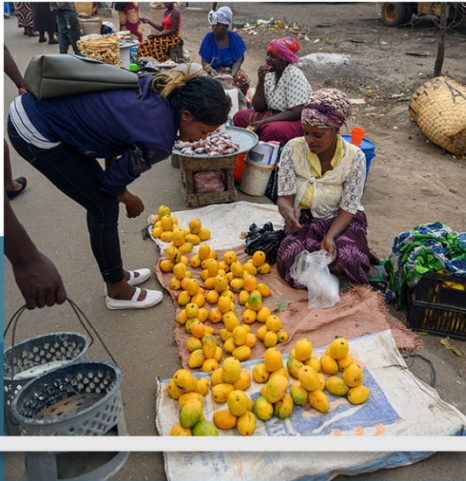




FEED THE FUTURE

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



ANNUAL REPORT

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security, Policy Research, Capacity and Influence

October 2021 - September 2022



This Report is the Year 3 Annual Report of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy, Research, Capacity and Influence (PRCI) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under Grant No. 7200AA19LE00001. The contents are the responsibility of the authors of this report (i.e., PRCI team) and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, Michigan State University, IFPRI, Cornell University, ANAPRI, University of Ghana, Kasetsart University, and Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS).

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I. PRCI Program Partners

The Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy, Research, Capacity, and Influence is a consortium of research partners including Michigan State University, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Cornell University, ANAPRI, University of Ghana, Kasetsart University, and Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS). Michigan State University is the institutional lead and manager of PRCI.

- Michigan State University, 426 Auditorium Road, East Lansing, MI 48824
- International Food Policy Research Institute, 1201 Eye Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005-3915
- Cornell University, 616 Thurston Ave. Ithaca, NY 14853
- Institute of Statistical, Social & Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana, P. O. Box LG74 Legon, Accra Ghana.
- Africa Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ANAPRI), 26A Middleway, Lusaka, Zambia
- Kasetsart University (KU), 50 °ĐÇĀ-ĀĀ,Ç Lat Yao, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand
- Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), Core IV-B, Fourth Floor India Habitat Center, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003, India

In addition, AKADEMIYA2063 became a major PRCI partner during Year 3 as co-lead, along with ANAPRI, of country-level activities in Africa under the Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Action Initiative (CACCI).

II. PRCI Executive Committee

David Tschirley serves as Director of the Lab. He is counseled by an Executive Committee constituted as outlined below. ExComm members can name delegates to represent them in meetings, as indicated (where relevant) in parentheses.

Table 1. Executive Committee Membership

Name	Institution	Role
Emily Weeks	USAID	USAID AOR
Kristy Cook	USAID	USAID Activity Manager
Chris Barrett	Cornell	STAAARS+ Director
Kelsey Schreiber	Cornell	STAAARS+ Manager (replaced Liz Bageant)
Kristin Davis	IFPRI	R2P Lead (replaced Danielle Resnick)
Elizabeth Bryan	IFPRI	Research mentor; gender co-lead
Ruth Meinzen-Dick	IFPRI	Gender Lead
Suresh Babu	IFPRI	Asia co-Lead
Xinshen Diao	IFPRI	Asia Lead
Andrew Agyei-Holmes	ISSER	ISSER representative
Peter Quartey	ISSER	ISSER Director
Cait Goddard	MSU	Institutional capacity strengthening co-lead
John Bonnell	MSU	Institutional capacity strengthening Lead (replaced John Medendorp)
David Tschirley	MSU	PRCI Director

Name	Institution	Role
Nicole Mason-Wardell	MSU	Mentor, and Core Center Technical Training co-lead
Saweda Liverpool-Tasie	MSU	Mentor, and Core Center Technical Training co-lead
Veronique Theriault	MSU	Mentor, and Core Center Technical Training co-lead (replaced Saweda Liverpool-Tasie)
Steve Longabaugh	MSU	Administrative Assistant
Alphonse Akouyu	ANAPRI	ANAPRI Secretariat
Lulama Traub	ANAPRI	ANAPRI Research Director
Damas Philip	ANAPRI	ANAPRI Executive Director
Nalishebo Meebelo	ANAPRI	ANAPRI Secretariat CEO

PRCI Director Tschirley is assisted in his logistical and financial management of the program by one program assistant and a business office consisting of one manager and three additional staff dealing with contracting, accounting, and travel.

III. Countries Where PRCI was Active

Centers for Policy Leadership (CPLs): Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda

Core Center Research:

- Cohort #1: Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda
- Cohort #2: Nigeria, Senegal, Kenya, Uganda

STAAARS+:

- Cohort #1: Benin, Ethiopia, Uganda, Senegal
- Cohort #2: Cameroon, Malawi (2 teams), India
- Cohort #3: Ghana, Uganda, Nigeria, Philippines
- Cohort #4: selection process underway as this report is being produced.

Asia Trade Flow Analysis: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Collaborating on Center for Nutrition research: Senegal, Tanzania, Kenya

Collaborating on Center for Resilience research: Nigeria, Malawi

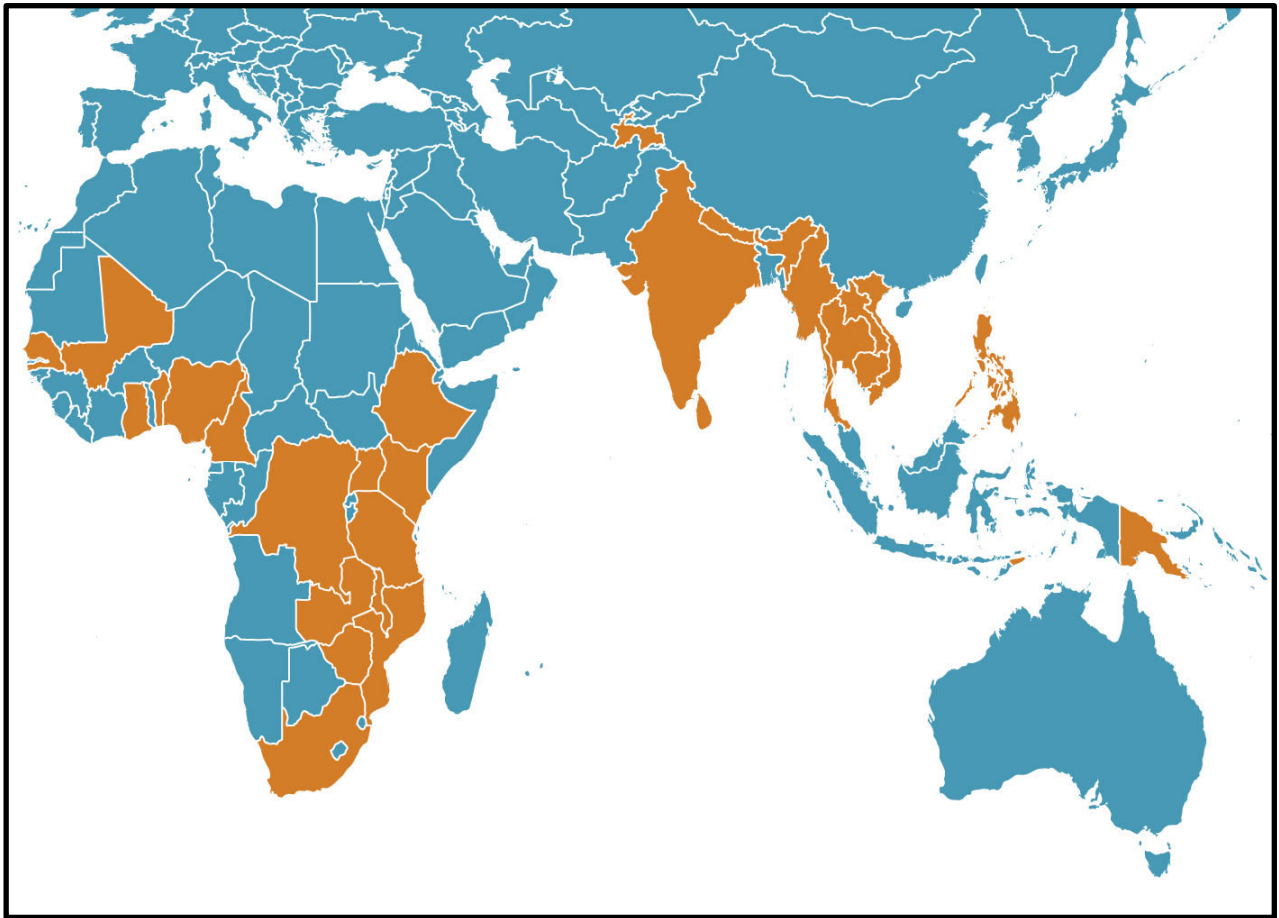
Collaborating under CACCI: Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Zambia, and Tajikistan

Participating in Training:

- **Asia:** Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam
- **África:** Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia

ANAPRI full network: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Figure 1. Map of PRCI Activities



IV. Acronyms

AFFORD	Advancing Food Fortification Opportunities to Reinforce Diets
AFRE	Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
ANAPRI	African Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (formerly ReNAPRI)
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
AASR	African Agricultural Status Report
ASPIRES	Agriculture Sector Policy and Institutional Reforms Strengthening
AUC	African Union Commission
BAME	Bureau d'analyses macro-économiques (Senegal)
CACCI	Comprehensive Africa Climate Change Initiative
CEP	Committee on Environmental Protection (Tajikistan)
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute
CfN	Center for Nutrition, RFS
CfR	Center for Resilience, RFS
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COVID-19	2019 novel coronavirus
CN	Center for Nutrition
CPEEL	Center for Petroleum, Energy Economics and Law (Nigeria)
CPLs	Core Centers for Policy Leadership
DAERD	Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development (Nigeria)
EDRO	Economic Development Research Organization, Bangladesh
EMMP	Environmental Management and Mitigation Plan
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Center (Uganda)
HICD	Human and Institutional Capacity Development
IAPRI	Indaba Agriculture Policy Research Institute (Zambia)
IIC	Institute for Industry and Commerce (Laos)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IIDS	Institute for Integrated Development Studies (Nepal)
IPS	Institute of Policy Studies (Sri Lanka)
ISRA	l'Institut sénégalais de recherches Agricoles (Senegal)
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social & Economic Research (University of Ghana)
JADEE	Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies
KISAN	Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal
KU	Kasetsart University (Thailand)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LPI	Leadership Practices Inventory
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Malawi)
LSFF	Large-Scale Food Fortification
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSU	Michigan State University
MwAPATA	MwAPATA Institute, Malawi (Malawi Agriculture Policy Advancement and Transformation Agenda)
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NDCs	Nationally Declared Commitments

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PICA	Policy Influence Capacity Advancement
PiLAF	Innovation Lab for Policy Leadership in Agriculture and Food Security (Nigeria)
PRCI	Policy Research, Capacity, & Influence
PICA	Policy Influence Capacity Advancement
R2P	Research-to-Policy
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (now ANAPRI)
RIS	Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (India)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SOW	Scope of Work
STAAARS+	Structural Transformation of African and Asian Agriculture and Rural Spaces
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania)
ToT	Trainer of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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VIII. Executive Summary

Activities and Successes

The operational components of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity, & Influence (PRCI) have proven effective, adaptable, and highly popular with our partners over the first three years of the program. By combining institutional strategic planning and leadership training with a diverse range of research opportunities (STAAARS+, core center program, Asia program, buy-in funded research done collaboratively with African CPLs), high quality and accessible technical training through three increasingly collaborative platforms (STAAARS+, Core Center, and Asia), and an emphasis on policy outreach, the capacity, output, and recognition of all PRCI partner centers and of ANAPRI have been demonstrably enhanced. By emphasizing a ToT approach to training and by placing our local partners in the lead on policy engagement (including through CACCI), we have raised the likelihood that these gains are sustainable.

During Year 3, PRCI continued its intensive engagement with partners through virtual platforms, developed during the COVID pandemic, while opening once again to travel and in-person engagement. We believe that this has allowed us to further increase our efficiency and effectiveness in what we do.

PRCI exceeded targets in all five of the indicators for which targets had been set for Year 3. In addition, the Lab achieved seven institutional architecture milestones and had 29 studies in various phases of policy development (“under research” and “available for policy consideration”).

The first cohort of STAAARS+ Fellows completed their papers, all four developed PRCI working papers, and three of the four submitted for peer review. Cohort 2 neared the end of their program, and Cohort 3 started its program. Mentors continued to be drawn from all three stateside PRCI partners: Cornell, MSU, and IFPRI. Core Center technical training featured more collaboration with the STAAARS+ program, and Asia technical training continued to be implemented and posted on the PRCI site for easy access. Two core center trainings were done by local partners and two more were planned for early in Year 4.

Local partners dramatically increased training, with PiLAF, MwAPATA, ANAPRI, and Kasetsart University all conceiving and organizing trainings of their own; PiLAF’s training on Stata reached over 500 participants across the continent.

After extensive contracting delays in Washington, The Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative (CACCI) began to operate in earnest at the very end of Year 3, planning a global launch event (to be chaired by Administrator Power) at COP27, national launches in all four countries, and events at COP27 for Africa, Asia (Tajikistan), and Latin America & the Caribbean. The first quarter of Year 4 promised to be a very active one for CACCI with country assessments, country launches, and the beginning of analytical work.

Kasetsart University (KU) in Thailand held a successful regional conference on transforming food systems attended by over 500 participants across 47 countries, and IIDS in Nepal continued its close engagement with government on national agricultural policy development and implementation at national and local levels.

ANAPRI continued to increase its visibility on the continent through its role as co-leader of preparations for the Abuja II summit of fertilizer and soil health and regional leadership, with AKADEMIYA2063, of CACCI. ANAPRI also began to engage in PRCI near the end of Year 3 with research and country level policy outreach under Ukraine Supplemental funding. Finally, The network won large new funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation – a major step in diversifying its funding base to enhance sustainability. The network also hired a full-time financial coordinator and began recruiting a Research Director.

Our institutional capacity strengthening team stepped into a new phase of support to the three Centers for Policy Leadership by moving to bi-weekly review meetings on CPLs' progress on their strategic plan and by joining with ANAPRI Secretariat Executive Director to launch the Leadership Practices Inventory with CPLs.

Challenges and Responses

Our first two annual reports noted the PRCI faces two structural challenges. The first is that it is a far-flung consortium with high coordination costs. Technology such as Zoom helps in coordination but requires some amount of in-person engagement to be most effective. This became possible again during Year 3, starting with travel to Kenya under the Nutrition buy-in collaboration with Tegemeo Institute, followed by further trips by core PRCI faculty there, to our three CPL countries (Senegal, Nigeria, and Uganda), to meet with CPL leadership and assess progress, challenges, and priorities, and across Asia. Asia travel included a visit by PRCI Director Tschirley to Thailand to meet with regional partner Kasetsart University (together with MSU professor and KU adjunct professor Duncan Boughton, resident in Bangkok) and visits to numerous countries by Suresh Babu of IFPRI both to follow-up on core PRCI work (e.g., value chain studies in several countries) and to promote awareness of CACCI and assess country priorities in the area of climate change.

The second structural challenge was a strong research mandate but few funds for research once the Lab's human and institutional capacity building mandates are addressed. PRCI in Year 3 continued to achieve success dealing with this challenge through research-oriented buy-ins (Nutrition Center, Ukraine Supplemental, Malawi Mission) and expects to continue this success by building at least one of the one-year buy-ins into multi-year associate awards.

Future Directions

The success and popularity of PRCI with its partners over the first three years of operation means that, in Year 4, we will focus on consolidating these accomplishments, bringing most of the research to completion, distilling lessons, and beginning to tell our impact story more broadly. We will do this in four ways, all of which will feature our continuing emphasis on adapting to changing circumstances, finding synergies across components, and ensuring local leadership including through ToT.

First, we will survey partners about what has worked, what could have been improved, and what if anything about PRCI is unique. The survey will be combined with a listening tour by PRCI leadership to most centers.

Second, we will build on results of this survey and listening tour to hold a PRCI Global Gathering mid-way through Year 4. This session will highlight PRCI accomplishments, debate and distill lessons, and set the agenda for the final twelve months of the program.

Third, we will begin planning for an event near the end of the second (and penultimate) quarter of Year 5 in which PRCI accomplishments in institutional capacity strengthening will be highlighted, key lessons will be distilled, and design principles will be outlined for doing institutional capacity strengthening for policy analysis with policy impact in a way that promotes the agency’s localization agenda.

Finally, PRCI’s detailed engagement in national policy making around climate change policy, done through regional partners ANAPRI and AKADEMIYA2063 in Africa and through the national CEP in Tajikistan, will be used to strengthen lessons about how to go about policy research and policy engagement in a way that leads to demonstrable policy change.

IX. Program Activities and Highlights

The third year of operation of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity, & Influence ([PRCI](#)), (or “the Lab” henceforth) was October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022. PRCI’S first year featured implementation of the processes that the PRCI consortium had laid out to ensure local leadership of research, training and institutional capacity strengthening activities within a consultative framework, and adaptation to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic PRCI’s second year featured major milestones in institutional capacity strengthening, research completion, policy outreach and influence, and new buy-ins to extend the Lab’s research and policy influence both thematically and geographically. Year three built on these successes. PRCI’s activities and highlights during year 3 were:

- Fully funding CPLs’ strategic plans and launching the Leadership Practices Inventory (LPI): During Year 2, CPLs from Senegal (l’Institut sénégalais de recherches Agricoles (ISRA) / Bureau d’analyses macro-économiques - BAME), Nigeria (PiLAF, the Innovation Lab for Policy Leadership in Agriculture and Food Security as a unit within CPEEL at University of Ibadan) and Uganda (Economic Policy Research Center - EPRC) finalized their 3-year strategic plan and budget. The Lab began administrative processes to amend their agreements to add the full \$300,000 in funding for each center. These processes were completed early in Year 3 so that all three centers’ strategic plans are now fully funded. They have made good progress using their funds to pursue their strategic vision, assisted by bi-weekly meetings with the PICA team.
- After querying CPLs and ANAPRI on their interest in Year 2, the institutional capacity strengthening team launched the LPI program in Year 3. Monthly meetings with a broad set of center leadership alternate between reviewing the five core practices of LPI (model the way, inspire a shared vision, challenge the process, enable others to act, encourage the heart) and bringing in accomplished Africans to speak to their own process of developing exemplary leadership practices.
- Core Center Research Program: In-depth research in Uganda and Kenya, and peer review of a paper from Senegal: During Year 3, the cohort 1 paper with ISRA-BAME was finalized and submitted for peer review to the *Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies*. By the end of Year 3, the paper was in revise-and-resubmit status. Additionally, EPRC in Uganda continued to pursue its multi-year plan for research and outreach in the sugarcane sector. Data collection followed by analysis and writing led to a major policy event on sugarcane in September 2022, which was followed early in Year 3 by sessions with parliamentarians. Finally,

data collection in urban and peri-urban areas of Nairobi and Kisumu in Kenya, together with Tegemeo institute, resulted in a detailed new data set on consumer shopping and consumption behavior including detailed spatial data on this behavior. Analysis of this data was ongoing as Year 3 started.

- STAAARS+ Research Program: All four papers from Cohort 1 were finalized and posted on the PRCI website. One was published in peer review and two are under review for peer review publication. Cohort 2 saw one team drop out. Of the remaining three, two papers were nearing completion at the end of Year 3 and one was making good progress. Cohort 3 launched in year 3 and all four teams are making good progress.
- Continued expansion and localization of the technical training program: A total of 30 training modules, nine during Year 1, eight during year 2, and thirteen during Year 3 (10 entirely new, and three substantially redesigned in response to feedback), were designed and implemented under the fully online [Core Center technical training program](#) through the end of year 3. During Year 2, the MSU team leading the program consulted intensively with each center to identify priorities for Year 3 and continue the move towards more customized training, greater collaboration across Core and STAAARS+ training, and a greater role for local colleagues in the training, in keeping with PRCI's emphasis on training-of-trainers (ToT) for greater impact. We expected a big step forward during year 3 in the emphasis on training of trainers and we achieved that through three of the trainings. The training on Avoiding Unintentional Plagiarism, presented in one session by US-based MSU faculty during Year 2, was expanded to two sessions and presented entirely by colleagues from the three CPLs. Module 26 on value chain analysis featured partners from Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania and from Kasetsart University in Bangkok working with IFPRI and MSU colleagues to present material. Near the end of Year 3, plans were made with Tegemeo institute for them to present trainings on data analysis with Stata, resulting in two such trainings entirely led by Tegemeo during the first quarter of Year 4.
- Evolving support to Asian centers including enhanced regional presence of Kasetsart University: PRCI's Asia team built on its work from Years 1 and two in several ways:
 - Using work from the trade flow analysis of years 1 and 2 to identify high priority value chains and organize teams around studies of those value chains,
 - Building on the earlier support to the Institute to Integrated Development Studies (Nepal) (IIDS) as it worked with the government to define policy research priorities for the country. During Year 3, government of Nepal asked for assistance from IIDS to facilitate implementation of the new national agricultural strategy at provincial and local level, and IIDS began planning a series of capacity building workshops to do so.
 - With support from PRCI, Kasetsart University (Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics – ARE) successfully held its regional conference focusing on food system transformation in May 2022 featuring over 500 registered participants from 47 countries. Over the rest of the year, KU used this success to extend its regional network.
 - Launch of the CACCI country program in Tajikistan, with a national coordinator hired late in Year 3 to catalyze action by the Committee on Environmental Protection (CEP), which is charged with defining and ensuring implementation of climate policy in the country.
- Rollout of ANAPRI's research strategy: Years 1 and 2 saw PRCI facilitating the network's five-year strategic plan and providing ANAPRI with additional financial support beyond its original grant to develop its research plan in a consultative fashion with its member centers. Through Year 2, this had made it possible for ANAPRI to co-lead AGRA's 2021 African Agricultural Status Report (AASR), co-lead preparations for the Abuja II summit of fertilizer and soil health and lead an AGRA-sponsored study of policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. During

Year 3, ANAPRI put together research teams across its network to generate three reports that would feed into the Abuja II summit. Results of this research were presented at the ANAPRI annual conference early in Year 4 (November 2022) and the reports are being finalized as this report is going to press.

- **Continued integration of R2P into Core Center and STAAARS+ programs:** Year 2 saw PRCI building a policy focus into the research proposals under both the core and STAAARS+ research programs. This focus continued in Year 3, with all STAAARS+ cohort 2 and 3 teams being required to produce a policy-oriented output from their paper that is presented to policy makers. Two policy oriented technical trainings were also prepared and delivered during Year 3, focusing on “Understanding the Policy Space” and “Foundations of Policy Communication.”
- **Output and outreach from the COVID-19 survey:** Following publication of one research paper, three policy research notes, and four policy briefs from the COVID-19 survey during Year 2, and policy outreach in at least three countries (Kenya, Zambia, and Thailand), Year 3 saw publication of a paper in the peer review journal *Global Food Security*.
- **New buy-ins:** Following four new buy-ins during year 2, PRCI received \$500,000 in new funding from the Africa Bureau to support work under CACCI. As the year was ending, discussions were going on in Uganda and Liberia for additional buy-ins, and the Malawi mission was moving forward with a 5-year associate award.

X. Key Accomplishments¹

This section reports on the indicators in PRCI’s MEL plan.

Forty local researchers mentored (C1 in the MEL plan), compared to target of 38: During Year 3, the STAAARS+ cohort 1 finished its work and cohort 3 came on to join cohort 2 already in place. Between STAAARS+ (19), the PRCI core research program (13), and the Lab’s Asia program (8), PRCI mentored 40 researchers during Year 3 (year 3 target = 38). PRCI complemented this mentored research with these training programs:

- Core Center training program: Thirteen online training modules were presented in Year 3. Combined with the 17 modules from Years 1 and 2, a total of 30 training modules were delivered through the end of Year 3. A final round of consultations with all centers took place early in Year 4 and that program is now being finalized.
- STAAARS+ training program: Twenty-one fellows from cohorts 2 and 3 participated in online trainings on multiple research and analytical topics during Year 3, five of them female.
- Asian training program: Thirty-eight unique participants were trained in eight technical training events and through mentoring in value chain and other studies.

Twenty-three papers published (C2) compared to target of 6: These papers included a wide range of papers from the core center program, STAAARS+, the Lab’s Asia program flowing out of the trade flow training, and “opportunistic” papers such as one on the impacts of the Ukraine war on food security in Nepal.

Seventy-seven stakeholder learning forums (C3) held: PRCI-affiliated centers became extremely active in outreach during year 3, with 77 total learning forums that included a wide range of stakeholders including researchers, policy makers, civil society, and others. See Annex B for information on each forum.

¹ See Annex A for list of indicators, definitions, baseline values, Year 2 target, and Year 2 actual.

Large increase in requests from national/regional/global organizations (C4): These centers' rising presence in the policy space led to a further increase in stakeholder engagement as PRCI-affiliated researchers were called on 51 times (Year 2 target = 7) to provide information, analysis, data, or presentations on policy issues within PRCI's remit. Each of these presentations either grew directly out of PRCI activities that the person was engaged in or drew on PRCI experience. See Annex C for a list of each request.

All supported centers showed measurable improvement in institutional capacity CBLD-9): The number of organizations where PRCI tracked improvement increased from six in Year 2 to 9 in Year 3, with definable institutional strengthening assistance to three additional Asian partners in addition to the four from Africa and two from Asia assisted in Year 3. Asian centers receiving new institutional strengthening assistance in Year 3 were IPS in Sri Lanka, RIS in India, and IIC in Laos. We require positive answers to four of the five areas of performance that are tracked for each to conclude that the organization's capacity has been strengthened. By this measure, all nine showed measurable improvement. See Annex D for factors considered in the computation of this indicator. Full details on how these results were generated are available on request.

Seven institutional architecture milestones (EG 3.1-d): PRCI considers that it achieved seven institutional milestones in Year 3, defined as “a ‘positive change’ that marks a significant achievement in the development of better performing, more effective policy systems”. By agreement with the PRCI AOR, the Lab had established no firm targets for this indicator but has now set targets of 8 for Year 4 and 9 for Year 5. We counted five milestones in Year 2. See Annex E for each milestone and its description. Full details are available on request.

Numerous policy areas in phase of “research” and “available for uptake” EG 3.2-7:

- Seventeen potential policy areas were in the research phase (Phase 1): These come from seven under STAAARS+ programs, six studies under the Core Center program (of which two were also part of the nutrition buy-in), four studies under the climate change buy-in; two studies under the nutrition buy-in; and four under the Asia program.
- Twelve studies enter phase 3, being available for uptake, defined here as completed studies with policy content that are available to policy makers. These come one three under STAAARS+, six from PRCI's Asia component, one from the COVID work, and two from the core center program. See Annex F for a full listing of each study, their category, phase, PRCI component, and engaged institutions and authors.

XI. Research Program Overview and Structure

Year 2 saw the expansion of PRCI's research structure from three- to four programs, based on the addition of two research-oriented buy-ins. Year 3 continued in this structure with one major addition: combining funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and PRCI, ANAPRI pursued the research on fertilizer and soil health that it had conceived in its strategic plan, focused on providing technical input for the African Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit scheduled for June 2023. All research under PRCI continues to feature multi-institutional teams emphasizing mentoring whenever possible and to focus on the Lab's three overarching research themes.

Expansion from three to four related research programs

The first cohort of the Core Center research program began in the middle of Year 1 and continued near to the end of year 2 as a “semi-competitive” process explained in the Year 2 report. During Year 2 the PRCI leadership decided to depart from the competitive process during cohort 2 and follow a joint-definition process involving local research teams and their established mentors. This resulted in strong proposals from BAME and EPRC, both of whom had maintained their original mentors for the second cohort. BAME’s topic was new, as they had completed their research under cohort 1. EPRC’s topic was a second phase of the same topic but with much more detailed definition of research hypotheses and analytical methods. PiLAF’s cohort 1 mentors were no longer able to continue mentoring the team in the second cohort but during Year 3 PiLAF did define and start work on a new topic. Tegemeo Institute in Kenya was chosen as the ANAPRI core center for the second cohort, based on their involvement in the CfN buy-in on nutrition (see below for more detail).

The second program - STAAARS+ - is based on Cornell University’s successful STAARS (Structural Transformation in African Agricultural and Rural Spaces) program with modifications to make it consistent with PRCI’s objectives and approach: opening to Asia, requiring an institutional affiliation for each candidate, and a broad but limited institutional eligibility based on a “ANAPRI +” model that included all ANAPRI centers, all three CPLs, policy research centers in African countries where ANAPRI was potentially interested in expanding, and low- and lower-middle income Asian countries. In cohorts 2 and 3 (cohort 3 started in Year 3), STAAARS+ fellows and their topics were again chosen based on a fully competitive process.

The Asia Research Program emerged shortly after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, to allow PRCI to respond to new analytical needs created by the pandemic and country response to it. During Year 3, five papers were published on the PRCI website from the trade flow analysis and the final one was posted just as Year 4 was starting.

The cross-country study of the impact of COVID-19 on citizen livelihoods and access to foods generated one research report, three policy research notes and four policy briefs, policy outreach in three countries, and one peer review journal article in the journal *Global Food Security*.

Research that started in Year 2 under two research-oriented centrally funded buy-ins (these new buy-ins were noted in the Year 2 report) advanced during Year 3. The Nutrition buy-in led to one full draft research report during Year 3, which was finalized and posted to the PRCI website early in Year 4. Data from the household survey funded by this work has been cleaned and organized and papers are being produced during Year 4.

The climate change buy-in has supported modeling work by IFPRI and survey work by MSU. A full draft from the MSU survey research was shared with USAID during Year 3 and is being finalized now. The IFPRI modeling work will be written-up for Malawi during Year 4 and an outreach event will be held to present both pieces of work.

Overarching themes

All research under PRCI needs to fit into the Lab’s overarching themes. These are:

- **Inclusive agricultural and rural transformation** to raise rural household incomes and to create decent jobs, particularly for young women and men;
- Development of **healthy food systems**, including addressing regulatory issues and engaging with the private sector, in ways that address food safety and the triple burden of malnutrition; and
- **Enhanced resilience** at individual, household, national, and regional levels (to climate and other sources of shocks) to achieve economic and environmental sustainability

XII. Theory of Change and Impact Pathway(s)

As elaborated in the original PRCI proposal, the ultimate aim of this Innovation Lab is to “Influence global, regional, and national policy that advances food security through high quality research from credible policy research institutions.” To achieve this aim, PRCI relies on the following theory of change, with a set of corresponding assumptions:

- **Building the organizational and research capacities of local and regional research institutes will lead those institutes to provide robust and credible evidence for decision-making.**
 - *Assumption 1:* The way we are going about strengthening capacities, including through regular technical training sessions, co-creation of research papers between center researchers and MSU/IFPRI/Cornell mentors, and the PICA process, are effectively changing the quality of research outputs.
- **In turn, policymakers will increasingly turn to these institutes for empirical research for food security policymaking.**
 - *Assumption 2:* There is adequate outreach by the institutes with policymakers to increase the Centers’ visibility and reputation.
 - *Assumption 3:* There are few alternative sources of credible information about food security policy in the country/region.
 - *Assumption 4:* Policymakers in the country/region are committed to evidence-based, rather than ideologically- or politically driven, policymaking.
- **Policymakers will then adopt policies that improve the food security for their populations.**
 - *Assumption 5:* Policymakers are motivated by improving social welfare.
 - *Assumption 6:* Policy recommendations for improving food security are economically, politically, institutionally, and socially feasible.

Assessing this theory of change and the assumptions that undergird it is an important component of PRCI’s MEL agenda. In particular, some of the MEL indicators will be specific to the actions of the PRCI consortium and the CPLs (e.g., assumptions 1, 2, and 6). Others will need to be more directly focused on the policy system to contextualize the setting in which the CPLs are operating (e.g., assumptions 3 -5).

The approach to doing this was developed and began to be rolled-out during Year two. See Annex J for more detail on the plan for context monitoring as part of PRCI’s Learning Agenda, including a questionnaire that began to be implemented near the end of Year 2 and continued into Year 3 to assess local stakeholders’ familiarity with and use of data, information, and perspective from the

PRCI CPLs and other sources in making policy decisions.

XIII. Research Project Report

This section identifies the status of cohort 1 and 2 research papers, the topics being pursued under each of PRCI's three research programs, the team members (including mentors), and progress to date.

Core Center Research Program

The status of the core center research topics from cohorts 1 and 2 are shown in Tables 2 and 3. Among the four cohort 1 teams, one paper (from ISRA-BAME) has been finished and is in revise & resubmit in the Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies (JADEE), one (from EPRC) had a full draft presented at a policy conference in Uganda, one (from CPEEL/PiLAF) has been abandoned due to illness of the lead author, and one (from Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania) is being finalized.

Table 2. Core Center Research Topics, Cohort 1

Local Center	Research Topic	Team Members (including mentors)	Global research theme(s)	Status
BAME	Structure of fruits and vegetables consumption in Senegal: an empirical analysis.	Center Researchers: Amy Faye, Ndèye Fatou Faye, Mor Ngom. Mentors: Thomas Reardon, Veronique Theriault, Danielle Resnick	Consumption patterns	Submitted to JADEE peer review journal. Currently under revise & resubmit.
CPEEL / PiLAF	Energy poverty, food security and diet-related health outcome nexus	Center Researchers: Dr. Olufunke Alaba, Adegbeniga Adekoya. Mentors: Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Nicole Mason-Wardell	Food security	Full paper drafted and peer reviewed within PRCI during Year 2. Revisions not made due to extended illness of principal analyst and lead author from CPEEL. Progress on this paper has stopped.
EPRC	Institutional arrangements in the sugarcane value chain for sustainable and inclusive rural transformation	Center Researchers: Swaibu Mbowe, Madina Guloba, Francis Mwesigye, Mildred Barungi, Florence Nakazi. Mentors: David Mather, Elizabeth Bryan, David Tschirley	Ag. Transformation	Mbowe, S., M. Guloba, F. Mwesigye, F. Nakazi, D. Mather, E. Bryan, A. Ogwang, and B. Atwine. 2022. "Revisiting policy and institutional arrangements affecting sugarcane outgrowers and millers in Uganda: Abridged version." Produced for the 10th National Forum on Agricultural and Food Security, 2022, held in Kampala, Uganda, on 14 Sept

				2022. Final paper near completion early in Year 4.
SUA	Constraints to and opportunities for women's empowerment in the cashew value chain in Tanzania	Center Researchers: Aika Aku, Venance Mpunde. Mentors: David Mather, Elizabeth Bryan, Dave Tschirley	Gender	Full paper drafted, peer reviewed within PRCI, and partially revised. Mentors continue to work with the team to finalize the paper.

Four teams began work under the cohort 2 core program near the end of Year 2. Their status at the end of Year 3 is shown in Table 3. All have suffered delays to one extent or another, two (EPRC and Tegemeo) related to intensive field data collection that took more time than expected, and one due to serious time constraints among center researchers. All are making progress and are expected to be finalized during Year 4.

Table 3. Core Center Research Topics, Cohort 2

Local Center	Research Topic	Team Members (including mentors)	Global research theme(s)	Status
BAME	Wholesaling and processing cereals in Senegal: a rural and urban empirical analysis	Center Researchers: Ndèye Fatou Faye (lead), Cheikh Sadibou Fall, Diatou Ndiaye. Mentors: Veronique Theriault (MSU), Tom Reardon (MSU),	Inclusive agricultural transformation; Healthy food systems	The activity is postponed to 2023. The team is having regular meetings to work on it.
EPRC	Effects of Sugarcane Production on household food security and welfare in Uganda	Center Researchers: Francis Mwesigye, Swaibu Mbowe, Madina Guloba, Mildred Barungi, and Umar Kabanda. Mentors: Elizabeth Bryan (IFPRI), David Mather (MSU)	Inclusive agricultural transformation	Data analysis is underway, led by Madina Guloba of EPRC. Paper to be completed during third quarter of Year 4.
PiLAF	Resilience to Covid-19 and Insecurity Shocks: Evidence from Nigeria	Center Researchers: Adeola Adenikinju, Iredele Ogunbayo. Mentors:	Inclusive agricultural transformation; Healthy food systems	Ongoing

Tegemeo	A topic related to the Center for Nutrition buy-in focusing on food environment and consumer dietary choices	Center Researchers: Tim Njagi, Lilian Kirimi. Mentors/stateside partners: Two among David Tschirley, Mywish Maredia, Thomas Reardon, Veronique Theriault, and Ayala Wineman	Healthy food systems	Ongoing. Data collection and data cleaning were finalized during Year 3. Papers to begin coming out by Q2 of Year 4.
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Challenges and lessons learned:

The central lesson we took from year 2 of the core center research program was that a strong mentoring relationship is central to the success of our model, requiring a two-way commitment to regular and transparent communication, a clear understanding of roles, and some degree of excess capacity in each side of the relationship for others to step in if any members are lost to illness, other employment, or other responsibilities within their institution. The success of the STAAARS+ program (see below), with a full-time coordinator, highly structured interactions, and firm deadlines testifies to the results this approach can deliver.

It has not been possible to pursue this approach with the same rigor under the core center program, due to competing demands especially on the local researchers' time. Yet we continued to pursue this approach within these limitations during Year 3, with mixed success. The paper with BAME has been postponed to 2023. The work with Tegemeo involved very intensive and innovative data collection which took longer than had been planned; working with Tegemeo, the data are now ready for analysis and we will begin generating output during the second quarter of Year 4 and continuing into the third quarter. Adapting to these delays, we do not intend to define new core center research topics but rather to write-up all existing topics and focus on bundling lessons and insights over the course of this year.

STAAARS+

All four STAAARS+ papers from cohort 1 were completed in Year 2 and posted to the PRCI website. One has been published in peer review and two have been submitted and are under review:

- Ndèye Fatou Faye, Amy Faye, Mouhammed Rassoul Sy, Seugmin Lee, John McPeak, “Domestic or imported: An analysis of rice demand in Senegal.” Submitted to *Food Policy*. Not accepted. Under revision for re-submission to another journal.
- Nathan Sunday, Rehema Kahunde, Blessing Atwine, Adesoji Adelaja, & Justin Kappiaruparampil (2022). “How Specific Resilience Pillars Mitigate the Impact of Drought on Food Security: Evidence from Uganda.” *Food Security*, 15; 111-131.
- Karim Nchare, Marcel Vitouley, Heidi Kaila, Yanyan Liu. “Dynamics of agricultural heterogeneity, productivity and technical efficiency in sub-Saharan Africa: A geometric approach.” *Under review at Journal of Productivity Analysis*.
- Birhan S. Demissie, Tesfahun A. Kasie, Joanna B. Upton and Sylvia A. Blom. “Climate shocks and resilience: Evidence from rural Ethiopia.” Under revision for submission to

peer review.

Four new STAAARS+ Fellow teams, competitively selected again for cohort 2, started work late in Year 2. Their status is shown in Table 4. Three of the four teams have moved successfully through the program, with two papers near completion and one making good progress. The team from LUANAR/Malawi failed to keep up with input from their mentors. Following a strongly worded email from Professor Barrett from Cornell, and several rounds of interaction to determine whether the team was in a position to retake the work, STAAARS+ and PRCI leadership agreed with the Fellows that this would not be possible, and they were dropped from the program. Note that this is the only one of 12 teams to date that has failed to complete the program; notably, the first team from EPRC reached a similar crisis point but responded well to input, caught-up, finished their paper, and have had it published in a peer review journal.

Table 4. Status of Cohort 2 STAAARS+ papers

Local Center	Research Topic	Team Members (including mentors)	Global research theme(s)	Status
University of Buea (UB), Cameroon	Land Market Responses to Weather Shocks: Evidence from rural Uganda and Kenya	Center researchers: Rayner Tabetando and Raoul Fani Djomo Choumbou. Mentors: Catherine Ragasa (IFPRI), Aleks Michuda (Cornell)	Resilience; inclusive agricultural transformation	Finalizing a draft for publication.
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIM), India	Kitchen Gardens, Nutrition and Food Security	Center researchers: Debayan Pakrashi, Sounak Thakur, Chitwan Lalji. Mentors: Carolina Castilla (Cornell), Andaleeb Rahman (Cornell)	Healthy Food systems	On-going
Malawi Agriculture Policy Advancement and Transformation Agenda (MwAPATA), Malawi	Measuring the Heterogeneous Effects of Input Subsidies on Household Productivity and Incomes	Center researchers: Christone Nyondo, Maggie Munthali, Zephaniah Bondera Nyirenda. Mentors: Brian Dillon (Cornell), Sergio Puerto (Cornell)	Inclusive agricultural transformation	The paper is currently written as a full draft that is being refined in readiness for publication as a Journal article.

The four teams from cohort three started in Year 3 and all are making good progress. Their status is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. STAAARS+ Fellows Research Topics, Cohort 3

Local Center	Research Topic	Team Members (including mentors)	Global research theme(s)	Status
University of Ghana	Structural Transformation in Rural Ghana: Which Constraints Bind?"	Center researchers: Monica Lambon-Quayefio, Emmanuel Adu-Danso, Kwame Adjei-Mantey. Mentors: Justice Mensah, Kibrom Aba	Structural Transformation	On-going
Economic Policy Research Centre	Linking Agricultural Productivity, Market Performance, and Technology Use among Farmers in Uganda	Center researchers: Dablin Mpuuga, Sawuya Nakijoba, Ambrose Ogwang. Mentors: Duncan Boughton, Rui Benfica	Agricultural Productivity, Market Performance, and Technology	On-going
PiLAF	Resilience to COVID-19 and Insecurity Shocks: Evidence from Nigeria	Center researchers: Nathaniel Siji Olutegbe, Benjamin Olusegin Oyelami, and Iredele Emmanuel Ogunbayo. Mentors: Justin Kappiaruparampil, Martina Ocelli	Resilience	On-going
Philippine Competition Committee	Market Power in Philippine Agricultural Markets	Center researchers: Gabriel Angelo Domingo, Carlos Loreto Tolentino II, Hadassah May Cordero. Mentors: Arnab Basu, Molly Ingram	Market Power	On-going

Achievements: By the end of Year 3, seven of the eight STAAARS+ teams from cohorts 1 and 2 had achieved their objectives or were on the verge of success as judged by submission for journal review and posting on the PRCI site of a high-quality research paper. STAAARS+ also continued its engagement with the R2P program requiring policy outreach from each team, and its training program continued to benefit from and contribute to the core center technical training program.

Challenges and lessons learned: Year 2 saw one team experience initial difficulties due to poor communication with their mentors, but intervention by STAAARS+ and PRCI leadership resulted in a dramatic improvement, and the team published its paper as both a PRCI research report and in a high-quality peer review journal (*Food Policy*). During Year 3, another team experience similar difficulties, a very similar intervention was made by Lab and STAAARS+ leadership, but this team was unable to respond and was dropped from the program.

The key lessons from Year 3 of STAAARS+ is the same as year two but with a twist: a clear understanding at the outset of the collaborative nature of the work between center researchers and mentors is crucial; regular communication among mentors and center researchers is central; timely intervention by STAAARS+ leadership and, if needed, PRCI leadership to iron out any difficulties is

necessary; but even these steps do not always result in success.

Presentations and publications: All four STAAARS+ Fellow teams presented their research at a public webinar in July of 2022 attended by other PRCI researchers and USAID, and presented during a side event at the ANAPRI annual conference early in Year 4.

Asia Research Program

Asia research started at the beginning of Year 2. During Year 3, four papers (Thailand, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Laos) were finalized and posted on the PRCI website. The sixth was posted early in Year 4. Next phase research topics began to be defined across all centers in early Year 3, with a focus on transforming value chains. Three countries (Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Laos) pursued these studies during Year 3. Nepal used its funding instead to strengthen its engagement with the government on agricultural policy reform.

Research-Oriented Buy-Ins

Overview: PRCI's buy-in from the RFS Center for Nutrition (RFS/CN) features research in Kenya with Tegemeo Institute and related work with partners in Senegal (BAME) and Agriculture Sector Policy and Institutional Reforms Strengthening (ASPIRES) Tanzania. See Annex K for the agreed SOW for this work.

Work in Kenya consisted of two components. One focused on large-scale food fortification (LSFF), developing a generic methodology for assessing the policy enabling environment for LSFF – one of several generic methodologies that the center has commissioned. Work on this component was completed in Year 3, with the full methodology published as a PRCI research report early in Year 4. PRCI held many briefings with RFS/CN and their other partners over the course of this work. The report was reviewed by USAID and finalized. The report was also shared with AFFORD (USAID-funded program Advancing Food Fortification Opportunities to Reinforce Diets), who is considering testing it in other countries and adapting the method on that basis.

The second stream of work under this buy-in is on characterizing and measuring the healthiness of the food environments that consumers face when making their food choices, characterizing the healthiness of consumer diets, and identifying the drivers of these diets including the characteristics of consumers and households and the food environments they are exposed to. This work was more fully explained in last year's annual report. We expect the approach we used to generate more accurate information on consumption (especially of unhealthy food away from home) and to allow more reliable testing than in the past of hypotheses regarding data collection methods and the importance of retail food environments as drivers of consumer choice.

Data collection under this effort was delayed due to staffing issues in Tegemeo and the fact that new methods were being developed to collect individual (not household-level) data on food purchases and consumption, and to link all food shopping and out-of-home food consumption to GPS measures of location. Data collection was completed in August of 2022, just before the national elections. Data cleaning proceeded through the remainder of Year 3 and analysis is now underway. We expect several research papers and policy briefs to be produced during Year 4.

Work in Tanzania partnered with ASPIRES (a USAID-funded policy research center) to focus on the food service industry in Dar es Salaam. As noted in last year’s annual report, previous research has established the very large share of food away from home in total food consumption in urban Africa, and Dar es Salaam appears to have among the highest shares. Understanding this consumption is thus important for understanding the healthiness of consumer diets and prospects for influencing the same. Data collection was delayed due to competing demands for ASPIRES staff time and the need for careful design of questionnaire and supervision of field work. Questionnaire design began during first quarter of Year 4, data collection will take place during second quarter, and reports will be produced during quarters 3 and 4.

Plans in Senegal are for PRCI partner ISRA/BAME to supplement data collection focusing on the wholesaling and processing of cereals in rural and urban areas. Policy relevance of this work stems from the fact that new empirical evidence is needed to understand the resilience strategies of wholesalers and first- stage processors that supply the great majority of the basic cereals consumed in Senegal. Their efficiency and resilience are key to the food security and nutrition of urban areas and incomes of grain farmers as well as buyers of cereals in rural areas. Understanding what these actors do to deal with shocks such as COVID and the Ukraine war, what investments they are making to expand their businesses, helps inform policymakers how to support them with investments in improving for example roads, electrification, and wholesale markets. Moreover, second stage processing is an important activity of urban women and understanding its development and constraints will help government to better support it to expand women's employment and the production of nutritious foods, such as processed millet (into items such as thiakry, arraw, etc.), for consumers. This work did not advance during Year 3 due to over-commitment by both BAME and MSU researchers. We are currently assessing whether to re-orient these funds towards other aspects of the CN work.

PRCI’s buy-in from RFS/Center for Resilience (RFS/CR) features work by IFPRI and MSU on four outputs: (a) a systematic review (and technical brief) of empirical survey-based studies of investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation, to be produced by MSU and originally programmed for January, 2022, (b) a report on analysis of trader survey data on climate shocks and responses, with policy implications, produced by MSU originally scheduled for April 2022, (c) a report by IFPRI that summarizes different approaches to modeling policy impacts on climate resilience and lays out key findings for the selected pilot countries of Malawi and Nigeria, and (d) a technical brief by IFPRI that summarizes methods and results.

Work on items (b) and (d) progressed during Year 3. A full draft of item (b) was submitted to USAID in July and will be finalized during Year 4. Intensive modeling by IFPRI, including developing new methods not originally contemplated in this work, proceeded on Malawi and they will generate a report during second quarter of Year 4. We are currently assessing whether to re-orient funds for items (a) and (c) to other work for CN.

Challenges and lessons learned: Challenges in this work centered primarily around field work. Coming out of the pandemic which led to no fieldwork for nearly three years, the appetite for such fieldwork and the new data and insights it could deliver, was high. Clearly the Lab over-estimated how much could be done, how quickly, under our model of working closely with the centers we are mentoring and having them meaningfully in the lead on as much work as possible. As a result, we will be planning no further data collection under the Lab beyond the currently underway collection on the food service sector in Tanzania. Instead, we will focus on getting the best possible analysis and write-up done using the data that has been collected.

XIV. Human & Institutional Capacity Development

Within PRCI's human and institutional capacity development (HICD) program during Year 3, the *Policy Impact Capacity Advancement (PICA)* approach continued to engage on a monthly basis with the three CPLs helping them monitor and adjust as needed implementation of their strategic plans developed earlier. In addition, the HICD team introduced LPI to each CPL and ANAPRI, and developed and began implementing a program for each organization's leadership to apply it, .

Beyond PICA and LPI, the Lab finished its ambitious technical training program for Cohort 3 and surveyed CPLs and other participating ANAPRI centers on needs during Year 4.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening

ANAPRI Strategic Planning

Achievements: A major achievement here was ANAPRI's expansion into three new countries, creating a true continental footprint that resulted in the network renaming itself the African Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ANAPRI). Two of the new centers were PRCI CPLs – ISRA-BAME in Senegal, and PiLAF in Nigeria. The third new center was the Agricultural Trade Policy Institute (ATPI) at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST).

Beyond this, ANAPRI continued to raise its profile on the continent as a result of the AASR, its continuing preparation for the Abuja II Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit, scheduled for June 2023, and its leadership in collaboration with AKADEMIYA2063 of CACCI-Africa. ANAPRI took the lead in Ghana and Zambia while supporting AKADEMIYA2063 in its development of an online platform for M&E across countries in CACCI.

Finally, ANAPRI late in Year 2 won substantial funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for its PPVC program – Policy Prioritization through Value Chains. Combining value chain data collection with a suite of modeling approaches and structured foresighting exercises with public- and private sector stakeholders, PPVC will also support a new Modeling Center in ANAPRI that may contribute to analytical work also under CACCI.

Institutionally, ANAPRI hired a full-time in-house financial coordinator during Year 3 and advertised for a full-time Research Director. Both are to be housed in the Secretariat. These are both important additions that should strengthen the network's ability to deliver high quality work in a timely way to governments and donors.

Challenges and lessons learned: The main challenge that we identified in last year's report was how ANAPRI could ensure that it has sufficient capacity, spread centrally and in its member centers, to respond to the growing requests being made to it. PRCI regularly encouraged ANAPRI to “stay ahead of the curve” by bringing needed personnel into the Secretariat and by reviewing its operating procedures to ensure an appropriate balance between in-house procedures and oversight and ability to rely on strong principal investigators to respond quickly and well to requests. After the two hires pursued in Year 3 (one to be finalized in Year 4), we anticipate that Year 4 will focus on review and,

where needed, adjustment in operating procedures to ensure an effective and efficient organization. The Executive Director of the Secretariat is already having these discussions with the ANAPRI Executive Board.

PICA Process

Achievements: Following completion of Strategic Planning Narratives and Budgets and amended awards for all three CPLs at the end of Year 2, Year 3 saw two main activities by the institutional capacity strengthening team. First, bi-weekly check-ins kept CPL leadership teams on course implementing their plan and building technical training, research priorities, and other emerging opportunities into it as these emerged. Second, after querying CPL interest near the end of Year 2, the team launched the LPI engagement with CPL leadership and drew Dr. Nalishebo Meebelo, Executive Director of the ANAPRI Secretariat, into the team organizing and delivering these sessions. This move represented another, new front in PRCI's move to a training-of-trainers approach in all that it does, setting the stage for potential rollout, by the ANAPRI secretariat, of the LPI with its own centers' leadership.

Technical Capacity Strengthening

During Years 1 and 2, PRCI's technical capacity strengthening was built around its three research streams: Core Center, STAAARS+, and Special Topics. Over the course of Year 2 we identified *leveraging* of our training as a key objective, meaning we wished to treat the Lab's training increasingly as a *training-of-trainers* approach in which the most capable and motivated among those trained would go on to train colleagues locally. Year 3 saw major success in this effort, as four elements were added to the training: (1) CPL and other PRCI-affiliated researchers conducting training within the core technical training program and the Asia program, (2) Centers designing and conducting their own training based in part on the training they received under the core center program, (3) Training by CPL centers of other colleagues by putting core center materials into local language (French in this case), and (4) New training by PRCI-supported centers outside the core program (Malawi). In addition, Year 3 featured more sharing of sessions across training platforms, especially the core program and STAAARS+.

As seen in Table 6, Lab participants held a total of 63 training sessions during Year 3, of which 12 sessions featured local trainers doing all or most of the training, and three had a principal focus on gender (many others had gender content though we can't quantify these numbers). These sessions attracted 1,616 total participants (821 unique), of which 882 and 559 were female. Gender was not ascertained in 175 cases. Eight-hundred and twenty-seven of these participants were in sessions featuring local trainers and 137 participated in gender-focused trainings. More detailed information on each training across all types is provided in Annex G.

Table 6. Summary data on all trainings across PRCI, Year 3

	# of Training sessions	Number of Trainees			
		Male	Female	Un-known	Total
Total across all training sessions	63	882	559	175	1616
Of which, trainers were local	12	435	284	108	827

Of which, gender focus	3	54	66	17	137
Number of unique trainees (estimate)					821

¹ Estimated as number in session with largest participation, thus a low-end estimate.

Core Center Technical Training

Table 7 provides summary information on the Core Center training modules carried out during the Lab's second year (in addition to the nine presented during Year 1). A total of 447 people, about 100 of them unique, were trained across 11 sessions. This compares to 232 people, 54 of them unique, across eight sessions during Year 2. During Year 3, 170 participants (92 unique) attended two sessions where all or most training was done by local trainers and 137 (27 unique) attended three sessions that were entirely focused on gender. In addition, CPL researchers participated in four trainings delivered under the STAAARS+ component, on grant-making, navigating peer review, research ethics, and ensuring transparent and reproducible research.

Table 7. Number of trainees under PRCI, total and unique, by local trainers and with gender focus (CORE CENTER TRAININGS)

	# of Training sessions	Number of Trainees			
		Male	Female	Un-known	Total
Total across all training sessions	11	191	137	146	474
Of which, trainers were local	2	36	27	107	170
Of which, gender focus	3	54	66	17	137
Number of unique trainees (estimate)					109

The two trainings featuring primarily local trainers were on How to Avoid Unintentional Plagiarism. This material was covered in one session during Year 2, but its popularity and the interest of our core center researchers led to the material being expanded and presented primarily by researchers from EPRC, BAME, and PiLAF. MSU-based faculty assisted. Three of the 13 sessions were done jointly with STAAARS+, drawing on material developed by Cornell for that program. One of these was on research ethics, which tied closely to the locally delivered sessions on plagiarism. We believe that this focus on professional ethics and practice is a nearly unique feature of PRCI.

Purpose, design, and achievements: The purpose and design of the core center program in Year 3 continued from Years 1 and 2, with a commitment to responding to expressed training needs of our centers and continuing to advance the training-of-trainers approach. The training modules for Year 3 were again based on a survey-based assessment of needs in the three CPLs and Tegemeo Institute (the ANAPRI center participating in the core center research during Year 3). As before, all modules were designed to be accessible by anyone not involved in PRCI, while being useful to PRCI participants, and all materials can be [downloaded](#) via the PRCI website.

The outstanding accomplishment in Year 3 was the sharp increase in trainings delivered by our local partners, when considering both the core center program and the partner-delivered trainings that are discussed below.

Challenges and lessons learned: The main challenge during Year 3 was the heavy schedule of research (not all related to PRCI), training, and institutional duties that many partner researchers were under during the years. A heavy combined load of PRCI training and regular PICA engagement with partners (including the introduced LPI during year 3) sometimes led to timing

conflicts. The key lesson we took from this was the need to make sure all upcoming events were reviewed with centers during the bi-weekly PICA sessions, so that conflicts could be avoided. Overall, we believe that the training during Year 3 was a major success and feedback from centers is that it was highly appreciated and a unique feature of PRCI.

Partner Technical Training

Year 3 saw a major increase in trainings conceived, organized, and delivered by PRCI partners in Africa. ANAPRI carried out five trainings with 121 participants (71 unique), of which 78 were male and 42 were female (Table 8). Trainings covered a variety of topics, and some were delivered with partners. PiLAF launched its own training program including a very large online series of trainings on use of Stata that attracted over 500 unique participants from across Africa, about 300 of them male and 200 female. Finally, MWAPATA in Malawi put together a very ambitious training program for its own staff and, in some cases, government officials. Eighteen trainings attracted 152 participants, 60 of them unique.

Table 8. Partner technical training, Year 3

	# of Training sessions	Number of Trainees				Of which, estimated unique
		Male	Female	Un-known	Total	
ANAPRI	5	78	42	1	121	71
PiLAF	2	305	203	0	508	504
MWAPATA	18	94	58	0	152	60

STAAARS+ short-term training

STAAARS+ and core center training staff of PRCI substantially expanded their collaboration in training during Year 3, with four fully shared trainings. STAAARS+ also greatly expanded its training, offering 12 sessions in Year 3 compared to five in Year 2. A listing of all trainings is found in Table 9.

Two-hundred and twenty-six total participants (141 male, 57 female) and 28 unique participants from the four African STAAARS+ centers participated in these fully online training modules.

Purpose, design and achievements: Purpose and design continued from previous years but featured much more collaboration across STAAARS+ and the core center training. In addition, with the weakening of the COVID pandemic, 18 STAAARS+ fellows from three cohorts were able to travel to Cornell University for three days of intensive research presentation and feedback. Teams with mentors from MSU and IFPRI also travelled to East Lansing and Washington, DC, for extended engagement with their mentors.

Table 9. STAAARS+ Trainings Held, Year 3

Topic of Training	Date of Training	Country of Training	Brief Purpose of Training	Who was trained	# of participants			
					M	F	Not identified	Total
Training 1: Grantsmanship	11/1/2021	Online / asynchronous and Virtual / synchronous	Enhance understanding and skills in winning funding for research	Researchers	10	6	13	29
Training 2: Navigating Peer Review	11/3/2021		Learn how to engage with peer review and provide constructive peer review.		10	4	8	22
Training: Research Ethics	11/8/2021		Understand and discuss ethical issues that researchers and academics face.		7	4	3	14
Training 5/6: Reproducible and Transparent Research	12/6/2021		Discuss transparent research, including common failures and tools to implement reproducible protocols.		5	3	0	8
Training 5/6: Data Management	12/8/2021		Understand common errors, learn techniques and tools to managing data effectively.		6	2	3	11
	12/10/2021				3	2	1	6
Training 4: Time Management	12/13/2021		Discuss productivity challenges and learn useful ways to address challenges.		2	2	0	4
Training 7: Effective Presentations	1/24/2022		Learn to create more effective presentations and do so the STAAARS+ group and external audience.		9	2	0	11
Training 8: Writing structure	1/28/2022		Learn new techniques for well-structured writing and practice on current writing draft.		7	2	0	9
Research to Policy Introductory Seminar	2/1/2022		Understand how to translate academic research into policy-oriented content		7	2	0	9
Virtual Launch: Work Planning	6/14/2022		Create a work plan with their mentors.		10	5	0	15
Training: Research Ethics	6/21/2022		Understand and discuss ethical issues that researchers and academics face.		10	3	0	13
Training: Time Management	6/28/2022		Learn to implement certain tools to address time management challenges.		8	2	0	10

Challenges and Lessons Learned: We did not encounter major challenges in Year 3 under this program and believe the increased integration with Core Center training was successful and will be continued.

Asia Program Short-term Training

Purpose and structure: The Special Topics training component was renamed during Year 3 to Asia Training to better reflect the level of activity in Asia under PRCI. One-hundred thirty-eight participants, 38 of them unique, were trained across eight sessions. Table 10 provides details.

Table 10. PRCI Special Topics/Asia Trainings, Year 3

Topic of Training	Date of Training	Country	Brief Purpose	Who was trained	# of participants			
					M	F	Not identified	Total
International Agricultural Trade Flow Analysis Training	13th, 20th, and 27th October 2021	Virtual	In response to the success of Year 2 training on this topic, extend this training more deeply in KU and more broadly in the region.	Junior faculty & grad students of KU; government officials and research institutions in Asian region.	19	19	0	38
PRCI South East Asia Need Assessment Activities	12/10/2021		KU colleagues presented the survey results followed by a discussion on mutual research topic, and potential trainings supporting the research topic	PRCI South East Asia Country Partners	6	2	0	8
Webinar on Exploring Cooperation in Sustainable Agriculture and Value Addition in BIMSTEC region	10/28/2021		Co-organized by RIS and IFPRI. Bring together researchers and policy makers from India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Thailand to discuss regional issues and to develop policy research agenda.	Policy researchers and policy makers from India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Thailand	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Value Chain Analysis for developing cassava value chain analysis proposals by participating partner institutions	2/18/2022		Develop cassava value chain analysis proposals by participating partner institutions. First workshop as part of a series on value chain analysis.	Research professionals from the region, and students and faculty from universities	15	5	0	20

Topic of Training	Date of Training	Country	Brief Purpose	Who was trained	# of participants			
					M	F	Not identified	Total
Research methods for value chain analysis	3/16/2022		Enhance research understanding of value chain analysis and provide concrete tools for such analysis.	Research professionals from the region, and students and faculty from universities	11	11	0	22
From Research to Policy Influence: Understanding the Policy Space in SA and SEA	6/29/2022		Learn how to map the policy space and develop policy impact strategies for your research	PRCI Asia centers	8	9	0	17
Workshop on Preparing for the Role of a Rapporteur & the Synthesis Paper	4/19/2022		Prepare rapporteurs for seminar ‘Sustainable Food Systems In Southeast Asia Under And Beyond Covid-19’	Students and research professionals	4	6	0	10

XV. Cross Cutting

Gender and R2P continue as PRCI’s cross-cutting activities during Year 3. PRCI delivered three trainings entirely focused on gender analysis. R2P trainings included two within the Core Center program and one under STAAARS+. In addition, the policy requirements of STAAARS+ fellows were strengthened as they needed to participate in at least one session of outreach with policy makers on their topic.

XVI. Innovation Transfer and Scaling Partnerships

PRCI continues to transfer knowledge and build capacity in four ways:

- Mentored research that emphasizes joint, collaborative work in which highly experienced and highly trained analysts from PRCI member institutions can nurture the capacities of local analysts.
- Technical training closely tied to the research to ensure greater uptake of knowledge by putting it to use during or shortly after the training.
- Design of learning forums in which findings and best practices are regularly presented; and
- Institutional capacity strengthening through the PICA process.

PRCI began emphasizing a “training of trainers” (ToT) in Year 2 and advanced substantially on that in Year 3, through two core center trainings entirely delivered by our partners, as well as new trainings by PiLAF, MwAPATA, and ANAPRI. As mentioned earlier, ANAPRI Secretariat

Executive Director worked with the institutional capacity strengthening team to launch LPI among CPLs. In Asia, Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (India) (RIS) and especially KU continue reaching out to “junior” centers in the subregions to enhance their capacity for applied policy research with policy impact.

XVII. Environmental Management and Mitigation Plan (EMMP)

Per Annex E of its final award documents, PRCI has a categorical exemption and thus is not required to prepare an EMMP. PRCI is required to have a functioning IRB and to consider gender as a cross-cutting activity, not separate an activity, both of which it does.

XVIII. Open Data Management Plan

PRCI collected data under the cross-country COVID survey during Year 1 and Year 2. That data will be submitted to the USAID data library during Year 3. EPRC is collecting primary data during Year 3 and will be assisted as needed to submit that data.

XIX. Project Management Activity

In responding to our evolving understanding of needs under the Lab, and responding to changing personnel, PRCI during Year 2 modified the set of programmatic leads as follows:

- Lab Director: David Tschirley (MSU). No change.
- Asia Lead: Suresh Babu with Xinshen Diao (IFPRI) continued.
- R2P Lead: Kristin David (IFPRI) continued in this position.
- Institutional Capacity Development Lead: John Bonnell (MSU) and Cait Goddard (MSU) continued to run this program in consultation with David Tschirley.
- Core Center Technical Training Leads: Veronique Theriault replaced Saweda Liverpool-Tasie (MSU) and Nicole Mason-Wardell (MSU) continued in her position.
- Gender Lead: Ruth Meinzen-Dick continued with Elizabeth Bryan (IFPRI).
- Asia research & training leads: Suresh Babu served as main advisor and facilitator.
- ANAPRI Liaison: David Tschirley continued in this position after replacing Thom Jayne (MSU) during Year 2 due to Dr. Jayne’s retirement.

PRCI Director Tschirley continues to be assisted in his logistical and financial management of the program by one program assistant and a business office consisting of one manager and three additional staff dealing with contracting, accounting, and travel. Tschirley also oversees on communications specialist.

XX. Communications

During Year 3, PRCI communication efforts focused on expanding reach to global stakeholders in the agricultural policy research community, including researchers, practitioners, governments, and

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOS) leadership and policymakers. PRCI communication media was comprised of our website, several social platforms, email marketing, and print materials. All communications adhered to Feed the Future Innovation Lab brand standards.

Website

Our website is the central hub for the PRCI communications strategy, funneling stakeholders to relevant trainings, webinars, updates, and news. In year 3, website traffic increased with 10,405 pageviews, up 112.5% from the previous year. The website had 6,231 users, with the majority using desktop browsers to access website content. The most popular page was the STAAARS+ Cohort 4 request for proposals with 1,358 views, indicating that our training programs continue to garner interest from early career agricultural policy researchers.

Year 2 saw the rollout of PRCI research papers, policy notes, briefs, and reports which have been well received in year 3. Data from the website showed the second and third most popular pages on the site for Year 3 were “Research Paper #4: Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Thailand’s Agricultural Export”, with 988 views, and “Policy Research Note #1: Impact of COVID-19 on Household Incomes and Food Consumption – The Zambian Case”, with 882 views. The website hosts 4 publication types: policy briefs, policy research notes, reports, and research papers.

We continue to build out publicly available resources on the PRCI website. Along with PRCI publications, there are now 31 training modules in the PRCI-Africa Technical Training series and 6 modules in the PRCI-Asia Technical Training series. In year 4 we expect both training series to expand, creating an ongoing resource for agricultural policy researchers. CACCI, the global climate change initiative coordinated by PRCI now has a web presence on the PRCI site, with updates, upcoming events, publications, and news for CACCI-Africa and CACCI-Asia.

News features about our Centers for Policy Leadership, STAAARS+ fellows, and partnering institutions such as ANAPRI and MwAPATA tell the story of the researchers and partners behind the work being done through central- and mission-funded PRCI projects. We continue to move toward our goal of reaching an audience as large as that of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy website, which in its fifth year reached 25,000 pageviews. Having more than doubled our pageviews in year 3 from the previous year, we are making progress toward that goal.

Social Media

PRCI social media expanded into new platforms and increased its engagement in its existing platforms. New to the social media mix for PRCI was LinkedIn, which launched its first content in March of 2022. In less than a year the company page garnered 216 followers. A Flickr account was also created to function as a public-facing photo archive for the project.

PRCI shares social media channels with the Food Security Group (FSG) a unit of the MSU Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics. By doing so, continuity between Innovation Labs is assured, and interested stakeholders are able to easily engage with new initiatives. This does mean that all PRCI channels have multiple brand requirements on each platform, however all PRCI content continues to be branded according to Feed the Future requirements.

Twitter

The [@foodsecuritylab account](#) is the most popular PRCI social media channel. The channel earned 97,927 impressions in year 3 and has added 369 new followers for a total of 2,382 followers. Due to instability in the Twitter platform we may see decreased engagement in the upcoming year, however, diversification into other social media platforms should mitigate any decreases in Twitter engagement.

PRCI social media is focused not only on sharing internal content, but also on amplifying the voices of our partner institutions through retweeting pertinent tweets from policy think-tanks from across the globe. Social media must be social to be successful. One metric that represents interaction is mentions. PRCI was mentioned 267 time by other Twitter accounts indicating that other accounts on Twitter are actively engaging with and reaching out to our social media presence. Our top tweet was in September of 2022, tweeting about the STAAARS+ Cohort 4 RFP, and earned 10,900 impressions.



Figure 2. Top Tweet

LinkedIn

PRCI expanded its social media presence onto LinkedIn this year, [creating a company page](#) to interact on the platform. LinkedIn is specifically targeted to the professional realm and as such, is well suited to expanding PRCI communication outreach. The page was created in February of 2022 and gained 216 followers. The most popular post on LinkedIn garnered 1,251 impressions and 8 reposts. This post was focused on sharing key research messages, which indicates that LinkedIn may be a better platform to reach more established researchers and international development specialists, while Twitter may be a better platform to reach early career researchers.

Facebook

Facebook has become our tertiary platform after Twitter and LinkedIn. The [FSG/PRCI facebook page](#) may become increasingly important in coming years if Twitter continues to degrade. The Facebook page currently has 138 followers. Broken down by gender, 37% of our Facebook followers are women and 63% are men. Facebook's new news feed for pages will allow increased engagement with partnering institutions which may increase engagement in the future.

YouTube

The [FSG/PRCI YouTube channel](#) has 35 subscribers. It hosts webinars and presentations as well as introductory videos explaining PRCI. YouTube is an excellent public facing video repository and all videos are also linked on the PRCI website and shared on our other social media platforms. The Lab added 8 new videos to the platform in year 3, which were collectively viewed 290 times.

Flickr

Flickr is a photo sharing platform and an ideal home for a [public photo archive of PRCI work](#). It is the latest addition to the PRCI social media strategy and we look forward to expanding the archive in year 4 to showcase the work taking place through PRCI initiatives.

Newsletter and Email Marketing

The PRCI communication strategy includes email marketing through a quarterly newsletter, the MSU Food Security Group Quarterly. This year the newsletter was redesigned to be more accessible to users with disabilities, removing text from images, adding strong heading hierarchy, text-based descriptions, and descriptive links. The quarterly newsletter goes out to over 2,500 emails, with a 31% open rate.

The Quarterly update features long-form stories on important PRCI events and work and shares the publications, videos, blogs, and other media produced by PRCI and PRCI partners. Email marketing is a key element of a complete communication strategy, building brand trust and recognition. Please [click here to view the redesigned newsletter](#).

XXI. Issues and How They are Being Addressed

As in previous years, the primary challenge that PRCI faces is building strong relationships with the large number of far-flung centers with which it engages: three CPLs, 10 members of ANAPRI, the ANAPRI Secretariat and technical direction, three additional centers with STAAARS+ fellows, two lead centers in Asia, and at least four additional centers in Asia. PRCI's response has continued along four dimensions.

- First, we rely on our strong pre-existing relationship with ANAPRI and with several of its centers to facilitate communication, and we use buy-in monies to allow ANAPRI to substantively engage its centers in research – see the discussions above about the African Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit, CACCI, the Ukraine Supplemental funding, and the RFS/CN funding. We have also used buy-in money to engage CPLs in joint research - specifically ISRA/BAME in the case of the RFS/CN buy-in.

- Second, PRCI Asia Leads know Southeast Asia and South Asia quite well and have been able to remain closely engaged with our partners there. This knowledge, based in part on earlier collaborations, allowed rapid launching of the CACCI country program in Tajikistan.
- Third, we have engaged with some CPLs and ANAPRI centers to design new, joint work.
- Finally, through PICA we have regular contact with center leadership and a conduit of information back to lab leadership. PRCI leadership still intends to visit as many of the Lab's collaborating centers as possible within one year of travel becoming possible again.

The engagement with ANAPRI, multiple centers within it, and ISRA/BAME in buy-in funded research does lead to more scopes of work that have to be tracked. To do this, we rely on specially named PIs from within ANAPRI when we partner there (both CACCI and the Ukraine Supplemental work have their own ANAPRI-selected PI) and pair them with MSU faculty PIs who are charged with managing the work and reporting back to PRCI leadership.

XXII. Future Directions

PRCI's operational components have proven effective, adaptable, and highly popular with our partners over the first three years of the program. By combining institutional strategic planning and leadership training with a diverse range of research opportunities (STAAARS+, core center program, Asia program, buy-in funded research done collaboratively with African CPLs), high quality and accessible technical training through three increasingly collaborative platforms (STAAARS+, Core Center, and Asia), and an emphasis on policy outreach, the capacity, output, and recognition of all PRCI partner centers and of ANAPRI have been demonstrably enhanced. By emphasizing a ToT approach to training and by placing our local partners in the lead on policy engagement (including through CACCI), we have raised the likelihood that these gains are sustainable.

Year 4 will focus on consolidating these accomplishments, bringing most of the research to completion, distilling lessons, and beginning to tell our impact story more broadly. We will do this in four ways, all of which will feature our continuing emphasis on adapting to changing circumstances, finding synergies across components, and ensuring local leadership including through ToT.

First, we will survey partners about what has worked, what could have been improved, and what if anything about PRCI is unique. The survey will be combined with a listening tour by PRCI leadership to most centers.

Second, we will build on results of this survey and listening tour to hold a PRCI Global Gathering mid-way through Year 4. This session will highlight PRCI accomplishments, debate and distill lessons, and set the agenda for the final twelve months of the program.

Third, we will begin planning for an event near the end of the second (and penultimate) quarter of Year 5 in which PRCI accomplishments in institutional capacity strengthening will be highlighted, key lessons will be distilled, and design principles will be outlined for doing institutional capacity strengthening for policy analysis with policy impact in a way that promotes the agency's localization agenda.

Finally, PRCI's detailed engagement in national policy making around climate change policy, done through regional partners ANAPRI and AKADEMIYA2063 in Africa and through the national CEP in Tajikistan, will be used to strengthen lessons about how to go about policy research and policy engagement in a way that leads to demonstrable policy change.

XXIII. Appendix: Success Stories

#1: Worth the wait: STAAARS Plus Fellows visit the United States

Melissa Hill - November 08, 2022

After the long COVID-19 lockdown, STAAARS+ fellows visit mentors and build connections at Cornell, D.C., and MSU

Nothing replaces the power of in-person connection, as was clear from the Structural Transformation of African and Asian Agriculture and Rural Spaces (STAAARS+) fellows visiting the campus of Michigan State University for the first time. The third cohort of early career African and Asian scholars is now working through the rigorous 18-month training program led by the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy, Research, Capacity, and Influence (PRCI). All the teams were finally able to visit their mentors at Cornell University, Washington D.C., and at MSU in the Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics (AFRE).

When the STAAARS+ program was conceptualized, in-person interaction was understood as a critical part of the process. However, because of COVID-19 travel restrictions, September of 2022 was the first time that any of the STAAARS+ fellows were able to travel to meet their mentors. Up to this point, due to the pandemic, mentor and training interactions had been entirely virtual.

Meeting the mentors

The two teams that came to MSU were from the Nigerian Innovation Lab for Policy Leadership in Agriculture and Food Security (PiLAF) and the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) in Uganda. From the EPRC team, Ambrose Ogwang spoke to the value of in-person collaboration with mentors. “With the physical events even for the number of days here, I think my colleagues can attest that we have moved a great milestone.”

Nathaniel Olutegbe, from Ibadan University's PiLAF team, spoke about his team’s trip to MSU to meet with their mentors, “It’s been eye opening. In fact, with this short stint in the US, just one hour of physical contact with any of our mentors has added so much to us...to concretize what we have already started. We see with even just these three days we have learned so much with our mentors. It has been a wonderful experience.”

The mentoring process is powerful for the mentors as well. Rui Benfica, one of the EPRC team mentors, grew up in a developing country and eventually became a highly respected senior research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). He said, “Being able to actually have been there, and being able now to pass knowledge on to a new generation has been quite remarkable. We’re contributing to making it possible for them to walk the pathways [of international development] themselves.”

The STAAARS+ teams both presented seminars to their mentors, AFRE faculty, and students while at MSU. The seminars were in-person and online through Zoom. These presentations — and the feedback they received from them — were, for Dablin Mpuuga of the EPRC team, his most valuable experience as part of the STAAARS+ fellowship. “Presenting our work in progress to this

experienced set of researchers...the process of presenting, then you have a discussion with them, and you can reason with them, that's something I would like to do every day."

Gaining technical skills and getting published

AFRE professor and EPRC team mentor, Duncan Boughton, spoke about the importance of publishing, "Many colleagues in PRCI partner institutions aspire to publish their work in internationally recognized peer-reviewed journals. But most young researchers have neither a roadmap nor mentors to guide them in the process. As a consequence, it can seem at best daunting and the barriers insurmountable."

Key research skills such as data management and using secondary data are crucial to this process. On combining data sets, Nathaniel said, "That was never an experience I had acquired in all my many years of research, and therefore this program was able to present that to me as a challenge, take it through the mentoring platform, and provide advice that supports the issues." He explained that going forward it will be easy for them to use these techniques to do research comparing Nigerian data with other countries such as Ghana or Malawi, which would not have been possible for his team previously. His goal? To have their research published in a high-impact journal.

"The STAAARS+ program provides a complete package of training, peer engagement, and mentorship to empower young researchers to achieve their scholarship goals." Said Prof. Boughton, "As a mentor I learn a great deal from the researchers about the challenges of agriculture in their home country, and through brainstorming together with them on how evidence can shed light on ways to address those challenges."

The training program covers everything from email management, project management, data management and analysis, communication and networking skills, as well as basic skills of reproducibility and transparency in research. Dablin shares his experience in the training process, "In terms of technical skills, these trainings have been quite intensive, as well as how you present, how you communicate...I can say I am far better than where I was."

"What I can say is that the program has taught me is to communicate better and to follow up," said Sawuya Nakijoba of the EPRC team. "We have been receiving many emails and other communications before we came. STAAARS+ has taught me to follow-up with them. It has also taught me to keep time and to work within the time range."

The EPRC team shared their experience with another aspect of PRCI's programming, the Policy Influence Capacity Advancement (PICA) Process, led by John Bonnell and Cait Goddard of Borlaug Higher Education for Agricultural Research and Development (BHEARD). PICA gave the Ugandans a structure for how to think about building their own capacity within the needs of building institutional capacity. Dablin explained that he sees STAAARS+ and PICA as complementary programs, "It's coming back to synergies, complementing the PICA process and that's the final goal, to build capacity, and to build the capacity of research institutions, but of course, institutions are made of researchers."

Experiencing Universities in the United States

Before coming to MSU, the PiLAF and EPRC teams also visited Cornell University along with all three cohorts of STAAARS+ fellows. By happenstance, Cornell was also hosting a conference on

100 Years of Economic Development. Through STAAARS+ funding all fellows were able to attend. While there, they were able to meet highly distinguished scholars, shaking hands and networking in ways that will build future collaboration. The EPRC team expressed how rejuvenating they found the whole trip, affording them the opportunity to re-find their work-life balance and take a break from departmental meetings and obligations to focus on networking and research.

In person meetings were a powerful part of the experience for Benjamin Oyelami from the PiLAF team, “They welcomed us with open arms...this was someone whose work we had been using all along since we started, but we never knew until we booked an appointment, went to his office and started talking, and he mentioned his name, then we knew! This was someone whose work has been guiding us. So it was easy for us to connect, with this common ground.”

On institutional capacity strengthening

A central pillar of the STAAARS+ program is the importance of strengthening local institutional capacity for making empirically based policy recommendations. Benjamin from the PiLAF team shares how the institutional focus shaped their work, “We took that very seriously and it was what informed our stakeholders meeting that PiLAF held in August. We are seeing it helping to push for more attention to policy. We saw it as a mandate, and it kept us focused. We needed to search for every opportunity to connect with policymakers, civil service, and technocrats, to ensure the research output influenced policy.” Benjamin explained that a STAAARS+ workshop by IFPRI fellow and PRCI Research-to-Policy Lead, Kristin Davis, on policy communication helped them create the initial stakeholders outreach meeting.

For the EPRC team, Nathaniel said, “There is a direct link between STAAARS+ and PRCI capacity improving at an institutional level. We are individuals within different institutions. It is expected to go out to pick up anything new or elevated. The culture in our institutions is to step it down to members of faculty, and skills we are learning here will be integrated into our roles as they relate to students, expanding the frontier and contributing to students. It will build into something greater, benefiting them from what we have learned as STAAARS+ fellows.”

#2: PRCI train-the-trainer model builds the next generation of global researchers.

Melissa Hill - June 17, 2022

Core Center training through PRCI Innovation Lab teaches skills to young researchers

Training researchers is a key part of the capacity strengthening aspect of the MSU Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity, and Influence (PRCI). The USAID funded lab partners with research institutions in low- and middle-income countries to bridge training gaps and build researchers' capacity to produce rigorous, relevant policy research that leads to improved policy in their countries. These trainings focus on giving scholars cutting-edge skills they need in research design and data analysis, as well as soft skills like effective policy communication. The Core Center Training Program focuses on strengthening the capacity of research and outreach staff in competitively chosen Centers for Policy Leadership (CPLs).

Using a train-the-trainer approach, the PRCI program is designed to put CPLs in a position, by the end of the project, to lead diverse capacity strengthening activities for policy influence research in their networks and countries. One trainee turned trainer is Dr. Zena Mpenda, from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) in Tanzania, who recently was part of the presentation team on how to address gender in value chain analysis.

Mpenda said of the experience, “sharing what one has learnt with peers is one of the best approaches in research training. It becomes more evident on identifying challenges, small mistakes, or oversights that one can make while conducting research.”

Through this collaborative process, trainers leverage their knowledge to build skills needed in the global research community to address pressing issues of food security and climate change. Trainings for the CPLs are led by a coalition of consortium partners, including the Institute for Statistical, Social, and Economic Research – Ghana (ISSER), the Africa Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ANAPRI), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Kasetsart University in Bangkok, Thailand, and Cornell University, all coordinated and led by Michigan State University. The three African CPLs are the Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research – Bureau of Macroeconomic Analysis (ISRA-BAME) in Senegal, the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) in Uganda, and the Innovation Lab for Policy Leadership in Agriculture and Food Security (PiLAF) in Nigeria. Building partnerships between institutions of learning creates avenues for global scholars to set their own research agendas and create policy change based on solid empirical evidence in the regional landscape of their agri-food systems.

The SUA research team had the opportunity to work with PRCI through ANAPRI. “The organized research meetings, sequencing of activities, and level of engagement/commitment into research activities offered by the partners from MSU and IFPRI is an experience learned and appreciated,” said Dr. Mpenda. “Peer review supporting one another in an effort to learn from each other and share experience on the aspect of diverse research activities, plans, and strategies was a new dimension that underscores the benefits of the PRCI program.”

To date, there are 31 training modules, with more on the horizon. All the modules are available for

asynchronous learning, providing an ongoing public learning resource. The modules consist of recordings of live virtual trainings along with supporting materials. In the second cohort, 140 participants have attended the live online lectures, and the asynchronous learning modules have had over 4,000 page views.

The PRCI training model supports more than just global researchers. Closer to home, MSU Ph.D. student in AFRE Hanna Carlson said, “I’ve really enjoyed working as a research assistant with PRCI. As an AFRE Ph.D. student studying economic development, one of the reasons I picked MSU was the collaborative relationship they have with research institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is essential to collaborate with researchers on the ground in these countries because then it is a mutual learning experience that allows better research from all parties involved. As a contributor to these trainings, I’ve built relationships with people all over the world.”

In July, PRCI will have a training series on avoiding unintentional plagiarism that will be conducted by scholars from the three African CPLs who participated in the first cohort. The original training last year was led by PRCI Technical Training Co-Lead and AFRE Professor, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie; PRCI Technical Training Co-Lead and AFRE Associate Chairperson, Nicole Mason-Wardell; and Paul Samboko, a Zambian master’s student in AFRE. AFRE Associate Professor Veronique Theriault is now co-leading the Technical Training with Mason-Wardell and Carlson.

“PRCI takes very seriously its commitment to working with our partners to help them build their capacity to produce high quality research and bring it to bear on policy decision-making”, said PRCI Director Professor David Tschirley. According to Tschirley, “the training-of-trainers approach is central to this, and I am thrilled that we have made so much progress under PRCI in moving from a process led by MSU and IFPRI researchers to one where our partners are doing more of the training even as we backstop them and provide other, new trainings. It’s a great model and really satisfy to see unfolding in real time.”

#3: PRCI partnering with PiLAF: building global community and Nigerian food systems

Melissa Hill - May 12, 2022

New Nigerian innovation lab tackles policy, training, research, and outreach with the support of PRCI.

The Innovation Lab for Policy Leadership in Agriculture and Food Security (PiLAF) based out of the University of Ibadan (UI), Nigeria is working to build local food systems and global connections through research, training, and outreach. In 2018, the Centre for Petroleum, Energy Economics and Law (CPEEL) in collaboration with the department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development at UI was chosen by the Michigan State University Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity, and Influence (PRCI) as one of three African Centers for Policy Leadership along with L'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (BAME-ISRA) in Senegal and The Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) in Uganda. Through the collaboration of MSU and UI, PiLAF was created. The innovation lab researchers' vision is to become a major contributor of evidence-based analysis and policy advice to Nigerian agricultural policy makers.

In January 2021, PiLAF launched, focusing on the poultry value chain with a combination of analysis, technical trainings, and outreach to stakeholders and policymakers. From inception, their mission has been to connect agricultural stakeholders with policy makers through research, outreach, and training. In collaboration with partners at MSU, PiLAF conducted a food commodity market price survey, strengthened its network across domestic and international organizations, held a major poultry stakeholders' engagement forum which initiated the poultry value chain study, and conducted trainings on qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Local STATA training connects the global community

What began as a training for local researchers on STATA, a data analysis software, has become a global phenomenon. Local researchers needed to know how to use this vital software, so a training was developed from the ground up to teach people with no previous knowledge how to use STATA. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the urge to share knowledge across a broader spectrum, the training was designed to be online. Using Google Classroom as an interface, the training facilitated access to video recordings, lecture notes, quizzes, questions, and self-guided lessons, as well as group discussions.

The weekly training was extremely popular, with more than 400 students from around the world attending. Several weeks into the training, new students were still asking to join, rather than the usual experience of having class attendance drop over time in online trainings. Lively dialogs between students developed, creating a collective learning experience.

Connecting the links of the Nigerian poultry value chain

In addition to their fruitful training initiative for researchers, PiLAF has been on the ground working with stakeholders in the Nigerian poultry value chain by bridging gaps between policymakers, producers, and sellers. Their research has examined the extent to which existent policies have been effective — or not — and how they have impacted the value chain.

Improving the poultry value chain involves a process of education. Raising awareness of Nigerian policymakers and associated stakeholders has been the key to getting poultry policy on the agenda. PiLAF has been identifying knowledge gaps, finding key stakeholders, and designing research proposals that can help inform these policies. Considerations of conditions and current policy has been taken into account to create research proposals that will generate effective data.

Part of the challenge of making useful policy recommendations is to create a body of evidence around which a far-reaching consensus can emerge and outlast political and governance changes. Through research dissemination on multiple communication channels, including briefs, meetings, presentations, and social media, PiLAF researchers intend to do just that. By collaborating with city governments, government agencies, equipment fabricators, and poultry farmers, PiLAF faculty hope to give policy a human face and data driven recommendations.

Moving forward into a future of collaboration

Completing research on the poultry value chain is only the first step for PiLAF. While it is now funded by PRCI, the goal is continuity, and long-term research through grants to examine other value chains important for food security. PRCI Director David Tschirley, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, and Nicole Mason-Wardell from the Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics (AFRE) Food Security Group (FSG) have supported PiLAF through capacity building, faculty training, research development and execution, as well as co-writing papers. John Bonnell and Cait Goddard from MSU's Borlaug Higher Education for Agricultural Research and Development (BHEARD) have also been integral to the initial development of PiLAF, working with center leadership to build their institutional capacity. They have helped to create an action plan and build in indicators of success. Both Bonnell and Goddard continue to touch base with PiLAF faculty every two weeks.

Through trainings, research, and global connections, PiLAF is strengthening Nigerian capacity to improve local food system resilience. Partnering with Michigan State University, PiLAF's faculty are creating transformative action that has started locally but has echoed across the globe.

#4: Strengthening Policy and Research for Food System Transformation in Nepal

This post was written by Suresh Babu and Biswash Gauchan.

The Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity and Influence (PRCI) works with six Asian countries to strengthen their policy systems to accelerate the process of food system transformation. PRCI works with a key national policy think tank in each country to develop local research capacity to address priority research gaps, strengthen policy communication skills of the local researchers, and improve the quality of policy dialogues among key actors. This capacity helps translate global priorities, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) 2021, into national-level policies and strategies. Accessible global knowledge drives food system problem solving that is context specific and locally relevant. In Nepal, PRCI worked in close collaboration with the Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS), the USAID/Nepal Mission and other local partners to find solutions to these systemic problems.

Laying the Groundwork: Identifying Key Actors and Players in the Policy System

As a first step, IIDS and PRCI held consultations to map out the stakeholders in the Nepal policy system. Discussions were held with key stakeholders to enquire about their role in the food security policy system and how they specifically contribute to local consultations that shape policy and research priorities. Policymakers, opinion leaders, policy researchers, USAID staff and policy analysts were included, as well as members of the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and members of the civil society and farmer organizations.

This mapping of the institutional policy architecture revealed the key role of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development in the development of policies and strategies in the food, agriculture and natural resources sector, so key departments were also mapped. The Ministries of Health and Population; Industry, Commerce and Supplies; and Forests and Environment, and local universities, such as Tribhuvan University and the College of Agriculture and Forestry, were also recognized as important players. Key projects implemented by development partners, such as USAID's Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition (KISAN) II project were included to build on existing partnerships.

A Two-Stage Process: Thematic and Analytical Capacity with KISAN II and Setting Priorities for Evidence-Based Agricultural Policies

Collaboration with the KISAN II project aimed to improve the input and output markets through developing the policy priorities and programs that support private sector development. A consultative training workshop jointly conducted with the KISAN II project helped to set the stage for further work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. Consensus was developed during the workshop to expand the scope of agricultural policy analysis to food systems, including value chain development, development of the processing sector, improving food safety regulatory systems and to include the nutritional and health implications of food and agricultural policies. Another important area of agreement was on the vulnerability of the Nepalese food system to climate change, given that food system resilience is vital to mitigate risks faced by farming communities.

In a second set of collaborative activities, PRCI and IIDS joined with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to conduct a multi-stakeholder, hybrid workshop, “Policy Priorities for Evidence-based Agricultural Policies in Nepal.” The participants identified new drivers and challenges for the agricultural sector. The private sector has become an engine of growth in the last decade; however, to continue that trajectory, bottlenecks such as access to finance, inadequate logistics and storage and distribution need to be addressed, and technical skills and knowledge are needed. Participants agreed that rapid agricultural growth is attainable based on new policies and vision highlighted in the Agriculture Development Strategy 2015-2025, with support for research and stakeholder engagement from multilateral and bilateral agencies.

- Lesson 1: To accelerate food system transformation, involvement of policy system stakeholders beyond agricultural production systems is required, from input provision to consumption of final commodities, including nutrition and health implications.
- Lesson 2: Country-level consultation processes can be made more effective by building on the existing projects and programs and considering existing investments.
- Lesson 3: Collaboration with credible and trusted local partners is key for successful engagement with important policy decision-makers.

Finding the Holes: Identifying Policy Gaps for Food System Transformation

For deeper discussion with technical experts on the June themes, in September 2021, PRCI and IIDS organized a “Technical Meeting on Identification of Policy Gaps on Food System Transformation” with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. Senior USAID/Nepal staff attended the workshop. The Secretary for Agriculture attended and noted the importance of USAID’s support in strengthening policy analysis capacity in the agricultural sector and assured continued collaboration. The workshop participants concluded that there are significant evidence gaps in designing policies and programs to promote food system transformation in Nepal, partly due to severe data availability constraints. Data collection and policy analysis capacity need to be strengthened, particularly in the context of decentralized decision-making.

With policy research priorities better defined, Nepal’s Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development can now develop a policy research and capacity strengthening plan, which will be further supported by PRCI and IIDS collaboration in Nepal.

- Lesson 4: National policy think tanks and key policymaking institutions must be in the driver’s seat to identify policy and research priorities. Outside organizations should strengthen nationally led, locally owned and country-driven policy systems.
- Lesson 5: National, provincial and local capacities for various subsectors of the food systems are essential for sustainable transformation of food systems. Successful implementation of policy decisions depends on capacity development at all levels.
- Lesson 6: Collaborative research activities should be accompanied by capacity development, policy outreach and communication activities that translate research outputs into actionable projects and programs by the stakeholders of the food system.

XXIV. Annexes

Annex A: Indicator targets and actual

#	Indicator ID in FTFMS	Indicator title	Base line	Y3			Deviation Narrative	Y4	Y5
				Target	Actual	Deviation %		Target	Target
1	Custom	Number of individuals from partner countries participating in mentored research (e.g., through STAAARS+ fellowship and other joint research activities)	0	38	40	5%	This reflects the departure of the LUANAR STAAARS+ team and slightly smaller teams on average in other STAAARS+ teams.	20	20
2	Custom	Number of policy research and best practice papers authored or co-authored by partner organization researchers	0	6	23	283%	This reflects the increased research output from the project.	7	8
3	Custom	Number of stakeholder learning forums (national, regional, or global) where findings/best practices are presented	0	6	77	1183%	The project has capitalized on the growth in the use and acceptance of web based forums, which have allowed for more policy outreach.	8	8
4	Custom	Number of occasions when national/regional/global organizations/entities approach PRCI researchers/partners with requests for information, consultation, data, and presentations directly or indirectly related to PRCI support	0	7	51	629%	Members of the PRCI consortium have used its funding to substantially expand their policy visibility, resulting in large increases in such requests.	8	10
5	CBLD-9	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance	0	67% (4/6)	100% (9/9)	49%	The increase in the denominator reflects deeper engagement with institutions in Asia over time; the fact that 100% of institutions have seen their capacity increase reflects sustained effort on both sides over the three years of the project.	100% (6/6)	100% (6/6)
6	EG3.1-d	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support	**	Had not been set	7	NA	PRCI continues to assist its partners to expand their visibility and enhance the overall quality and supply of empirical analysis for policy making.	8	9
7	EG3.2-7	Number of technologies, practices, and approaches under various phases of research, development, and uptake as a result of USG assistance [IM-level]	0	TBD	29		NA	TBD	TBD
*No targets will be set. Anticipated effects were explained in this document. These will be tracked and others reported as they emerge.									
**29 Nov 2021: Note that USAID indicator guidance says that this indicator should match RRU. RRU lists each separate REPORT of any kind. This seems out of keeping with the intent of this indicator, which is number of (in our case) policies in various phases. But we followed guidance and based this also on each report.									

Annex B: Learning Forums (C3)

Learning Forums					
Scope of audience	Title	Presenter(s)	Date	Location (Country)	Main type of stakeholder Audience
Regional	PRCI South East Asia Need Assessment Activities	Suresh Babu, Orachos Napasintuwong, T Borworn, Sim Sokcheng, Somdeth Bodhisane, Duncan Boughton	Workshops on Oct 13, 2021 and Dec 10, 2021	Virtual	PRCI South East Asia country partners
Regional	Trade Flow Analysis Workshop. Co-organized by Kasetsart University and PRCI	Borworn Tanrattanaphong, Pasakorn Thammachote, Jirapa Inthisang Trochim, Suresh Babu	3 sessions-13, 20, and 27 Oct 2021	Virtual	Junior faculty and graduate students from Thai universities, Thai government officials, research professionals from PRCI country partners in Laos, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and India
Regional	Exploring Cooperation in Sustainable Agriculture and Value Addition in BIMSTEC region. Co-organized by RIS and IFPRI	Priyadarshi Dash, Suresh Babu + Chairs and Panelists**	10/28/2021	Virtual	Policy researchers and policy makers from India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Thailand working as government officials, development practitioners, research professionals, and in civil society organizations
National	Sri Lanka's Agri-Food Trade: Structure, Opportunities, Challenges & Impacts of Covid-20. Dissemination Workshop: "Sri Lanka's Agri-Food Trade: Structure, Opportunities, Challenges & Impacts of Covid-19". Co-organized by IPS - Sri Lanka and PRCI	Presenter: Nimesha Dissanayaka, Suresh Babu +Panelists**	11/15/2021	Virtual	Agri-food trade and policy experts in Sri Lanka working as government officials, development practitioners, research professionals, and in civil society organizations; private firms engaged in the agriculture and food business; and other individuals and organizations interested and/or engaged in agriculture and natural resources.
National	The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Thailand's Agriculture Export Flow Dissemination workshop. Co-organized by Kasetsart University and PRCI	Suresh Babu, Uchook Duangbootsee, Kanjana Kwanmuang, Pasakorn Thammachote	11/23/2021	Virtual	Government officials, research professionals from the region, and students and faculty from universities
Regional	PRCI Southeast Asia workshop for developing cassava value chain analysis proposal	Suresh Babu, Ora Napasintuwong, Bart Minton, Ben Belton	2/18/2022	Virtual	Research professionals from the region, and students and faculty from universities

Learning Forums					
Scope of audience	Title	Presenter(s)	Date	Location (Country)	Main type of stakeholder Audience
Regional	PRCI workshop on 'Research methods for value chain analysis'	Suresh Babu, Kulapa Kuldilok, Ben Belton	3/16/2022	Virtual	Research professionals from the region, and students and faculty from universities
Regional	USAID webinar on 'Implementing Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	Suresh Babu and several other presenters	2/9/2022	Virtual	Government officials, research professionals, donor community
Regional-Asia	PRCI Workshop 'How (and why) to address gender in value chains studies?'	Refer to the link for presenter names: https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/prci-workshop-on-addressing-gender-in-value-chain-studies	5/11/2022	Virtual	1, 2
Global (The topic focussed on South-east Asia)	International Virtual Conference on Sustainable Food Systems in South-East Asia Under and Beyond COVID-19. Days 1-3	Refer to the link for presenter names: https://are.eco.ku.ac.th/2019/?page_id=7154&lang=en#1645768634783-89bbab7e-1298	5/19/2022	Virtual	1,2,3,4,5,6
Regional-Asia	Economic Crisis, Soaring Food Prices, and Nutritional Wellbeing: Options for Safety Net Interventions in Sri Lanka'	Jeevika Weerahewa, Pradeepa Koralegedara, Suresh Babu	5/23/2022	Virtual	1,2
National	Webinar on Mobilizing Action for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Bangladesh	Suresh Babu co-organized and was a panelist at a EDRO organized webinar to discuss issues on mobilizing Action for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Bangladesh	5/26/2022	Virtual	1, 2, 3, 6
Local, National, Regional, Global	UNECA Meeting of Experts on Agriculture Value-chains, Linkages and Transformation in Southern Africa: Opportunities from the African Continental Free Trade Area, Tuesday, 12 October 2021	Nalishebo Meebelo	10/12/2021	Blantyre, Malawi (virtual)	1,2,3,5,6
Local, National, Regional, Global	BIFAD WFP 2021: Agricultural Innovation for African Sustainability and Resilience: A World Food Prize Borlaugh Dialogue Side Event	T. S. Jayne, Lulama N. Traub	10/22/2021	Iowa, USA (virtual)	1 - 6

Learning Forums					
Scope of audience	Title	Presenter(s)	Date	Location (Country)	Main type of stakeholder Audience
Global	Information exchange meeting to discuss a proposed One CGIAR initiative on Foresight and metrics to accelerate food, land, and water systems transformation	Nalishebo Meebelo	10/27/2021	virtual	1,2
Regional	Regional Policy Dialogue on Cross Border Trade in Agricultural Inputs and Commodities in SADC -	Nalishebo Meebelo, Alphonse Akouyu, Emmanuel Mwakiwa, Jackson Langat, Shephard Siziba, Brian Mulenga	10/29/2021	Gaborone, Botswana (virtual)	1,2,3,5,6
Regional, Global	Malabo Policy Learning Event (MAPLE)	Nalishebo Meebelo	22 - 23/11/2021	Addis Ababa Ethiopia	1,2,3,5,6
Regional, Global	17th CAADP Partnership Platform (CAADP PP) Meeting "Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025, through resilient food systems"	Nalishebo Meebelo	24 - 26/11/2021	Addis Ababa Ethiopia	1,2,3,4,5,6
Regional	Validation Workshop on Cross Border Trade in SADC	Nalishebo Meebelo, Alphonse Akouyu, Emmanuel Mwakiwa, Jackson Langat, Shephard Siziba	11/29/2021	Gaborone, Botswana (virtual)	1,2,3,5,6
Local, National	Zambia National Dialogue - Enhancing Zambia's Competitiveness in Regional Agricultural Trade	Nalishebo Meebelo	12/7/2021	Lusaka, Zambia (virtual)	1,2,3,4,5,6
National, Global	Presentation of the Cassava Sector Development Program Report	Nalishebo Meebelo	12/8/2021	Rome, Italy (virtual)	1,2,3,5,6
Local, National, Regional, Global	AGRA Podcast: The importance of the African Agriculture Status Report (AASR)	T.S. Jayne, Lulama N. Traub	12/17/2021	Nairobi, Kenya (virtual)	1 - 6
Regional	Virtual Validation meeting of the study on Technical Networks	Nalishebo Meebelo	12/21/2021	Addis Ababa Ethiopia	1,2,3,5,6

Learning Forums					
Scope of audience	Title	Presenter(s)	Date	Location (Country)	Main type of stakeholder Audience
Local, National, Regional, Global	8th Annual ReNAPRI Stakeholders Conference	T.S. Jayne, John Olwande, Antony Chapoto, Lulama N. Traub, Ferdi Meyer, Nalishebo Meebelo, Akouyu Alponse, Peter Quartey, Andrew Agyei-Holmes, Nana Amma Asante-Poku, Miltone Ayieko, Chance Kabaghe	11/17-19/2021	Accra, Ghana (blended)	1,2,3,5,6
Local, National, Regional, Global	Are we at the beginning of a New Era? Syngenta Crop Protection Leaders Workshop	Lulama N. Traub	3/22/2022	Virtual	7 - Private Sector: closed door panel discussion with Syngenta's Africa, Middle East & Turkey Business Unit
Local, National, Regional, Global	Future of Agriculture in AME: Key Trends and their significance. Syngenta Leadership Conference	Lulama N. Traub	4/6/2022	Virtual	7 - Private Sector: Panel discussion with Syngenta's Africa, Middle East & Turkey representatives

Annex C: Requests from Stakeholders (C4)

PRCI researchers/partners approached for information				Entity & Person Making the Request				Date of request	Form of request ***	Please briefly describe the request	How did the person/ organization respond to the request? (briefly explain)	Status as of end of Y3
Partner Organization Name	Researcher approached			Requestor's name & position	Organization's Name	Org *	Level					
	first name	last name	M/F									
Cornell (STAAARS+)	Chris	Barrett	M	Marc Bellemare/ Craig Gundersen	Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy (AEPP)	PUB	National	2/2/22	W	Editor in chief of Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy (AEPP) invited Chris to prepare a short article explaining STAARS/ STAAARS+ and lessons learned from the program for a special issue on diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging (DEIB) within agricultural, applied and resource economics.	Chris and co-authors (Kelsey Schreiber, Liz Bageant, and Abebe Shimeles) will write an article, deadline April 10.	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Priyadarshi Das, Associate Professor, RIS	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)	ngo	National	1/28/21	W	RIS plans to conduct a regional policy dialogue on trade flow in BIMSTEC region	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Orachos Napasintuwong	Kasetsart University (KU)	UNI	Regional	6/1/21	W	Request to co-organize and contribute to International Seminar On Sustainable Food Systems In Southeast Asia Under And Beyond Covid-19: Policy Evidence And Call For Action	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Parshuram Samal, Central Rice Research Institute, India	Central Rice Research Institute, India	ngo	National	6/1/21	W	Reached out to Suresh Babu after seeing PRCI's trade flow work progress. Requested to co-author a paper on 'The global rice agriculture towards 2050: An inter-continental perspective' and present it at International Conference of Agricultural Economists held in August 2021	Responded by giving consent to co-author paper on 'The global rice agriculture towards 2050: An inter-continental perspective'	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Md. Tanjil Hossain	Economic Development Research Organization (EDRO), Bangladesh	ngo	National	9/28/21		Request to conduct an institutional capacity strengthening activity for EDRO which helps in organizing a national policy dialogue on policy priorities for food systems transformation in Bangladesh. The request letter made a reference to the PRCI work being conducted in Nepal on setting policy priorities.	Responded by agreeing to provide support	Completed

IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Pasakorn Thammachote	Kasetsart University (KU)	UNI	Regional	10/1/21	W	Request to co-organize a training workshop on 'Trade Flow Analysis'. The demand for this workshop was generated as a result of trade flow analysis training workshop conducted by PRCI for country partners in 2020. Due to the success of the first round of training activity Kasetsart University (KU) – the lead center in South east Asia decided to conduct a trade flow analysis training for junior faculty and graduate students as well as government officials and research institutions in the Asian region.	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Pasakorn Thammachote	Kasetsart University (KU)	UNI	Regional	10/1/21	W	Request to co-organize and contribute to PRCI Needs Assessment meetings to: i) identify mutual research interests in 2022 ii) identify knowledge/skills needed for research in 2022; iii) Presentation of potential workshops and research; iv) discussion toward mutual research topic and preparation for 2022 proposal	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	MANOJ THIBBOTUWA WA	Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Sri Lanka	ngo	National	11/1/21	W	Request to co-organize a dissemination workshop on their research paper on Sri Lanka's Agri-Food Trade: Structure, Opportunities, Challenges & Impacts of Covid-19" under PRCI project	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Pasakorn Thammachote	Kasetsart University (KU)	UNI	National	11/1/21	W	Request to co-organize a dissemination workshop on their research paper on 'The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Thailand's Agriculture Export Flow' under PRCI project	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Emily Weeks, USAID	USAID	pub	Regional	1/1/22	W	Request to present at a USAID webinar on 'Implementing Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)'	Responded by giving consent to present at the webinar	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Pasakorn Thammachote	Kasetsart University (KU)	UNI	Regional	1/1/22	W	Request to co-organize and contribute to PRCI value chain analysis workshop series	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Md. Tanjil Hossain	Economic Development Research Organization (EDRO)	ngo	National	3/1/22	W	Request to co-organize and be a panelist at a webinar on Mobilizing Action for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Bangladesh	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	MANOJ THIBBOTUWA WA	Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Sri Lanka	ngo	National	4/22/22	W	Request to present at a webinar on 'Social Safety Nets: Looking After the Poor and Vulnerable'	Responded by agreeing to present	Completed

IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	SK Mohanty, Professor, RIS	Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)	ngo	National	9/21/22	W	Request to co-organize and present at a capacity-building programme on “National Training on Agricultural Trade Policy Analysis” to be organized collaboration with PRCI and International Food Research Policy Institute (IFPRI). The two-day training program focused on contemporary challenges faced by the global and regional agricultural trade sector in the context of bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade relationships and issues. Training sessions included disseminating results from the recent trade flow analysis research conducted in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Speakers were from research institutions, multilateral organizations, and academia. The program generated awareness among participants relating to the global debate on various agricultural issues.	Responded by giving consent to co-organize and give a presentation 'Trade Flow Analysis in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka: Research Highlights and Lessons'.	Completed
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Sim Sokheng,	Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)	ngo	National	7/19/21	W	CDRI plans to conduct a workshop on agri-food value chain analysis	Responded by giving consent to provide organizational and resource support	on-going
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Pasakorn Thammachote, Assistant Professor (KU)	Kasetsart University (KU)	UNI	Regional	7/25/22	W	Request to co-organize a PRCI training on 'Using R for International Trade Analysis'	Responded by giving consent to co-organize and provide opening remarks.	on-going
IFPRI	Suresh	Babu	M	Jeevika Weerahewa. Professor of Agricultural Economics. (KU)	University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka	ngo	National	9/15/22	W	Request to undertake a session at the Annual Research Forum of Sri Lanka Agricultural Economics Association being held in Jan 2023	Responded by giving consent to do a session on “Enhancing Agricultural Value Chains”. It will be jointly organized by Institute for Policy Studies, USAID Innovation Lab on Policy Research, Capacity, and Influence, and IFPRI.	on-going
MSU	Veronique	Therault	F		North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	UNI	National	4/7/22	verbal	Requested access to the COVID-19 dataset and collaborate together on a research paper.	We met over Zoom and exchanged emails	on-going
PiLAF	Adegbe John Iredele Benjamin	Adeko ya, Oladeji, Ogunbayo, Oyelami	M	Prof. M.K. Yahaya & Secretary to the organisation	Sir Ahmadu Bello Memorial Foundation	NGO	National	11/1/21	W	To make presentation about policy perspectives on extension in agricultural value chain	A favourable response was given	Completed

PiLAF	Iredele Benjam in	Ogun bayo, Oyelami	M	Oyinkan Tasie	MSU	UNI	global	11/15/21	W	To participate in a dissemination of preliminary findings workshop on COVID-19 and Agrifood system in Nigeria	A favourable response was given	Completed
PiLAF	Adegbe nga Iredele Benjam in	Adeko ya Ogun bayo Oyelami	M	Prof. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie	RSM2SNF	NGO	Regional	4/26/22	W	To participate in RSM2SNF Project launch	A favourable response was given	Completed
PiLAF	Adegbe nga	Adeko ya	M	Mrs Akinloye	State Ministry of Agriculture	PUB	National	5/20/22	W	To take part in developing a new regulation for Hatchery and Day Old Chicks management in Oyo State.	A favourable response was given	Completed
PiLAF	Iredele Seun	Ogun bayo Oyera nti	M	Prof. G.B. Ayoola	FIF	PRI	National	7/18/22	V	To participate in a review of fertilizer policy documents and fertilizer use and management practices for crops in Nigeria	A favourable response was given	Completed
PiLAF	Adegbe nga	Adeko ya	M	Mrs. Akinloye	Oyo State Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources	PUB	National	8/9/22	V	To participate at workshop on "Enhancing Inclusive Agricultural Governance Through Small Holder Women Farmers Participation in Agricultural Sector in Southwest Nigeria	A favourable response was given	Completed
PiLAF	Iredele	Ogun bayo	M	Nalishebo Meebelo	ReNAPRI	NGO	Regional	4/12/22	W	To participate in a fertilizer policy and regulatory framework review in Nigeria	A favourable response was given	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Hannah Scheuermann	GIZ	Pub	National	7/14/22	V.W	Request to partner with GIZ to deliver training to trainers and ReNAPRI national stakeholders in the use of the agripolicykit	GIZ welcomed ReNAPRI's support to deliver training to trainers and ReNAPRI national stakeholders in the use of the agripolicykit	On-going
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Maurice Lorka	CORAF	NGO	Regional	8/21/21	W	ReNAPRI invited to facilitate implementation of CAADP XP4 Program in CORAF member states	ReNAPRI and CORAF are preparing to sign an MOU to support this work and to build a partnership between the institutions .	Completed
ReNAPRI	Lulama N.	Traub	F	Nthabiseng Moetet, Acting CEO	Agriculture Research Council (ARC)	PUB	National	2/18/22	V, W	Appointed as a Review Panel Member for Phase II of the ARC Institutional Review	Accepted the appointment and currently serves as the Lead coordinator of the "Research Quality and Relevance" Thematic area review team.	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Josefa Sacko, Commissioner DARBE AUC	AUC	Pub	Regional	9/1/19	V,W	Request to support AUC in organizing three Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health (AFSH) Summit	AUC Commission (DARBE) welcomed ReNAPRI and other partners to support the organisation of the 2023 AFSH Summit	on-going
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Commissioner, Department of Trade and Industry	African Union Commission	PUB	Regional	2/1/20	O,W, V	Request to contribute to African continental commodities strategy and AfCFTA	ReNAPRI met with the Commissioner and agreed to participate in the discussions and work around the African continental Commodities Strategy and the AfCFTA	on-going

ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Joel Okwir	COMESA	PUB	Regional	12/1/20	W	Request for ReNAPRI's areas of interest to help in the development of a joint action plan to accompany the MOU between the 2 institutions	ReNAPRI has since shared the areas of interest with COMESA Secretariat and awaiting an opportunity to develop the action plan	on-going
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Baitisi Podisi	CCARDESA	PUB	Regional	2/8/21	W	Request to undertake activities under the CAADP XP4 Programme	This is a recent request. ReNAPRI is exploring possibilities to support this work	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Tsitsi Makombe	AKADEMIYA2063	NGO	Regional	2/21/21	W	Request to collaborate under an MOU and to co-host a Webinar	An MOU has been drafted by AKADEMIYA2063 and shared with ReNAPRI leadership for comments and finalisation. A joint Webinar is being considered for action by the two institutions	on-going
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Baitisi Podisi	CCARDESA	PUB	Regional	7/21/21	W	Support implementation of CAADSP XP4 Program	ReNAPRI has launched this work	Completed
ReNAPRI	Thom	Jayne	M	Jose Malet-Jackson	AAP	UNI	Regional	10/20/21	em/p hone	lead platform on sustainable agricultural intensification with African partners from AAP consortium universities and RENAPRI	accepted / now working on inputs to the Africa Union Commission Abuja II Fertilizer Summit, at invitation of AUC.	on-going
ReNAPRI	Lulama N.	Traub	F	Hilton Vergotine, Acting CEO	Agriculture Research Council (ARC)	PUB	National	11/26/21	V,W	Appointed to serve as a member of the ARC Review Independent Reviewers' Team for Phase I of ARC Institutional Review	Undertook the "Review of the 2015 Review" and drawing on the key recommendations from the AGRA AASR21 provided Phase II Reviewers with a conceptual framework for assessing the ARC's Research Quality & Relevance along specific dimensions. In terms of quality these included technical capacity, physical & financial capital, and strategic partnerships. In terms of relevance these included stakeholder engagement, communication strategy & extension services, and degree of multi-disciplinary approach.	on-going
ReNAPRI	Lulama N.	Traub	F	Wandile Sihlobo	Chief Economist, and Advisor to the South African	PUB	Regional	12/14/21	W	Request for key findings and recommendations from AGRA's AASR21 in order to inform Minister Didiza's, Chairperson report to Agricultural Technical Team at the AU.	Sent through the relevant chapter then provided further edits to draft Minister's report.	Completed

					Minister of Agriculture							
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Emily Weeks, Kristy Cook	USAID and AUC	Pub	Regional	7/13/22	V, W	Request to support implementation of CACCI	USAID welcomed ReNAPRI's support toward implementation of the CACCI project, in partnership with AKADEMIYA 2063	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Alan Rennison	BMGF	NGO	Regional	7/14/22	V,W	Request to support design and implementation of PPVC II Project	USAID welcomed ReNAPRI's support toward the design and implementation of the PPVC II project in ReNAPRI member countries	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Dia	Camara	F	Traore, Pierre C. Sibiry (researcher)	ICRISAT, U Florida, U Pittsburg	UNI	Local	9/27/22		Research project (Heuristics)	In development	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Astou Dia	Camara	F		Enabel (Belgian Cooperation)	NGO	Local	6/20/22		opinion on their potential support to the state of senegal	Notice given	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Dia	Camara	F		Coopération japonaise (JICA)	PUB	Local	6/1/22		Request for data on wheat consumption in Senegal	Data available shared	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Dia	Camara	F		Comité pilotage de la revision de décret sur la panification	PUB	National	6/1/22		invitation to become a committee member	Request accepted	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Dia	Camara	F	Boubacar Kanouté (Program officer)	Delegation UE Dakar (European commission)	PUB	Local	6/1/22		Help the delegation to refine their support to the Government by mobilizing additional resources not provided for, but which the urgency and the debates impose	Notice given	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Dia	Camara	F		RTS (National TV Broadcast)	PUB	National	6/27/22		participation in the SAYTU program on agricultural inputs	Invitation accepted and Dr Ndeye Fatou Faye participated in the broadcast	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Dia	Camara	F		MAER (Ministry of Agriculture)	PUB	National	8/1/22		Study on seeds and fertilizers as part of the emergency support program for the Government of Senegal by the African Development Bank	BAME contribution sent to MAER	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Dia	Camara	F		PIESAN	PUB	National	9/2/22		Study, Analysis of the financing of the horticultural value chain	Request accepted, work in progress	on-going
BAME-PRCI	Ndeye Fatou	Faye	F		Cornell University	UNI	Local	6/1/22		Participation in the follow-up to the CIWA project	Work in progress	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Cheikh Sadibu	Fall	M	Nalishebo Meebelo (Executive Director)	Renapri	NGO	Regional	5/1/22		Study on fertilizer policy in Senegal	Work in progress	On-going

BAME-PRCI	Cheikh Sadibu	Fall	M	Idrissa Diagne (Director of ENSAE)	ENSAE	PUB	National	8/5/22		Setting up a Master's in agricultural statistics	current discussion	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Cheikh Sadibu	Fall	M		Programme AWARD	NGO	Local	4/5/22		Mentorship for climate change program recipient	Request accepted and activity in progress	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Cheikh Sadibu	Fall	M		AKADEMIYA 2063	NGO	Regional	9/8/22		Member of the Jury of the Resakss Data Challenge 2022	Application accepted and assessment made	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Cheikh Sadibu	Fall	M		CIRAD-FAO	NGO	Local	3/14/22		Working on the Agroecology 2050 prospective	LOA signed and work in progress	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Cheikh Sadibu	Fall	M		IFPRI	NGO	Local	12/1/21		Work on the Food Systems project in Senegal	Contract signed and work in progress	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Mor	Ngom	M		VIAMO	PRI	global	8/1/22		Request for information on information systems	shared information	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Pape Abdoulaye	Kane	M		IFPRI	NGO	Local	6/1/22		research on the goat sector, in relation to women's empowerment, climate resilience and nutrition	Current activity	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Pape Abdoulaye	Kane	M		CNR Italie	PUB	Local	10/1/21		analysis of the sustainability of collective market gardening areas in the Groundnut Basin using the IDEAC tool (Collective Farming Sustainability Indicator).	Closed activities	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Diao	Camara	F		World Bank	PUB	Local	11/1/21		a study on the inclusion of pastoral populations in the Single National Registry (RNU) of Senegal	study carried out	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Cheikh Sadibu	Fall	M		MSU	UNI	Local	4/1/22		Be part of the trainers for courses on plagiarism	activity performed	Completed
BAME-PRCI	Astou Diao	Camara	F	Benoît Dedieu	INRAE	PUB	Local	1/1/22	V, W	Be part of TSARA initiative on food systems. A follow-up of France Africa Summit held in October 2021	positively	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Astou Diao	Camara	F		IRD	PUB	Local	7/1/22	V, W	Be part of the FARM initiative led by IRD	positively	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Astou Diao	Camara	F	Abderahmane Wane (Researcher, Regional coordinator)	ILRI / One CGIAR	PUB	Local	10/1/22	V	Proximity visit to see what collaboration to have	positively	On-going
BAME-PRCI	Astou Diao	Camara	F		PROCASEF	PUB	National	11/1/21	V, W	Request for technical support to BAME to accompany the PROCASEF project	positively	On-going

ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Josefa Sacko, Commissioner DARBE AUC	AUC	Pub	Regional	8/15/22	W	Request to host AUC work on preparations for the Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit during the ReNAPRI Conference	Concept Note was developed. Conference Sessions were organised. Speakers were identified and facilitated to participate in the conference	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Josefa Sacko, Commissioner DARBE AUC	AUC	Pub	Regional		W	Request to jointly hold a side meeting at the World Food Prize event	Concept Note was developed. Conference Sessions were organised. Speakers were identified and facilitated to participate in the conference	Completed
ReNAPRI				Dominguez Gove	SADC	Pub	Regional		W	Request to facilitate a SADC Regional Dialogue on Sustainable and Climate Resilient AgriFood Systems	Concept Note was developed. Dialogue Sessions were organised. Speakers were identified and facilitated to participate in the conference	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Josefa Sacko, Commissioner DARBE AUC	AUC	Pub	Regional		W	Request to jointly organise a side meeting at the ReSAKSS Conference	Concept Note was developed. Conference Session were organised. Speakers were identified and facilitated to participate in the conference	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Josefa Sacko, Commissioner DARBE AUC	AUC	Pub	Regional		W	Request to jointly organise a side meeting at the AGRF2022	Concept Note was developed. Forum session on the AFSH Summit was organised. Speakers were identified and facilitated to participate in the conference	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Robert Ouma	DAI/for AUC and AUDA NEPAD	Pub	Regional	7/22/2022	W	Request to participate in the first planning meeting for the MAPLE 2022	Contributed to the CN for the MAPLE 2022 and CAADP PP meetings scheduled now for November 2022	On-going
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Francesco Rampa	ECDPM	NGO	Regional		W	Request to jointly organise a side meeting during the 9th Annual ReNAPRI Conference	Concept Note was developed. Conference Session were organised. Speakers were identified and facilitated to participate in the conference	Completed
ReNAPRI	ReNAPRI Secretariat			Godfrey Bahigwa	AUC	Pub	Regional		V	Request for development of a Communication and Engagement Plan for the AFSH Summit	Communication and Engagement Plan was developed with tuspport from MSU	On-going

Annex D: Factors determining CBLD-9 rating.

The PICA process used organizational capacity building theory to craft five questions about organizational performance to drive the computation of this indicator. Positive responses are required on four of the five questions to consider that an organization's performance has improved. The questions are:

- Were resources (human, financial, and/or other) allocated for organizational capacity development as reflected in the activity theory of change, award documents, work plan, or other relevant documentation?
- Was input obtained from the supported organization and/or any other relevant stakeholders to define desired performance improvement priorities?
- Were performance gaps analyzed and assessed?
- Were performance improvement solutions selected and implemented?
- Was the performance area monitored and measured using a performance metric or tool?

Annex E: Milestones in improved institutional architecture (EG3.1-d)

		Milestone	Description / Current Status	Strategic Alignment	Date of Completion	Level	Primary Policy Element	Secondary Policy Element	USG Role	Primary Stakeholders	Source of Information	Supporting Document(s)	Notes
	Submitted by:	<i>A milestone is defined as a 'positive change' that marks a significant achievement in the development of better performing, more effective policy systems</i>	<i>Add additional information to describe the milestone, such as the original state of the process before the milestone was achieved or the current situation that is being targeted</i>	<i>Alignment with the GFSS Country Plan, Mission CDCS, PMPs, country NAIPs, etc.</i>	<i>Select from the dropdown menu</i>	<i>Select from the dropdown menu</i>	<i>Select from the dropdown menu. See next tab "IA Element Description" for more details and examples.</i>	<i>Select from the dropdown menu. See next tab "IA Element Description" for more details and examples.</i>	<i>Describe the role of USG assistance.</i>	<i>List the policy system stakeholders participating and/or benefiting</i>	<i>Who is tracking this milestone? Where is the data stored?</i>	<i>Note documents that can be referred to for information and verification, such as Government documents; IP validated reports; meeting minutes. Add hyperlink and</i>	<i>Add any relevant information related to the milestones and how it was achieved. If a milestone was listed the previous reporting year but is no longer pursued, note the reason why.</i>
1	IFPRI and MSU	With support from IFPRI and MSU through PRCI, KU has substantially expanded its regional visibility in SEA. This visibility has come through (a) the trade flow analysis training for policy analysts, researchers and academicians in Asia organized with assistance from IFPRI through PRCI, and (b) an International Seminar on "Sustainable Food System in Southeast Asia under and beyond COVID-19: Policy Evidence and Call for Action" that KU spearheaded with assistance from MSU and IFPRI. This regional seminar provided a platform for research-based and evidence-based knowledge sharing among academic researchers and policymakers in Southeast Asia on strategic and effective ways to advocate policy recommendations to support the transition towards a post-COVID-19 sustainable food system. This work also provided the opportunity to identify possible areas for collaborative research projects and to pursue partnership opportunities on ways to establish a regional knowledge network on post-COVID-19 sustainable food system.	The success of the first round of trade flow analysis training generated demand from Kasetsart University (KU) to conduct a trade flow analysis training for junior faculty and graduate students as well as government officials and research institutions in SEA. As a result, in 2021, KU in collaboration with PRCI organized an "International Agriculture Trade Flow Analysis" training. Consistent with PRCI's training-of-trainers approach, KU staff who attended the training in 2020 served as instructors for this workshop. Through this process, sustainable impact is being created on strengthening regional and local capacity which will become more widespread through additional trainings in subsequent years. This has continued in 2022, as Kasetsart University has organized a three part training on International trade flow analysis using R (ongoing) which has received high participation from the research, policy analysis and academic community in Asia. Additionally, KU is using its current work on value chain analysis to continue expanding its regional impact, organizing several value chain analysis workshops for country partners, in collaboration with PRCI. Building on this series of regional engagements, KU then targeted a session at the March 2023 meeting of the Asian Society of Agricultural Economists, which will be reported on fully in the year 4 report.	domestic and regional trade policies, agriculture policies	Ongoing	Regional and National	(2) policy development and coordination	(3) inclusivity and stakeholder consultation, (4) evidence-based analysis, (5) policy implementation	This work was all made possible through USG funding to PRCI and ReSAKSS, and by decisions by PRCI and ReSAKSS leadership to cooperate across these two programs.	policy makers at the national and regional level, researchers, academicians, NGOs, and policy analysts	KU and IFPRI under PRCI	https://are.eco.ku.ac.th/doc/inter_conference/Sustainable%20Food%20System.pdf	
2	IFPRI	As a result of the work its engagement with PRCI, IDS is now doing more work on policy priorities and has made investment in strengthening its ability to do so. This strategic shift led to increased demand from government to review policy and strengthen policy process capacity at the national and local levels. This work under PRCI in the previous years has received positive response from Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD). IDS is training government officials on Results Based Management Framework which has the potential to assist agricultural ministry officials in management of national strategies for Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS). IDS is also reviewing the country's ADS to help policy makers for tracking progress and contributing to policy gaps as well as potential policy formulation in the agricultural transition and in the preparation of the sixteenth national development plan (2024-29).	IDS received financial, technical, and institutional support under PRCI in previous years to conduct trade flow analysis research which focussed on export promotion, self sufficiency and intra-regional trade; co-organize a workshop on setting policy priorities and important challenges in the agriculture sector; and also contributed to USAID's Feed The Future (FTF) Nepal Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal (KISAN II) activity involving policy analysis training for the Ministry of Agriculture officials in Nepal. As a result of the work done by IDS under PRCI, IDS is now focusing on doing more work on policy priorities for which they have made investment in strengthening institutional infrastructure this year. It has also led to increased demand of reviewing policy and strengthening policy process capacity at the national and local levels. This work under PRCI in the previous years has received positive response from Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) that has led to IDS conducting a desk review of achievements made against key targets set in the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS, 2015 - 2035) with support from PRCI. The review is expected to be a critical document for ADS status to help policy makers for tracking progress and contributing to policy gaps as well as potential policy formulation in the agricultural transition and in the preparation of the sixteenth national development plan (2024-29). Additionally under PRCI, IDS is training ministry officials from the Central MoALD, and Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE) on using Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework. They are also training to the officials from the Provincial Planning Commission (PPC), Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoLMAC) and interrelated ministries using Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework. The RBM has also been adopted by the National Planning Commission (NPC). The RBM has the potential to assist agricultural ministry officials in management of national strategies for ADS.	domestic and regional trade policies, agriculture policies	Ongoing	National	(2) policy development and coordination	(3) inclusivity and stakeholder consultation, (4) evidence-based analysis, (5) policy implementation	As in the case of KU, this work is made possible by USAID funding to PRCI and ReSAKSS and by collaboration between these two programs.	policy makers at the national and provincial level, researchers, academicians, and policy analysts	IDS, IFPRI under the PRCI project		

3	IFPRI	<p>With support from PRCI, IPS has established itself as an important contributor to evidence based policy research to policymakers in Sri Lanka. This visibility has been around fertilizer policy, starting with a policy brief on fertilizer ban in Sri Lanka, which became one of the inputs that led the government to roll-back the ban later in the year. This activity further increased the demand from policy makers for evidence on the impact of such policy changes. This has contributed to the value chain analysis work focused on the chemical fertilizer ban being done by IPS under PRCI this year. The key insights from the study will be useful for the policymakers, research institutes, academia, CSOs, NGOs, development organizations, and value chain stakeholders in their effort to create an effective fertilizer policy framework for the country. .</p>	<p>For eg. In response the emerging policy crisis related to banning of chemical fertilizer imports in Sri Lanka, the University of Peradeniya requested PRCI support to develop an evidence-based policy brief on --"Reforming Fertilizer Import Policies for Sustainable Intensification of Agricultural Systems in Sri Lanka: Is there a Policy Failure?". PRCI collaborated with University of Peradeniya and PRCI Sri Lanka country partner, IPS, to develop, publish, and disseminate this brief. The brief argued that the government's ban on imports of chemical fertilizer adverse effects such as rent seeking behavior, creation of monopoly power, importation of sub-standard organic fertilizer substitutes, and illegal trade of items under the ban. In line with the opinion presented in the brief, the government rolled back the ban later in the year. This activity further increased the demand from policy makers for evidence on the impact of such policy changes. Additionally, the trade flow analysis work and outreach activities have all contributed to the value chain analysis work focused on the chemical fertilizer ban being done by IPS under PRCI this year. The key insights from the study will be useful for the policymakers, research institutes, academia, CSOs, NGOs, development organizations, and value chain stakeholders in their effort to create an effective fertilizer policy framework for the country. .</p>	domestic and regional trade policies, agriculture policies	Ongoing	National	(2) policy development and coordination	(3) inclusivity and stakeholder consultation, (4) evidence-based analysis, (5) policy implementation	<p>With support from PRCI, IPS has established itself as an important contributor to evidence based policy research to policymakers in Sri Lanka. For eg. In response the emerging policy crisis related to banning of chemical fertilizer imports in Sri Lanka, the University of Peradeniya requested PRCI support to develop an evidence-based policy brief on --"Reforming Fertilizer Import Policies for Sustainable Intensification of Agricultural Systems in Sri Lanka: Is there a Policy Failure?". PRCI collaborated with University of Peradeniya and PRCI Sri Lanka country partner, IPS, to develop, publish, and disseminate this brief. The brief argued that the government's ban on imports of chemical fertilizer adverse effects such as rent seeking behavior, creation of monopoly power, importation of sub-standard organic fertilizer substitutes, and illegal trade of items under the ban. In line with the opinion presented in the brief, the government rolled back the ban later in the year. This activity further increased the demand from policy makers for evidence on the impact of such policy changes. Additionally, the trade flow analysis work and outreach activities have all contributed to the value chain analysis work focused on the chemical fertilizer ban being done by IPS under PRCI this year. The key insights from the study will be useful for the policymakers, research institutes, academia, CSOs, NGOs, development organizations, and value chain stakeholders in their effort to create an effective fertilizer policy framework for the country. .</p>	policymakers, researchers, NGOs academicians, and policy analysts	IPS and IFPRI under the PRCI project		
4	ReNAPRI	Coordinated Research Workplanning among ReNAPRI Centers	<p>Through direct support of PRCI, ReNAPRI RD's met in Windhoek, Namibia to finalize the Networks annual workplan that (i) reflected the 2-year Research Agenda, and (ii) met the research requirements for CACCI and AFS II projects.</p>		FY2022	Regional	Policy Element 2: Policy Development and Coordination	Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis	<p>Supported (1) professional time of RD's to actively participate in the development of the workplan and (ii) direct expenses of travel and accommodation for the in-person workshop & training</p>	AUC, REC's, national governments, private sector, academia, civil society	ReNAPRI Secretariat, PRCI leadership		<p>The breadth of ReNAPRI's leadership has grown, with member institutions RD's taking ownership on integrating and aligning ReNAPRI's research agenda to their National agenda. This has further strengthened the recognition of ReNAPRI at the National level.</p>
5	ReNAPRI	Consistent collaborative engagement between ReNAPRI Centers	<p>Through direct support of PRCI, ReNAPRI RD's have met virtually on a regular basis (at least monthly) to coordinate research and track milestones. In these meetings cross-center learnings occurred as center's shared challenges to conducting country-level assessments of fertilizer and soil health policies.</p>		FY2022	Regional	Policy Element 2: Policy Development and Coordination	Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis	<p>Supported (1) professional time of RD's to actively participate in the monthly meetings and (ii) direct expenses of virtual platform</p>	AUC, REC's, national governments, private sector, academia, civil society	ReNAPRI Secretariat, PRCI leadership		<p>The breadth of ReNAPRI's leadership has grown, with member institutions RD's taking ownership on integrating and aligning ReNAPRI's research agenda to their National agenda. This has further strengthened the recognition of ReNAPRI at the National level.</p>

6	ReNAPRI	Expansion of Network through research collaboration with non-network member institutions	PRCI facilitated ReNAPRI's engagement of PILAF and ISARA-BAME. Leveraging the BMGF funding to ReNAPRI, subawards to these two institutions were issued to engage the Network in research around AFSII.		FY2022	Regional	Policy Element 2: Policy Development and Coordination	Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis	Supported direct expenses of the virtual platform	AUC, REC's, national governments, private sector, academia, civil society	ReNAPRI Secretariat, PRCI leadership		The breadth of ReNAPRI's leadership has grown, with member institutions RD's taking ownership on integrating and aligning ReNAPRI's research agenda to their National agenda. This has further strengthened the recognition of ReNAPRI at the National level.
7	MwAPATA	MwAPATA Institute has become a major source of empirical information and policy options in Malawi. It has done this through consistent publishing of analytical work, media house engagement, working sessions with key Parliamentary committees, support to the Civil Society Network of Malawi (CISANET), and holding a major annual agricultural policy conference attended by the country's highest policy makers including the state President and several ministers.	For the past two years of MwAPATA's existence in Malawi, the Institute has produced dozens of publications and conducted numerous outreach events. The Institute has been featured or quoted by local electronic and print media many times, and MwAPATA considers the media an important and strategic partner for showcasing the implications of analytical findings. The media also plays an important role in bringing important policy issues that require analyses, but for which empirical evidence is lacking. As such, on Friday, 12th November 2021, MwAPATA invited the heads and senior editors of several major media houses to a breakfast collaboration meeting. The objective of the meeting was to agree on working modalities by which MwAPATA can be a resource for the media, providing evidence-based reporting. The key outcome from the meeting was strengthened relationship between MwAPATA and the media. The parliamentary session discussed modalities for cooperation between MwAPATA and the three parliamentary committees. The session discussed and participants agreed on mutual objectives; areas of cooperation; scope of activities; and the potential for a Memorandum of Understanding. The MPs requested MwAPATA to provide evidence on issues that may emerge and need evidence. MwAPATA supported CISANET in organizing a National Annual Policy Conference for 2021. The theme of the conference was the 'Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA): Opportunities and Challenges for Agriculture in Malawi'. Relatedly, the Institute and CISANET prepared a Report on the AfCFTA's opportunities, threats and challenges as related to agriculture in Malawi, which was presented at the Conference. Recently Malawi ratified the African Continental Free Area agreement, where 54 countries will be trading among each other. MwAPATA and CISANET worked closely together to develop both the conference and the report. President of the Republic of Malawi, Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera opened the 2022 Malawi Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization Conference, hosted by the MwAPATA Institute and several partners on 9th June 2022. The conference took two days and key themes contributing to driving agricultural diversification in support of the			National	Policy Elements 1, 2, 3, and 4	Policy Elements 2, 3, 5, and 6	USAID financially supports the development of policy analysis that is presented in the media. Furthermore, the Agency provides core support for the development of the institute, which makes meetings like this one and the subsequent press conferences possible.	Editors in Chief of major print media outlets in Malawi; members of parliament, MwAPATA researchers working to inform a wide range of stakeholders.		https://www.mwapata.mw/copy-of-event009 ; https://www.mwapata.mw/files/ugd/dd6c2f_1f179b77a6664c4e98d906703d848be1.pdf ; https://www.mwapata.mw/files/ugd/dd6c2f_5bf68cc48347406688a24494edc2f052.pdf	Since this meeting, several press conferences have been hosted by the MwAPATA Institute and covered by numerous media outlets. Many of these have been included in the "forums" tab in Malawi and globally. MwAPATA has been mentioned in the news hundreds of times.

Annex F. Details on policy studies in various phases of policy consideration (EG3.2-7)

	PRCI Component		Research Title	Phase	Institutions involved	Researchers Involved
1	STAAARS + (Cohort 1)	EPRC	Resilience to climate shocks and its implications for food security: Evidence from Uganda. STAAARS CoHort1	Phase 3: Available for policy consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPRC • MSU 	Nathan Sunday (EPRC), Rehema Kahunde (EPRC), Blessing Atwine (EPRC), Adesoji Adelaja (MSU), Justin Kappiaruparampil (MSU)
2		BAME	Domestic or imported rice: An empirical analysis of consumer choices in Senegal. STAAARS CoHort1	Phase 3: Available for policy consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornell University • Bureau d'analyses macro-économiques (BAME) de l'Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles (ISRA). • Syracuse University 	Ndèye Fatou Faye (ISRA), Amy Faye (ZEF), Mouhamed Rassoul Sy (FAO), Seungmin Lee (Cornell), John McPeck (Syracuse)
3		STAAARS	Dynamics of agricultural heterogeneity, productivity and technical efficiency in sub-Saharan Africa: A geometric approach. STAAARS CoHort1	Phase 3: Available for policy consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African School of Economics • Cornell University • IFPRI 	Karim Nchare (ASE), Marcel Vitouley (ASE), Yanyan Liu (IFPRI)
4	Core center topics (Y1)	BAME	Structure of fruits and vegetables consumption in Senegal: an empirical analysis. CORE CoHort1	Phase 3: Available for policy consideration	BAME, MSU	Veronique Theriault (MSU), Tom Reardon (MSU)
5		EPRC	Institutional arrangements in the sugarcane value chain for sustainable and inclusive rural transformation	Phase 3: under research	EPRC, MSU	Mbowa, S., M. Guloba, F. Mwesigye, F. Nakazi, D. Mather, E. Bryan, A. Ogwang, and B. Atwine.
6		CPEEL-DAERD	Energy access, food security and diet-related health outcome nexus CORE CoHort1	Phase I: Under research	CPEEL-DAERD, MSU	Nicole Mason-Wardell, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie

	PRCI Component		Research Title	Phase	Institutions involved	Researchers Involved
7		SUA	Deep Dive Analysis for Cashew Nut Value Chain with Gender Lens. CORE CoHort1	Phase I: Under research	SUA, MSU	David Mather (MSU), Elizabeth Bryan (IFPRI)
8	STAAARS + topics (Cohort 2)	University of Buea (UB)	Land Market Responses to Weather Shocks: Evidence from rural Uganda and Kenya. STAAARS CoHort2	Phase I: Under research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Buea (UB) Cornell University 	Rayner Tabetando (UB), Raoul Fani Djomo Choumbou (UB), Catherine Ragasa (IFPRI), Aleks Michuda (IFPRI)
9		Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IIT)	A home-production based approach to improve nutritional outcomes of children in rural areas. STAAARS CoHort2	Phase I: Under research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IIT) Cornel University MSU 	Debayan Pakrashi, Sounak Thakur, Chitwan Lalji (IITK), Carolina Castilla, Andaleeb Rahman (Cornell)
10		Malawi Agriculture Policy Advancement and Transformation Agenda (MwAPATA)	Measuring the distributional effects of fertilizer subsidies on young female and male farmers in Malawi. STAAARS CoHort2	Phase I: Under research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MwAPATA Cornel University MSU 	Christone Nyondo, Maggie Munthali, Zephania Nyirenda (MwAPATA), Brian Dillon, Sergio Puerto (Cornell)
11	Core Center Cohort 2 (Y2)	EPRC	Effects of Sugarcane Production on household food security and welfare in Uganda. CORE CoHort2	Phase I: Under research	EPRC MSU	Francis Mwsigye, Swaibu Mbowe, Madina Guloba, Mildred Barungi, Umar Kabanda (all EPRC), David Mather (MSU), Elizabeth Bryan (IFPRI)
12		ISRA/BAME	Wholesaling and processing cereals in Senegal: a rural and urban empirical analysis. CORE CoHort2	Phase I: Under research.	ISRA/BAME MSU	Ndèye Fatou Faye (lead), Cheickh Sadibou Fall, Diatou Ndiaye (all BAME), Thomas Reardon, Veronique Theriault (MSU)

	PRCI Component		Research Title	Phase	Institutions involved	Researchers Involved
13		Tegemeo	An Assessment of Kenya's large-scale food fortification (LSFF) program. CORE CoHort2	Phase I: Under research.	Tegemeo, MSU	Lilian Kirimi (Tegemeo), Veronique Theriault, Ayala Wineman, David Tschirley, Mywish Maredia, Thomas Reardon (MSU)
14			What's the food environment got to do with it? CORE CoHort2	Phase I: Under research.	Tegemeo, MSU	Tim Njagi, Lilian Kirimi (Tegemeo), David Tschirley, Mywish Maredia, Thomas Reardon, Veronique Theriault, Ayala Wineman (MSU)
15	Climate change (Y2)		Systematic review of empirical survey-based studies of investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation	Phase I: Under research	African Union, AKADEMIYA2063, ANAPRI, MSU, IFPRI,	Tom Reardon (MSU), Saweda Liverpool-Tasie (MSU), Zilberman (UC-Berkeley)
16			Trader experience with climate shocks and policy response	Phase I: Under research	African Union, AKADEMIYA2063, ANAPRI, MSU, IFPRI,	Thomas Reardon (MSU), Saweda Liverpool-Tasie (MSU), David Tschirley (MSU)
17			Prioritizing policies to drive inclusive agricultural transformation under climate uncertainty	Phase I: Under research	African Union, AKADEMIYA2063, ANAPRI, MSU, IFPRI,	James Thurlow (IFPRI), Keith Wiebe (IFPRI)
18			Proof of approach: Achieving policy and programmatic change in response to the Paris Agreement	Phase 1: Under Research	African Union, AKADEMIYA2063, ANAPRI, MSU, IFPRI,	Nalishebo Meebelo (ANAPRI), Ousmane Badiane (A2063), Dave Tschirley (MSU)
19	COVID study (Y2)		COVID-19's impacts on incomes in urban and rural areas are surprisingly similar: Evidence from five African countries	Phase 3: available for policy consideration	CPEEL, University of Ibadan, Tegemeo .SU, Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research	Mywish Maredia (MSU) and co-authors

	PRCI Component	Research Title	Phase	Institutions involved	Researchers Involved	
20	STAAARS + topics (Cohort 3)	University of Ghana	Mitigating the Effects of Climate shocks on food security in Uganda: Where level of Intervention Matters	Phase I: Under research	Cornell, University of Ghana	Kiborm Abay (IFPRI), Justice Menseh (WB)
21		PiLAF	Resilience to COVID-19 and Insecurity Shocks: Evidence from Nigeria	Phase I: Under research	Cornell, CPEEL, University of Ibadan,	Justin Kappiaruparampil (MSU), Martina Ocelli (Cornell)
22		EPRC	Linking Agricultural Productivity, Market Performance, and Technology Use among Farmers in Uganda	Phase I: Under research	Cornell, EPRC	Duncan Boughton (MSU), Rui Benfica (IFPRI)
23		Philippine Competition Committee	Market Power in Philippine Agricultural Markets	Phase I: Under research	Cornell, Philippine Competition Committee	Arnab Basu (Cornell), Molly Ingram (Cornell)
24	Asia program	Kasetsart University, Thailand	The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Thailand's Agricultural Export Flows	Phase 3: available for policy consideration	KU, IFPRI	
25		CDRI	Cambodia's Agri-Food Trade: Structure, New Emerging Potentials, Challenges & Impacts of Covid-19	Phase 3: available for policy consideration	CDRI, IFPRI	
26		Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka's agri-food trade: structure, opportunities, challenges & impacts of covid-19	Phase 3: available for policy consideration	IPS, IFPRI	
27		IIDS. Nepal	Trade flow patterns in Nepal	Phase 3: available for policy consideration	IIDS, IFPRI	
28		Trade Policy Research Division, IIC. Laos	The export potential of Laos agri-food to the EU market	Phase 3: available for policy consideration	IIC, IFPRI	
29	RIS, India	Developments in Agriculture Trade in the BIMSTEC Region	Phase 3: available for policy consideration	RIS, IFPRI		

Annex G: PRCI Trainings

Short-Term Trainings Held								
Topic of Training	Date	Country of Training	Brief Purpose of Training	Who was trained	# of participants			
					Male	Female	Not identified	Total
CORE								
Journal Article Writing.	10/20/2021	Online / asynchronous and Virtual / synchronous	To help participants learn the methodology and techniques of writing a journal article	Researchers	33	4	11	48
From Research to Policy Influence: Understanding the Policy Space	11/10/2021		To help researchers understand how to communicate their findings and develop outreach strategies	Researchers	7	4	0	11
Foundations of Policy Communication and Overview of Different Outreach Activities and Methods.	19-Jan-22		To help researchers learn how to convey their findings to different audiences and make appropriate, appealing, and convincing visual aids	Researchers	15	7	1	23
Implementing Indicators of Reach, Benefit, and Empowerment	10-Feb-22		To help researchers learn about indicators that can be used to incorporate gender analysis into one's research and familiarize researchers with the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)	Researchers	21	11	0	32
How to Raise your Research Visibility and Measure and Track Research Impact	5/25/2022	Virtual	To help researchers learn how to create and harmonize the profiles on various research platforms and understand various matrices for measuring research impact	Researchers	11	13	2	26
Avoiding unintentional plagiarism training. Session 1 (What is plagiarism).	7/7/2022	Virtual	To help researchers learn about the various types of plagiarism and how to avoid plagiarizing using plagiarism checking software	Researchers	28	21	43	92
Avoiding Unintentional Plagiarism. Session 2 (Citations and authorship).	7/14/2022	Virtual	To help researchers learn about generating citations in various styles and citation-generating software to avoid plagiarizing and review the ethics of authorship	Researchers	8	6	64	78
Designing and Implementing Agri-food Value Chain Surveys	9/21/2022	Virtual	To help researchers learn how to design and implement value chain surveys from conception to execution	Researchers	14	5	8	27
Asia								

International Agricultural Trade Flow Analysis Training	13, 20, and 27 October 2021	Virtual	Lead and partner research institutions in September 2020 to build trade data analysis skills	KU faculty, graduate students and government officials and research institutions	19	19		38
PRCI South East Asia Need Assessment Activities	Dec 10, 2021	Virtual	Following up on the October meeting and online survey, KU colleagues presented the survey results followed by a discussion on mutual research topic, and potential trainings supporting the research topic	PRCI South East Asia Country Partners	6	2		8
Webinar on Exploring Cooperation in Sustainable Agriculture and Value Addition in BIMSTEC region	10/28/2021	Virtual	the workshop included sessions on i) Promoting Trade in Agriculture in BIMSTEC, ii) Prospects of Food Processing and Regional Value Chain in BIMSTEC, and iii) Food Security and Safety Issues in Agriculture.	Policy researchers and policy makers: India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Thailand	NA	NA	NA	NA
Value Chain Analysis as a basis for developing cassava value chain analysis proposals by participating partner institutions	2/18/2022	Virtual	Provide an overview of value chain analysis concepts and current research gaps in the SEA region.	Regional research professionals, students, and faculty from universities	15	5		20
Research methods for value chain analysis	3/16/2022	Virtual			11	11		22
From Research to Policy Influence: Understanding the Policy Space in South and Southeast Asia	6/29/2022	Virtual	Purpose: Share information on policy influence; Learn how to map the policy space; Discuss how to create national level policy impact, regional level multiplier effect, and sustainability over time in the region in South and Southeast Asia	PRCI Asia centers	8	9	0	17
Workshop on Preparing for the Role of a Rapporteur & the Synthesis Paper	4/19/2022	Virtual	Preparing for the Role of a Rapporteur & the Synthesis Paper' on April 19, 2022, to the rapporteurs for the upcoming seminar 'International Seminar On Sustainable Food Systems In Southeast Asia Under And Beyond Covid-19: Policy Evidence And Call For Action'	Students and research professionals	4	6		10

Capacity Building Programme on 'National Training on Agricultural Trade Policy Analysis'	29-30 Sept 2022	Hybrid	contemporary challenges faced by the global and regional agricultural trade sector in the context of bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade relationships and issues. Disseminating results from the recent trade flow analysis research conducted in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.	M. Phil./PhD students and policy analysts from India	10	10			20
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Gender

Identifying Indicators Using the Reach-Benefit-Empower-Transform Framework	10-Feb-22	Virtual	In response to requests for more information on indicators related to WEAI, this training discussed the types of indicators and potential sources of data	PRCI Core center staff and STAARS+ Fellows					
How (and why) to address gender in value chain studies	10-May-22	Virtual	Covers why is it important to address gender in value chain studies, Learn what resources, techniques, and tools are used to include gender in value chain, market inclusion, and entrepreneurship studies, Understand how the pro-WEAI can be used on market inclusion, See examples of gender analysis in value chain studies	PRCI Core center staff, STAARS+ Fellows (Asia core center focus)	27	44			71
Influencing Policy in Gender Research: Panel Discussion on Influential Policy Research	7/27/2022	Virtual	Provide insights on how to influence policymakers in research, with a focus on gender	PRCI Core center staff and STAARS+ Fellows	27	22	17		66

ANAPRI

FARA's Agricultural Innovation Systems-Policy Practice Index (AIS-PPI) framework.	02/09/2022 - 02/10/2022	Namibia	Training on the AIS-PPI Tool. This is the framework ReNAPRI will use to assess national soil health and fertilizer policies and regulatory frameworks in the lead up to AFS II Summit	ReNAPRI RDs and AFS II research PI's	22	11			33
Retooling workshop on AIS-PPI framework	4/28/2022	Virtual	Given ReNAPRI's revisions to the FARA AIS-PP framework, PIs were updated on changes made to Index formula and the Delphi approach.	ReNAPRI Centers' AFS II research PIs	16	10			26
KOBO Collect Training	5/26/2022	Virtual	Training on KOBO Collect Tool. This is the virtual platform that ReNAPRI will use to assess national soil health and fertilizer policies and regulatory frameworks in the lead up to AFS II Summit	ReNAPRI Centers' AFS II research PI's as well as PI's for ISRA-BAM and PiLAF	17	6	1		24

Meta-Analysis Training	6/2/2022	Virtual	This workshop provided participants with step-by-step instructions for carrying out a meta-analysis.	ReNAPRI Centers' AFS II research PI's as well as PI's for ISRA-BAM and PiLAF	11	11		22
FARA's Agricultural Innovation Systems-Policy Practice Index (AIS-PPI) framework.	6/17/2022	Virtual	Training on the AIS-PPI Tool for PiLAF & ISRA-BAME. This is the framework ReNAPRI will use to assess national soil health and fertilizer policies and regulatory frameworks in the lead up to AFS II Summit	PiLAF & ISRA-BAME researchers	12	4		16

STAAARS+

Training 1: Grantsmanship	11/1/2021	Online / asynchronous and Virtual / synchronous	Discuss the process of funding research projects, understand the importance of excellent grantsmanship, learn the essential components of successful grant proposals.	Researchers	10	6	13	29
Training 2: Navigating Peer Review	11/3/2021		Understand peer review process, learn how to engage with peer review, learn how to provide constructive peer review.	Researchers	10	4	8	22
Training: Research Ethics	11/8/2021		Understand and discuss ethical issues that researchers and academics face, including academic integrity, plagiarism, authorship, protection of human research subjects, and diversity, equity, and inclusion.	Researchers	7	4	3	14
Training 5/6: Reproducible and Transparent Research	12/6/2021		Discuss topics related to transparent research, including common research failures and tools to implement reproducible protocols into the research process.	Researchers	5	3	0	8
Training 5/6: Data Management	12/8/2021		Understand common errors in data management, learn techniques and tools to managing data effectively.	Researchers	6	2	3	11
Training 5/6: Data Management	12/10/2021		Understand common errors in data management, learn techniques and tools to managing data effectively.	Researchers	3	2	1	6
Training 4: Time Management	12/13/2021		Discuss productivity challenges and learn useful ways to think about productivity and implement certain tools to addressing challenges.	Researchers	2	2	0	4
Training 7: Effective Presentations	1/24/2022		To understand what makes a presentation effective, become familiar with standard presentation structure, and create an effective presentation to be shared with the STAAARS+ group and external audience.	Researchers	9	2	0	11

Training 8: Writing structure	1/28/2022	Understand the importance of well-structured writing, identify key claims in writing, learn reverse outlining technique to improve writing, and practice on current writing draft.	Researchers	7	2	0	9
Research to Policy Introductory Seminar	2/1/2022	Discuss expectations of R2P portion of STAAARS+ fellowship, understand how to translate academic research into policy-oriented content, understand viable options for R2P dissemination and engagement	Researchers	7	2	0	9
Virtual Launch: Work Planning	6/14/22	Guided session with discussion about why work plans are important, techniques and resources to make your work plan. Session guides teams to create a work plan with their mentors.	Researchers	10	5		15
Training: Research Ethics	6/21/22	Understand and discuss ethical issues that researchers and academics face, including academic integrity, plagiarism, authorship, protection of human research subjects, and diversity, equity, and inclusion.	Researchers	10	3		13
Training: Time Management	6/28/22	Discuss productivity challenges and learn useful ways to think about productivity and implement certain tools to addressing challenges.	Researchers	8	2		10
Training: Transparent and Reproducible Research	7/7/22	Discuss topics related to transparent research, including common research failures and tools to implement reproducible protocols into the research process.	Researchers	8	3		11
Training: Data Management - Day 1	7/12/22	Understand common errors in data management, learn techniques and tools to managing data effectively.	Researchers	9	2		11
Training: Data Management - Day 2	7/15/22	Understand common errors in data management, learn techniques and tools to managing data effectively.	Researchers	6	2		8
Training: Writing structure	7/28/22	Understand the importance of well-structured writing, identify key claims in writing, learn reverse outlining technique to improve writing, and practice on current writing draft.	Researchers	7	4		11
Training: Effective Presentations	8/1/22	To understand what makes a presentation effective, become familiar with standard presentation structure, and create an effective presentation to be shared with the STAAARS+ group and external audience.	Researchers	10	3		13

Research to Policy Introductory Seminar	8/3/2022		Discuss expectations of R2P portion of STAAARS+ fellowship, understand how to translate academic research into policy-oriented content, understand viable options for R2P dissemination and engagement	Researchers	7	4		11
PiLAF								
PiLAF Skill Development in Stata	March 23rd - June 15th, 2022	Nigeria; hybrid	To equip participants with basic knowledge and skills in Stata statistical tool	Academics, researchers, undergraduate and graduate students, data analysts and scientists, civil servants and entrepreneurs	302	202	-	504
Smartsheet management tool training	Nov. 8th and 9th, 2021	Nigeria	To equip PiLAF members of staff on the use of Smartsheet management tool	PiLAF staff members	3	1	-	4
MwAPATA								
First Annual Malawian Data Symposium	16-Jun-22	Malawi	opportunity for researchers and analysts to learn about publicly available data sets collected in Malawi, and for institutions to describe their data and make it available. An important outcome of this event has been the launch of the MwAPATA Data Portal	MwAPATA staff, academic researchers, students, government officers, development partners.	32	28		60
Website development and traffic monitoring	Oct-21	Malawi	Generating "event" activity reports and traffic updates using Google Analytics	MwAPATA & PolSAT communications teams	0	1		1
Website development and traffic monitoring	10/24/2022	Malawi	Updating and managing the Data Portal.		0	2		2
Website development and traffic monitoring	21-Jul-22	Malawi	Reviewing steps for establishing website (securing a ".mw" domain and site design) for PolSAT; Tracking online activity using Google Tag Manager		1	1		2
Brown bag: AIP reforms	21st February 2022	Malawi	Researchers are given opportunities to present research to Michigan State University supporting staff and other researchers.	MwAPATA research staff	6	4		10
Media Training 101	2nd March 2022	Malawi	train research staff on how to speak with media; prepare the research team for one-on-one interviews with media	MwAPATA staff	6	4		10

Brown bag: Gender disparities in land market participation and the impact of land reforms	6th April 2022	Malawi	Researchers are given opportunities to present research to Michigan State University supporting staff and other researchers. This purpose is twofold: first, feedback is given on research methodology and interpretation of results. Second, researchers use this as an opportunity to get feedback on presentation style and content to maximize impact of their research. Some specific examples follow. honing research staff skills with focus on ethical clearance for research	MwAPATA staff	8	2		10
Brown bag: Supporting investments to ensure development of Malawi agriculture value chains: A case of groundnut	4th May 2022	Malawi			6	3		9
Brown bag: Navigating the NCST ethical research review process	25th August 2022	Malawi			8	3		11
Dry run: Strategy and Responses to the Impacts of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict: Harnessing the Opportunities	19th July 2022	Malawi			8	3		11
Dry run: Mega-farms: Lessons from regional experiences and national experts	5th August 2022	Malawi			8	2		10
Dry run: Mega-farms: The potential pathway to achieving agricultural productivity and commercialization	8th November 2022	Malawi			8	3		11
Safeguarding policy training	20-Oct-22	Malawi	CRS to introduce its safeguarding policy/procedures to its implementing partners. Having in place safeguarding policy is a requirement for receiving funding from CRS and its affiliates.	MwAPATA staff & other CRS partners	2			2
USAID New Implementing partners tax registration workshop	9/9/2022	Malawi	online training for new implementing partners preparing them on tax issues and management e.g. usage of EFT receipts	MwAPATA staff	1			1
USAID Communication partners workshop	20-Oct-22	Malawi	appraising implementing partners on USAID communication and branding guidelines				2	2