



FEED THE FUTURE

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



Feed the Future Innovation Lab For Food Security Policy

WORKPLAN

1 October 2016 – 30 September 2017

Revised version
February 27, 2017



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List of Acronyms

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CGE	computable general equilibrium
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CPS	Cellule de Planification et de Statistique. Mali
DAPS	Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate for Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics. Senegal
DARD	Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development, ECOWAS
ECOSIM	ECOWAS Simulation Model
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Investment Plan
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
FSP	Feed The Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy
FTF	Feed the Future
GISAIA	Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa
GoT	Government of Tanzania
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IER	Institut d'Economie Rurale. Mali
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
INSTAT	Institut national de la statistique. Mali
IPR	Institut Polytechnique Rural. Mali
IRs	Intermediate results
ISRA	Institute for Agricultural Research. Senegal
JSR	joint sector review
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGAF	Land Governance Accountability Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFS	Modernizing African Food Systems
MaSSP	Malawi Strategy Support Program
MDRI	Myanmar Development Research Institute
MLFRD	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Rural Development (Burma)
MSU	Michigan State University
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plans
RAIP	Regional Agriculture Investment Plan
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WA	West Africa

Introduction

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

FSP Goal and Objectives

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

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

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

FSP Approach

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

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

FSP Workplan Structure and Target Geographies

The FSP workplan is organized into five components developed by blended teams from all three consortium members (Table 1). Components C1 and C2 are designed jointly and grouped by region (West Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Asia) to capture potential geographical spillovers. Given that significant funding to support FSP country-level work is now being provided from USAID missions in Burma, Mali, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia, global research engagement and policy system capacity building themes (C3 and C4) will be even more closely integrated with country activities.

Table 1. FSP Components and involvement of consortium partners in proposed workplan for year 4

Component	Region/Country/sub-component	Involvement of team members from		
		MSU	IFPRI	UP
C1: Country-Level Collaborative Research (on Farms, Firms, and Markets) and Formulation/Analysis of Policy Options	West Africa (region)	X	X	
	West Africa –Mali	X		
	Asia – Burma	X	X	
	East and Southern Africa: Malawi	X	X	X
	East and Southern Africa: Tanzania	X	X	X
C2: Country-Level Capacity-Building for Policy (Data, Analysis, Advocacy, Formulation, Consultation, Coordination, and Implementation)	East and Southern Africa: Zambia	X		
	East and Southern Africa: Other countries			X
C3: Global Collaborative Research on Support to the Policy Process and Policy Capacity		X	X	X
C4: Engagement in Global Policy Debates on Food and Nutrition Security	Upstream work	X	X	X
	Downstream work	X	X	
C5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy			X	X

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

1.1. Introduction

This workplan includes a series of research activities funded through a USAID/WA Buy In, which aims to provide analytical support for ECOWAS regional agricultural policy implementation (FSP Workplan Activities 1,2,4 and 6).

In addition, FSP has provided core funding to support the launch of a long-term program of policy research and capacity building in Mali (FSP Workplan Activity 5). This core funding aims to complement and help start up activities during the first two years of a five-year associate award from USAID/Mali. The Projet de Recherche sur les Politiques Sécurité Alimentaire (PREPoSAM) includes a program of applied policy research, outreach and capacity building focusing on policy issues important to the Malian government and to USAID/Mali.

1.2. Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

Activity 1. MSU Joint Sector Review (JRS) Support to Regional Input Policies

- Three background reviews completed by regional experts on regional input policies (seed, fertilizer, pesticides and veterinary products)
- MSU participation in the Dakar conference in agriculture in West Africa (ECOWAP+10), November 2015

Activity 2. Case Studies of Uneven Implementation of Regional Input Policies

- Mali case study field work completed
- Case studies begun in Gambia, Senegal, Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria

Activity 4. Support to ECOWAS's Regional Monitoring and Evaluation System

- MSU's Boubacar Diallo served as a member of the regional M&E working group, attending all workshops for the design and validation of the ECOWAP profiled indicators handbook (for 2016 – 2025)
- Regional Validation Workshop on ECOWAP Profiled Indicators and Targets for 2015-2025, Accra/Ghana on September 14 – 16
- ECOWAP M&E Mechanism and Data Collection Templates for 2016 Annual M&E Reports

Activity 5. Support to national programs: Mali

- Policy analysis on agricultural intensification (seeds, fertilizer, herbicides): 8 working papers, 2 policy briefs, 1 M.Sc. thesis
- 1 farm household survey in the Soudan savanna zone of Mali
- 1 agribusiness inventory of processed dairy and cereal products produced and sold in Mali
- 9 policy presentations
- Capacity building: 5 IPR students mentored, 1 MSc thesis completed, 1 in progress

1.3. Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

<p>Activity #2. Case studies of uneven implementation of regional input policies</p> <p>Under USAID/WA funding, MSU team members (Haggblade, Diallo, Tasié and Traoré) are working with a series of local researchers to conduct case studies of uneven national implementation of regional pesticide policies in Gambia, Senegal, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali and Nigeria. The work involves active engagement with local policy makers and private sector stakeholders. This work will culminate in a regional policy conference.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mali pesticide policy case study 2. Gambia pesticide policy case study 3. Senegal pesticide policy case study 4. Guinea pesticide policy case study 5. Ivory Coast pesticide policy case study 6. Ghana pesticide policy case study 7. Nigeria pesticide policy case study 8. Regional pesticide policy workshop
<p>Activity #5. Support to national programs: Mali</p> <p>MSU team members (Haggblade, Thériault, Smale, Témé and Traoré) are working closely with three local institutions – the Institut d’Economie Rurale (IER), Institut Polytechnique Rural (IPR) and Cellule de Planification et de Statistiques du Secteur Développement Rural (CPS/SDR) -- on a program of collaborative policy research and capacity building.</p>	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved understanding of constraints to national implementation of regional input policies <p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventory of processed foods 2. Analysis of soil fertility: variability and variable access by gender and age 3. Impact of domestic trade barriers on urban food prices 4. IPR student research support and mentorship (5 students per year) 5. short-term in-service training on economic research methods and techniques <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved understanding of national agricultural policies and policy options 2. Increased national capacity to conduct policy research at local institutions

New Activities

<p>Activity # 6. IFPRI/ReSAKSS Support to ECOWAS next generation NAIPS and RAIP</p> <p>Under this activity, IFPRI and collaborators will support the design of next generation NAIPs and RAIP.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JSR assessment 2. eATLAS validation <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. improved quality of NAIPs and RAIP
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Projected Outputs and Outcomes Over the Next Two Years

Outputs

Projected over the next two years

1. Publications: 6 working papers, 6 policy briefs, 4 journal articles
2. Data sets: 1 farm household survey in 3 agro-ecological zones of Mali
3. Knowledge dissemination:
 - a. 6 village outreach sessions to discuss survey findings on soil fertility, plot measurement, and access to inputs
 - b. 12 policy presentations
 - c. 4 radio broadcasts
 - d. 2 private sector stakeholder dialogues (herbicides, fertilizer)
4. Policy analysis:
 - a. Food processing and food system transformation
 - b. Soil fertility: gender differences in land allocation
 - c. Agricultural productivity impact of improved inputs under variable onfarm conditions
 - d. Impact of domestic trade barriers on urban food prices
 - e. Remaining topics to be identified in consultation with PREPOSAM's local Comité Technique Consultatif
5. Capacity building:
 - a. IPR student thesis research support (5 students per year)
 - b. Short-term training in economic research and policy analysis methods (IER, IPR, CPS, etc.)
 - c. 1 M.Sc. student
 - d. 1 Ph.D. student
6. Strengthen capacity of the ECOWAS M&E unit and develop and operationalize eAtlases for West African countries. A country eAtlas is a GIS-based mapping tool to help policymakers and analysts to access and utilize disaggregated, high-quality data on agricultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical indicators. The eAtlas tool can be used for typology development, prioritization targeting, and M&E of agricultural policies, interventions, and investment programs. Specific activities planned for the year include:
 - a. Conducting country eAtlas training and validation workshops in the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo.
 - b. Developing country eAtlases in the following countries: Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and conducting follow up training and validation workshops.
 - c. Short term training on data collection and production of the ECOWAS M&E Report and CAADP Biennial Report.
 - d. Hold Steering Committee meeting involving ECOWAS, IFPRI, ReSAKSS, Hub rural, CILSS, and other regional stakeholders and DPs to review progress and define priorities in the efforts to support ECOWAS.

Outcomes

1. Enhanced institutional capacity
 - a. Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER): Collaborative research, equipment and short-term in-service training in research methods and policy analysis
 - b. Institut Polytechnique Rural (IPR): support for student research and policy analysis; equipment and short-term in-service training in research methods and policy analysis
2. Improved policy processes
 - a. Comité de Technique Consultatif (government, donor, private sector) to be established to advise on thematic priorities for policy research
3. Policy engagement
 - a. Herbicide policy: domestic and regional implications
 - b. Fertilizer policy
 - c. Domestic trade barriers for staple foods
 - d. Agribusiness investment opportunities and policy implications
 - e. Other topics to be identified by local Comité Technique Consultatif
4. Strengthened technical capacity of the M&E unit in the ECOWAS Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development. Effective monitoring and evaluation of ECOWAP, RAIP and NAIPs in ECOWAS region.
5. Strengthened regional JSR and Biennial Review. Stronger mutual accountability process that allows a diverse group of state and non-state stakeholders to hold each other accountable on their commitments and to effectively formulate, monitor, and review, agriculture sector policies and programs.
6. Operationalization of country eAtlas platforms in the remaining ECOWAS Member States and of the regional platform

1.4. Data Management Plan

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?
1	Farm household survey in Sudan savanna of Mali, 2014/15	Household survey featuring asset summaries and plot-level information on land allocation, cropping, input use, soil fertility and outputs	April 2016	December 2016
2	Inventory of processed foods, 2016	Inventory of processed dairy and cereal products produced and sold in Mali	December 2016	January 2017

3	M&E Policy System Baseline Indices	Baseline survey of Mali policy system and processes.	January 2017	March 2017
4	Farm household survey in three agro-ecological zones, 2017/18	Household survey featuring asset summaries and plot-level information on land allocation, cropping, input use and outputs	December 2018	February 2019

2. Component C1/C2 Asia

2.1 Introduction

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

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

A top priority for MOALI is to develop an improved irrigation strategy. Irrigation is critical to achieving increased smallholder productivity and diversification into high value enterprises, while at the same time adapting to climate change. Historically, large investments have been made in dams but smallholder access to irrigation water, and technical support for diversification and productivity gains, remains underdeveloped. Burma has been identified as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and hence irrigation strategy is key to improved livelihood resilience. Complementary investments are needed to enhance access to improved varieties, extension, and financial services.

2.2. Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

Activity 1: Capacity Building Support for Mon State Rural Livelihoods Survey

Accomplished. Two reports have been completed and presented to the Mon State Regional government and to donors and civil society:

- Analysis of rural livelihoods in Mon State:
(http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/burma/Mon_State_Rural_Livelihoods_Report_EDITED_FINAL.pdf)
- Mon State Rural Development Strategy report:
(http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/burma/MonState_RurDevStrategy_FinalDraft_EDITED_v02_mf2_PEF.pdf)

Activity 2: Capacity Building for CSOs

Partially accomplished as the Food Security Working Group that brought together a large number of NGOs has undergone leadership changes that slowed down opportunities for engagement:

- Suresh Babu of IFPRI had follow up meetings with civil society organizations and the Livelihoods and Food Security (LIFT) trust fund.
- Suresh Babu made a presentation of the Kaleidoscope model at a multi-sector stakeholder consultation meeting to discuss challenges facing agricultural development in Mandalay Region.

Activity 3: Agriculture Component of Burma Economic Development Strategy

Accomplished. FSP contributed a highly influential strategy paper and adoption of a policy architecture innovation:

- the development of an agricultural strategy white paper whose recommendations have been largely incorporated into the government's new agricultural strategy ([http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/burma/Myanmar Agricultural Reform White Paper English .pdf](http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/burma/Myanmar_Agricultural_Reform_White_Paper_English.pdf))
- MOALI approval to create an Agricultural Policy Unit (APU) in response to a concept note from IFPRI and MSU.

2.3. Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

None

New Activities

<p>Activity # 4 Research study on “Strategic Planning for Irrigation Development in Myanmar” to assess the current irrigation status and potential for development to enhance the agriculture sector of Myanmar, and to examine the effectiveness of alternative agricultural policies on water resources. This activity will be led by Mark Rosegrant from IFPRI.</p>	<p>Outputs: 1. Working Paper 2. Multi-stakeholder workshop</p> <p>Outcomes: 1. Increased effectiveness of public investment in irrigation 2. Increased resilience of agricultural systems to climate change</p>
<p>Activity # 5 Backstopping application of kaleidoscope model for improved policy process analysis and integration of evidence into policy making. This support will be provided by Nick Sitko from MSU.</p>	<p>Outputs: 1. PMP baseline survey report 2. Policy notes</p> <p>Outcomes: 1. Increased use of evidence in policy decisions 2. Improved understanding of policy processes</p>
<p>Activity # 6</p>	<p>Outputs: 1. Identification of Agricultural Policy Unit training needs and plan</p>

Capacity strengthening for new Agricultural Policy Unit in Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	2. Provision of training materials on priority topics
	Outcomes: 1.MOALI capacity to evaluate alternative policies and public investments enhanced

Projected Outputs and Outcomes Over the Next Two Years

Over the next two years the FSP core support will contribute outputs related to critical evidence gaps on agriculture and rural economy in Burma, and establish initial capacity for policy analysis in the new agricultural policy unit in the Department of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI). Analysis of smallholder agriculture and rural livelihoods will be completed for two major agro-ecological zones of Burma. Three papers on key policy issues will be completed to demonstrate the relevance of evidence-based analysis to policy decisions. A small yet critical mass of policy analysts will receive on the job training. Projected outputs and outcomes along the Results Framework include:

Outputs

- SR 1 Analysis of the rural economy-wide impacts of aquaculture in the eastern Delta will be completed. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the spillover effects on the rural economy of diversification into high value activities in agriculture. Although the new agricultural policy allows freedom of choice among seasonal crops there is still reluctance to allow permanent conversion of land classified as suitable for paddy to non-paddy enterprises like aquaculture.
Analysis of impact of irrigation on smallholder productivity, diversification and incomes in Myanmar’s Dry Zone. The purpose of this study is to analyze how access to irrigation water affects farm income and the contribution of agriculture to rural household incomes. The results will help inform public investment choices between irrigation and other strategies to adapt to climate change.
- SR 2 Dry Zone cropping systems, rural livelihoods and income data set
- SR 3 Multiple dissemination events and activities for government, private sector, parliamentarians, civil society and donors
- SR 4 Analysis of the implications of climate change for irrigation strategy policy paper.
Analysis of options for accelerated technology transfer through improved effectiveness of agricultural research and extension policy paper.
Analysis of rice markets and pricing policy paper.
- SR 5 Initial policy analysis capacity within Department of Planning (MOALI) established
Agriculture Policy Working Group including private sector, civil society, donors established

Outcomes

Sub IR 1.3 Support to MOALI in implementation of government’s new agricultural policy and strategy through evidence-based policy analysis, public investment portfolio and functional analysis. The initial focus will be on accelerating technology transfer through increased investment in and effectiveness of agricultural research and extension services.

Sub-Sub IR 1.3: Establishment and strengthening of policy analysis capacity in MOALI Department of Planning. Subject to recruitment of staff for the new unit, up to twelve analysts will receive formal short course training on policy analysis as well as on the job training. An analysis of rice markets and implications for rice pricing policy will be used as an example.

Sub-Sub IR 1.3 Incorporation of evidence-based analysis in implementation of subsector specific policies and strategies. Analysis of the implications of climate change for irrigation investments will be used as an example.

2.4. Data Management Plan

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?
1	Mon State Rural Livelihoods Survey	Household Data Set	March 2017	June 2017
2	Myanmar Agri-Aquaculture Survey	Household Data Set	June 2017	September 2017

3. Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa Malawi

3.1. Introduction

The activities of FSP in Malawi in FY2015 and FY2016 were primarily carried out using funding through an Associate Award from USAID/Malawi for the New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support: Malawi (NAPAS:Malawi) project. Under NAPAS:Malawi, the FSP partners support the government of Malawi as it works to implement the policy reform agenda to which it committed in late-2013 under the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi. In addition, the University of Pretoria (UP), using FSP resources, led a training of journalists in Malawi as a Component 2 activity. Overall, only limited core resources from the global FSP project were used in FY 2016 to support FSP Components 1 and 2 activities in Malawi.

In FY2017, FSP resources will be used to build capacity in partial equilibrium modeling at the Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD).

3.2. Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

FSP funds were used in Malawi in FY2016 primarily to cover part of the time that a senior researcher from IFPRI, Todd Benson, spent on NAPAS:Malawi work outputs and to cover the costs of the engagement of UP staff in a week-long training of journalists in April 2016.

Activity 1: Support to the project New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support: Malawi (NAPAS: Malawi).

- Completing the draft National Agriculture Policy through extensive consultations and submitting it to the Office of the President and Cabinet for endorsement and adoption.
- Producing crop suitability maps as a continuation of the agricultural zoning work.
- Validating and substantively revising the Contract Farming Strategy, which was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture for review and approval.

Activity 2: Journalist training

- Led by the University of Pretoria, the Media for Policy Impact training course was held in April 2016 in Blantyre, Malawi, through which journalists and editors from the Malawi Network of Agricultural Journalists were trained on effective communication of agriculture, food security and nutrition information. The key partners in this training were the Malawi Network of Agricultural Journalists; the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development; NAPAS:Malawi, and staff from both IFPRI-Lilongwe and IFPRI-Washington, DC.
- University of Pretoria hosted a second training workshop in Pretoria, South Africa. This training workshop focused on bridging the communication gap between researchers and journalists to strengthen the credibility of media reports on food security and policy issues. It also strengthened the capacity of researchers to interact with journalists. The training workshop included media and researchers from Malawi, South Africa and Zambia. The media were also involved in two research validation workshops where they could apply their training. They participated in a policy dialogue titled: Gendering Malawi's National Nutrition Policy hosted in Lilongwe Malawi. They also participated in a workshop titled: Conceptualizing Drivers of Agriculture and Nutrition Policy Change through the

Kaleidoscope Model: Consultative workshop on micronutrient policy change. The journalist’s outputs from the training workshops as well as the two learning forums can be found at <http://www.up.ac.za/en/food-security-policy-innovation-lab/>.

3.3. Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

Activity 1 – No FSP core funds will be used in FY2017 to support the work of the IFPRI senior researcher on various NAPAS:Malawi deliverables – his engagement in this work will be wholly supported using NAPAS:Malawi resources.

Activity 2 – No follow-up training is planned for the journalists and editors from the Malawi Network of Agricultural Journalists who participated in the initial journalist training of April 2016. UP has expended all of the funds from FSP that they had available for such training.

New Activities

<p>Activity 3: Capacity building in PE modeling methods</p> <p>In FY2017, staff from the University of Pretoria will use FSP funding to provide training in the use of partial equilibrium (PE) modeling methods for policy analyses and national and regional crop market outlook projections to researchers affiliated with the Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD). CARD is a policy research institution associated with the Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Bunda, Malawi and is a member of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ReNAPRI).</p> <p>This activity will be led by Richard Kachule from CARD and Ferdi Meyer and Tracy Davids of UP. Mr. Kachule has received basic training in PE modeling and, using PE techniques, produced ReNAPRI’s 10-year outlook for the maize sector in Malawi. The approach to PE modeling that will be employed in this training is a middle approach to doing policy analysis that is easier to understand and to use and considerably less data-intensive than computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling approaches.</p> <p>Specific activities will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Expand partial-equilibrium modeling capacity among CARD-affiliated researchers so that they are able to develop PE crop models for commodities beyond maize. The PE model will be expanded in 2017 to include soybeans. The expansion of the model will include a period of data collection, extensive consultation with industry experts, and observation of market features through field work. While the field work is undertaken, the first version 	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanded PE model for Malawi that includes soybeans 2. Two researchers from Malawi trained in policy and market modeling 3. Development of a 10-year outlook for the maize and soybean sectors in Malawi; presentation of this analysis at the ReNAPRI Stakeholder Conference in November 2017. <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased use of data based projections in policy decisions
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<p>of the soybean module will be developed. The field work, module development, and validation of the model results will be led by Richard Kachule, aided by a research assistant from Malawi and in collaboration with UP staff. Two members from UP will travel to CARD for a 2-day technical meeting to assist with the expansion of the model and the initial validation of results.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Two researchers from Malawi will attend the mid-2017 course on policy and market modeling at the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute at the University of Missouri. 3) In order to expand the number of analysts and policy-makers that have exposure to this type of PE model building and applications, a three to five day short-course will then be held at CARD with up to five researchers. By the time this short course is held, the expanded PE model with soybean will be ready for use for the training. 4) Validation and refinement of results from the expanded PE model will be done by presenting the modeling results to industry and government. This process will lead into the development of a 10-year outlook for the maize and soybean sectors in Malawi. Mr. Kachule will present the results of this analysis at the ReNAPRI Stakeholder Conference in Cape Town in early November 2017. 	
<p>Activity 4: Land policy study (to be led by C4a team)</p> <p>Proposed year 4 activities include a new land policy study to guide public discussion on upcoming Legislation to enact and implement the new Government Land Act. The proposed land study will deepen FSP C4 contributions to the Malawi Associate Award and engage LUANAR more substantively in the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab. The objectives would be: (a) to examine the relationship between agricultural productivity and farm size in Malawi; (b) to examine the potential synergies and spillover benefits that emergent medium scale farmers might provide to proximate smallholder farms; and (c) to examine the effects of rising land pressures on agricultural factor price ratios, farmer behavior, technology adoption and management practices, and the resulting effects on land productivity and household food security.</p>	<p>Outputs Research analysis paper</p> <hr/> <p>Outcomes Guide public discussion on upcoming Legislation to enact and implement the new Government Land Act.</p>
<p>Activity 5: Other policy research support activities</p> <p>Some core resources from other components (e.g., C4b and management) will also go towards development and application of strategic policy tools to guide future FSP-IL policy engagement in Malawi and involvement of consortium partners</p>	<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value chain study on legumes and oilseeds (including Groundnuts, Pigeon peas, Common Beans and Soya beans).

<p>on research that informs policy work in Malawi. For example, David Tschirley and Nathalie Me-Nsope’s role in value chain studies to inform the second National Agricultural Investment Plan for Malawi and to inform effective implementation of several value chain development.</p>	<p>Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guide public discussions on development of specific value chains in Malawi, for design of the second National Agricultural Investment Plan
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Projected Outputs and Outcomes Over the Next Two Years

Outputs

- Maintenance and updating of partial equilibrium model in Tanzania, Mozambique and Malawi to publish an annual 10-year outlook for maize, wheat and rice at the ReNAPRI Stakeholder event that is planned to be hosted annually.
- Review and analysis of policies related to land, extension, and FISP, grain marketing, and seed system.

Outcomes

- More active engagement with all stakeholders in public and private sector is envisaged over the next 2 years to develop and share alternative future scenarios of grain and oilseed markets in Southern and Eastern by making use of the partial equilibrium modeling framework and database that has been developed.
- With the ReNAPRI outlook initiative that has gradually been expanding, a multifaceted approach is followed consisting of farm-level, sector-level, household and value-chain analyses within a Strategic Foresighting frame-work. The modeling framework has to be refined continuously to capture the salient features of the commodity markets as accurate as possible. To this end, the potential of integrating research related to value chains, shift in farm size, productivity etc. that is conducted under C4 will be explored. This can lead to more robust short, medium and long run projections as well as alternative future outcomes for various commodity markets in specific countries. The results of this initiative can feature in the annual ReNAPRI outlook presentation launched in November of each year.
- Informed and evidence-based decision making by the Government of Malawi, especially on the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs), support to FISP, and other development programs.
- Informed policy engagement by USAID in Malawi
- Revised extension policy and development of an extension strategy in the country

3.4. Data Management Plan

The new activity on partial equilibrium modeling in FY2017, will require the compilation of historical commodity data on supply, demand, and trade in markets for maize and soybean in Malawi and result in the creation of commodity balance sheets. The balance sheets will also include five to ten year outlooks for markets in Malawi and regionally based on results obtained from running scenarios in the partial equilibrium models for the two commodities. The complete dataset from this work will be posted to the USAID Development Data Library (DDL) website in early-2018 (calendar year).

4. Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania and Other Countries

4.1. Introduction

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

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

Beginning in October 2014, FSP increased its research, policy engagement and capacity building activities in Tanzania through additional funding provided by both FSP-core and funds from a USAID/Tanzania Buy-in (Table 1). Activities 2 to 5 below are all activities that have been driven by MAFC and GoT agricultural policy priorities. Like the LGA crop cess study in 2014/15, these activities are jointly funded by GISAIA/Tanzania, FSP-Tanzania and/or the Tanzania Buy-in.

In addition, each activity below involves local faculty from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and/or analysts or staff from MAFC so that each activity serves as an opportunity for capacity building of local public sector researchers and analysts. In April 2016, the USAID/Tanzania mission confirmed that they will fund a new buy-in to FSP (\$5 million over 36 months beginning 1 May 2016) to continue and expand on-going FSP and MSU work in Tanzania in policy research and outreach, capacity building, and policy advisory and coordination activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). The goal of the program is to accelerate the adoption in Tanzania of more effective policies and programs to drive broad-based agricultural sector growth, improved household food security and nutrition, and reduced poverty.

Table 1: Tanzania Activities (Years 1-3) - Demand and funding source

	---Source of demand---		----- Funding sources -----			
	Requested by MAFC/GoT	MAFC and GoT policy priorities	FSP-C1/2 Tanz-core	FSP-C4 core	Tanz buy-in	GISAIA / Tanz
Activity 1: Deepen the existing institutional architecture assessment of agricultural policy in Tanzania.		x	x			
Activity 3: Support the legislative process for reforms of the Local Government Authority crop cess	x	x			x	x
Activity 4: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees: Feasibility Study of Crop & Livestock Marketing Board Reform and/or Consolidation	x	x	x		x	x
Activity 6: Coordinate a pilot e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection of LGA crop cess payments and evaluate its performance	x	x			x	x
Activity 7: Support development and piloting of a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MAFC investments using a mobile phone platform	x	x			x	x
Activity 8: Design & begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Agri-food System Transformation study of the extent and nature of change in the level of processing in several key food crop value chains in Tanzania		x	x	x	x	
Activity 9: Implementation of a FSP-C4a Agri-Food System Transformation activity to guide policy discussions in Tanzania on land use/tenure and sustainable land intensification		x	x	x	x	
Activity 11: Capacity Building in the use of Partial Equilibrium Modeling for Policy Analysis and Crop Outlook Modeling		x	x			

4.2. Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

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

- This activity was not carried out in any formal way. It will be partially addressed through (a) use of the Policy Diagnostic Tool in several policy areas to identify specific policy / programmatic / regulatory changes to pursue and the best strategy for pursuing them, all jointly defined with stakeholders, and (b) the FSP baseline policy process survey.

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

- This activity was not funded by C1C2.

Activity 4: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees: Feasibility Study of Crop & Livestock Marketing Board Reform and/or Consolidation.

- This was broadened at the request of GOT. The amendment under consideration covers all local taxes, not just produce cess.

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

- This activity was not funded by C1C2.

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

- During the 2014/ 2015 growing season, MSU used FSP funding (C1C2 and Tanzania buy-in) to provide technical assistance to the Presidential Delivery Bureau under Big Results Now (BRN) to conceive and pilot a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MALF investments using mobile phone technologies. This activity was not funded by C1C2.

Activity 8: Design & begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Agri-food System Transformation study of the extent and nature of change in the level of processing in several key food crop value chains in Tanzania:

- C1C2 funding supported the start of this activity prior to the availability of Tanzania mission funds. See the C4b report for the status of that work.

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

- C1C2 funding supported the start of this activity prior to the availability of Tanzania mission funds. See the C4a report for the status of that work.

Activity 11: Capacity Building in the use of Partial Equilibrium Modeling for Policy Analysis and Crop Outlook Modeling:

- This training took place as scheduled both in Tanzania and in Mozambique.

4.3. Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

All Tanzania country activities will now be funded and reported under ASPIRES (Tanzania mission buy-in project)

The following activity led by UP in Mozambique will continue in Year 4.

<p>Activity 11: Strengthen capacity at the Research Centre for Agricultural and Food Policies and Programs (CEPPAG), Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique) in the maintenance of the maize and rice Partial Equilibrium (PE) model and support additional research to incorporate more salient market features into the PE model.</p> <p>The first version of the maize and rice PE model was developed under the key milestones set for year 3 of the FSP funding. The overall objective for year 4 is to strengthen the capabilities of CEPPAG to internalize the skills that were taught in the training workshop by undertaking more practical research and analysis on the PE system.</p> <p>The proposed year 4 activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the modelling system in order to generate the market outlook that will be presented at the fourth ReNAPRI stakeholder meeting in Cape Town, South Africa in the first week of November 2016. The maintenance will be undertaken by Orcidia Chiziane and Meizal Popat, who have both received training at a summer course in July 2016 presented by the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) at the University of Missouri with the support from Ferdi Meyer and Tracy Davids from BFAP. • The CEPPAG team has already presented the first outlook for the maize and rice sector in Mozambique at the annual ReNAPRI stakeholder meeting in Nairobi, Kenya on 10&11 November 2016. The majority of research for year 4 is aimed at a deeper analysis and understanding of the salient market features and structures and to incorporate these features into the modelling framework. Researchers from BFAP will support the CEPPAG researchers to gain a deeper understanding on the relevant policies and structures of the maize and rice markets and how these will have an impact of the potential future outcomes of production, consumption, trade flow and prices. • A further objective for this activity to also to establish closer collaboration with other proposed activities taking place in Mozambique under FSP global components, especially the proposed activities under C4 (Agri-food System Transformation study). The information and evidence that will be generated by these activities will be critical to shape the assumptions and consequently the outlook that is generated by the PE models. Ultimately, it is envisaged that this output can tie into the proposed engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security that is proposed under C4. 	<p>Outputs: Market outlook report to be presented at ReNAPRI stakeholder workshop in November 2017</p> <hr/> <p>Outcomes: 1. Increased use of data based projections in policy decisions</p>
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New Activities

None

Projected Outputs and Outcomes Over the Next Two Years

Outputs

- Maintenance and updating of partial equilibrium model in Tanzania, Mozambique and Malawi to publish an annual 10-year outlook for maize, wheat and rice at the ReNAPRI Stakeholder event that is planned to be hosted annually.
- Publications and policy presentations/learning events: We anticipate a range of publications, most jointly funded with C4 (both upstream and downstream), GISAIA, or SIIL. In most cases we will strive to produce an in-country working paper, a journal article, and a policy brief for each topic. All this work will also feed into (a) an annual agricultural policy conference and (b) multiple outreach activities within- and outside of Tanzania. Broad topics covered will include:
 1. The changing structure, conduct, and spatial location of the grain milling and related supply chains, including employment dynamics, and implications for labor-intensive growth in food manufacturing
 2. Topics related to land and farm productivity, e.g. the rise of medium- and large-scale farms, farm size/productivity relationships, causes and consequences of land conflicts, land access and rural youth livelihood opportunities, and others
 3. Topics related to fertilizer and seed policy, including alternatives to NAIVS
 4. Options for trade policy in Tanzania
 5. Determinants of long-term agricultural growth
 6. Nutritional impact of adoption of sustainable intensification practices (co-financed with SIIL)
- Review of policies, programs, and regulations: All of the above will contribute to the review of policies, programs, and regulations. ASPIRES is also in the initial stages of development of a research-to-policy change strategy that will identify high-priority targets of policy change, based on assessment of the payoff to change and the likelihood of achieving change. Pending completion of that exercise, we anticipate that specific continuing policy and programmatic engagement will focus on:
 1. Consolidating reforms in the Local Government Finance Act (LGFA) to reduce and simplify cess rates in the country;
 2. Generating consensus on the reform of crop- and livestock boards and supporting changed legislation;
 3. Informing agricultural input policy in the country, especially follow-ons or reforms to NAIVS;
 4. Engagement with current debates on land policy and input into land policy reforms;
 5. Outline of policy and programmatic framework to promote the efficient growth of small- and medium scale post-farm enterprises, especially in food processing;
 6. Supporting institutional and policy reform in the area of

Outcomes

- Concrete legislative reform in the LGFA;

- Concrete reform in the facilitating legislation or regulations governing crop and livestock boards;
- Creation of a Market Intelligence Unit within Ministry of Agriculture, and integration of improved market analysis into policy decision making;
- Improved knowledge base (potentially leading to changed decisions) in the areas of (a) land and inputs policy, and (b) enabling environment and programmatic support to small- and medium enterprises in the mid- and downstream of the agrifood system

4.4. Data Management Plan

C1C2 did not fund data collection. Its funding helped prepare for data collection, which was then funded by Tanzania mission funds. Data sets will be made available through those awards.

5. Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Zambia

5.1 Introduction

Resources for FSP activities in Zambia under this component come from FSP core funding and a USAID/Zambia buy-in. This funding enables continued capacity building and technical support for policy system strengthening and agricultural policy research to Zambia following the end of the third phase of the Food Security Research Project (FSRP III). FSRP III created the Zambia's first think tank dedicated to agricultural policy research and outreach, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), and supported its institutional capacity development over the period 2012-2016. Year Three FSP activities in Zambia will be carried out in support of IAPRI's research, outreach and capacity building activities, and to undertake work that supports sustainable improvements in policy systems for agriculture. The four major activities to be implemented in 2016/17 are:

1. Grain, oilseed, and livestock market development for smallholders to inform policy discussions and investment prioritization;
2. Analysis of land commodification and alienation to inform dialogue on Zambia's draft Land Policy;
3. Strategies for helping Zambian farmers to utilize fertilizer more efficiently and profitably;
4. Feed the Future midline indicator generation and analysis; and
5. Analytical training to IAPRI researchers on experimental economics for policy analysis

5.2. Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

Activity 1: Oilseed and livestock market development for smallholders to inform policy discussions and investment prioritization.

- Journal article submission based on the working paper: "Examining the rise of multinational investment in smallholder grain markets in Zambia" Completed working paper: <http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/wp104.pdf>
- Presentation of findings from "Examining the rise of multinational investment in smallholder grain markets in Zambia" at FAO conference on Rural Transformation, Rome. September 22nd
- Data collection on large-scale traders completed in October 2016
- Draft working paper completed "Examining opportunities of small livestock development in Zambia: Value chain analyses of smallholder goat and chicken value chains"

Activity 2: Analysis of land commodification and alienation to inform Zambia's draft Land Policy

- Published article: Sitko, N. J., & Chamberlin, J. (2016). The geography of Zambia's customary land: Assessing the prospects for smallholder development. *Land Use Policy*, 55, 49-60.

Activity 3: Strategies for helping Zambian farmers to utilize fertilizer more efficiently and profitably

- Working Paper: [Understanding Fertilizer Effectiveness and Adoption on Maize in Zambia](#). William J. Burke, Emmanuel Frossard, Stephen Kabwe, and Thomas S. Jayne. International Development Working Paper 147. October 2016.
- William Burke, Thomas Jayne, J. Roy Black. 2016. Factors explaining the low and variable profitability of fertilizer application to maize in Zambia. *Agricultural Economics*, 48, 1-12.
- Working paper: [Analyzing Trends in Herbicide Use in Sub-Saharan Africa](#). Philip Grabowski and Thom Jayne. IDWP 142. April 2016.

Activity 4: Feed the Future midline indicator generation and analysis

- Mid-line indicator report completed and submitted to USAID Zambia

Activity 5: Technical trainings to IAPRI researchers on modeling agricultural household behavior and technology adoption, and on experimental economics for policy analysis

- Analytical training to IAPRI researcher on household modeling by Nicole Mason
- Analytical training to IAPRI researchers on experimental economics by Nicole Mason and Stephen Morgan

5.3. Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

<p>Activity #1 Oilseed and livestock market development for smallholders to inform policy and investment prioritization:</p> <p>In Zambia, there is a great deal of policy interest in identifying effective strategies to trigger smallholder income growth through agricultural diversification and market linkages. To build the evidence base to inform debates on this, the activity examines evolving grain, oilseed, and livestock markets in the context of dramatic changes in land access and farm size dynamics, uncertain trade policy, and growing urban demand. Research activities carried out under this activity area come from MSU and IAPRI.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working paper and journal article examining the rise of large-scale grain trading and its implications for smallholder agriculture. 2. Working papers on Zambian small-scale livestock systems. Presentation of findings at livestock stakeholder’s meeting. <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved GoZ appreciation of changes in grain/oilseed market conditions and their effects on smallholder farmers’ access to markets and welfare; greater GoZ awareness of the effects of trade and monetary policies on Zambian farmers 2. Stronger evidence base and sensitization of the issues to guide policy decisions within the new Ministry of Livestock
<p>Activity # 2: Analysis of land commodification and alienation to inform Zambia’s draft Land Policy:</p> <p>In Zambia, the land policy is under review. To support the evidence base on land policy options, this work area focuses on</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working paper and policy brief on Farm productivity and farm size: Implications for Land Allocation policies in Zambia 2. Presentation at Land working group meeting <p>Outcomes:</p>

<p>the relationship between changing farm size dynamics and farm productivity in an effort to inform land and farm block policies. Research in this area will be carried out by researchers from MSU, IAPRI, and University of Zambia.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase evidence base to inform policy debates on land allocation mechanisms by Ministry of Land, Traditional Authorities, and donors. 2. Increased understanding within GoZ of the implications of changing land size dynamics on agricultural commercialization, productivity, and poverty.
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New Activities

<p>Activity # 6: Developing an evidence base to guide food system climate resilience and adaption.</p> <p>Significant policy interest and donor support exists in Zambia to improve the climate resilience of the country’s food and agricultural system. However, the evidence base on effective strategies remains thin. This activity area will examine the intersections between climate change and smallholder agriculture using a range of methodological approaches in order to provide empirical guidance on policies and investments to improve the climate resilience of Zambian agriculture.</p> <p>Both MSU and IAPRI researchers are leads on outputs in this activity area.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working paper and journal article on the relationship between market transformations and Climate smart agriculture 2. Working paper on input subsidies and adoption of soil fertility management practices 3. Working paper and journal article on conservation agriculture and forest conservation 4. Working paper on minimum tillage and smallholder livelihoods options 5. Journal article on farmers’ perceptions of climate change and adaptation strategies 6. IAPRI conference supported by MSU summarizing the evidence on climate smart agriculture in Zambia. This conference will involve government, civil society, and donor stakeholders and will be convened under the Inter-ministerial commission on climate change.
<p>Activity # 7: Gender relationships and agricultural growth:</p> <p>This activity area explores the gendered implications of land titling and the control over sales proceeds on productivity and agricultural investments in order to help facilitate greater gender mainstreaming in agricultural policy strategies and discussions.</p> <p>Activities will be carried out jointly between MSU and IAPRI researchers.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working paper and journal article on the gender effects of land title ownership 2. Working paper on the policy implications of gendered power relations over the control of proceeds from agricultural product sales <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased policy recognition of the role of gender relationships in development outcomes

	2. Expanded evidence base on the gender and agriculture at a household and intra-household level
Activity #8: MSU/FSP support to the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing an annual medium-scale farm survey	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2017 listing of all farms in six districts of Zambia operating between 20 and 100 hectare of farmland, to provide MAL and CSO with a pilot listing to guide national listing and surveys of farms in this size range (currently understood to be vastly under-reported in the current Crop Forecast Surveys. <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for improving CSO's implementation of the annual CFS to be more comprehensive of farms between 20-100 hectares A framework for enabling the Ministry of Agriculture to more accurately estimate Zambia's annual national crop production.
<p>Activity 9: Capacity building support to IAPRI</p> <p>This activity area responds to a request from IAPRI management to support improved technical writing skills, ability to identify priority issues/topics for maximizing IAPRI's research impact on policy processes, and more effective peer feedback within IAPRI. This will be facilitated by MSU and the Southern African Institute for Policy Research (SAIPAR)</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on how to write impactful policy papers, November 16 Technical writing workshop for IAPRI researchers: Workshop on how to provide effective peer review feedback <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved technical writing capacity leading to journal article publications by IAPRI researchers. Improved internal peer review system for IAPRI researchers leading to improved research outputs.
<p>Activity 10: Methods for conducting impact assessments in agriculture</p> <p>There is growing interest in conducting rigorous impact assessments to evaluate agricultural investment and policy options. This seminar will aim to provide IAPRI researchers with basic tools for carrying out impact assessments. This will be carried out jointly by MSU and Diginights Zambia.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training seminar for IAPRI researchers on impact evaluations. <p>Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved capacity within IAPRI to conduct impact assessments.

Projected Outputs and Outcomes Over the Next Two Years

Outputs

1. Research papers analyzing the following policy relevant topics:

- Understanding the cause and consequences of the rise of large-scale grain trading in Zambia
 - Market smartness and climate smart agriculture: What is the scope for leveraging markets to promote CSA objectives?
 - Farm productivity and farm size: Implications for Land Allocation policies in Zambia
 - Impacts of Late Fertilizer Delivery under FISP on Maize Yields and National Maize Production in Zambia
 - SR1: Considering the policy implications of gendered power relations over the control of proceeds from agricultural product sales
 - Do input subsidies crowd in or crowd out other soil fertility management practices? Evidence from Zambia
 - The role of legume technologies in the agriculture-nutrition-food security nexus: The case of Zambia (paper on effects of legume sole cropping, maize-legume rotations, and maize-legume intercropping on food security and nutrition outcomes, and through which pathways)
 - E-voucher impact assessment
 - Does minimum tillage improve livelihood outcomes of smallholder farmers? A micro-econometrics analysis from Zambia
 - Can conservation agriculture save tropical forests? The case of minimum tillage in Zambia
 - Smallholder farmers' willingness to participate in REDD+ activities
 - Poverty and climate change in Zambia
2. Capacity building of Zambian institutions on:
 - How to write impactful policy papers
 - Improving technical writing style and flow
 - How to provide peer review feedback
 - Methods for conducting impact assessments in agriculture
 - Development of a strategic policy engagement plan for IAPRI (Sitko)
 - Zambia MS scholarship fund: Providing guidance and feedback to scholarship winners at UNZA and Milinguishi University
 3. Policy areas and outcomes:
 - Guiding policy deliberations on the intersection between climate change and agriculture with an emphasis on feasible approaches to promoting the objectives of climate smart agriculture in Zambia.
 - Informing debates on revisions to the Zambian Land Policy
 - Supporting the adoption of the Zambian agricultural marketing act
 - Guiding policy and regulatory approaches to enhance welfare benefits of e-voucher/FISP

Outcomes

1. Institutional development of IAPRI focused on enhancing research and writing quality and improving level of strategic engagement with policy processes.
2. Support the development of Zambia's inter-ministerial council on climate change

3. Working in collaboration with USAID-funded “tenure and global climate change project” to link evidence on land policy and climate adaption to land policy development
4. In collaboration with IAPRI and MAL, support revisions to e-voucher input policy based on analysis of pilot program.

5.4. Data Management Plan

	Dataset type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?
1	Large-scale trader survey	Survey of large-scale traders in Zambia	1 year	Within 1 month of the publication of a scholarly output

6. Component 3: Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity

6.1 Introduction

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

Collectively, by the end of the final two years of FSP, the outcomes of Component 3 are expected to encompass three areas: policy influence, methodological advancements in the area of policy process analysis, and capacity building. With respect to **policy influence**, C3 will collaborate with other FSP components to use the Kaleidoscope Model to predict the possibility for reform in key policy domains already examined in different countries by the C3 team. Such domains include input subsidies, micronutrient interventions, pesticide policies, and land governance reforms. In doing so, attention will be given to what typically precipitates a reform mentality by governments, when and what type of research will be most effective, and whether there are sufficient budgetary resources and policy champions to sustain reforms. Insights from the Kaleidoscope Model will also inform ECOWAS and CILSS of the requirements for incentivizing West African governments to implement already agreed-upon regional input policies and strengthen linkages with C1/C2. Key outcomes from policy systems work under Activity 3 include enhancing the awareness of African governments about the potential of presidential delivery units and similar results-based management approaches to overseeing agricultural policy formulation and implementation. Furthermore, Activity 3 work on the impacts of agricultural devolution to district governments in Ghana will not only directly inform refinements to that policy by Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) but also offer insights to other countries that are either undergoing this devolution process (e.g. Kenya) or considering it (e.g. Malawi). The case study on South Africa was conducted in parallel with the development of the South African National Food Security and Nutrition Plan of Action (or FSNP - the equivalent of a CAADP NAIP) that the SA-based team won a competitive bid to draft. The FSNP benefitted from the KM analysis process, especially in the rigor of the background analysis that meticulously documents the influence of human and child rights and the influence of the unfolding global nutrition agenda. The documentation of the global, African and regional policy

landscape forms a base of the work being carried out under activity 4 in Malawi and will extend to an analysis of the food security policy landscape in Ghana in Y4. It is also feeding This analysis fed into the ReSAKSS ATOR for 2015 and a paper under review for the Inter-Agency Partnership of Academies of Science guide for African policy makers.

The analysis of gender mainstreaming in nutrition policy in Malawi was workshopped as part of a review of the policies and is now an integral part to the review of the Malawi NAIP. This work provides an analytical framework for assessing gender mainstreaming in nutrition policy.

In terms of **methodological advancements**, the outcomes in this area are threefold. First, the development of a practitioner's guidebook for applying the Kaleidoscope Model will allow for conducting *rigorous* and *replicable* policy process research. Given that most policy process theoretical frameworks are not bolstered by a particular methodological approach or attention to standard operationalization of concepts, this is a significant public good outcome. Secondly, the development of a policy engagement toolkit will allow for engaging with a range of stakeholders to practically consider how reforms can be pursued in areas already deemed most amenable to change. Thirdly, through the work of Activity 4, an important outcome will be a replicable, cross-sectoral stocktaking analysis to identify trade-offs and complementarities in national and regional food security and nutrition policies.

Finally, in the area of **capacity building**, Activity 4 in particular will result in improved capacity of at least two African governments (e.g. Ghana and Malawi) to adhere to their CAADP-Malabo commitments. More broadly, through the contributions of all four activities, civil society and other stakeholders will have an enhanced ability to understand how policymaking is occurring in their respective countries and communities and have accessibility to methods and frameworks that allow for identifying entry points into the policy process. Through workshops and dissemination activities with the African Union's research unit as well as with parties that have expressed an interest in applying the Kaleidoscope Model, such as AfricaLead and FAO's MAFAP, the policy lessons learned and the research methods developed under C3 will reach a broad range of influential decisionmakers in the area of food and nutrition security.

The KM model has been integrated into the Food Security Policy Module of the Collaborative Masters in Agricultural Economics curriculum taught at the University of Pretoria and has been included in training for support of the NAIP review and redesign through a ReSAKSS module. Capacity in the use of the tool has been developed among 39 journalists (see C1/2 for more detail on the training) from Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. The list of outputs for this activity includes a radio broadcast where one of the young journalist explains the model in her own words. At least three PhD theses are using and applying the KM model at the University of Pretoria.

6.2 Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

Activity 1. Conceptual Framework

1. Kaleidoscope Model developed: conceptual framework and testable hypotheses about key factors driving policy change
2. 10 training workshops

Activity 2. Case Studies of Policy Change

1. 3 micro-nutrient policy studies (Malawi, South Africa¹, Zambia)
2. 3 fertilizer policy studies (Ghana, Tanzania, Zambia)
3. 1 gendering nutrition policy study (Malawi)

Activity 3. Changes in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact

1. inventory of policy system reforms

Activity 4. Policy Engagement

1. policy engagement tools (Integrated framework for gender analysis in nutrition policy; beta version of practitioner tools for assessing policy systems)
2. policy dialogue (Malawi, gender and nutrition; Tanzania, stakeholder policy engagement toolkit)

6.3 Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

Activity # 1. Conceptual Framework Following six field tests of the Kaleidoscope Model in Year 2, the C3 team has reviewed and refined the KM model. During Year 3, the team will prepare a formal journal article presentation of the final model as well as a training manual for interested practitioners. Training of various stakeholder groups will continue, where possible in conjunction with Africa Lead.	Outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kaleidoscope Model for Food Security Policy Change (KM) and applications (journal article) 2. KM training manual: tools for understanding policy change (working paper (WP), web learning tools) 3. KM training workshops
	Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved understanding of policy processes and factors driving policy change 2. Increased capacity to analyze and understand policy processes
Activity # 2. Case Studies of Policy Change This activity will focus on synthesizing findings about drivers of micro-nutrient policy, drivers of fertilizer subsidy policy and implications for policy engagement.	Outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Micro-nutrient policy synthesis (policy brief) 2. Fertilizer policy synthesis (PB) 3. Kaleidoscope synthesis: implications for policy engagement (PB)
	Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. improved and widely shared understanding of policy processes and factors driving policy change 2. increased capacity to analyze and understand policy processes 3. substantive engagement in relevant, ongoing policy processes

New Activities

Activity # 3. Changes in Policy Architecture: Origins and Impact	Outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background paper on policy system reform
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¹ SA case has already been included in the SA National FSN Plan that will go to Cabinet by March 2017 for approval.

<p>This work examines efforts to reform policy systems by analyzing how different experiments with institutional reforms have emerged and how reform of policy institutions has altered incentives, stakeholder motivations and policy outcomes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Case study #1: Tanzania Big Results Now 3. Case study #2: Ghana devolution of agriculture <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. improved understanding of factors triggering change in food security policy processes and policy architecture 2. practical lessons about how results-based management and devolution to local governments affects agricultural policy formulation and implementation
<p>Activity #4. Policy Engagement</p> <p>Using the analytical tools and research findings from Activities 1-3, the FSP team will engage in a variety of ongoing policy processes with partners at MSU, IFPRI, UP, Africa Lead and possibly others, such as the African Union and FAO’s Monitoring and Analyzing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) program. These efforts will include development and application of tools for guiding policy engagement, substantive engagement in various ongoing global and national policy debates and contributions to policy processes in selected CAADP-Malabo Declaration countries. Under the West Africa Buy-In to FSP, members of the C3 team will participate in a series of case studies of national implementation of regional input policies in West Africa.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tools for facilitating policy change (web tools) 2. Policy engagement (micro-nutrients, fertilizer, policy systems reform; policy system assessments) in various ongoing policy processes 3. Comprehensive policy stocktaking and mapping of the post-Malabo food security policy context in Malawi 4. Comprehensive policy stocktaking and mapping of the post-Malabo food security policy context in Ghana, background preparations 5. Case studies of uneven implementation of regional pesticide policies in West Africa 6. West Africa regional pesticide policy workshop <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a methodology for comprehensive policy stocktaking across multiple sectors and assessment of policy and institutional convergence and coherence for food security and nutrition 2. Contributing to CAADP-Malabo follow-up processes in Malawi and Ghana 3. Improved understanding of requirements for effective national implementation of agreed-upon regional input policies in West Africa

Projected Outputs and Outcomes Over the Next Two Years

Outputs

1. Publications: 8 working papers, 4 policy briefs, 3 journal articles
2. Data sets: 2 institution and regulatory policy inventories
3. Knowledge dissemination: 4 presentations
4. Policy analysis: 3 case studies of change in policy architecture; 2 institutional architecture assessments; 1 synthesis of drivers of policy change
5. Capacity building: 4 trainings
6. Tools: 1 set – tools for assessing and facilitating policy change

Outcomes

1. Enhanced institutional capacity (explore possible collaboration with Africa Lead)
 - Kaleidoscope model dissemination and training workshops (public sector, CSOs, NGOs, private sector, parliamentarians)
 - Strengthen institutional capacity for implementing agricultural policy in Malawi
2. Improved policy processes
 - strategic policy engagement planning (Tanzania)
 - implement policy engagement plan (Malawi)
3. Policy engagement
 - institutional and governance stocktaking and assessment in selected CAADP countries (Malawi, TBD)
 - stocktaking of international, African and regional agreements creating national obligations and commitments; assess alignment of domestic policies with such obligations and commitments
 - engagement with development partners and governments on the benefits and disadvantages of different policy system structures and processes for enhancing food security
 - apply web-based policy tools to policy planning processes in FSP countries (Malawi, Tanzania)
 - analytical guidance on input policy reform process (Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia)
 - Regional pesticide policy review and dialogue (West Africa)
 - Micro-nutrient policy engagement based on case study findings (possible topics below)
 - a. Sugar fortification : health food or health risk ?
 - b. Iron : what's the sticking point ?

6.4. Data Management Plan

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

7. Component 4: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security

7.1. 4a. Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Fertilizer and Soil Fertility, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment

7.1.1. Introduction

Year 4 activities will continue the main research themes and policy engagement activities initiated in Year 1 to 3. We will also initiate two new research themes. The topics addressed in this activity are highly inter-related. Therefore, we will seek to integrate our topics of changing farmland ownership and use structure, implications of rising land prices in many areas of Africa, shifts in technologies (e.g., mechanization), fertilizer promotion strategies and sustainable intensification issues and market responses to these changing dynamics in a more integrated and holistic way in Year 4. Discussions between IFPRI, MSU and the World Bank are scheduled over the coming weeks to achieve greater coordination in Year 4. With rising interest in structural transformation topics in Africa, we believe that major policy-relevant insights may be obtained by addressing issues of land dynamics, farm technology and rural employment as part of an integrated system.

A second new theme to be initiated on a small scale is the work on seed system policies. This will be a joint work with the CGIAR Research Programs on Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM) and the Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB). There is a growing global interest in addressing seed policy issues related to vegetatively propagated crops, which are under-served (and neglected) by the current seed systems and not adequately represented in policy debates around the world.

This description also highlights significant synergies between C4 and C1/C2 activities in several African countries.

7.1.2. Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

Activity 1: Fertilizer Policy

- FSP/C4 has finished a major study on input subsidy programs and the need for a more holistic farm productivity growth strategy that focuses on the need for soil fertility improvements, sustainable land management, and bi-directional extension learning programs to enable farmers to use fertilizer more efficiently and profitably.
- Based on this new study, we have undertaken a number of policy engagement activities in 2016 in Africa with national governments (e.g., Kenya, Malawi, Zambia) and at regional fora such as the AGRF which contained over 1,000 African policymakers, government representatives and members of development organizations.

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

- FSP/C4 has finished a study on strategies for promoting sustainable agricultural intensification and productivity growth.
- Based on this new study, we have undertaken a number of policy engagement activities in 2016 in Africa, internationally, and at regional fora such as the AGRF, which convened over 1,000 African policymakers, government representatives and members of development organizations.

Activity 3: Land Dynamics and Land Policy

FSP/C4 has developed a stronger global analytical base for formulating land allocation and land tenure policies in Africa. Activities in Year 3 that have contributed to this goal include:

- Producing three major publications in Foreign Affairs, 2016 AGRA Status Report, and Agricultural Economics highlighting the rise of medium-scale farms, the causes and consequences of this development, and policy options that African governments may want to consider.
- Numerous policy engagement and outreach activities in Africa, with national governments, policy conferences, government retreats, and seminars.
- Multi-country studies on the relationship between farm scale and farm productivity involving a strong team of local and international researchers in Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana, and Zambia, and initial policy engagement activities.
- The C4a Land activity has involved the active engagement of 10 African researchers (Muyanga, Yeboah, Kachule, Nkonde, Mdoe, Minde, Silayo, Ndibongo, Alphonse, Magomba), most of whom are young/early career researchers (3 of whom are women) and receiving close mentoring and in-service training in the process of carrying out this C4a work.
- Formalized partnership with the AU-LPI to work collaboratively on monitoring and evaluation of land governance policies in selected African countries and areas of capacity building following the NELGA initiative.
- Empirical evidences (from Mozambique, Ghana and Ethiopia) show that the status quo (in terms of the customary tenure arrangements) is no longer an option as social, economic and climatic transformations/dynamics erode the tenure security the traditional system used to guarantee. Differential analysis shows that the adverse tenure security effect of such transformations/dynamics is so critical to female, migrant and younger member of a community
- Awareness about the new reforms, regulations, process and procedures concerning land governance seems to dictate tenure security and the consequential intra-household power relations and welfare outcomes of interventions and initiatives to protect land governance. New programs in Mozambique, Nigeria and Ethiopia now consider public sensitization as integral part of their land administration interventions
 - Ghebru, H.; H. Khan and I. Lambrecht, Isabel. 2016. Perceived land tenure security and rural transformation: Empirical evidence from Ghana. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1545. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/>
 - Holden, S. T.; and H. Ghebru. 2016. Land tenure reforms, tenure security and food security in poor agrarian economies: Causal linkages and research gaps. *Global Food Security* 10(2016): 21 - 28. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2016.07.002>

- Ghebru, Hosaena; Koru, Bethlehem; and Taffesse, Alemayehu Seyoum. 2016. Household perception and demand for better protection of land rights in Ethiopia. ESSP Working Paper 83. Washington, D.C. and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI). <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130164>
- Holden, S. T.; and H. Ghebru. 2016. Land rental market legal restrictions in Northern Ethiopia. *Land Use Policy* 55(2016): 212 - 221. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2016.04.006>
- Ghebru, Hosaena; Pitoro, Raul; and Woldeyohannes, Sileshi. 2015. Customary tenure and innovative measures of safeguarding land rights in Africa: The community land initiative (iniciativa de terras comunitárias) in Mozambique. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1484. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15738coll2/id/129826/rec/65>

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

- Two policy briefs published, summarizing the perspectives and observations by African government officials who participated in the Bangladesh mechanization tours in November 2015:
 - Aboagye PO, AG Abubakar, AI Adama, AO Lawal, & AA Musa (Synthesized by H Takeshima). (2016). Agricultural mechanization and south-south knowledge exchange: What can Ghanaian and Nigerian policymakers learn from Bangladesh's experience? GSSP Policy Note 6 and NSSP Policy Note 36, IFPRI.
 - Animaw AT, JAM Nkanya, JM Nyakiba & TH Woldemariam (Synthesized by H Takeshima). (2016). Agricultural mechanization and south-south knowledge exchange: What can Ethiopian and Kenyan policymakers learn from Bangladesh's experience? ESSP Policy Note 47, IFPRI.
- A journal paper accepted by *Agricultural Economics* (jointly funded by CGIAR-PIM). Based on the data collected for the lowland Nepal, the paper shows that hiring in tractors can increase the returns to scale for smallholder farming, indicating the potential of mechanization to affect the intensification patterns of smallholders and demand on other agricultural inputs and technologies
 - Takeshima H. (2017). Custom-hired tractor services and returns to scale in smallholder agriculture: A production function approach. *Agricultural Economics*, forthcoming.

Activity 5: Exploring the Relationships between Agricultural Transformation and Youth Employment in Africa's Economic Transformation

- Produced several major publications in 2016 in *Foreign Affairs*, the *Conversation*, *AgYEES Youth Report*, the 2016 *AGRA Status Report*, and *Agricultural Economics* highlighting why it is critically important for African governments to make agriculture more attractive to Africa's rural youth, possible strategies for African governments and development agencies to consider for achieving this objective.
- At least six policy engagement and outreach activities in 2016, engaging national governments, policy conferences, professional meetings, and seminars.
- Co-organized a major USAID/BFS Roundtable meeting on Youth Employment Challenges, May, 2017, leading to a BFS report summarizing programmatic options for USAID to consider to improve youth employment opportunities in Africa's agri-food systems.

7.1.3. Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

<p>Activity 1: Fertilizer Policy</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. policy brief summarizing the evidence on input subsidy programs based on a thorough review of 10 countries' input subsidy programs in 2015 and 2016 2. policy engagement and outreach events on fertilizer policy in Africa including at the upcoming National Agricultural Policy Conference in Tanzania, March 1-3, 2017 and at upcoming 2017 NAPAS outreach events in Malawi to be determined <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The outcome will be a stronger evidence base for formulating policies and strategies to promote sustainable and profitable intensification of fertilizer use in Africa farming systems. 2. FSP activities (in coordination with IFDC, AFAP, MAFAP, AGRA and ReNAPRI partners) are able to influence the policy formulation process on fertilizer promotion programs in at least 3 African countries 3. FSP activities (in coordination with IFDC, AFAP and ReNAPRI partners) are able to tangibly lead to an improved policy environment for fertilizer in at least 3 African countries (already achieved in Zambia and Malawi, currently working on this outcome in Kenya and Tanzania). 4. C4a activities in this area will review and incorporate insights from FSP/C3 on fertilizer policy reform options.
<p>Activity 2: Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. policy paper outlining what an effective climate smart strategy that promotes resilience and agricultural productivity growth looks like under a range of contexts in Sub-Saharan Africa 2. policy brief on above topic 3. policy engagement activities on promoting interventions and policies that are both climate smart and promote agricultural productivity, including at the upcoming 2017 Climate Change Summit in Zambia (contributing to C1/C2 Zambia buy-in activities) and at the upcoming

	<p>Malawi Land Policy Conference, to deepen C4 contributions to the FSP Malawi Associate Award.</p> <p>4. a combination of research dissemination at policy outreach events in Africa (e.g., upcoming C1/C2 activities in Malawi, Zambia, and Tanzania) and high-level policy conferences reaching thought leaders at the World Bank, the MasterCard Foundation, AGRA, ReSAKSS, IFPRI, USAID, and other organizations.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The outcomes is to be a stronger African analytical base for formulating policies and strategies to promote the twin goals of climate smart agricultural and sustainable agricultural productivity growth. 2. C4a will participate in at least three regional outreach activities in Africa disseminating findings from point 2. Already, FSP will present this work in two upcoming conferences, Ministry of Ag Policy Conference in Tanzania, March 1-3, 2017 and Regional Climate Smart Agriculture Symposium, Lusaka, Zambia, March 16-17, 2017. FSP will liaise with other resilience/CSA partners in its activities in this area, and will look for ways of collaborating moving forward in FY17/18. 3. FSP activities lead to a better understanding among at least five African governments of needed changes in agricultural extension programs to promote productive and resilient agri-food systems 4. FSP activities lead to a better understanding by African policy makers of ways to effectively promote resilience and climate-smart agricultural interventions in sub-Saharan Africa. Public policy discussions in Africa will be including concrete new proposals contained in FSP C4a reports. 5.
<p>Activity 3: Land policy</p> <p>Sub-Activity 3.1: Understanding land dynamics and impacts of land policy</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch of a joint project with the AUC-LPI “pilot study to track the implementation of the AU declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in 10 selected African countries” 2. Liaise more extensively with LPI through collaboration on country studies examining progress in the design and implementation of land policies to protect land rights of individuals and local communities in selected pilot countries such

	<p>as Malawi, Tanzania and Rwanda (led by IFPRI but will engage MSU and UP in certain countries, e.g., Malawi, Tanzania)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. A cross-country study examining in detail the relationship between farm scale and farm productivity 4. Policy brief on the report in points 2 and 3. 5. Africa-wide inception workshop to validate selection of pilot countries and key indicators/proxies for tracking the implementation of Au declaration on land issues and challenges – to be organized jointly with the AUC-LPI 6. Complete survey work on emergent investor farmers in Senegal started in 2016 and led by UP; produce FSP country report. 7. a combination of research dissemination at policy outreach events in Africa (e.g., upcoming C1/C2 activities in Malawi, Zambia, and Tanzania) and high-level policy conferences reaching thought leaders at the World Bank, the MasterCard Foundation, AGRA, ReSAKSS, IFPRI, USAID, and other organizations; and upcoming conference on land policy in Africa to be organized in Zambia by the AUC-LPI. 8. Impact evaluation reports on social and economic impacts (such as tenure security, investment, and over all welfare impacts) of various land rights protection programs (in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Mozambique)
	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a stronger global evidence base for formulating policies and strategies to address complex problems associated with land tenure and land allocation in a range of African countries 2. Best practice lessons learnt from the pilot land tenure reform programs and inform rollout strategies of various programs in the rest of the country 3. FSP activities have already influenced African policy makers’ thinking of the land policy formulation processes to promote inclusive agricultural transformation in Malawi and Zambia. FSP anticipates that in FY17 and FY18 we will further influence land policy processes in at least three additional African countries in which FSP operates, and more broadly reach mainstream audiences in at least six countries.

<p>Activity 4: Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange</p> <p>Sub Activity 4.1 Completion of the draft manuscript of a book on agricultural mechanization</p> <p>Sub Activity 4.2. Empirical assessments of the demand for mechanization and its heterogeneity across locations in Nigeria and potentially Ghana</p> <p>Both these sub-Activities will be jointly funded by CGIAR PIM. Sub-Activity 4.1 is expected to offer African stakeholders and the governments the insights about the economic conditions for substantial growths in the demand for mechanization, proper regulations and policies may help such growths, and the role of the private sector to meet such demand. Sub-Activity 4.2 is expected to help the governments in the studied countries identify sub-national areas with relatively high demand for tractors, and guide their efforts in appropriately setting up and expanding the government-supported private-sector hiring service centers across the countries.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion papers based on the selected chapters on African countries, including Nigeria 2. Policy briefs summarizing the chapter manuscripts of selected African countries 3. A south-south learning mechanization workshop jointly organized with CGIAR PIM and IFPRI ESSP held in Addis aiming at the engagement and dialogues with policymakers invited from selected African countries <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved understanding on the heterogeneity in demand for tractors, and informed policy debates on appropriate mechanization in different farming systems 2. Increased evidence base to inform policy debates on the designs of government- facilitated mechanization custom hiring enterprises promoted by relevant African countries like Ghana and Nigeria 3. Increased understanding by policymakers on the potential benefits from reducing regulations on machine designs, promoting market-based competitions among service providers, and increasing R&D related to mechanization
<p>Activity 5: Exploring the Relationships between Agricultural Transformation and Youth Employment in Africa’s Economic Transformation</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. report decomposing changes over time in per capita incomes by gender, age category, farm vs. off-farm for five African countries 2. policy brief on the above topic 3. policy engagement activities in Africa <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a better understanding of how Africa’s economies and employment patterns are changing and why 2. better evidence base to project future trends and develop policy options that take into account these anticipated trends. 3. C4a researchers will liaise more closely in FY17/18 with C4b researchers to identify synergies and ways of improving the analysis and policy proposals of both strands of work.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. By the end of FY17, FSP activities influence the policy formulation of key foundations that have programs on youth livelihoods in Africa 5. By the end of FY18, FSP activities produce concrete guidance to African governments for promoting youth livelihoods within an overarching agricultural transformation framework. 6. By the end of FY17, recommendations identified through FSP research are discussed with African government representatives and incorporated into the youth livelihoods programs of at least three African governments by end of FY18.
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New Activities

<p>Activity #6: Agricultural financial markets intermediation to unlock food system transformation. The role of finance in food production is well known. Following the evidence of emergence of medium size farmers, this activity aims to determine the role and effect of finance on medium scale farmers in Southern Africa (Zambia and Malawi in particular). It will have three sub-activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze finance system policies to determine how they affect relative access to finance by small/medium/large farms in Southern Africa with particular reference to Zambia and Malawi. This will be through desktop review of policies and the emerging issues will be tested with stakeholders. The activity will also draw from the BFS experts' prior work and emerging issues • Determine financial requirements of the medium size farms [based on the structure of inputs, mechanization, land and labor markets]. The existing surveys conducted in FSP during the past four years will be used to evaluate the financial requirement of the medium size farms and will be complete meted by a limited surveying 	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FSP report outlining steps for improving financial system ability to promote access to finance by disadvantaged groups and promote inclusive forms of agricultural transformation 2. Journal article on the effect of finance on medium size farms productivity. 3. Outreach event in the region (details to be determined) in 2017 involving Ministries of Ag, Finance and private sector
	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Initiation of a new dialogue among governments in the regions to consider innovative ways of promoting broader access to finance by actors in the agri-food systems

<p>to establish a typical financially viable medium size farms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement activities with formal and informal financial sector in selected countries (Malawi and Zambia) and facilitate workshops to design financial solutions for medium size farmers 	
<p>Sub-Activity #3.2: Land Dynamics and Land Policy (co-financed via PIM): [Support the AU-LPI in Monitoring and Tracking Progress in Implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges]</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designing key quantifiable indicators for monitoring and develop a comprehensive database that will form the basis for future tracking of progress in implementing the AU Declaration on land Tracking progress made in policy development and implementation over the past seven years Document and disseminate best practices in policy development and implementation to inform policy processes across the continent Build the capacity of member states to ensure regular tracking and reporting of progress made in land policy development and implementation in Africa <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes: Enhanced knowledge in land policy development and implementation processes; Improved and sustained capacity of AU-member states in tracking policy development and implementation and reporting progress regularly
<p>Activity #7: Seed system policy</p> <p>Initiate collaborative work with the CGIAR PIM program (cluster 1.2) on seed system and policies for vegetatively propagated crops. The focus of this joint work will be to do review or case studies to fill knowledge gaps on one of these policy issues related to certification guidelines, distribution systems for perishable planting material, cross-border seed trade, seed relief (post-disaster), and integrating seed policies in national action plans for climate-resilient agriculture. The team will also engage and coordinate with key BFS seed policy partners, in particular AGRA and AfricaLEAD/Context Network (in the context of early generation seed, including of vegetatively propagated crops). The</p>	<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review paper outlining major policy issues related to vegetatively propagated crops Engagement with USAID policy team involved in seed system policy issues <hr/> <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced knowledge on seed system policy development targeted towards vegetatively propagated crops.

<p>team will also explore engagement with BFS and partners on farmer “willingness to pay” for improved seed on a range of crops in planning major new seed sector support programs.</p>	
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Projected Outputs and Outcomes Over the Next Two Years

Outputs

1. Support the AU-LPI in Monitoring and Tracking Progress in Implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges (lead: Hosaena, Sitko).
 - Guideline (toolkit) for tracking progress on land policy design and implementation process (outlining key thematic areas, principles and indicators that form the basis for tracking) finalized and validated.
 - In collaboration with AUC-LPI, baseline data (survey and administrative base) collection on a list of key indicators and proxies for tracking land governance – in Malawi, Tanzania and Ivory Coast
 - In collaboration with AUC-LPI, administrative database of land issues related to baseline and current status on land policy formulation and implementation developed – in in Malawi, Tanzania and Ivory Coast
 - In collaboration with AUC-LPI, country studies examining progress in the design and implementation of land policies to protect land rights of individuals and local communities in other pilot countries such as Zambia and Ivory Coast (led by IFPRI but will engage MSU and UP in certain countries, e.g., Zambia)
 - Impact evaluation reports on social and economic impacts (such as tenure security, investment, and over all welfare impacts) of various land rights protection programs in Ethiopia, and Mozambique)
2. Sustainable Agricultural Intensification (lead: Thom Jayne, Bill Burke)
 - FSP support to on-going BFS-supported fertilizer promotion policy processes (e.g., the renewed collaboration between IFDC, AFAP, MSU and others on fertilizer promotion issues in Africa). This FSP support will take the support of collaboration in the preparation of reports, briefs and policy engagement activities with African governments. C4a activities in this area will review and incorporate insights from FSP/C3 on fertilizer policy reform options.
 - C4a will produce a policy brief on developments in fertilizer policy reforms taken by African governments in recent years, by the end of FY17.
 - Report synthesizing research knowledge to date on best practices for promoting sustainable intensification for a range of different agro-ecological, market access and factor abundance conditions in Africa, end of FY17.
 - C4a will participate in at least three regional outreach activities in Africa disseminating findings from point 2. Already, FSP will present this work in two upcoming conferences, Ministry of Ag Policy Conference in Tanzania, March 1-3, 2017 and Regional Climate Smart Agriculture Symposium, Lusaka, Zambia, March

- 16-17, 2017. FSP will liaise with other resilience/CSA partners in its activities in this area, and will look for ways of collaborating moving forward in FY17/18.
3. Land Policies for enhancing tenure security and good land governance (Hosaena and M. Muyanga)
 - Continued analysis in various countries of how changes in the distribution of land and farm sizes affect the multiplier effects (income, employment and labor productivity) resulting from agricultural productivity growth
 - Continued analysis of the inverse relationship hypothesis in Africa based on a wider set of countries, and associated outreach activities
 - Continued analysis of the drivers of tenure insecurity and demand for land tenure regularization in particular contexts for particular groups (including women, youth, smallholder farmers, forest users, peri-urban communities)
 - Cross-country analysis on the economic and social impacts of innovative options or programs of enhancing tenure security and good land governance looking at case studies from purposely selected African countries namely: Mozambique (individual versus collective titling programs, Nigeria (pilot land titling program), Ethiopia (land use certification program), Uganda (land related legal aid programs).
 4. Farm Mechanization (lead: Hiro and Xinshen)
 - Finalizing the mechanization country case study book jointly funded by CGIAR PIM and USAID-ReSAKSS-Asia. The book covers case studies of both African and Asian countries
 - Organizing a disseminating workshop in Ethiopia
 - Completing empirical analyses of the determinants and effects of tractor uses and ownership in Ghana and tractors / animal tractions uses in Nigeria on agricultural transformation in these countries
 5. Improving Youth Employment/Livelihood Opportunities (lead: K. Yeboah, T. Jayne)
 - Policy brief on cross-country trends in youth employment trends and policy options related to agrifood system policies and public investments to promote youth livelihoods in Africa
 - Policy engagement/outreach activities in Africa to promote greater understanding of actions that African governments can take to improve youth livelihoods and inclusive forms of economic transformation
 - Cross-country analysis of the sources of income and labor productivity growth among young men and women (disaggregated by gender, age category and urban/rural) in five sub-Saharan African countries (disaggregating the relative importance of farm, agrifood system and off-farm employment) and the implications for agricultural, land and labor market policies to promote youth employment and livelihoods.

Outcomes

1. Support to the AU-LPI

- a stronger global evidence base for formulating policies and strategies to address complex problems associated with land tenure and land allocation in a range of African countries
 - Best practice lessons learnt from the pilot land tenure reform programs and inform rollout strategies of various programs in the rest of the country
 - Through partnership with AU-LPI, influence the proper implementation of the AU declaration on land issues and challenges in 10 AU member states
 - In partnership with AU-LPI and its NELGA program, improve capacity to ensure regular tracking and reporting of progress made in land policy development and implementation built and sustained in 10 AU member states
2. Sustainable Agricultural Intensification
- FSP activities (in coordination with IFDC, AFAP, MAFAP, AGRA and ReNAPRI partners) are able to influence the policy formulation process on fertilizer promotion programs in at least 3 African countries
 - FSP activities (in coordination with IFDC, AFAP and ReNAPRI partners) are able to tangibly lead to an improved policy environment for fertilizer in at least 3 African countries (already achieved in Zambia and Malawi, currently working on this outcome in Kenya and Tanzania).
 - FSP activities lead to a better understanding among at least five African governments of needed changes in agricultural extension programs to promote productive and resilient agri-food systems
 - FSP activities lead to a better understanding by African policy makers of ways to effectively promote resilience and climate-smart agricultural interventions in sub-Saharan Africa. Public policy discussions in Africa will be including concrete new proposals contained in FSP C4a reports.
3. Land Policies
- FSP activities have already influenced African policy makers' thinking of the land policy formulation processes to promote inclusive agricultural transformation in Malawi and Zambia. FSP anticipates that in FY17 and FY18 we will further influence land policy processes in at least three additional African countries in which FSP operates, and more broadly reach mainstream audiences in at least six countries.
 - Improved and sustained capacity of AU-member states in tracking land policy development and implementation and reporting progress regularly
 - FSP activities are able to influence the process of identifying and collecting quantifiable indicators of tenure security and land governance to monitor and track progress made in land policy formation and implementation
 - FSP activities influence the AU-LPI agenda in facilitating south-south learning in identifying and adoption of innovative and replicable best practices in land policy
4. Mechanization
- FSP activities are able to influence the understanding by African policymakers on the linkages between agricultural mechanization and broad economic transformation
 - FSP activities are able to provide African policymakers better understanding of the roles of the private sector in agricultural mechanization growth, through more concrete

- narratives in both Asia and Africa of private-sector growth in machinery investments, service provisions
- FSP activities are able to improve the understanding of the effects of mechanization on agricultural productivity, efficiency, and heterogeneity in demand, which can potentially influence the designs of government-facilitated custom hiring service enterprises
 - Through the promotion of south-south learning, FSP activities are able to influence the mechanization policy in at least two African countries
5. Employment and Livelihoods, with a youth/gender focus
- By the end of FY17, FSP activities influence the policy formulation of key foundations that have programs on youth livelihoods in Africa
 - By the end of FY18, FSP activities produce concrete guidance to African governments for promoting youth livelihoods within an overarching agricultural transformation framework.
 - By the end of FY17, recommendations identified through FSP research are discussed with African government representatives and incorporated into the youth livelihoods programs of at least three African governments by end of FY18.

7.1.4. Data Management Plan

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?
1	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Malawi/2014, including medium-scale farms	Completed August 2016 (journal article in <i>Land</i>)	4th quarter 2016
2	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Mozambique/2016, including medium-scale farms	April 2017	4th quarter 2016
3	Farm household survey	Socio economic farm data - Senegal/2016, including medium-scale farms	July 2017	4 th quarter 2017

4	Farmer survey data	Listing of all medium-and large scale farms in eight (8) in rural Tanzania (completed in August 2016). This involves interviews with village headmen who provide information on households controlling 10 hectares and above, their landholding sizes and the area under crop, and GPS coordinates of the villages	1st Quarter/2019	1 st quarter 2017
5	Farmer survey data	Survey of 1,200 farm households in rural Tanzania. Collect household demographic data, agricultural practices, incomes, soil samples, and household location GPS coordinates (to be completed by December 2016)	1st Quarter/2019	3 rd quarter 2017
6	Farmer survey data	Listing of all medium-scale farms in six (6) districts in Zambia. This involves obtaining lists from Zambia National Farmers Union and interviews with ward-level extension workers. Develop lists of landholdings over 10 hectares and a separate list for those who operate more than 10 hectares of farmland. After listings are developed, we aim to interview roughly 5% of the medium-scale farms identified in the listing exercise to obtain information on their characteristics, how and when they acquired their farms, main residence (telephone farmer vs. full time farmer), the area under crops, production levels, etc., and GPS coordinates of the villages	1 st quarter 2017 (listing) 3 rd quarter 2017 (survey)	4 th quarter 2017

7.2. 4b: Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream

7.2.1. Introduction

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

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

6. Major implications for employment: These agribusiness opportunities have major implications for employment. The specific implications, however, depend critically on the size distribution of the firms that capture growing demand. Policies that help micro firms grow in size, and that favor competitive response by small and medium-size firms, can generate substantial employment within the hidden middle. On the other hand, policies that favor consolidation into fewer, larger firms will result in less employment growth from this quiet revolution. Because women play major roles in most food processing and food away from home, pro-employment policies in this area will favor gender equity.

The C4b team has targeted four sets of stakeholders (host country governments, bilateral and multi-lateral donors, the private sector, and civil society) through various outreach events at national, regional, and global levels. It has also promoted and built capacity for research in this area with local research institutions. What follows is a summary of the team's approach; details on activities appear in the sections below.

At national level, the C4b team has worked hand-in-hand with country programs to mainstream these messages and begin achieving concrete policy impact. This is facilitated by the fact that three C4b faculty – Tschirley, Liverpool-Tasie, and Minten – are either in-country directors or campus Principal Investigators for Tanzania, Nigeria, and Ethiopia. C4b research has been built directly into the country programs in all three of these countries. In each case, the C4b team has engaged at national level with (a) policy-makers in and beyond the agricultural sector, (b) bilateral and multi-lateral donors, (c) private sector, and (d) civil society in all four countries over the past two years. This engagement has taken the form of:

- a. Annual national agricultural policy conferences;
- b. Media events;
- c. National stakeholder meetings;
- d. Other formal public presentations; and
- e. Briefings of USAID missions and policy makers in all four countries;

At regional level, C4b has engaged with ReSAKSS through its Annual Trends and Outlook Report of 2015, its continental conference that same year, and ReSAKSS meetings in Washington that brought together selected African policy makers.

At global level, C4b has formally engaged through roundtables, invited chapters, keynote speeches, invited talks, invited reviews, and informal requests with USAID/Washington, IFAD, FAO, World Bank, The MasterCard Foundation, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, and the CG system's A4NH program (Agriculture for Nutrition and Health).

7.2.2. Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

Activity 1: Tanzania – Grain processing value chain study

- Retail surveys were completed in Dar es Salaam and Arusha. All data is entered cleaning has been done.
- The miller survey was completed in Dar es Salaam; budget constraints led to cancellation of the survey in Arusha. All data has been entered and cleaning is nearly done
- One research brief – now making three out of this work - was completed and circulated

- A presentation was made at the 2016 AAAE meetings in Addis Ababa, collaborating with IFPRI and Bart Minten in Ethiopia, and Saweda Liverpool-Tasie and the Nigeria team. This presentation focused on food imports into Africa, attacking the conventional wisdom that imports are a very high share of food consumption (we find only 10%-20%) and that African agrifood systems are not responding to rapid growth in demand for value added foods through markets (we found a robust but highly variable response across countries).
- A paper was submitted to Journal of Development Studies, focusing on the impact of the diet transformation on the distribution of labor across farming activities in Tanzania. The paper is currently being put into FSP research paper format.

Activity 2: Senegal – millet and sorghum value chain analysis

- Rapid reconnaissance work finished for both value chains
- Questionnaires designed and sampling frames finalized

Activity 3: Nigeria – Processed food inventory

- Processed food inventories were completed in two cities (Ibadan and Kaduna)
- Two reports on the poultry subsector and one report on the prevalence of imported processed foods have been completed, circulated, and presented

Activity 4: Mozambique – policy analysis for food processing sector

- Analysis on hold pending further discussions with mission.

7.2.3. Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Going forward, C4b will continue to target its four sets of stakeholders (host country governments, bilateral and multi-lateral donors, the private sector, and civil society) at national, regional, and global levels, with three new or strengthened elements: application of the new Policy Diagnostic Tool in at least one country; more focus on regional outreach for a that bring together decision-makers; a regional agrifood system policy workshop (probably for early year 5). Details are given below.

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

<p>Activity #1: Analysis and outreach stemming from the retail and miller surveys in Tanzania: This work will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Data analysis of the retail and miller surveys; (b) Presentations in the third Annual Agricultural Policy Conference, which will bring together PS-level decision makers from various ministries along with private sector and civil society; (c) Intensive engagement with stakeholders built around the Policy Diagnostic Tool (see new activities section for more detail); (d) Collaboration with several partners, at Ministry of Agriculture request, to help develop the country’s agroprocessing strategy. Together with the policy diagnostic tool, this will provide a platform for generating concrete policy impact from the C4b work; and 	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Papers for peer review and local consumption 2. Presentations to national policy makers on policy implications of changes occurring at midstream and downstream and how the agrifood system fits into the GOT’s emerging industrialization strategy (See new activities for more detail on Policy Diagnostic Tool) 2. A national agroprocessing strategy that draws directly on C4b research and features initiatives to facilitate the growth of small- and medium scale food processing firms, in addition to exploiting the competitive advantage of
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<p>(e) Continued use of policy structures in the country (Department of Policy and Planning in MALF; Policy Analysis Group) to raise knowledge and understanding. All will leverage Dr. Nyange’s access to policy makers across sectors.</p>	<p>existing large-scale processors in some sectors.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased knowledge and ability of agrifood system stakeholders and policy makers to engage with other lead ministries to ensure agriculture’s interests are protected as the country develops its industrialization strategy. 2. Greater capacity among MALF analysts to engage in this kind of work, including policy outreach. 3. An improved policy-making process in the agroprocessing arena that draws on solid empirical information 4. Improved policies that facilitate the growth of small- and medium scale food processing firms
<p>Activity #2: Poultry sector analysis and outreach in Nigeria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Leveraging AA funds, the C4b Nigeria team will conduct surveys at the following nodes in Oyo State: (a) Poultry producers, (b) Feed mills, (c) Maize wholesalers, (d) Maize farmers, and (d) Poultry retailers. ii. The team will work with partners at various research institutes and institutions of higher learning with mandates to support governments in their agricultural policy development and implementation to disseminate this information at multiple levels. iii. While working at the federal level in Nigeria, the team will also work at the state level, due to the important role of the states in actual implementation of national policies and the fact that states often have their own specific agenda. In Spring, 2017, seminars on the sector will be organized at several federal and state level fora. 	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple reports and presentations from the work <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater knowledge among policy makers on policy challenges and priorities to promote a competitive poultry and feedgrains sector 2. Greater capacity among faculty and students at collaborating universities to engage in this kind of work.

New Activities

<p>Activity #5: Planning for regional agrifood system transformation workshop: To be held during early second quarter FY18 in an African FTF country where MSU and/or IFPRI have a country program. As a workshop,</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshop concept note and agenda 2. Agreement among national stakeholders to participate
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<p>not a conference, it will target a limited number of policy makers, private sector actors, donors, and civil society representatives from each country. Each will be identified from stakeholder working groups and other policy engagement platforms in the countries. The focus will be on cross-country learning to clarify the implications of C4b findings for national agricultural sector development strategies and investment plans. Particular policy and investment priorities will be identified in each case. Tschirley to work with Reardon and rest of team.</p>	<p>Outcomes will be achieved in year 5, as the workshop will be planned for 1st quarter of year 5.</p>
<p>Activity #6: Global outreach: C4b team to highlight research and policy implications as invited speakers in at least six (six are already booked) global events targeting UN agencies, World Bank, the CGIAR system, MasterCard Foundation, and other thought leaders and donors</p>	<p>Outputs: 1. At least six talks to high level audiences directly influencing development programming decisions</p> <p>Outcomes: 1. Greater programmatic focus on midstream and downstream aspects of agrifood system transformation</p>
<p>Activity #7: Targeting of ReNAPRI, ReSAKSS, and AGRA Forum Annual meetings in 2017 for presentations on C4b research and policy implications</p>	<p>Outputs: 1. Policy-focused presentations at each event</p> <p>Outcomes: 1. Great knowledge among participants of the challenges and opportunities at midstream and downstream of AFS; 2. One more avenue of influence on policy makers in countries of the region, leveraged through the local research and policy briefing activities of participants.</p>
<p>Activity #8: Application of the Policy Diagnostic Tool in Tanzania: This tool is related to, but separate from, the Kaleidoscope model that the C3 team has used. The purpose of the policy diagnostic tool is to identify and then pursue particular reforms in specific policies, programs, or regulations that national stakeholders have prioritized as both feasible and impactful identify. In Tanzania, C4b will work with the in-country ASPIRES team to apply the tool during the first two quarters of FY17, then will engage intensively with policy makers around specific desired changes in policies, programs, or regulations.</p>	<p>Outputs: 1. Completed policy diagnostic tool for food processing sector in Tanzania 2. Specific policies / programs / regulations targeted for reform 3. Increased and more specific contact of private sector with GoT around particular policy- and programmatic initiatives identified through the tool</p> <p>Outcomes: 1. Progress toward reform in the targeted areas</p>
<p>Activity #9: In Ethiopia, the program has been asked by the Executive Committee of the RED&FS (the coordinating body on activities related to “Rural Economic Development and Food Security”; it is co-chaired by donors and the government), to make quantitative</p>	<p>Outputs: 1. Analytical results from projection exercise, including impacts of the diet transformation; 2. Seminar to high level policy makers</p>

<p>assessments of likely trajectories of the Ethiopian economy up to 2030. This will be done under alternative scenarios of public investment, economic policies, and external shocks. Results from the research from C4b (e.g. the diet transformation) will be an important input in developing different scenarios. Results will be presented at the end of 2017 to the stakeholders involved in the RED&FS group.</p>	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved understanding of the implications of C4b findings for future agrifood system policies, programs, and investments in Ethiopia. 2. Improved decisions on such investments.
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Projected Outputs and Outcomes Over the Next Two Years

During the last two years of FSP, the C4-downstream will pull together the following two broad streams of work - survey work in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Senegal, focused on particular value chains, and the new work on processed food penetration into rural areas of Tanzania - into a series of country-specific papers and reports, and at least one cross-cutting paper on agrifood system transformation in the region. The end game for this sub-component over the next two years consists of following activities:

First, we propose to begin Year 5 with a conference (late Q1 or early Q2), to take place in one of the research countries, that brings together public- and private sector stakeholders and development partners, and presents country case studies in addition to cross-country synthesis papers. We will also target other planned regional- and international conferences during that year, especially those (such as the AGRA annual conference) taking place in Africa. Finally (see below), the multi-country workshop will be followed by country-level workshops with local stakeholder working groups will be designed to generate specific input into policy processes related to agribusiness competitiveness in each country.

We expect at least the following written output to be produced by the end of year 5:

1. The multi-country version of Tschirley, D., B. Cunguara, S. Haggblade, T. Reardon, and M. Kondo (2016). "Implications of Africa's unfolding diet transformation for farm employment: Evidence from Tanzania". This will add Nigeria, Uganda, and Malawi to the analysis and draw cross-country conclusions.
 - a. At least three papers from the following, based on the new work in Tanzania on processed food penetration in rural areas and small towns; a. "Exploring Issues in the Transforming Tanzanian Processed Food Distribution Systems". This paper will be based on the rapid reconnaissance and meso-level inventory carried out by Reardon and Sauer with SUGECO colleagues in June and July of 2016;
 - b. "Perceptions and attitudes of processors toward food safety and quality standards". This paper will focus on maize flour, lishe, rice, cooking oil, tomato paste/chili sauces. The latter is a rapidly growing high value-added product with a small current market size; lishe (mixed meals) is also currently a small market but growing rapidly and satisfying growing demand for healthy foods; maize flour, rice and cooking oil are large markets whose growth is making major contributions to total growth in demand for processed food in the country.
 - c. Two retail papers, one focusing on changing distribution channel/demand behavior and a second focusing on employment issues.

- d. One wholesale paper
2. One paper to be led by Reardon on climate-smart value chains
 3. Two papers on first- and second-stage processed orphan-grains, one on millet in Senegal and one on teff in Ethiopia
 4. Papers on second stage and first stage processed maize for human food and poultry feed markets in Nigeria and Tanzania
 5. A paper on chicken/feed/maize farming cluster/value chain in Nigeria
 6. One paper on processed foods and non-grain foods and purchases in consumption of urban and rural households in Africa and Asia
 7. One paper on differential penetration of supermarkets into processed foods (compared with traditional retail) in Zambia. We use data from Zambia because it is a unique data set from four cities that, unlike any other datasets available, provides detail on source of consumer purchases.

Outcomes:

Projected outcomes over the next two years include:

1. Enhanced institutional capacity
 - Intensive collaborative research with local colleagues in Senegal, Nigeria, and Tanzania will take advantage of the training done in each country and sharply build capacities for applied policy research and engagement among public- and academic sector staff in each country.
2. Improved policy processes and policy engagement
 - In Tanzania, C4-downstream results will be fed into the research-to-policy change planning exercise being led by Sitko
 - Following the multi-country workshop to be held during Q1 of Year 5, country-level follow-up workshops with local stakeholder working groups will be designed to generate specific input into policy processes related to agribusiness competitiveness in each country.

7.2.4. Data Management Plan

	Dataset Type	Brief description	Anticipated time frame for a scholarly output to be completed based on this dataset?	When will it be registered in DDL?
1	Tanzania Retail Survey data	Retail survey in 3 cities in Tanzania documenting market share of different types of retail outlets, and rates of change of market share across major food groups in Tanzania. Retail outlets (Supermarket chains,	3 rd quarter 2017	1 st quarter 2018

		independents, traditional shops, market vendors and street vendors).		
2	Tanzania Maize Millers Survey dataset	Survey of processors of maize meal and mixed meal products in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to examine recent changes in the structure of this important sector.	4 th Quarter 2017	2 nd quarter 2018
3	Nigeria poultry value chain survey datasets	Surveys at multiple levels of poultry value chain in Nigeria	1 st quarter 2018	3 rd quarter 2018

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

8.1. Introduction

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

8.2. Summary of Year 3 workplan accomplishments by Activities

During the last year, the C5 supported BFS through the following activities:

- Provided support in organizing an event and drafting a guidance document to support countries in aligning their current and future NAIPs with the Malabo Commitments.
- Performed analysis examining poverty trends in Kenya and the drivers. Recent figures had shown that although Kenya had strong economic growth, the national poverty rate had not fallen and had in fact increased.
- Performed a review of a number of parallel efforts to better understand what types of evidence have the greatest impact on relevant stakeholders, under which circumstances, and at what stage in the policy process. The note reviewed their findings and highlights gaps and/or contradictions in conclusions that are worthy of further investigation.
- Updated a 2009 paper reviewing the role of agriculture in achieving the sustainable development goals.
- Assisted in reviewing USAID Missions progress toward achieving policy change in line with their FTF Policy plans.
- Organized an event entitled “Cities and the Future of Agriculture and Food Security: A Programmatic and Policy Roundtable”
- Helped in the organization of the BFS Policy Division Partners Meeting

8.3. Proposed Year 4 Activities and Expected Outputs and Policy Outcomes

Continuing Activities from Previous Year(s)

<p>Activity #1: Supporting the BFS Policy Unit with research evidence and analysis.</p> <p>The C5 workplan varies depending on the needs of the BFS Policy Unit and their partners. In the past, C5 has provided support to the Policy Unit, country missions, and USAID strategy more broadly through summaries of FSP research, literatures reviews, rapid analysis, and on-demand technical advising. It is expected that this will continue in 2017 by directly assisting USAID and its global development partners to assess trends and evaluate options on critical policy issues that have a bearing on the achievement of shared FTF, Global Food Security Strategy, and CAADP goals.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rapid-response analysis, in-country consultation, and training to fill key knowledge gaps. 2. Evidence and analysis to shape USAID investments and the new Global Food Security Strategy. <p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USAID, FTF and GFSS policy programming will be better informed and evidence-based.
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New Activities in Year 4

<p>Activity #2: Mapping policy change in food security and nutrition.</p> <p>This activity will build on an earlier C3 mapping of food security and nutrition policies and programs globally (78) countries and the FTF policy matrixes carried out for countries. The work will document the policy changes, new policies passed with regard to food security, food security and nutrition or nutrition. The work will begin with identification of the food security and nutrition elements of the original CAADP NAIPS and document the changes in policies, programs and orientation with regard to food systems, nutrition-sensitive programs and direct nutrition interventions covering under-nutrition, micro-nutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity. Changes in institutional architecture will be documented. Innovations with regard to policies, programs and institutions will be highlighted as well as trends. The monitoring and evaluation frameworks will be examined and compared to the SDG indicators, Agenda 2063 indicators and the CAADP results framework.</p>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the review and documentation of policy changes, new policies passed with regard to food security, food security and nutrition or nutrition, including innovations 2. Report on the review and documentation of related changes in institutional architecture, including innovations 3. Report on the comparison of national M&E frameworks with regard to SDG indicators, Agenda 2063 indicators and the CAADP results framework
	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A deeper understanding of more recent trends in policy and program change with regard to the integration of nutrition into NAIPs 2. A deeper understanding of the scope and extent of the translation of international policy directions into national policies and programs with regard to food security and nutrition 3. A deeper understanding of what institutional changes have occurred to accommodate these changes in policy and the increasing need coordination among sectors and stakeholders.

9. Management Support for Coordination, Communication, Compliance and Impact

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

In Year 4, the team plans to continue to provide this supporting role to the Component teams and the FSP Consortium. Specific tasks to be accomplished in Year 4 by the management team are noted below.

9.1 Coordination

The management team will continue to play a coordination role: a) across FSP work streams, especially between the country and global components; b) with other partners where it can make a significant difference in effecting policy change or capacity building; and c) with Missions.

The management team will participate and facilitate participation of research teams in USAID organized Policy Partners meetings or events organized by regional policy networks (e.g., ReNAPRI, ReSAKSS, RufORUM, AGRA forum, etc.) and use such events and platforms to identify opportunities where greater coordination within FSP and across partners could yield significant short term benefits in terms of policy change and capacity building).

Given the strategic importance of shifting the focus towards policy influence and country level impacts, and in response to the recently completed internal review, we will strive to identify and support synergies between global components and country policy reform activities, by increasing both the quantity and quality of interaction between country programs and global component teams. Some resources will be set aside to support project partner meetings or to piggyback on planned events and look for opportunities to bring together team members across Components, consortium partners, country teams, and USAID to review progress, and to learn about accomplishments, and ongoing and planned activities, which will help better coordination of the research demand and supply side within the FSP program. This will also facilitate communication between different Component teams, Country teams, and Consortium partners.

9.2 Communication

The communication plan that was drafted in May 2016 will be further developed in light of the reviewer comments. The beginning of the year 2017 will be dedicated to the elaboration and adoption of a communication strategic plan based on this initial draft. Key messages and project priorities will be identified by the program's consortium representatives. The plan will be then transformed into an action plan with schedule, indicators, resources and budget.

Communication requests are noticeably increasing at country levels and, with the support of newly dedicated staff, in particular in Nigeria, Tanzania, and soon in Malawi as well, there is a strong need for coordination. Support will be provided to each country to also develop its own communication plan, based on the key messages of the project, and adapted to local activities.

In year 4, several printed documents are also being planned, including a project flyer and country specific brochures. Such collateral pieces will be useful as resources on the web site, and disseminated at meetings, conferences, etc.

The FSP Innovation Lab also plans to launch a redesigned web site in 2017 with the aim of easy access and viewing of content with notepads and smart phones. The website will be one of the key ‘communications’ tools that will feature spotlight articles, news, and policy papers and briefs related to research, capacity building and outreach achievements by FSP team members. Tools and mechanisms to better communicate the ongoing and planned activities across components and countries by FSP will be developed and made accessible to others for better coordination and communication within FSP and with other partners. Regularly, featured stories will be created, posted on the web site, and also disseminated through other channels which should increase the traffic on the FSP site (for example, MSU communications, USAID, and FeedTheFuture site and social media). Each country or region has its own “mini-site” within the big site, with a home page and featured stories, research publications and biographic information of the people working there. The site also carries the contents from the past project site. This design is supported by state-of-the-art Content Management System developed and hosted by MSU College of Agriculture and Natural Resources IT services. This website redesign project started in 2016, with a launch of the new site expected for the beginning of 2017.

In parallel with the site, we also plan to increase our **Twitter** activity, promoting featured stories, events, and other achievements. The potential outreach of social media will be much more actively used in 2017. The strategy will be to tap into and expand our existing networks, leveraging our partners’ channels, within countries, and at all levels. Depending on the success with Twitter, other social media might be considered.

9.3 Compliance with Open Data Management Plan

Each project component team funded by the FSP Core project has developed a data management plan that identifies all the datasets and elaborates on the plan for complying with the open data directives of USAID. Given the multiple partners and the nature of the program, there are many open data access sites available to FSP team members. The management team will continue to track and monitor the progress of this data management plan in year 4. The goal is to have the data available in the key sites used by professionals in each field, and give highest exposure to the data, in addition to registering these datasets in the USAID Development Data Library (DDL).

9.4 Working towards policy change

To improve the policy impact of FSP investments, Nicholas Sitko joined the management team from April 2016. In this coming year, he will continue to support the application of policy engagement tools to be developed by the C3 team in key countries and thematic areas. He will seek

to explicitly link FSP research activities and insights generated under C3 and C4 to country level activities. The primary way in which this will occur is through the application of a “Practitioners guide to strategic policy engagement”, jointly authored by Sitko, Babu, and Tschirley, to country level activities. This guide is a systematic approach for linking research, communication, and capacity building activities to identified policy constraints. It draws heavily on insights generated by the policy system analysis carried out by C3. The intended outcomes of this approach is to:

- Generate country level work plans that include research, communications, and capacity building activities that specifically target identified constraints to policy reform;
- To link conceptual tools and insights generated by C3 to country level C1/C2 activities;
- To identify opportunities where insights generated by C4 can be brought to bear on specific, country-level policy debates and constraints to reform;
- Ultimately, to improve the linkages between global and country level activities to enhance policy reform agendas and outcomes.

In year 4, the following specific activities will be carried out by Sitko in this coordination role within the management team:

- Working with the ASPIRES team in Tanzania, apply the tools and methods described in the practitioner’s guide to policy engagement to three policy focal areas: agri-business development, land policy, and output market reform. These policy areas explicitly link to the upstream and downstream research activities being carried out by C4 in Tanzania.
 - Key outputs: Strategic work plans for the three policy focal areas
- In response to USAID/Malawi’s request, and in collaboration with Todd Benson, backstop an analysis of constraints to policy reform in three policy areas in Malawi. This study will be carried out by a consultant and will explicitly apply the tools developed for the practitioner’s guide to the analysis.
 - Key outputs: Three policy case studies and one synthesis brief.
- Working in collaboration with IAPRI in Zambia, utilize the practitioner’s guide to policy engagement to develop a more policy focused work plan for 2017.
 - Key output: IAPRI work plan

9.5 Follow up on Internal Review recommendations

As part of year 3 workplan, the management team had set aside some resources to explore initiating competitive grant program on cross-cutting research themes (e.g., nutrition, gender and climate change) as envisioned in the program proposal. However, the recent internal review conducted by FSP management entity (MSU) has highlighted other priorities and low cost suggestion to increase the emphasis on cross-cutting activities. Thus, based on discussions with the program Activity Manager, the plan is to prioritize the use of these resources to implement some of the recommendations related to increasing opportunities within the FSP team for more coordination and communication between the global teams and country level projects. A FSP-wide team meeting is planned in the end of March towards this objective.

9.6 Grant Management, Reporting, and Monitoring and Evaluation

The management team will also continue to play a major role in providing support to the FSP program in terms of:

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

ANNEX 1: List of Ongoing and Prospective Buy-Ins and Associate Awards

Description	Dates	Amount	Status (as of 11 Nov 16)
Food Security Policy Leader Award RC102750	Signed: 7/15/2013 - 1/14/2020	Amount: \$8,550,000 Obligated: \$8,606,045	Operational
Modification Buy-In:			
USAID/Mali RC104270	Signed: 9/8/2014 – 7/14/2018	Amount: \$900,000 Obligated: \$898,538.82	Operational
USAID/Tanzania (ASPIRE) RC106131	Signed:	Amount: \$2,500,000 Obligated: \$804,729.95	Operational
USAID/Tanzania RC104271	Signed: 9/8/2014 – 7/14/2018	Amount: \$500,000 Obligated: \$382,154.55	Operational
USAID ZAMBIA RC106132	Signed:	Amount: \$400,000 Obligated: \$149,590.26	Operational
USAID/West Africa RC104272	Signed: 9/8/2014 – 7/14/2018	Amount: \$600,000 Obligated: \$506,423.64	Operational
Associate Awards:			
Food Security Policy Project (Burma) RC104236	9/24/2014- 9/23/2019	Amount: \$4,493,307 Obligated: \$3,089,944.08	Operational
Malawi New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support (NAPAS) RC104584	11/24/2014- 11/24/2017	Amount: \$2,000,000 Obligated: \$1,374,602.33	Operational
Senegal Agricultural Policy Project (PAPA) RC105142	7/27/2015- 7/26/2018	Amount: \$1,300,000 Obligated: \$687,049.12	Operational
Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project RC105214	7/1/2015- 6/30/2020	Amount: \$3,500,000 Obligated: \$1,607,190.88	Operational
Mali RC105885	Signed:	Amount: \$1,000,000 Obligated: \$541,366.60	Operational
African Great Lakes Coffee RC105110	7/20/2015- 7/19/2018	Amount: \$850,000 Obligated: \$725,981.11	Operational

ANNEX 2: FSP Component 5: Request Form

Title

<i>Individual Requesting</i>		
<i>Summary of Task</i>		
<i>Contribution to BFS Policy Agenda</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Environment for Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Inputs <input type="checkbox"/> Land and Natural Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Resilience and Agricultural Risk Management <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Mutual Accountability <input type="checkbox"/> Systems change <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Foresighting <input type="checkbox"/> CAADP/Malabo support <input type="checkbox"/> Overall Policy Team support
<i>Personnel and approx. budget</i>		
<i>Approx. completion date</i>		
<i>Deliverable</i>		

ANNEX 3: Matrix of Country Level Activities Funded Under the FTF
Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research as of September 2016.