

Michigan State University

New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support (NAPAS) Activity

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Quarterly Report

1 January 2016 to 31 March 2016

Chief of Party:	Dr. Flora Janet Nankhuni
Email:	nankhuni@msu.edu
Telephone:	+265-995-687-444



MICHIGAN STATE
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USAID/Malawi Quarterly Progress Report

Project Name: New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support: Malawi (NAPAS: Malawi) Activity

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Person Responsible for Drafting this Report: Dr. Flora Janet Nankhuni and Dr. Athur Mabiso

Project Objectives: The New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support: Malawi (NAPAS: Malawi) is an activity under the Sustainable Economic Growth (SEG) project of USAID/Malawi. The activity is being implemented by Michigan State University (MSU) in collaboration with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the University of Pretoria (UP). NAPAS aims to enable the Government of Malawi to implement the policy reforms agenda it committed to under the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi. NAPAS has the goal of *providing effective technical support to the Government of Malawi so that it sustainably achieves the high-level commitments to policy reform made in the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi*. These policy reforms have the broader aim of improving the agriculture investment climate in Malawi through commercializing agriculture and increasing the role of the private sector in Malawi's agricultural sector. NAPAS has the following three principal objectives:

1. Provide effective technical support for policy formulation by working jointly with staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development in Malawi and members of pertinent Technical Working Groups (TWG) to draft evidence-informed policy and program design documents for consideration by senior government officials and stakeholders in agriculture and food security policy processes.
2. Engage in effective policy communication to inform debate on agriculture and food security policy issues in Malawi. Improve the quality of debate among participants in the policy process through which policy reforms committed to under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition will be undertaken. NAPAS: Malawi will contribute to policy communication efforts led by other policy research and civil society organizations in Malawi. These policy communications efforts will include conferences, workshops, or production of periodic policy briefs.
3. Ensure that gaps in expertise constraining effective agricultural policy reform are filled.

I. Overall Progress of the Project for the Quarter

Urgent Demands: Irrigation Concept Note and Support to USAID/Malawi SEG office

In the period January 1st 2016 to March 31st 2016 the NAPAS: Malawi team focused on supporting the Department of Agricultural Planning Services in the MoAIWD with developing a concept note on irrigation for intensified food production, aimed at addressing the food insecurity crisis and enhancing resilience of the food production system in Malawi. This work, which was urgently

demanding by the Ministry, had not been planned for this reporting period but was seen as an important request from the Honourable Minister. Hence, the NAPAS team ably and positively responded to this urgent request and spent most of January and February 2016, working on background analyses and literature reviews as well as developing and revising different versions of the concept note. Following the development of the concept note, the NAPAS team was then asked by the Director of Planning, Mr Alex Namaona, to help the Ministry present this concept note to various stakeholders; first internally to the Honourable Minister and the PS of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development, as well as the Chief Director of Irrigation and his technical planners in the Ministry; then to several external stakeholders, including development partners, and farmers convened by the Farmers Union of Malawi. In this regard, the NAPAS team prepared and delivered three presentations to stakeholders and advised the Ministry on how the Expression of Interest call, that the Ministry posted in the media, should be worded. The call was advertised in the newspapers seeking to engage private sector in irrigated maize production for supply to the National Food Reserve Agency, but without incorporating all suggestions that the NAPAS team had advised.

In a related effort, the NAPAS team engaged with several private companies that were being surveyed as part of a related study on constraints to commercial investments in agriculture. This study is on constraints to commercial investments in maize production and is being conducted in collaboration with the IFPRI SEBAP activity. One unintended outcome of the study was NAPAS team being asked by one of the private sector companies, Mtalimanja Holdings, to engage the Minister and PS of Agriculture in a visit to one of the company's sites (namely the School of Agriculture for Family Independence (SAFI)) in Dowa district where the company is irrigating food crops. The Minister, PS, Director of Planning along with the NAPAS team and other Ministry officials visited SAFI in February, 2016. The event was featured on Malawi Broadcasting Television.

The NAPAS team together with the SEBAP activity were also asked to provide technical support to the Sustainable Economic Growth (SEG) office of USAID/Malawi, which had been asked by the US Ambassador to provide technical input on breaking the cycle of food insecurity in Malawi. This work, was also not planned for during this reporting period. In addition, the SEG office requested the NAPAS team to begin tracking national policies and legislations being developed or under consideration in Malawi, which meant that the NAPAS team had to begin compiling a policy and legislation tracker document that tracks progress on draft laws under consideration in parliament as well as policies being developed by line ministries in Malawi. Given the amount of work that was requested but had not been planned for this reporting period, other work that had initially been planned for had to be postponed. The postponed work includes mainly development of the fertiliser policy.

National Agriculture Policy and Contract Farming Strategy

Other than working on unplanned urgent demands, the NAPAS team also worked on accelerating the processes necessary for finalising the adoption of the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) and the Contract Farming Strategy (CFS). Both documents have already been validated and are undergoing internal government processes prior to being endorsed and adopted by senior government leadership in the Government of Malawi. As part of facilitating the internal government processes, the NAPAS: Malawi team drafted a cabinet paper in January, which

requested the cabinet of the Government of Malawi to consider endorsing and adopting the NAP as national policy. The cabinet paper was submitted by the Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development to the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) and is scheduled for review by the PS and cabinet committees before approval.

As for the CFS document, the NAPAS: Malawi team working closely with the Department of Planning in the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development as well as senior officials of the Competition and Fair Trading Commission, revised the document taking into account input that was obtained from the validation workshop in November 2015. The revised document was circulated to all stakeholders in the agriculture sector and was presented by the NAPAS: Malawi policy analyst at a joint Technical Working Group meeting for the TIP-SWAp TWG on Access to Inputs, Finance, and Information, and the ASWAp TWG on Commercial Agriculture Agro-processing and Market Development. The joint TWG meeting was held on the 1st of March 2016. The CFS is being finalized for submission to the Minister through the Principal Secretary by end of May 2016.

Agricultural Extension Policy

The COP has been working closely with the Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) to move the process of reviewing the Agricultural Extension Policy forward. Early in January, the PS of Agriculture, Mrs Erica Maganga called a meeting of various departments at national, ADD and district levels in the MoAIWD to deliberate issues in agricultural extension. The COP attended and presented at this meeting in Mangochi and was instrumental in helping draft a report emanating from the inputs that were solicited during the internal government meetings. This report was submitted to the PS of Agriculture. In addition, the COP held meetings with the COP and the Nutrition Education Specialist on the new USAID/Malawi-funded activity on extension, the Strengthening Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Services Activity (SANESA). The two activities have agreed to collaborate in helping DAES in three areas:

- 1) Review of the Extension Policy – NAPAS Malawi (COP) will be the lead technical support
- 2) development of a new extension strategy – SANESA (COP) will be the lead technical support
- 3) Development of an Agriculture-Nutrition strategy – SANESA (Nutrition Education Specialist) will be the lead technical support.

However, the two projects will work on these activities collaboratively.

In addition, the ASWAp-SP secretariat held meetings with the NAPAS team to discuss how the work on reviewing the Extension Policy would be accelerated since the ASWAp-SP has funded the hiring of a consultant who will work on the review. The COP of NAPAS highlighted that much of the review work had already been done by IFPRI, the Government of Flanders and other stakeholders. Moreover, a meeting that was organized by CISANET in December 2015 was able to gather substantial input on issues in agricultural extension in Malawi and NAPAS requested CISANET to submit a report detailing the issues raised. This has since been submitted to NAPAS and NAPAS together with SANESA have developed a comprehensive 34-page draft background paper that lists the so many reviews conducted on the extension policy in Malawi. The document together with a background paper that NAPAS was working on were submitted to DAES and the ASWAp-SP secretariat for their review to determine whether or not it is a waste of resources to engage a consultant to conduct a review of the extension policy. The ASWAp Coordinator met

with DAES to convince the DAES Director to go with NAPAS' suggestion. However, this was not received/accepted by DAES and NAPAS COP made an appointment to meet with the Director of Extension (DAES) and her team to discuss the matter further.

Fertilizer Policy

In the second week of January, the NAPAS team held a meeting at the IFPRI offices in Lilongwe with the core policy-drafting team that had been established by the fertilizer industry stakeholders during the initial consultation meeting that took place in November 2015. The team deliberated on the way forward for developing the fertilizer policy and revising the draft fertilizer bill. It was agreed that the NAPAS policy analyst should lead the effort and work together with a consultant that had to be hired using funds from the Department of Agriculture Research Services (DARS) that had been obtained previously from the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). In order to proceed, the NAPAS policy analyst was asked to first draft terms of reference for the consultancy and to develop an associated budget. This has been completed and what remains is for the DARS director to draft a letter which would be submitted to AGRA regional office in Nairobi, through the PS of Agriculture, requesting for a no objection of use of funds on the consultancy.

In the meantime, the NAPAS team has begun conducting one-on-one interviews with key informant stakeholders in the fertilizer industry in Malawi. In addition the NAPAS team has shared its instrument for collecting inputs on the fertilizer policy with CISANET, which agreed to conduct similar interviews with communities and farmers at grassroots levels. This is expected to ensure a wide and deep consultative process that will gather extensive input for the development of the fertilizer policy and bill. Once AGRA gives a no objection on the consultancy, the NAPAS team will work with DARS to recruit the consultant and to begin plans for three regional consultations in the Northern, Central and Southern regions of the country.

Farmer Organization Development Strategy

The policy analyst of NAPAS has been preparing a background paper in preparation for the development of the Farmer Organisation Development Strategy (FODS). This has mainly involved conducting a literature review. In addition, NAPAS has liaised with international experts on cooperative development including Professor Michael Cook from the University of Missouri, Dr Nicola Gian from the Centre of International Agriculture in the Tropics (CIAT) and Dr Fleur Wouterse of the International Food Policy Research Institute in Kampala. These experts are working closely with the Cooperative League in the United States (NCB-CLUSA) and have expressed interest in supporting the consultative processes for the development of the FODS in Malawi. In addition, the FAO Country Representative, Florence Rolle, has discussed this effort with the policy analyst and indicated that previously FAO had begun a similar process working together with the Farmers Union of Malawi. FAO would like to collaborate with NAPAS in furthering this effort to develop a FODS for Malawi. Unfortunately the effort has been put on hold due to urgent demands from the Ministry to work on the Irrigation Concept Note. Plans are in place to reinstate the effort in early June 2016.

Agricultural Zoning (Crop Suitability) Atlas

Dr Todd Benson has led this effort and has worked on refining the agricultural zoning/crop suitability atlas of Malawi and adding additional maps. This output has been shared with the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development, specifically with the Department of

Land Resources and Conservation and the Department of Planning. The Director of Crop Development in the MoAIWD has also asked for the atlas and this will be shared with him and his department. The Director of Crop Development had suggested that the atlas be shared with staff at the ADD and EPA level to inform their planning at those levels. Other stakeholders have also requested the atlas and several receive a hard copy of the atlas. Since the atlas contains high resolution maps, they are more useful in electronic form for planning purposes and the NAPAS team is in the process of loading electronic versions of the atlas on flash disks that will be shared among several stakeholders in the country.

Journalists Training

Another activity that the NAPAS team engaged in was organizing and conducting training on agriculture reporting for journalists in Malawi. The journalists training took place on February 15th to 17th, 2016 and was jointly organized with the Malawi Agriculture Policy Support activity (MAPS), which is being implemented by Farmers Union of Malawi. The SEBAP activity was also involved in delivering a session on agriculture and nutrition during the training workshop. Other partners involved in delivery of the training include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (the Country Representative made a presentation on food security and reporting), the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, the Department of Agricultural Research Services, and the University of Malawi (Chancellor College and The Polytechnic).

The National Land Symposium

As part of preparations for a policy communications event on land policy and land laws in Malawi, the NAPAS Chief of Party, Dr Flora Nankhuni, has been engaging with the PS of Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) and has managed to get her endorsement and support for the policy communication event. In addition, Dr Nankhuni has been liaising on the same matter with the Director of Planning and the PS in the MoAIWD, who are both supportive of the land policy symposium scheduled to be held on April 20th, 2016. Among esteemed experts that will present at the land symposium are Professor Thomas S. Jayne of Michigan State University, Dr Jacob Ricker-Gilbert of Purdue University, Ms Julia Behrman of New York University as well as Dr Todd Benson of IFPRI. Other key stakeholders expected to attend include the Traditional Authority of Kasungu, representatives from Parliament, a representative of the private sector, and LandNet, which is a civil society organization that advocates for responsible land investments, fair land rights and access in Malawi. Preparations are well underway and the symposium promises to deliver important evidence and insights on land issues in Malawi with potential to inform commercialization of agriculture efforts in Malawi and revision and formulation of land bills that are being considered for legislation in parliament.

Student Mentorship

Finally, the policy analyst of the NAPAS: Malawi activity continued to provide technical and mentorship support to a Master of Science student (Mr Derrik Kapolo) who is in Agricultural Economics at the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR). This is an activity that NAPAS has taken on in collaboration with the SEBAP activity under its Bunda Grant Scheme that provides some financial support to Masters' students at LUANAR Masters for research. In addition, the policy analyst has continued providing guidance to a Bachelor of Science student at LUANAR (Ms Catherine Zindichoke) who is developing her research on potato storage.

This is in collaboration with the student's advisor, Dr Joseph Dzanja as well as the International Potato Centre (CIP), after the policy analyst had introduced the student and her professor to a senior scientist at CIP, Dr Paul Demo. Dr Demo is currently researching storage options for Irish potato planting material.

II. Challenges, Solutions and Actions taken

A major challenge that the NAPAS team has had to deal with, is the persistent tension in the working relationship between the NAPAS Chief of Party (COP), Dr Flora Nankhuni, and the Director of Planning in the MoAIWD, Mr Alex Namaona (DOP). Several things are viewed as being the source of this tension, including gender discrimination against the COP, and the Director's need to act as a gatekeeper who filters access and messages to his superiors. Several incidences during this reporting period reflect this. For instance, the DOP has insisted that the COP must follow the chain of command in the Ministry when communicating or delivering policy advice to the PS and Minister. Rather than communicating directly with the PS or the Minister on urgent policy issues, the DOP insists that communication from the COP must first be directed to a junior economist in the planning unit before it can even reach his desk. Thereafter the communication may be considered for passing on to the PS by him, if he deems it appropriate and finally to the Minister (if at all). Strangely enough, the DOP has no issue with the policy analyst, Dr Athur Mabiso, delivering policy messages/advice directly to him. The NAPAS team's interpretation of this is that since the COP is a woman the DOP believes she is supposed to be at a lower level than him and "culturally" any communication from her has to go through a junior economist yet communication by the policy analyst (who is a man) can be allowed for tabling directly with him.

Bearing in mind that the procedure insisted on by the DOP would take very long and may cause significant delays in policy messaging, the NAPAS team has either delivered messages directly to the DOP through the policy analyst or the NAPAS COP has circumvented this procedure by communicating directly with the PS or the Minister when deemed necessary. The result is that it has proven quite effective in accelerating policy processes even though aggravating tension in the working relationship between the DOP and the COP.

It is quite clear that the DOP often takes deliberate actions or makes gender-biased statements that are designed to discourage the COP or make her fail to deliver on her work plan. For instance, when the NAPAS team was making preparations for the Land Symposium, the COP submitted the concept note for the symposium to the DOP's office for his approval before it could be delivered to the PS of Agriculture and PS of Lands, in keeping with the procedure that the DOP had insisted on. In response the DOP threw it out of his office saying the document should have first been sent to a junior economist in the department at a lower level who would then submit it to him for further consideration. When the PS of Lands asked for the Land Symposium to be postponed, at a very late stage, the DOP communicated the information to the NAPAS team without elaborating what caused the postponement. When the COP asked the reason why such a drastic and sudden action had happened, the response she got from the DOP was "Take it as stated in my mail. I have nothing more than what was said ie circumstances beyond our control". It turned out that the situation was actually within the control of the

Ministry of Agriculture and when the COP intervened, the Symposium was re-instated and successfully took place at the planned day and time.

There are other cases where the DOP asked the COP, “Who do you think you are?” and another case where he told her that it would “only take a stroke of the pen” for the COP to be relieved of her duties. On another occasion the DOP asked the COP if she realised that her days in the Ministry were numbered and that there was only one-and-a-half years left before she has no job, referring to the duration of the NAPAS activity. Such comments are generally ignored by the COP and the policy analyst, though at times the COP has responded to defend herself. In other occasions the policy analyst has raised the issues privately with the DOP and pointed out that such statements are counterproductive to the common objectives of the DOP and the NAPAS activity. The policy analyst has also pointed out that the tedious procedures which the DOP insists on are largely responsible for the unnecessary delays in the approval of the National Agriculture Policy and the Contract Farming Strategy. The NAPAS team continues to use multiple tactics to help accelerate these pending processes that are now largely out of the control of NAPAS activity, as previously outlined in the work plan.

The NAPAS activity has also continued to face challenges in hiring a permanent finance and administration assistant as well as an M&E and research assistant. This has necessitated the continued hiring of these two staff positions under consultancy arrangements. However, because IFPRI’s Human Resources Management does not allow long-term hiring of consultants the finance and administrative assistant has now been hired as a consultant under Michigan State University. In the meantime, IFPRI has initiated a process of hiring the two staff positions through IITA. Previously, IFPRI had plans to address the issue by seeking a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Malawi, which would have enabled IFPRI to directly hire local staff. However, IFPRI-Washington DC headquarters has decided against this approach after an extensive assessment of the benefits and costs of this approach. Currently, most local staff working for IFPRI are hired by IITA through a memorandum of understanding between IITA and IFPRI. Unfortunately, the arrangement has for a long time failed to facilitate hiring of staff for the NAPAS activity despite having gone through a recruitment process since January, 2015. In future, the COP has suggested exploring whether Michigan State University may have to apply for a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Malawi.

A final challenge experienced by the COP is that the IFPRI-Malawi office requires that each and every trip made by any of the vehicles under the NAPAS activity be logged in the vehicle log books. This has been a rather laborious exercise and the COP had requested IFPRI to allow her to simply log total mileage per week or per day rather than logging each and every trip. That way, if there is an anomaly in the total mileage, it would have to be explained e.g. if the vehicle is used to travel for a meeting in a difference city such as Blantyre, the COP would then provide justification for the anomalous mileage. However, IFPRI management has refused and indicated that it is essential for each and every trip to be recorded even if the mileage does not change for a trip less than one kilometre. The issue is yet to be resolved and the COP will be meeting IFPRI’s regional administrative supervisor to figure a way forward that meets the requirements of USAID/Malawi without being too laborious. An alternative that has been suggested is to hire a driver who would log each and every trip’s mileage but this proposal has cost implications and has not been accepted by the IFPRI Malawi office so far.

III. Lessons, Best Practices and Recommendations

Several lessons have been learned during this reporting period. In particular, it has been learned that despite the problems in the working relationship between the COP and the DOP, a combination of strategies can be employed to ensure policy progress. In addition, the importance of flexibility in the work plan of the NAPAS activity is seen as a best practice that is highly recommended in policy support projects in order to achieve overall progress on policy reforms, while maintaining buy-in and ownership by the Ministry. In this regard, the NAPAS activity had initially planned to intensively work on the Fertilizer Policy during the second quarter of the 2015/16 fiscal year (January- March 2016), but the NAPAS team reduced their intensity on this policy work in order to respond to high-level demands for work on the Irrigation Concept Note (initially planned for later in the year).

In addition, flexibility in the way capacity building efforts are implemented has been viewed as a strength of the activity by many stakeholders. While only two capacity building trainings were planned for journalists, the initiative has attracted a lot of attention and support from several partners including the Minister of Agriculture itself, the delegation of the European Union, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Farmers Union of Malawi, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development in the African Union (NEPAD). Media in Malawi has particularly found this effort inspiring and has requested for additional training to help improve the quality of agricultural reporting in the country.

IV. Success stories

NAPAS: Malawi partnered with the USAID/Malawi-funded Malawi Agriculture Policy Support (MAPS) activity implemented by the Farmers Union of Malawi (FUM) to train media specialists for three days in Blantyre, in February. The IFPRI-SEBAP activity also provided a trainer to be part of the effort. As part of this effort NAPAS: Malawi was able to bring together leading media houses and key stakeholders in the agriculture sector for agriculture policy communication training and to interact on a platform for discussing agricultural policy issues and media reporting thereof. Following the training, a story was featured in the Daily Nation newspaper of February 16, 2016 as well as on radio and television broadcasting media houses. The story showcased the training and its importance. This is tribute to effective integration work of three USAID/Malawi Feed the Future-funded activities under the Sustainable Economic Growth office, viz. the NAPAS, IFPRI-SEBAP and the MAPS activities.

V. Management Issues

NAPAS: Malawi has continued to operate administratively through the support of a finance and administrative consultant hired by Michigan State University. The M&E and research assistant had to be dropped due to consultancy hiring restrictions of IFPRI during the month of March. However, there are prospects of rehiring the consultant under an IITA agreement starting in the month of May 2016. NAPAS will soon be actively recruiting for these positions on a more permanent basis through an IITA arrangement, given that the IFPRI Washington DC office has decided not to pursue an official memorandum of understanding with the government of Malawi which would have enabled IFPRI to hire local staff directly.

VI. Update of the PMP

The NAPAS team has been analysing progress on the policy formulation component of the activity and already three of the nine policy formulation goals have been achieved, including: (i) the National Agriculture Policy, (ii) Irrigation Concept note, and (iii) the agricultural zoning atlas. The fourth policy, the Contract Farming Strategy, is also almost completed. Other indicators tracked to measure progress of the NAPAS: Malawi activity are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1. Indicators for Monitoring Progress of the NAPAS activity

Result Area	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	Result & Description
2	Number of policy reform commitments the government of Malawi made under the Country Cooperation Framework to support the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi for which MoAIWD is responsible that have been completed or are in progress.	Number of New Alliance policy reform commitments	Twenty-six policy reforms were made in the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework for Malawi that are the responsibility of MoAIWD to implement. In December 2015, the government of Malawi approved a revised set of policy commitments under the New Alliance, with the number of policy commitments being reduced to 15 and those under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture being reduced to eight. Records on progress on these policy reforms will be updated on a regular basis by NAPAS: Malawi staff.	NAPAS:Malawi record keeping; contact: New Alliance secretariat	Annually and quarterly	9 (NAP, Seed Policy, Contract Farming Strategy, Agriculture-Nutrition Strategy, Extension Policy/Strategy, Farmer Organization Development Strategy, FISP/ Fertilizer Policy, Agriculture Zoning, Irrigation investment concept note**

Result Area	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	Result & Description
3	Number of demonstrated uses by policy makers of evidence (analyses and policy papers) generated or presented through NAPAS:Malawi.	Number of demonstrated uses	Annual NAPAS:Malawi records will be used. NAPAS:Malawi will maintain records of use by policy makers of evidence supplied by the project	NAPAS:Malawi record keeping	Annually and quarterly	6 – More Food Brazil for Mechanization of Agriculture Concept Note; Robust Value Chains Concept Note; Youth Employment and Financing Concept Note; Irrigation Investments for Food Production Concept Note; Contract Farming Strategy document; Fertilizer Policy;
4	Index (or scorecard) of quality of the institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Malawi	Index of quality of institutional architecture	Measured by stakeholder evaluation survey to capture level of satisfaction and confidence. Baseline survey in April 2015; endline survey in mid-2017	Stakeholder survey implementation and analysis	Twice over life of project	1.80
5	Index (or scorecard) of quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Malawi.	Index of quality of policy processes	Measured by stakeholder evaluation survey to capture level of satisfaction and confidence. Baseline survey in April 2015; endline survey in mid-2017	Stakeholder survey implementation and analysis	Twice over life of project	1.80

Result Area	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	Result & Description
Output:						
1	Number of policy research and best policy practice papers generated.	Number of papers produced	NAPAS:Malawi records will be used. Activity staff will maintain records on all policy research and best policy practice papers generated; all training sessions held, with sex-and sector-disaggregated information on participants; and all engagements with private sector and civil society organizations to work with them on how their engagement in policy formulation processes might be strengthened	NAPAS:Malawi record keeping	Annually and quarterly	3 – Brief on quality of agriculture and food security policy processes at national level in Malawi; report on quality of agriculture and food security policy processes at national level in Malawi; Constraints to Commercial Maize Production in Malawi-Draft Brief (with IFPRI-SEBAP)
2	Number of stakeholder learning forums on agriculture and food security policy issues supported.	Number of learning forums			Annually and quarterly	3 – Making Maize Markets Work for all Malawians; Media Interface Meeting ; Media Training on Food Security and Agriculture Policy

Result Area	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Data Source	Method of Data Collection	Frequency of Data Collection	Result & Description
3	Number of people receiving short-term training in policy analysis, planning, formulation, advocacy, monitoring, and evaluation.	Number of trainees			Annually and quarterly	32 (this quarter only)
4	Number of institutions where trained individuals are applying new practices	Number of institutions			Annually and quarterly	18 institutions sent trainees (by assumption, all these institutions are benefiting)
5	Number of private sector and civil society organizations assisted to participate in policy formulation processes.	Number of firms & CSOs assisted			Annually and quarterly	20 (Fertilizer Policy Meeting (5) and Survey on Constraints to Maize Commercialization (15))
Input:						
1	Labor allocations to activity, disaggregated by level of expertise and type of activity – technical support, communications, capacity strengthening.	Person-weeks allocated	Annual and quarterly NAPAS:Malawi reports to USAID/Malawi	NAPAS:Malawi record keeping	Annually and quarterly	Technical support- 24 man weeks (Flora 10; Athur 12; Todd 2)
2	Financial resources directly expended by NAPAS:Malawi on policy process strengthening activities.	US dollars expended				\$80,000 (estimate)

** These are the policies and strategies that NAPAS has worked on since November 2014. They are at different stages of development.

VII. Planned Activities for Next Quarter

The following activities shown in Table 2 are planned for the 3rd quarter (April-June, 2016) for the NAPAS activity:

Table 2. Planned NAPAS activities for April to June, 2016

Activity Description	Month or Date	Description of NAPAS contribution or efforts	Staff responsible
Finalize revision of the Contract Farming Strategy and submit the strategy to MoAIWD.	May, 2016	NAPAS will help DAPS finalize revision of the Contract Farming Strategy document.	Dr Athur Mabiso (NAPAS)
Media Practitioners/ Journalists Training	18-21 April, 2016 June 2016	NAPAS to support the University of Pretoria and IFPRI (Food Security Policy Innovation Lab) in organizing and conducting a 4-day training of journalists and Media practitioners in Blantyre. University of Pretoria is planning for a follow-up training activity that includes editors, to be held in June. NAPAS has asked AGRA (one of the signatories to the draft MOU that has been agreed to) to fund the training.	Dr Athur Mabiso (NAPAS) Dr Flora Nankhuni (NAPAS)
National Land Symposium	20 April, 2016	NAPAS to support Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development as well as Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in convening a research symposium on land policy issues. Experts from the US, including Prof. Thomas Jayne of Michigan State University and Assistant Professor Jacob Ricker-Gilbert of Purdue University to give keynote and research presentations, respectively.	Dr Flora Nankhuni
Agricultural Budgeting and Policy Analysis Training	26-29 April 2016	Partnering with the SEBAP activity to conduct training of policy analysts in the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development, on budgeting and linking the Ministry's budget to the National Agriculture Policy priority areas.	Dr Athur Mabiso (NAPAS) Dr Chance Mwabutwa (SEBAP)

Activity Description	Month or Date	Description of NAPAS contribution or efforts	Staff responsible
Finalize and present study on understanding the constraints to investing in agriculture and particularly on investment in maize for food security	May 2016	Providing input into the working paper and policy brief as well as organizing a meeting where the study will be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture as well as other stakeholders.	Dr Athur Mabiso, Dr Flora Nankhuni, Mr Zephania Nyirenda
Review and possibly Development of the Agricultural Extension Policy	April, May, and June 2016	Completing literature reviews, interviews with key stakeholders and research institutions working on agricultural extension; convening meetings and collaborating with the Department of Agricultural Extension Services and the USAID/Malawi-funded activity, SANESA, implemented by University of Illinois. NAPAS will also collaborate with SANESA on completion of the Agriculture-Nutrition Strategy and development of the Extension Strategy. SANESA is leading these two activities.	Dr Flora Nankhuni
Continue studies on the FISP reform and the NAP Policy Process	May-June	Literature review and interviews on the FISP reform study to help guide the existing reform process	Dr Flora Nankhuni Dr Suresh Babu Dr Athur Mabiso
Consultations for the Fertilizer Policy, analysis of stakeholder input and drafting of the Fertilizer Policy and Bill	April, May and June 2016	NASPAS will work closely with the Department of Agricultural Research Services and coordinate with a consultant identified in order to develop the Fertilizer Policy and Bill	Dr Athur Mabiso
Development of the Farmer Organizations Strategy	June, 2016	Stakeholder consultations on farmer organizations development	Dr Athur Mabiso