

**Annual Report:**

**October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015**

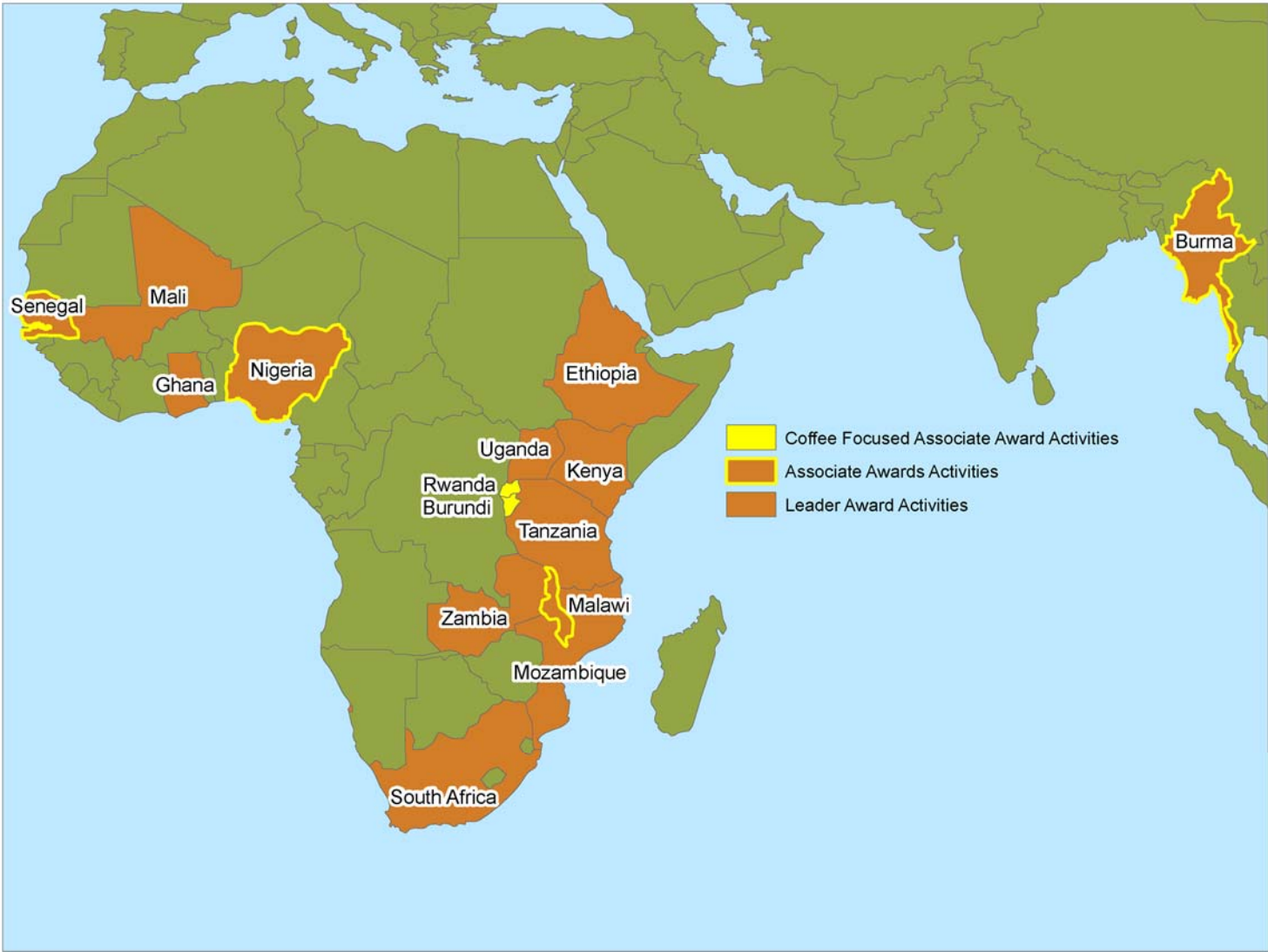
**(Award AID-OAA-L-13-00001)**

**Lead University: Michigan State University**

**Consortium Members:**

**International Food Policy Research Institute, University of Pretoria**

# Map of Countries Where the Project Works



## List of Program Partners

### Consortium Members

- Michigan State University
- International Food Policy Research Institute
- University of Pretoria

### In-Country/Regional Collaborators:

- Ethiopia
  - Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)
- Kenya
  - Kenya Land Alliance
- Malawi
  - Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET) – Malawi
  - Malawi’s Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD)
  - MoAIWD Department of Agricultural Planning Services (DAPS)
- Mali
  - Institut Polytechnique Rural (Mali)
- Myanmar
  - Food Security Working Group
  - Myanmar Development Resource Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD)
- Nigeria
  - University of Ibadan
- Senegal
  - Senegal’s Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate for Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics (DAPS)
  - Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA)
  - University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar.
- Tanzania
  - Directorate of Policy & Planning – MAFC
  - Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA), Sokoine University
  - Policy Analysis Group
- Zambia
  - Zambia Land Alliance
  - IAPRI
- International
  - AFAP
  - Africa Rising
  - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
  - CGIAR PIM (CRP2)
  - CIMMYT
  - ECOWAS
  - Global Center for Food Systems Innovation (GCFSI)
  - IFDC
  - ICRISAT
  - KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab
  - ReNAPRI
  - ReSAKSS-Asia

## Acronyms

AA	Associate Award
ADD	Agricultural Development Division
AFAP	African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
AMIS	Ag Market Information System
ASWAp-SP	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project
ATOR	Annual Trends and Outlook Report
AU	Africa Union
BEE	Business Enabling Environment
BFAP	Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy
BFS	Bureau for Food Security (USAID)
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
BRN	Big Results Now
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	Components of the FSP workplan
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CARD	Centre for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD), Bunda College, Malawi
CEPPAG	University Eduardo Mondlane Applied Policy Network
CESD	Centre for Economic and Social Development, Burma
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CISANET	Civil Society Agriculture Network
CLD	Community Land Delimitation
DADO	District Agriculture. Development Offices
DAEA	Department of Agricultural & Agribusiness Economics
DAES	Department of Agricultural Extension Services
DAPS	Department of Agricultural Planning Services (Malawi)
DARS	Department of Agricultural Research Services
DNHA	Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS
DPP	Directorate of Policy & Planning
ECOSIM	Economic Community of West African States Simulation Model
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Investment Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme

FSP	Food Security Policy (Feed the Future Innovation Lab)
FSWG	Food Security Working Group
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GCFSI	Global Center for Food Systems Innovation
GSSP	Ghana Strategy Support Program
GISAIA	Guiding Investments in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa
GoG	Government of Ghana
GoM	Government of Malawi
GOT	Government of Tanzania
GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HESN	Higher Education Solutions Network
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPR	Institut Polytechnique Rural
IRs	Intermediate Results
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KLA	Kenya Land Alliance
LG(A)	Local Government (Authority)
LGAF	Land Governance and Assessment Framework
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust
LPI	Land Policy Initiative
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MAFS	Modernizing African Food Systems
MDRI	Myanmar Development Research Institute
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
Mozefo	Mozefo - Fórum Económico e Social de Moçambique
MSU	Michigan State University
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

NACCF	New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NAPAS	New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PE	Partial Equilibrium
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PS	Permanent Secretary
ReNAPRI	Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RTS	Results Tracking System
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SEBAP	Supporting Evidence-based Agriculture Policy
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TIA	Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícola (National Agricultural Survey)
TOR	Terms of Reference
UP	University of Pretoria
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WA	West Africa

## Table of Contents

Map of Countries Where the Project Works .....	ii
List of Program Partners .....	iii
Acronyms .....	1
Executive Summary.....	6
Annual Report Introduction.....	8
Components 1 and 2: Collaborative Policy Research, Analysis and Capacity Building for West Africa.....	9
Activity 1: Modeling the impact of regional rice policy.....	9
Activity 2: Policy research and analytical support in Mali.....	10
Activity 3: Support to ECOWAS’s Regional Joint Sector Review and Regional Monitoring and Evaluation System (funded by USAID-WA).....	11
Component C1/C2 Asia .....	13
Activity 1: Support to Burma project .....	13
Activity 2: Training of CSO organization Food Security Working Group.....	14
Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Malawi.....	16
Activity 1: Provide the Ministry with technical support for policy formulation .....	16
Activity 2: Engage with partner institutions on agricultural policy process strengthening and policy communication .....	17
Activity 3: Capacity strengthening .....	18
Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania .....	20
Activity 1: Deepen the existing institutional architecture assessment of agricultural policy in Tanzania .....	20
Activity 2: Study of the economics and political economy of local government authority (LGA) crop taxes and policy outreach to facilitate LGA crop tax reform .....	21
Activity 3: Support the legislative process for reforms of the LGA crop cess .....	22
Activity 4: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees .....	22
Activity 5: Coordinate the development of a e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments and revenue .....	23
Activity 6: Coordinate a pilot e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection of LGA crop cess payments and evaluate its performance.....	23
Activity 7: Support development and piloting of a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MAFC investments using a mobile phone platform.....	24
Activity 8: Design and begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Value Chain Study that focuses on the transformations taking place in Tanzania’s food system.....	24
Activity 9: Design and begin implementation of a Tanzania case study under the FSP-C4 Land Access/Use theme ..	25

Activity 10: Capacity building within the Ministry of Agriculture (and/or other ag sector-related Ministries) and at Sokoine University of Agriculture .....	25
Activity 11: Capacity building in the use of Partial Equilibrium Modeling for Policy Analysis and Crop Outlook Modeling at Sokoine University of Agriculture .....	26
Component 3: Global Collaborative Research on Policy Process and Capacity.....	27
Activity 1: Develop conceptual framework for studying policy process and change .....	27
Activity 2: Case studies of policy process and change .....	27
Activity 3. Inventory of Policy System Reforms. ....	28
Component 4a: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security and Upstream Agrifood System Transformation. ....	30
Activity 1: Fertilizer policy .....	30
Activity 2: Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa .....	31
Activity 3: Land dynamics and land policy .....	33
Activity 4: Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange .....	37
Activity 5: Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa’s Transformation	38
Component C4b-Agrifood System Transformation: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security: Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream.....	40
Component 5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy .....	45
Appendix A. Success Stories.....	46
Breakthrough Research in Changing Land Use Patterns.....	46
Increasing civil society’s capacity for policy engagement in Myanmar. ....	48
LGA crop cess study and policy outreach leads to GoT “white paper” that makes it to the President’s cabinet .....	50
Government of Tanzania directs local government authorities to move to an e-payment system for collection of LGA taxes .....	51
Appendix B: FSP C5 Request Forms .....	52
AGRA Policy Technical Convening Sept 28th Zambia .....	52
Support to BFS Policy Unit retreat and Partners Meeting .....	53
Technical Support to ReSAKSS for Mutual Accountability Efforts of CAADP .....	54
Support to ReSAKSS and ECOWAS NAIP review. ....	55
Appendix C. Website .....	56
Appendix D. Matrix of Country Level Activities Funded Under the FTF Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research as of 14 January 2016. ....	61



## Executive Summary

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. The goal will be achieved by fostering credible, inclusive, transparent and sustainable policy processes at country and regional levels and filling critical policy evidence gaps. The second full year of FSP implementation was also motivated by the Malabo Declaration goals of doubling smallholder productivity and tripling intra-African trade by 2025 as a means to accelerate poverty reduction. The Leader Award supported design and implementation of two new associate in Nigeria and Senegal, building on lessons learned from associate awards launched in Burma and Malawi during the first year of FSP.

Activities in **West Africa** have focused on supporting ECOWAS to establish a regional agriculture joint sector review (JSR). The JSR represents a key instrument for supporting mutual accountability and implementing the CAADP result framework. It allows a broad spectrum of stakeholders to contribute to overall policies and priorities in the agricultural sector. Through FSP, MSU and IFPRI are contributing to an assessment of the agricultural sector performance in collaboration with national and regional experts. Workshops were held in June and July to discuss the support required by ECOWAS from various technical partners: key outcomes included a roadmap, work plan and common indicators for the regional JSR. FSP also coordinated reviews of the regional seed, fertilizer, pesticide and veterinary drug policies. These reviews fed into the broader process designed to address gaps and weaknesses in terms of technical and institutional capacity and promote best practices in the sector. The findings will be incorporated in the JSR report to be presented at the ECOWAP10 Conference to be held in Dakar November 17-19, 2015.

Rice is the most widely traded food commodity in **West Africa**. A regional model to simulate the impacts of the regional rice self-sufficiency policy on trade, poverty and food security was expanded to include seven countries. ECOWAS is the main user of the regional rice model to inform and guide its regional rice program (rice production targets and proposed investment levels). The model was also used to assess the effects of the Ebola crisis on food security in Guinea. This timely analysis is relevant for the JSR process in Guinea as it will help inform the establishment of baselines for key indicators to be monitored through the country's JSR.

In **Ghana**, a joint MSU-IFPRI-IFDC-AFAP team developed proposals for an integrated soil fertility program for Ghana and discussed these with the Minister of Agriculture as well as with a convening of public and private sector stakeholders in Accra presided over by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. In **Mali**, FSP completed preliminary reviews of the seed and fertilizer system and piloted a multiple-visit household survey to generate evidence on input access, utilization and productivity impacts in relation to subsidy costs. FSP launched a new associate award funded by USAID **Nigeria** to strengthen the capacity of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and expand engagement with university-based applied policy researchers.

The FSP project in **East and Southern Africa** has been active in support of New Alliance policy commitments in **Malawi** and **Tanzania**. In **Malawi**, the FSP team facilitated broad stakeholder consultation on the proposed National Agricultural Policy, resulting in a much improved relationship between civil society and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD). The team contributed to reviews of seed, fertilizer and contract farming policies and provided the Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) with reform options for parastatal marketing and the Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP). Significant changes were subsequently introduced to reduce the FISP program cost and improve transparency. FSP has strengthened the capacity of Ministry staff and promoted interest in planning additional courses for policymakers and journalists.

In **Tanzania**, FSP broke the deadlock between proponents and opponents to a key new alliance policy commitment, reform of Local Government Authority (LGA) crop taxation (cess). The combination of an FSP-led LGA study to provide new empirical analysis on the incidence and consequences of the current tax system, combined with vigorous and targeted policy outreach, built consensus among all stakeholders for lower and harmonized crop cess rates. Following review by an inter-ministerial committee a white paper is now ready for submission to the President and Parliament for approval. FSP used this reform process to build capacity for policy analysis and stakeholder engagement by working with government staff in every stage of the LGA crop cess study and related policy outreach activities. As part of this reform effort, FSP worked with LGA officials to coordinate the development and pilot phase of an e-payment system for crop cess collection to improve tax collection efficiency, reduce potential for corruption, and increase compliance. A directive has been issued to implement this system in all 166 LGAs. See Appendix A for more details on these two policy reform successes.

In **Burma**, FSP works closely with civil society organizations to build their capacity for evidence-based policy analysis and advocacy. Lack of information on the organization and performance of agriculture and the rural economy is a major constraint on guiding public policy and investment. FSP partners with the Myanmar Development Resource Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Development to study under-appreciated sectors such as aquaculture (the country's fastest growing source of fish protein) and pulses (the largest agricultural export in volume and value terms) to unlock their growth potential. The studies have also been utilized by government and donors to develop recovery strategies following this year's extensive flood damage in central and lower Burma. FSP and MDRI-CESD undertook a household level rural livelihoods survey in Mon State as a basis for a rural development strategy to support the government's decentralization efforts. In collaboration with the Food Security Working Group, FSP undertook training for 30 participants in policy analysis and advocacy methods to increase civil society organizations ability to engage with government on policy change (See appendix A for more details on this success story).

Understanding the political economy context and institutional architecture constraints for policy reform are critical to the design of successful policies and reform processes. FSP conducts global collaborative research and outreach to inform best practices in **policy process and capacity building**. The innovative conceptual framework developed during year 1 was applied to case studies of policy change – three each on fertilizer and micronutrient policy. A toolkit for analysis of policy systems is being developed for use by USAID country missions and FSP country teams. An inventory of innovations in policy institutional architecture has also been developed as the basis for further case studies in year 3.

Food systems, especially in Africa, are changing rapidly. Employment generation in agriculture and the food economy is an increasingly important dimension of food security. FSP analyzes **upstream and downstream food system transformation** in a range of countries using a structural transformation lens. Research on upstream transformation has looked at sustainable intensification challenges (including fertilizer and seed policy), and changing land dynamics and their effect on mechanization and rural employment. This research has yielded paradigm shifting findings, especially on farm size in Africa (see Appendix A) that have been widely shared through conferences and publications as well as consultations with country ministries and other planning authorities. Similar progress has been attained on the understanding the dynamics of diet change associated with urbanization on linkages to producers and processors.

In addition to global research and engagement FSP provides demand driven **strategic analytic support** to USAID, national governments and other key stakeholders. This support has focused on support to the Africa Union Commission and other regional leadership forums on guidance to support implementation of the Malabo declaration.

## Annual Report 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 Organization, Target Geographies and Approach

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

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

Components C1 and C2 are designed jointly and grouped by region (West Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Asia) to capture potential geographical spillovers. They are implemented in close collaboration with global components, whose agendas directly support several strategic areas identified in the AUC draft implementation strategy to implement the Malabo Declaration<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

### Activity 1: Modeling the impact of regional rice policy.

**Description:** Rice is the most widely traded food staple in West Africa. Given long-standing structural deficits, rice imports contribute roughly half of regional rice consumption. In order to boost regional production, ECOWAP, the ECOWAS agricultural policy, has designated rice as one of five priority commodities. FSP has worked to support policymakers in West Africa to track the impact of various production and trade initiatives on local production, domestic and regional trade and consumption. This is done through establishing national rice accounts for ECOWAS countries using national agricultural surveys to disaggregate data on rice production, consumption, and trade. The disaggregated data on rice accounts will continue to be fed into the ECOWAS Simulation Model (ECOSIM) in order to simulate the impact of the regional rice self-sufficiency policy on intra- and extra- regional trade (imports and exports), agricultural growth, overall growth, employment, poverty, and food security (rice and overall food consumption).

**Collaborators:** ECOWAS

**Achievements:** The team made has significant progress on establishing the rice accounts for five additional ECOWAS countries (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo). These accounts, together with those that have already been compiled for Guinea and Senegal, mean that detailed information on rice production is now available for seven West African countries. The Ebola crisis in West Africa also prompted the team to use the agriculture-focused SAM for Guinea to assess Ebola-related food security threats, the results of which were shared with Guinea's Ministry of Agriculture. This assessment will also be relevant for the agriculture joint sector review (JSR) process in Guinea as it will help inform the establishment of baselines for key indicators to be monitored through the JSR and thus provide a better understanding of the impact of the crisis in evaluating agricultural sector performance in Guinea.

**Capacity Building:** Workshops in Benin and Senegal trained members of the respective national statistics institutes on the economic modeling of agriculture at farm, national, and regional levels, especially focusing on the use of SAMs and computable general equilibrium (CGE) models for agriculture, building participants' capacity to utilize ECOSIM. Additional trainings on "Data, Tools, and Models for Food Policy Analysis" were also provided to members of Senegal's Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate for Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics (DAPS), the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA), and the University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar.

**Lessons Learned:** The results of the regional simulation for rice showed that total and per capita consumption is expected to increase and estimates that the annual increase in production (8 percent) would need to be twice that of consumption (4 percent) in order to achieve the goal of regional self-sufficiency by 2025. The model projects that the rice sector average annual value added growth rate will double, from 6 percent to 12 percent, helping to reduce the region's dependence on rice imports, contribute to GDP growth, and improve food security.

The study of the Ebola-related food security threat in Guinea used economic modeling techniques to test the sensitivity of Guinea's economy and households' well-being to various transmission channels of the epidemic such as agricultural labor force and production, and domestic and international trade. Results of the study showed that food consumption is seriously affected by the disruption of trade transactions between rural and urban markets, and national and international markets. In addition, farmers pay a heavy price when confronted by the Ebola crisis.

**Presentations and Publications:** A research paper on initial simulations entitled "Impact Simulation of the West African Rice Policy" was published in December as [IFPRI Discussion Paper Series #1405](#) and was accepted for publication in *Food*

*Policy.* The Ebola crisis in West Africa also prompted the team to use the agriculture-focused SAM for Guinea to produce a paper entitled “[An assessment of Ebola-related Food Security Threat in Guinea](#)”, which was presented at the IFPRI retreat in March 2015 and has been accepted for presentation at the 18<sup>th</sup> GTAP Conference on June 2015 in Melbourne, Australia. The datasets “2011 Social Accounting Matrix for Benin”, “2011 Social Accounting Matrix for Burkina Faso”, and “2011 Social Accounting Matrix for Guinea” were also developed.

### **Activity 2: Policy research and analytical support in Mali.**

**Description:** This activity provides policy research and analytical support in Mali focused on fertilizer and seed system reviews and implementing a national farm household survey.

**Collaborators:** ECOWAS; USAID/Mali; USAID/West Africa; Institut d’Economie Rurale (IER) and Institut Polytechnique Rural (Mali)

### **Achievements:**

*1. Preliminary seed system review.* This review summarizes available evidence on the structure and performance of Mali’s seed supply systems. It relies on existing studies by IER, ICRISAT and others, complemented by qualitative field interviews with key actors in the seed system. Though qualitative in nature, this review identifies key data and analytical gaps that will form the focus of careful empirical field studies at the farm level and in the distribution system in coming years.

*2. Preliminary fertilizer system review.* This paper provides a parallel overview of available evidence on the structure and performance of Mali’s fertilizer supply system, based primarily on existing studies supplemented by qualitative field interviews.

*3. Farm-level survey on input use and farm production.* Building on the IER/GISAIA/MSU survey currently being planned for Mali’s sorghum producing zones, the FSP team has worked with relevant government offices (IER, INSTAT, CPS) in designing and piloting a multiple-visit farm household survey for scaled-up implementation during the first year of the 5-year associate award. This survey focuses on input access, utilization, pricing, subsidy costs and productivity impacts at the farm level. During 2014/15, activities focused on designing and piloting a four-visit survey in dryland sorghum producing zones in collaboration with ongoing work already underway under MSU’s GISAIA project with IER. In coming years, funding permitting, the team hopes to scale up survey work to cover Mali’s major agro-ecological production zones.

*4. Student research program at IPR.* In order to expand opportunities for male and female student and faculty research at IPR and integrate them into ongoing policy debates, the FSP team worked with IPR faculty to design and pilot a research grants schemes and mentorship system that will allow IPR students to conduct policy-relevant research for the end-of-degree field project. In 2014/15, MSU and local partners at CSP and IER mentored 3 students in the study of fertilizer use in horticulture production. The experience of this pilot program will be used as an input in the design of an expanded student research program for the coming years.

**Capacity Building:** Work on the Mali farm household survey has included an IPR student research pilot program, under which three students conducted field research on related topics related to horticultural markets. This pilot student research program served as a testing platform for continued involvement of IPR students in policy relevant research in coming years.

### **Presentations and Publications:**

- Seed system review: draft results presented to stakeholders at a formal workshop October 22, 2015; final revisions incorporating stakeholder feedback to be completed by November 15, 2015
- Fertilizer system review: draft results presented to stakeholders at a formal workshop October 22, 2015; final revisions incorporating stakeholder feedback to be completed by November 30, 2015
- IPR student research proposal: draft completed September 2015 and discussed at a stakeholder workshop in Bamako in October 2015
- Farm household field survey methods: draft completed August 2015
- Rapid appraisal of farm input distributors in Mali: draft due November 15, 2015
- Stakeholder workshop: October 22 and 23, 2015

### Activity 3: Support to ECOWAS's Regional Joint Sector Review and Regional Monitoring and Evaluation System (funded by USAID-WA)

**Description:** An essential element of the successful monitoring and evaluation of ECOWAS's Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs), and the regional agriculture investment plan (RAIP) is the establishment of regular agriculture joint sector reviews (JSRs). JSRs are a key instrument for supporting mutual accountability and implementing the CAADP Results Framework. They allow state and non-state stakeholders to hold each other accountable with respect to fulfilling pledges and commitments stipulated in the CAADP compacts, NAIPs and RAIPs, and related cooperation agreements such as those under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. USAID West Africa is funding technical assistance from IFPRI and ReSAKSS to support ECOWAS in successfully implementing CAADP and ECOWAP in West Africa. In particular, IFPRI and ReSAKSS are supporting ECOWAS in i) setting up an M&E unit and improving its M&E system and ii) establishing a regular, comprehensive, and inclusive regional JSR.

**Collaborator:** Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)

**Achievements:** IFPRI and ReSAKSS helped ECOWAS to map out clear next steps in establishing a regional JSR process and in setting up a regional M&E working group to support the M&E work of ECOWAS's Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD). This was a key outcome of a regional technical workshop that was held from June 11–12, 2015 in Lomé, Togo, where participants included representatives from ECOWAS and technical experts from the Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS), IFPRI, MSU, ReSAKSS, and experts from regional think tanks and universities. IFPRI and ReSAKSS held consultations with ECOWAS on the need to post a ReSAKSS Advisor to ECOWAS's DARD in Abuja, Nigeria. The ReSAKSS expert, Mr. Manson Nwafor, joined the DARD office in Abuja in September 2015.

IFPRI and ReSAKSS provided technical support to ECOWAS to organize a regional JSR and M&E inception workshop in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from July 27 to 30, 2015. Participants considered and adopted 60 indicators to be used on an interim basis to monitor the implementation of the ECOWAP and CAADP in West Africa. These indicators were developed using the results of the earlier Lomé meeting and took into account the Malabo Declaration, the CAADP Results Framework, and emerging issues in the sector. Pending the production of the 2015–2025 ECOWAP strategic plan, these indicators will guide reporting on the ECOWAP. Participants at the July workshop included country representatives from 13 ECOWAS member states, representatives from civil society, research and technical organizations such as ReSAKSS, and USAID. With the support of ReSAKSS, detailed updates on the implementation of country NAIPs and the nature of the M&E systems in each country were developed for the 13 countries that participated in the meeting. This will provide very useful information for deepening ECOWAS M&E activities in the region.

Earlier in 2015, the ECOWAS requested ReSAKSS and IFPRI to conduct a regional JSR assessment to review ECOWAP/CAADP implementation. In response, a regional JSR assessment, modelled after the country level assessments, is being finalized and is expected to be finalized in October. A draft report of the assessment was presented at the ECOWAP + 10 preparatory meeting held on October 7-9, 2015. The assessment will produce an action plan on how ECOWAS can establish and operate a regional JSR. Final results of the assessment are expected to be presented at the ECOWAP + 10 conference planned for November, 2015.

Included in this is a review of ECOWAS regional seed, fertilizer, pesticide and veterinary drug policies took place between June and October 2015. The team participated in a series of technical meetings in July, September and October with the ECOWAS JSR team. Two consultant reports were drafted in September and are currently under review. A synthesis summarizing the findings was finalized in late October 2015. These findings will be incorporated in the JSR report and presented at the ECOWAP +10- Conference in Dakar on November 17-19, 2015.



## Component C1/C2 Asia

The Associate Award with USAID/Burma was signed in September 2014 and a workplan was developed in January 2015 which was submitted to and approved by USAID. Implementation of the workplan formally began in February and arrangements for a subaward to Myanmar Development Resource Institute, Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD) were completed. Two key activities took place in this reporting period in support of the newly developed workplan. The priority activity is the implementation of a rural livelihoods household survey in Mon State to provide an empirical foundation for a state level rural development strategy. The second activity consists of providing capacity support to the Food Security Working Group on how best to target their efforts to engage in the policy process.

### Activity 1: Support to Burma project

**Description:** The priority activity in support of the newly developed workplan is the implementation of a rural livelihoods household survey in Mon State to provide an empirical foundation for a state level rural development strategy. This is the first large-scale household survey undertaken by MDRI researchers and involved a heavy emphasis on capacity building for all stages. FSP also partners with the Myanmar Development Resource Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Development to study under-appreciated sectors such as aquaculture (the country's fastest growing source of fish protein) and pulses (the largest agricultural export in volume and value terms).

**Collaborators:** Myanmar Development Resource Institute-Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD)

**Achievements:** The rural livelihoods survey in Mon State was initiated in February with initial questionnaire design and sample frame preparations. During April and May final pre-testing and implementation of the household survey was undertaken for in collaboration with researchers from MDRI-CESD. Data collection was completed in June with the exception of a few enumeration areas where security concerns prevented access and data entry for the survey was initiated. Preliminary analysis began in September and will continue throughout the fall with significant involvement of MDRI-CESD staff who have been trained in Stata. The results will feed into a Rural Development Strategy for Mon State that will serve as a policy dialog tool with the regional government.

Dr. Ben Belton continued work on an aquaculture assessment. A presentation of initial findings was made to donors at MDRI in early May. An in-depth phase of the study will be undertaken after the monsoon season to look at the profitability of different scales of aquaculture, the relationships between fish farmers and other intermediaries in the value chain, and the interaction between fish farming and land tenure.

### Capacity Building:

In July, two IFPRI researchers provided a 10 day "Quantitative Analysis" training course to MDRI-CESD staff. The goal of the training was to provide attendees with a strong enough foundation in Stata that they could begin to work on basic cleaning and conducting basic descriptive statistical analysis at course end. Throughout the training, instructors integrated hands on activities using polls taken in class or data related to the project in order to provide a real-world understanding of the software and its applications.

**Lessons Learned:** Analysis of the aquaculture sector shows, using comparisons with Bangladesh, where aquaculture is more fully developed, that the trade-offs between aquaculture and paddy production through land conversion are very limited and can easily be compensated for through small increases in paddy productivity. However, the Burmese aquaculture sector has grown very rapidly despite lack of support from government (which restricts conversion of paddy land to fish farming).

### Presentations and Publications:



- Presentation “Findings of the MSU/MDRI Pulses and Beans Diagnostic Team” in Yangon organized by Australian Universities.
- Duncan Boughton made a presentation to MDRI management and staff on lessons from a successful think tank

## Activity 2: Training of CSO organization Food Security Working Group

**Description:** In September 2014 USAID requested the support of the MSU-IFPRI Food Security Program in Burma (FSP-Burma) to assist the Food Security Working Group (FSWG), a key civil society organization. Working with civil society organizations to strengthen policy systems is part of the FSP’s mandate, and this is especially important in Burma. The Food Security Working Group (FSWG) is an umbrella NGO with nearly 150 members through which member concerns are shared with policy makers and through which trainings and grants are provided to members to build capacity and facilitate activities. USAID requested that FSP conduct a capacity assessment of FSWG and provide assistance in developing an organizational strategy to ensure that they are leveraging the skills of their various members to ensure that farmers’ concerns are heard and voiced in the policy process.

**Collaborators:** Food Security Working Group

### Achievements:

Members of the FSP project team (Adam Kennedy (IFPRI), Suresh Babu (IFPRI), and Oyinkan Tasié (MSU) visited the Food Security Working group in December 2014 for the first time to initiate the capacity assessment. During the visit the team spoke with nearly all staff of FSWG and several of the member organizations to get a sense of their mandate, capacity and the role that the FSWG plays in the policy process. In total the FSP team met with more than 40 individuals from 15 different member organizations and with most of the officers at FSWG. Additionally, a policy communication training was conducted presenting some of the research done under Component 3 (the Kaleidoscope Model) and lessons from other countries on how CSO organizations and networks can take part and influence policy discussions.

In order to reach more members to better understand their capacity needs, a draft questionnaire was prepared and reviewed by FSWG staff. A follow-up meeting and training took place in July 2015 to discuss strengthening capacity of the NGOs in Myanmar and conducting a needs assessment for capacity development. In addition a two-day workshop was conducted for 45 participants on July 27-28, 2015 entitled “Strengthening Policy System through Policy Communications and Advocacy”. Participants representing various NGOs working on food security policies and program in Myanmar attended the event. Following a meeting discussions also took place with USAID mission colleagues to brief on the process and outcomes of the training workshop.

### Capacity Building

- A seminar entitled “Role of Food Security Networks in the Policy Process: Lessons from Developing Countries” that highlighted some of the issues, challenges, and constraints faced by food security networks in different developing countries and presented lessons that could be useful in the context of the strengthening the capacity of the FSWG members.
- A two-day workshop was conducted for 45 participants on July 27-28, 2015 entitled “Strengthening Policy System through Policy Communications and Advocacy”.

### Lessons Learned:

A key lesson working with the Food Security Working Group in Myanmar is that, nurturing the civil society networks in countries in transition such as Myanmar can help to bring them to the mainstream policy process to make the design, and implementation of food security policies more participatory, inclusive and locally owned.

**Publications and Presentations:**

A link to the recent Blog on the FSWG Policy communications workshop:

<http://www.pim.cgiar.org/2015/10/07/strengthening-myanmars-agricultural-policy-system-through-communications-and-advocacy/>

## Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Malawi

The New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support (NAPAS: Malawi) project received an Associate Award from USAID/Malawi for three years of support to the Government of Malawi (GoM) to meet the policy reform commitments it made as part of the New Alliance Country Cooperation Framework (NACCF). Drs. Todd Benson and Athur Mabiso (IFPRI), and Chief of Party Dr. Flora Nankhuni (MSU), engaged with partners focused on how best the new project could provide technical support for policy formulation on agriculture and food security issues, support on-going policy communication efforts in the sector, and build capacity to strengthen agricultural policy processes.

### Activity 1: Provide the Ministry with technical support for policy formulation

**Description:** Technical support to Malawi’s Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) consisted of extensive contributions to the development of the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) and on consultations with stakeholders to validate its content. The NAP is the first policy commitment that was made under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition on commitments to create a competitive environment for private sector investments. The team also performed consultations and data collection to inform potential changes of the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) and development of the Seed Policy and Contract Farming Strategy.

**Collaborators:** Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD)

### Achievements:

- The Malawi team helped draft and coordinate the stakeholder consultations on the NAP. A draft framework for the NAP was submitted in early November 2014 for review by MoAIWD. The team also participated in the Refocusing Agriculture in Malawi exercise, which is the Ministry of Agriculture’s process for developing a medium-term plan for the transformation of Malawi’s agricultural sector. This exercise fed into the contents of the NAP.
- The Minister of Agriculture asking Dr. Nankhuni to prepare a brief on the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) to help guide his thinking on restructuring the program. The brief recommended refocusing the objective of FISP away from a predominantly subsistence orientation towards a market/commercial orientation, changing the target mechanism away from “destitute/ultra-poor” farmers to “productive” farmers, significantly reducing the subsidy from about 95 percent of the commercial price to half the commercial price as well as other ways of improving procurement and distribution of fertilizer and other inputs.
- The team has also been providing input on the draft Seed Policy and Contract Farming Strategy. Dr. Nankhuni advised against a proposal to put a price ceiling on seeds that went against regional protocols that Malawi has already signed that allow seeds developed in the region to enter the market. Doing so would promote competition that will protect farmers from oligopolistic tendencies of seed companies. As a result of this engagement, the team drafting the Seed Policy has been asked to include NAPAS team members.
- Drs. Mabiso and Benson have also provided extensive comments on the Contract Farming Strategy, which is now being finalized. Dr. Mabiso’s comments on how regulatory oversight on contract farming arrangements might be organized through increasing the role envisioned for farmers organizations have led to important revisions to the strategy.
- NAPAS:Malawi staff have worked closely with the Department of Agricultural Research Services on laying the groundwork for the development of a National Fertilizer Policy. Stakeholder consultations centered on the concept note will begin in early November 2015.

- Dr. Mabiso was part of the team that produced in June 2015 an initial set of proposals for the parastatal Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) reform.
- Dr. Benson has been working with the detailed (1:250,000 scale) crop suitability mapping information from the 1988-1992 Malawi Land Resources Evaluation Project to make it available in digital form for the first time. This work is being done in collaboration with the Department of Land Resources and Conservation, and should be finalized in the first quarter of 2016.
- The government also committed to ongoing efforts to increase the sustainability, transparency, accountability and value for money of water in its approach to the FISP under its New Alliance policy commitments.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

These processes do not advance very rapidly, as each stage in the development of the policies and strategies requires informing a new set of stakeholders and responding to their concerns in a serious way. Moreover, there are often very few direct incentives for those involved in the processes to engage in a dedicated manner in advancing these efforts. Patience, open-mindedness, and gaining insights into who are key to advancing these processes are important to successful engagement in these efforts.

#### **Publications and Presentations:**

Generally, NAPAS staff do not formally present any of their work within the policy process discussions. Rather, we work closely with Ministry of Agriculture counterparts so that they can effectively serve as spokespersons on the rationale for what has been done and on what remains to be done with regards to these various processes.

#### **Activity 2: Engage with partner institutions on agricultural policy process strengthening and policy communication**

**Description:** FSP's New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support (NAPAS: Malawi) Project has facilitated collaboration between MoAIWD and civil society to strengthen the agricultural policy process and lay the foundation for a stronger, more communicative relationship going forward.

**Collaborators:** Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET) – Malawi; MoAIWD Department of Agricultural Planning Services (DAPS)

#### **Achievements:**

- FSP's engagement has helped to improve the previously antagonistic relationship between CISANET and DAPS, primarily through fostering increased collaboration between the two agencies in developing and holding stakeholder consultations for the National Agricultural Policy.
- The NAPAS team also participated in one of the National Nutrition Policy and Strategy consensus building meetings, contributing to the formulation of policy commitments to reduce malnutrition. The team also organized a meeting between IFPRI SEBAP project staff, MoAIWD staff working on nutrition issues, and the Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS (the coordinating body for all nutrition activities in Malawi), where IFPRI SEBAP introduced their upcoming April event to launch a research publication on "Linkages between Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition". The meeting aimed to facilitate the use of research results in agriculture and nutrition policies.
- A baseline survey of stakeholders involved in agriculture and food security policy processes in Malawi was completed in August, with analysis now being done. This survey involved just under 100 stakeholders (government, private sector, NGOs, CSOs, donors, and researchers) who were asked on their perceptions of the quality of various dimensions of the content and institutional organization of the policy processes.

- NAPAS:Malawi provided technical and financial support to the 2015 Economics Association of Malawi (ECAMA) Research Symposium, which had the theme of “Agricultural transformation and value chain development for sustainable economic development”. This was held over two days in June 2015.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Development is the dominant agency in all policy processes related to agriculture and food security in Malawi. They are not quite as consultative as some might wish. Nonetheless, with proper planning, if their perspectives on an issue are buttressed with a good technical understanding of how the issue might best be dealt with in the context of Malawi, and if they have received clear signals of support for senior government leaders, they are willing to engage with other stakeholders. However, if any of these conditions are missing, policy processes get bogged down. Targeted policy communication is an important element to lubricate these processes and improve the quality of discussion.

**Presentations and Publications:** A research publication, "[Mapping the Linkages between Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition](#)" was presented at a meeting between IFPRI, MoAIWD, and the Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS staff and subsequently published that has NAPAS:Malawi produced content. Similarly, a set of proceedings from the ECAMA Research Symposium is under preparation. This includes a paper on the agricultural zonation work by NAPAS:Malawi.

#### **Activity 3: Capacity strengthening**

**Description:** Capacity strengthening efforts are aimed at promoting a robust national dialogue surrounding agriculture and nutrition policy issues. Pending the receipt of the sub-award for Year 2 funding from USAID/Malawi, planning for two trainings is set to commence. The first training is a short course for journalists on effective reporting about agriculture and food security policy issues. The second is a short course, “Improving policy communications for strengthening agricultural policy processes”, designed to build relationships and improve communication between journalists and policy analysts.

#### **Achievements:**

- A one day training on “Policy Process and Policy Communication” led by Suresh Babu, Athur Mabiso, and Noora-Lisa Aberman was held on April 1, 2015 in Lilongwe with 33 trainees. The training included an introduction to evidence-based policy communication, the importance of understanding the policy process and stakeholder audience, and an introduction to policy communications tools and methods.
- A one day training was held on “Policy Communication” led by Suresh Babu and Athur Mabiso on 24 June 2105 in Lilongwe. Twenty-three trainees were in attendance from CSOs, NGOs, government, and the public media.
- A four-day training was held on “Policy Analysis and Communication” led by Suresh Babu, Athur Mabiso, and Nicholas Mwisama between 7 and 10 September 2015 in Blantyre. 33 trainees participated. This training was jointly financed with the Farmers Union of Malawi, a USAID/Malawi grantee.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

There is considerable demand for capacity strengthening policy analysis and effective communication for advancing policy processes. However, finding the time and proper incentives for trainees to participate in training sessions is challenging. While one would wish that the content of the training courses would be sufficient to attract trainees, this is not sufficient.

Moreover, NAPAS:Malawi is concerned about retention of the skills imparted to the trainees within their institutions. There is considerable turnover in staff in the institutions from which the trainees come. Moreover, there may not be much opportunity for the trainees to employ their new skills in their work without reaching out to their supervisors. In

sum, while the trainees involved in the three training sessions uniformly felt that the training was of value to them personally, it is not clear how rewarding that training turns out to be for their institutions in the medium to long-term.

## Component C1/C2 Eastern and Southern Africa – Tanzania

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 and policy advice, capacity building and policy coordination activities to meet MAFC-driven research and capacity building priorities.

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 USAID/Tanzania. Activities 2 to 7 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 (core) and/or the Tanzania Buy-in.

With the exception of Activity 3 & 4 (which did not begin in 2014/15), each of the activities proposed below began in FY 2014/15 and have been completed already or will be completed in FY 2015/16. In addition, each activity below involves not simply FSP faculty/staff but also engages local analysts (faculty from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and/or analysts or staff from MAFC) so that each activity not only produces the specified research or institution/capacity-building outcome, but also serves as an opportunity for capacity building of local public sector researchers and analysts.

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

**Description:** The Institutional Architecture Assessment aims to map the policy process for three domains (agricultural inputs, trade and land tenure/access) and assess gaps in technical capacity, transparency, inclusivity, and effective coordination of both empirical analysis and stakeholder interests into each domain's policy process. The existing IA study, completed by Africa LEAD in 2013, provides a good general background to the agricultural policy process in Tanzania, yet does not contain enough information to enable stakeholders to understand the policy process and stakeholders involved in a specific policy area and constraints to more inclusivity and use of evidence in decision-making. The current deepening study uses policy process tools developed by the FSP-C3 team (policy process mapping; stakeholder inventory; etc) and applies them to these domains, which are of high interest to USAID, the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, and many private and CSO stakeholders.

**Achievements:** Due to congested schedules of the team members, the timetable for implementing the key informant interviews had to be pushed back. Nevertheless, the team began the process of background document review to prepare initial maps of the policy process for several specific policy domains and a stakeholder inventory, which was used to build a list of key informants to be interviewed. In September 2015, David Mather (MSU), working with Dr. Daniel Ndyetabula (Sokoine University of Agriculture) and Dr. David Nyange (MSU), completed most of the key informant interviews needed for this study in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro, Tanzania. The key informants include a wide range of GoT officials, donors, and private sector and CSO stakeholders related to agricultural trade and agricultural input policy processes. Once completed, the study will describe the non-linear process by which a policy moves along the five main stages of the policy process: (1) Agenda formation; (2) Policy/program design; (3) Policy/program adoption; (4) Policy/program implementation; and (5) Policy/program reform over time.

## Activity 2: Study of the economics and political economy of local government authority (LGA) crop taxes and policy outreach to facilitate LGA crop tax reform

**Description:** In 2012, the Government of Tanzania committed to the reform or reduction of the LGA crop cess as part of their New Alliance commitments. However, the GoT was unable to implement a reform due to stiff resistance to any reform from the Prime Minister's Office of Regional and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and LGA officials. In late 2013, after an initial study commissioned by the GoT failed to result in any consensus for reform among stakeholders, the GoT then approached Dr. Nyange and requested that he/MSU lead a more comprehensive follow-on study. With funding from FSP and GISAIA/Tanzania, D.Nyange began a study with an inception workshop, which included all key stakeholders, to ensure that the proposed study research questions and methods would address their collective concerns. After completing their field work, analysis, and report, D.Nyange then engaged in several months of intensive one-on-one meetings with stakeholder groups to present the results (various government offices, private sector and CSO stakeholders), address any questions they had, and try to find and build support for a common reform position – prior to a public stakeholder forum planned for October. In October 2014, the FSP team presented the draft at a public workshop convened by MAFS and the PMO-RALG office attended by approximately 100 people, including representatives from all key stakeholder groups involved in the LGA crop cess policy debate.

**Achievements:** The study and policy outreach was highly effective in that it shifted the terms of the debate on the LGA cess policy from whether or not to abolish it towards how to make incremental improvements to generate a progressively more efficient local tax system. For example, during the workshop, officials representing both the association of local governments and the Prime Minister's Office (PMO-RALG), both of whom have adamantly opposed sharp changes, agreed publically that rates need to be reduced and collection methods improved to be more fair and efficient.

The final draft of the crop cess study was completed in December 2014 and submitted to an inter-ministerial committee that is taking the report findings, recommendations, and the consensus policy reforms reached at the October 2014 stakeholder forum to develop a white paper that will contain this committee's recommendations for legislative action. The official GoT white paper recommending LGA crop cess reform is currently being reviewed by the President's Cabinet, who are likely waiting until after the presidential/parliamentary elections in October to decide on its approval and/or forwarding to Parliament. The reform calls for harmonization of LGA (district-level) crop taxes for food and cash crops to 2% and 3% respectively, across all 166 LGAs; prohibition for LGAs to modify these new tax levels over time (so as to maintain transparency and harmonization of tax rates across districts and over time) and a recommendation (but not requirement) for LGAs to move from having taxpayers make crop cess/tax payments in cash (to LGA officials) towards making such payments via an e-payment system.

Although reform of LGA crop tax levels have not yet been implemented via legislative or executive action, the government has already taken two steps towards initiating a move away from the current LGA tax collection system, within which LGA authorities collect taxes, in cash, at road blocks or other strategic locations. First, in June, the Tanzanian Parliament passed a Finance bill that states that LGA crop cess should be collected by an e-payment or other alternative system. While that bill does not specifically indicate that the 'alternative' collection system must be via e-payment, soon after it was passed, the administration – whose role in this case is to interpret the legislative decision and indicate how it should be implemented – issued a directive to the Prime Minister's Office for Local and Regional Government (PMO-RALG) stating that each of the country's 166 LGAs should move to adopt an e-payment platform for collection/administration of the LGA crop tax, once sufficient testing of the on-going pilot LGA crop tax e-payment platform (which is being piloted right now thanks to GISAIA/FSP support to D.Nyange) enables the platform to be successfully scaled-up for all LGAs.



**Collaborators:** DPP/MAFC; PMO-RALG; GISAIA/Tanzania project.

**Capacity Building:** Two DPP/MAFC analysts worked with the FSP study team during the inception workshop, the field work, the study writeup and the public policy outreach event. Thus, they received ‘on-the-job’ training in the survey sampling, key informant interviews, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and presentation skills used to complete this policy research & outreach activity.

**Lessons Learned:** The findings of the cess study highlighted that the current LGA crop cess levels and administration are likely distorting food and cash crop production and marketing given not only that the tax levels are quite high in some LGAs (for some crops), but more problematically, they vary both from LGA to LGA (by crop) and over time, which creates considerable uncertainty for smallholder crop producers, assemblers/ traders, wholesalers, processors, etc. from season to season.

**Presentations and Publications:** The results of the crop cess study were submitted to an inter-ministerial committee to develop a white paper that will contain this committee’s recommendations for legislative action. The crop cess study was also presented at the first annual Agricultural Policy conference in Dar es Salaam, entitled: “The Changing Landscape of Tanzania’s Agriculture.”

### **Activity 3: Support the legislative process for reforms of the LGA crop cess**

**Description:** Implementation of LGA crop cess (tax) reforms such as lowering and harmonizing the existing crop cess levels and modifying their administration might require amendment of the 1982 Local Government Finance Act. If such an amendment is required, Dr. Nyange will hire experts in public financial management and a public governance lawyer to provide legal assistance to the President’s office and/or Parliament to modify the proposed LGA crop cess reform legislation or directive as needed for it to be either considered by Parliament or approved by the President’s office as a directive. This activity was not started in 2014/15 as the President’s cabinet has not yet acted to either issue a directive or send the ‘white paper’ to Parliament for review.

### **Activity 4: Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees**

**Description:** From the beginning of the LGA crop cess study (Activity 2) that started in November 2013, the LGA study team (led by Dr. Nyange) recognized that there were more regulatory fees, taxes, etc related to crop production and marketing beyond just the LGA crop cess that would need to be studied. In fact, there is a wide range of issues of concern to stakeholders in agriculture with regard to agricultural taxation and the regulatory environment. For example, GOT New Alliance commitments #2 to #4 all involve improving incentives for private sector investment in the agricultural sector by not only reducing taxes they face, but also increasing the transparency and consistency of the agricultural tax and regulatory system so as to both raise revenue needed by the central and local governments while minimizing distortions to the incentives of actors in the ag sector.

FSP was planning to begin this study in late 2014/15, yet as D.Nyange turned his attention to the issue, he learned of three on-going studies that are already addressing most if not all of these additional agricultural sector taxes/fees/regulations. The first is a study by the World Bank’s Doing Business office that is producing a set of indicators of the ‘ease of doing business’ in Tanzania’s agricultural sector (similar to those that Doing Business produces for the economy at large). The second study is being led by the USAID-funded SERA policy project, and is a much more in-depth analysis of a range of taxes, fees and regulations faced by actors throughout several major crop value chains in Tanzania. The third is a World Bank-led study of ‘agricultural sector taxation’ that is separate from the ‘Doing Business – Ag Sector’ study.

Given that these on-going studies address the issues intended for Activity 4, FSP has recently proposed to USAID/Tanzania that we use the resources budgeted for that activity to address a recent request from the Chief Secretary (head Permanent Secretary of all PSs, who sits in the President's Office), the Ministry of Finance, and MAFC for MSU to help coordinate a study to assess the feasibility of GoT crop and livestock board reform and/or consolidation. FSP/MSU is still in the process of internal discussion regarding what role is most appropriate for FSP/MSU to play in the proposed feasibility study. We are also still in discussions with the World Bank to assess what role they are willing and able to play so as to best address this request.

#### **Activity 5: Coordinate the development of a e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments and revenue**

**Description:** One of the key recommendations from the FSP LGA Crop Cess study was to not only reform crop tax levels but also to switch from a cash to an e-payment system of this local tax. Switching to an e-payment system should theoretically reduce the actual transaction costs of paying the tax (such as time) while also reducing potential corruption (revenue embezzlement) by increasing the transparency of payments and receipts. An e-payment system would also provide LGAs with much more information regarding the sources of their revenue each quarter, which could help them better project future revenue. In Sept 2014, Dr. Nyange began to engage with Judy Payne (USAID) and other ICT experts at USAID to learn from USAID's experiences with designing and piloting e-payment platforms. He then hired a local ICT consultant and coordinated with PMO-RALG and select LGA officials to assess how the crop cess is currently paid and the mix of ICT equipment/software and human capacity building that would be required to design and implement a pilot e-payment platform for collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments and revenue. Finally, he coordinated interaction between the ICT consultant, a local cell phone company and PMO-RALG and LGA officials in Kilombero district to develop a pilot e-payment platform that will meet the needs of LGA officials to switch from a cash to an e-payment system for LGA crop cess and all other local taxes.

**Collaborators:** PMO-RALG, LGA officials from Kilombero district, MaxCom (cell company), GISAIA/Tanzania project

**Achievements:** This activity has developed a pilot e-payment platform for the collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments (and all other local taxes).

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

**Description:** In July 2015, Dr. David Nyange (MSU) and leaders of the Kilombero district (of the Morogoro region) organized a workshop involving 121 participants, during which ward leaders and tax administrators in that district were trained to implement the pilot e-payment system for LGA crop cess and all other local taxes. In addition to the training, district leaders also began promotional efforts to ensure that the public is made aware of the new system. Implementation of the pilot then began, and will continue until the next main harvest in June 2016.

**Collaborators:** PMO-RALG, LGA officials from Kilombero district, MaxCom (cell company), GISAIA/Tanzania project

**Achievements:** This activity initiated a pilot e-payment platform in July 2015 for the collection and monitoring of LGA crop cess payments (and all other local taxes) in Kilombero district.

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

**Description:** 36 rice irrigation schemes in the country began receiving Big Results Now (BRN) investments from MAFC in 2014/15. The investments include infrastructural investments to improve water control, improving the quality and timeliness of technical support to farmers with regards to input use, extension services, and marketing support. The mobile RTS will use monthly cell phone surveys to provide MAFC with real-time data on key M&E issues at each point during the six month rice growing season. Such data will help MAFC ensure that each irrigation scheme is receiving input, extension, and marketing services as promised. It will also provide MAFC with basic data on rice production in these irrigation to assess aggregate and farmer-level production and marketing outcomes. After the final round of RTS post-harvest questions have been sent to farmers and responses have been received, FSP and officials from the Ministry of Agriculture's Monitoring & Evaluation Directorate will coordinate several activities to assess the performance of the pilot RTS. Pending the success of this pilot, the RTS e-platform will be modified in order to help improve the M&E of another key BRN investment just beginning in 2014/15 that involves structural rehabilitation and management and marketing services for Warehouse Receipt Systems.

**Collaborators:** Monitoring & Evaluation Directorate- MAFC; Presidential Delivery Bureau-Agricultural Delivery Division-Big Results Now; PushMobile (cell phone company); GISAIA/Tanzania project

**Achievements:** Dr. Nyange and the M&E team organized a "training of trainer" workshop of extensionists in two separate zones (Morogoro and Mbeya) regarding the mobile-phone based survey system. Then extensionists and the cell phone company collected names and numbers of participating farmers in the 36 pilot irrigation schemes covered by the RTS. After the originally intended GoT funding source did not provide the funding they had promised for this activity, Dr. Nyange worked with various government offices to find alternative sources of funding for the contract with a local cell company (to provide the text services) – this led to a delay in the roll-out of the RTS pilot. In September, the initial rounds of questions were sent to farmers, with further rounds being sent out on a weekly basis.

### Activity 8: Design and begin implementation of a FSP-C4 Value Chain Study that focuses on the transformations taking place in Tanzania's food system

**Description:** A recent study of the rise of an African middle class and its effects on food system transformation finds dramatic penetration of processed foods within household consumption patterns across any African countries, a pattern that is found broadly across the income distribution and in both rural and urban areas. In Tanzania, little is currently known about these supply chains have evolved in recent years, how they will likely need to change to meet evolving consumer demand, and what public policies and investments would be required in the face of such transformation. Collaborating with local researchers, the FSP value chain case study uses rapid appraisal of formal and informal wholesale markets, small shops and large supermarkets in Dar es Salaam to map the processing characteristics available for each key food item and the types of firms that are engaged in the various processing activities.

**Achievements:** The team conducted processed foods inventories in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, and Mwanza and from July to September, the team began the intensive work required to develop a sampling frame for a formal survey of processing and retailing firms in these three regions. This survey will begin in January, as the October-December 2015 period was not feasible given the 25 October Presidential & Parliamentary elections.

**Lessons Learned:** The Dar es Salaam inventory highlighted (a) the dramatic rise in small- to medium-scale processing of branded maize meal for the market, (b) a similar rise in higher value added "blended meal" products, also largely from

small- and medium-scale enterprises, (c) the dominance of Tanzanian (not imported) products in all broad food categories (milled grains, packaged rice, dairy, juices, and poultry) except juices, and (d) rapid change at retail in the city, with new types of stores and new types of food-oriented retail developments opening regularly.

**Presentations and Publications:** In May, the team completed FSP Tanzania Policy Brief #2 on “Local Response to the Rapid Rise in Demand for Processed and Perishable Foods: Results of an Inventory of Processed Food Products in Dar es Salaam.” In July, the team coordinated and led a stakeholder workshop in Dar es Salaam to introduce the proposed study and elicit feedback on the proposed survey research objectives, methods, etc and to discuss other potential topics/issues related to agri-food system transformation in Tanzania. In September, the team completed Brief #3, "Stages of transformation in food processing and marketing: Results of an inventory of processed food products in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, and Mwanza."

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

**Description:** Recent GoT initiatives facilitating the transfer of land to medium/large holders are based on the premises that medium/large holders are more productive than smallholders, encourage technology transfer and provide wage employment to smallholders. This case study assesses how rapidly medium-scale farms are emerging and how their land is being obtained, how it is being used, the nature of their relationships to adjacent smallholders, the extent to which there are positive spill-over effects from larger to smaller farmers in terms of technology transfer and wage employment, and whether or not they are more productive.

**Collaborators:** Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness (DAEA), Sokoine University

**Achievements:** Planning for this case study has been ongoing since February, when Dr. Milu Muyanga (MSU) visited Dar es Salaam and Morogoro to identify local research collaborators, and to assess the availability of existing secondary data on medium- and large-scale farms. Dr. David Nyange and local research collaborators from Sokoine University of Agriculture organized a stakeholder inception workshop in August involving a wide range of public and private sector organizations related to land access in Dar es Salaam. The goal of the workshop was to present the objectives, questions and the proposed approach of the land access study for stakeholder feedback. Based on the stakeholders’ suggestions, nine (9) case study topics and respective case study research team leaders were identified. The team plans to begin implementation of a survey of medium-scale farmers (and focus group interviews of smallholder farmers in neighboring communities) beginning in January 2016.

#### **Activity 10: Capacity building within the Ministry of Agriculture (and/or other ag sector-related Ministries) and at Sokoine University of Agriculture**

**Description:** Beginning in December 2013, Dr. Nyange began coordinating and/or leading a capacity building workshop each quarter related to tools/concepts/applications of agricultural policy analysis for analysts and policymakers from various directorates within the Ministry of Agriculture (MAFC) and other ag sector-line ministries. This capacity building has primarily been focused on 15 Policy Analysts from the Directorate of Policy & Planning (DPP) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MAFC). Each of these analysts are working with the newly created Platform for Agricultural Policy Analysis and Coordination (PAPAC) within DPP/MAFC (an institutional development and capacity building initiative coordinated by D.Nyange and funded via GISAIA-Tanzania and ReSAKSS). In October 2015, Dr. Nyange and ReSAKSS began an ambitious goal of holding one 3-5 day training workshop every month (or nearly every month) during FY 2014/15.

**Collaborators:** DPP/MAFC; other ag-line Ministries; GISAIA/Tanzania project; ReSAKSS

**Achievements:** FSP provided funding for one of these workshops, in which D.Nyange coordinated and conducted a refresher course in June 2015 on Statistics and Econometrics for the 15 Policy Analysts.

### **Activity 11: Capacity building in the use of Partial Equilibrium Modeling for Policy Analysis and Crop Outlook Modeling at Sokoine University of Agriculture**

**Description:** In 2013/14, Dr. Ferdi Meyer of the Bureau of Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP) at University of Pretoria and a colleague at the University of Missouri Food and Ag Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) began training one DAEA faculty member (Dr. Zena Mpenda) at SUA to build a PE crop model for maize in Tanzania through a ReNAPRI initiative. Dr. Mpenda used this to maize outlook estimate at the November 2014 ReNAPRI regional workshop in Lusaka. When that initiative's funding ran out, FSP funding and Dr. Ferdi Meyer of UP helped to continue this capacity building activity. In 2014/15, F.Meyer continued to work with Dr. Mpenda of DAEA/SUA to improve her PE maize model, and worked with her and another DAEA faculty member to build and apply a rice and a wheat model.

#### **Achievements:**

- Beginning in 2014/15, FSP funding enabled Dr.Meyer to continue working with Dr Mpenda (as well as a second DAEA faculty member, Dr Adam Akyoo) to train them to build and apply partial equilibrium models for rice and wheat, in addition to maize.
- In March most of the basic data on prices, production, consumption and trade that are required to develop a commodity balance sheet were collected.
- In April 2015 Dr Meyer and Ms Traub (funded by the BMGF grant at University of Pretoria) visited DAEA/SU for two days to develop a work plan. During this planning session, a first template for the partial equilibrium model for wheat and rice was identified.
- During the period April to June the first version of the Tanzanian wheat and rice model was developed.
- In order to prepare for the training workshop for government officials as well as SUA research staff, Dr Mpenda and Dr Akyoo spent a week at BFAP offices in Pretoria (June 15-June19) to work on the first version of the PE model and to prepare basic training files and key research questions for the training workshop in Morogoro.
- In the week 6-10 July a 5-day training course in partial equilibrium modeling was led at DAEA in Morogoro, Tanzania by Prof Partick Westhoff from FAPRI at the University of Missouri and Me Tracy Davids from BFAP. The workshop was attended by 15 DAEA faculty members from SUA and representatives from the Directorate of Policy & Planning (DPP) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MAFC).

#### **Presentations and Publications:**

- The rice and wheat outlook was incorporated in the ReNAPRI outlook booklet, which was handed out and presented at the ReNAPRI stakeholder meeting on 28&29 October in Maputo, Mozambique. The meeting was attended by more than one hundred stakeholders from government and private sector.

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

This component addresses political economy issues, constraints and challenges facing policy makers and stakeholders in the private sector and civil society in translating research into effective agriculture, food security, and nutrition policies. It aims to offer a practical, flexible, empirically-informed model for analyzing policy processes in multiple food security domains in very diverse settings; to integrate theoretical insights from economics, political science, and public administration; to provide a testable framework that simultaneously considers different elements of the policy process and investigates many implicit operational hypotheses of policy change. The primary objective is to understand policy processes that lead to effective policy change, the nature of capacity required for generating evidence, effective policy advocacy, and an institutional architecture which enables transparent and inclusive policy changes. Such an understanding can help policy makers and development partners identify the bottlenecks in the policy process and intervene accordingly to strengthen the policy system. The early outputs from this component feed into the AU efforts on policies and institutions and phase II of Africa LEAD.

Six case studies of changes in policy processes – three for micronutrients and three for fertilizer subsidy policies -- have been initiated in 2015. In addition to completion of the fieldwork for these studies, the C3 team has conducted multiple outreach events describing the conceptual framework, which we call the “Kaleidoscope model” as well as its application in studying the key drivers of change in agriculture and food security policy processes. From this, the C3 team is also developing practical set of recommendations and a toolkit for analysis of policy systems to be used by policy practitioners including USAID missions and FSP country teams.

#### Activity 1: Develop conceptual framework for studying policy process and change

This activity aims to develop a conceptual framework for the analysis of policy processes for agricultural and rural development, food security, and nutritional improvement. Building on the large body of prior evidence and efforts, the team developed a comprehensive analytical framework to guide the study of policy processes. Key elements of the analytical framework include specification of the key actors, their behavior (motivation, mode of operation and relative effectiveness in influencing policy decisions), the institutional architecture within which they operate, data sources and the credibility of available empirical evidence used in policy debates, environmental factors shaping outcomes, and key triggers enabling policy change.

The resulting conceptual framework – the Kaleidoscope Model -- produced by the C3 team under the leadership of Danielle Resnick, provides a testable empirical framework for evaluating policy decisions and testing key hypotheses about the determinants of various policy processes. The C3 team completed this framework in January 2015 and a policy brief in April 2015.

#### Publications:

- Resnick, Danielle, Babu, Suresh, Haggblade, Steven, Hendriks, Sheryl and Mather, David. 2015. Conceptualizing Drivers of Policy Change in Agriculture, Nutrition and Food Security: The Kaleidoscope Model. IFPRI Discussion Paper No. 01414. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute. The paper has been well received by the international community and for three weeks in a row was one of the top paper downloads from the Social Science Research Network site.
- Resnick, Babu, Haggblade, Hendriks and Mather. 2015. Conceptualizing Drivers of Agriculture and Nutrition Policy Change through the Kaleidoscope Model. FSP Policy Brief. April. East Lansing: Food Security Policy Innovation Lab.

#### Activity 2: Case studies of policy process and change

**Description:** In order to field test the Kaleidoscope Model, the C3 team conducted a broad inventory of policy change episodes in food and nutrition policy over the past several decades. From this inventory, the team categorized, classified and selected case studies of policy change in order to gain insights across a diversity of a) arenas of policy change



(agricultural input, production and trade policies, food security policies, and nutrition policies), b) triggers which enable policy change (food crises; political transitions; farmer-initiated change; research-induced policy change), and c) institutional architectures.

### **Achievements:**

From this constellation of policy change experiences, the team selected 6 case studies showcasing a range of policy processes. This comparative analysis of policy processes aims to help understand how policy change occurs in different component areas of agricultural production, food security and nutrition and what conditions shape outcomes that prove more inclusive, gender-responsive, and transparent. In the long-term, we expect that lessons from the case studies will help produce better policy systems that, in turn, improve food security policy making in developing countries, particularly the FTF countries.

- The team has completed field work for the following six case studies as well as analysis and write-ups for four of them. We expect completion of the remaining two case study write-ups by mid-November. The following summary reports the current status of each of the six case studies:
- Ghana fertilizer case study: field work completed; report finalized and shared with USAID colleagues.
- Zambia fertilizer case study: field work and write-up completed.
- Tanzania fertilizer case study: field work completed; write-up expected by end of October 2015.
- Zambia micronutrient policy case study: field work and write-up completed.
- Malawi micronutrient study: field work completed. Draft report expected end of October 2015.
- South Africa micronutrient case study: field work nearly completed; write-up expected by mid-November 2015.

### **Presentations and Publications:**

- Danielle Resnick (IFPRI) presented the Kaleidoscope Model at a USAID-Agrilinks webinar in February, entitled “Political Economy and Drivers of Food Policy Change.”
- Suresh Babu (IFPRI) presented the Kaleidoscope Model to FSWG in Burma as part of strengthening the involvement of NGOs in the policy process.
- Steve Haggblade (MSU) and Suresh Babu (IFPRI) presented the Kaleidoscope Model and its applications at an Agricultural Policy Analysis Workshop organized by USAID Washington
- Suresh Babu (IFPRI) presented the Kaleidoscope Model as part of the Policy Communications training workshop, Supported under NAPAS by USAID, Malawi

### **Activity 3. Inventory of Policy System Reforms.**

Governments in the developing world increasingly recognize that favorable policy environments facilitate economic growth, while unfavorable policy regimes stymie development outcomes. The policy system within which stakeholders interact to formulate and implement policies, therefore, becomes critical to the content and effectiveness of any given policy environment.

In situations where governments become dissatisfied with agricultural policy outcomes, they can choose to intervene at one of two levels. In some instances, they simply develop new policies using the existing policy architecture. In other cases, they work to strengthen or restructure the policy architecture itself in order to permanently alter the content and shape of policies that emerge over time. This study looks at this latter category of policy reform efforts, the structuralist approaches to policy *system* reform.

The inventory prepared for Activity 3 presents a selected inventory of policy system institutional reforms. It categorizes the various structuralist policy system reforms in various ways, identifying the institutional change aimed at, the factors

driving such change, and specific examples that could be studied further in detail. From this initial inventory, USAID and the C3 team will together select a set of policy system reform case studies which the team will then conduct in 2015/16 using the Kaleidoscope model.

**Publications:**

Haggblade, Babu, Hendriks, Resnick, Mather and Mkandawire. 2015. Inventory of Policy System Reforms.



## Component 4a: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security and Upstream Agrifood System Transformation.

### Activity 1: Fertilizer policy

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

We do this in two ways. First, we synthesize the recent literature on subsidy programs to identify practical steps that governments can consider to address many of the problems noted above. Second, we engage with interested governments to identify concrete proposals for improving the design and implementation of their subsidy programs, including complementary programs that would raise the effectiveness of input subsidy programs.

**Collaborators:** AFAP, IFDC, ICRISAT

**Achievements:** In Ghana an interdisciplinary mission involving IFPRI, AFAP, IFDC, ICRISAT and others guided the Government of Ghana in its efforts to improve the functioning of its fertilizer subsidy program and to develop a holistic and sustainable agricultural productivity strategy at the request of the USAID Ghana Mission. The entire team met with the Minister of Agriculture and his chief economist at the Ministry of Agriculture, the head of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, members of the Ghana Soil Fertility Initiative, local researchers, the private sector and development partners. The team also presented research results to the Mission Director of USAID/Ghana and his agricultural team on agricultural productivity and food security issues facing Ghana. The mission has received broad media coverage with four newspapers and TV stations broadcasting their interviews of the team. The report and a policy brief have been finalized. The IFPRI and Ag. Sector Policy Support Program are now conducting outreach activities in the various regions of Ghana, drawing on the analysis in the joint ASPSP, FSP, IFPRI, AFAP, IFDC report.

**Lessons Learned:** (1) A holistic strategy going beyond greater application of inorganic fertilizer alone is needed to achieve sustainable agricultural productivity growth; and (2) achieving broad-based agricultural productivity growth in Ghana is a long-term undertaking because the local R&D and extension programs to identify best practices for particular soil conditions and work with farmers to adapt these best practices to farmers of different resource constraints are currently not in place. It will take time and sustained funding commitments to help Ghanaian farmers achieve sustainable agricultural productivity growth, but unless the public sector commitment is made now it will only further push into the future the prospects that Ghanaian food production can be competitive or profitable in the next decade.

### Presentations and Publications:

- Jayne and Dr. Michael Carter of UC/Davis participated in a MicroLinks webinar viewed internationally on fertilizer subsidy programs and holistic strategies for sustainably promoting increased use of fertilizer in Africa, March 25, 2015, Washington, DC.
- Jayne, along with Dr. Nicole Mason and Dr. Milu Muyanga prepared a draft policy brief for circulating to participants at the African Union Agricultural Commission in September or October 2015.

- Nicole Mason gave a video presentation about "[The Scoop on Fertilizer Subsidies](#)" in the AgTalks series on IFAD TV. The 20-minute online video was released May 20, 2015.
- Thom Jayne, Nicole Mason, William Burke, and Joshua Ariga prepared a draft synthesis report, "Input Subsidy Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Review of Recent Evidence".
- [Political Economy Challenges of Input Subsidy Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa](#). T.S. Jayne. Organized Symposium on Strengthening Agricultural Governance in an Interconnected World.

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

**Description:** The purpose of this activity is to synthesize our understanding of how African farmers can raise the intensity of fertilizer use on maize in a profitable and sustainable manner. Our hypothesis is that many farmers' facing land scarcity attempt to maximize their food production and food security situation in ways that lead to soil mining, loss of soil organic carbon, and unsustainable land management practices that erode their future productivity. In particular, we note that such practices may be leading to soils that are unresponsive to inorganic fertilizer application. Other households appear to have greater potential to adopt sustainable intensification practices and can continue to use inorganic fertilizer profitably. If this hypothesis is correct, we seek to determine entry points to push farming systems toward a more ecologically and economically sustainable future.

Consistent with this main project purpose, we aim to address several specific sub-objectives:

1. To synthesize the existing literatures on the factors influencing maize yield response to inorganic fertilizer and improved maize seed, specifically focusing on farmer management practices and the ability of farmers to utilize them.
2. To determine (using linked data from household surveys in Malawi, Kenya, Zambia, and potentially other countries, and plot soil sample data from these households) the characteristics of smallholder households that are (not) able to make sustainable intensification investments that raise the productivity of their plots devoted to maize and legumes (and specifically the marginal products of fertilizer and improved maize seed) in a sustainable manner.
3. To determine whether maize response to inorganic fertilizer is declining over time in specific smallholder farming systems, and if so, why.
4. To identify policy and programmatic options for supporting the productivity growth of smallholder farmers' maize/legume production in a sustainable manner.

In March 2015, support was also provided to ReNAPRI to prepare and finalize its policy brief funded by FSP on strategies for integrating fertilizer promotion efforts within a more holistic and comprehensive sustainable intensification framework.

**Collaborators:** This activity links to ongoing activities by USAID (Africa Rising, the new KSU Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab), the Gates Foundation (GISAIA), CIMMYT, GISAIA, and ReNAPRI.

### Achievements:

- Our work has started to provide evidence of the relationship between population density, changes in farming practices, soil fertility, and sustainable vs. unsustainable forms of land intensification. In particular, the FSP presentation highlighted the fact that inorganic fertilizer application is not clearly profitable for many smallholder farmers given the low crop response rates that they obtain, and that efforts to dramatically raise fertilizer use in much of Africa will depend on enabling farmers to adopt complementary sustainable intensification practices that would allow them to get much higher nitrogen use efficiencies from fertilizer use. We are making progress in identifying the various options by which policy may influence farmers' willingness to adopt sustainable intensification practices.
- In the last month, PIM/IFPRI has agreed to work together with Jayne and others to support FSP's collaboration with Sokoine University of Agriculture on land and sustainable intensification research under C4.

- Earlier in 2015, GCFSI has committed \$250,000 to support the collaborative work of Sieg Snapp, Thom Jayne and others working sustainable intensification issues in Malawi and Tanzania. This GCFSI support will greatly leverage our potential to achieve meaningful impacts for FSP in these two countries. We are thankful to GCFSI for this support.
- The strength of the joint FSP/Africa Rising/GISAIA activities in Malawi allowed us to prepare a winning grant proposal to the Kansas State University Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab. We were recently informed that the \$1.0m proposal submitted by jointly by MSU/CIAT/SUA and NMAIST was accepted, which will enable FSP to leverage additional resources for the collaborative sustainable intensification work that it is undertaking in Malawi and Tanzania.
- The FSP:C4 analysis has introduced a number of innovations in research methodology that have not been commonly employed previously. These innovations include (i) the collection of detailed soil samples on farmers' fields to provide more meaningful estimates of the crop response to fertilizer conditional on a range of specific soil variables; and (ii) the introduction of 'plot history' modules in farm surveys to better understand how farmers' management practices in prior years affects current productivity and crop responses to inorganic fertilizer. This is based on the recognition that current yields are highly affected by lagged practices and input applications on that field. These research innovations have been carried out in field work in Zambia, Malawi and Kenya to obtain what we believe are more accurate and compelling research evidence to undergird programs designed to support sustainable agricultural intensification in Africa.
- Plot-level farm survey data and soil samples were collected in October and November, together with GISAIA and Africa Rising.
- In Kenya, the team and collaborators at the Ministry of Ag/KALRO (formerly KARI) conducted data collection activities equivalent to those in Malawi.

**Capacity Building:** FSP:C4 is building a comprehensive program of integrated research on sustainable intensification, land policy, migration and employment shifts, and economic transformation with a number of African partner institutes, including the Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Nelson Mandela University of Science and Technology in Tanzania, the Ministries of Agriculture in Tanzania, Kenya, and Malawi; the Tegemeo Institute in Kenya, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute in Zambia, and the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Malawi. Thanks to the leadership of Milu Muyanga and Isaac Minde, FSP is building a major program of collaborative research and policy outreach with a number of faculty from SUA. We are grateful for the support being provided by other organizations outside of FSP for this capacity building work, including the SERA project in Tanzania, the PIM/IFPRI group, GCFSI, and from Africa Rising and GISAIA.

**Lessons Learned:** Land prices are rising rapidly in many parts of the region, more rapidly than the cost of labor or capital inputs such as fertilizer and mechanization. As predicted by the induced innovation hypothesis, we find that changes in relative factor prices are having subtle yet very important effects on farmer behavior. Area expansion is largely occurring through increased cropping intensities due to population pressures and the rising opportunity cost of fallowing land. More intensive use of land would not pose major problems if farmers were restoring soil organic matter and other nutrients and addressing other aspects of soil quality. Yet most smallholder farmers appear unable to adopt such practices. The more intensive use of land without adoption of sustainable intensification practices is contributing to widespread land degradation. The sustainability and productivity of smallholder agriculture will depend on policy makers' recognition of this serious trend and dedicated R&D and extension programs to reverse it. We are also starting to identify specific input and output marketing policy options that could also nudge smallholder behavior in directions that support sustainable forms of land intensification.

#### **Presentations and Publications:**

1. [Toward a Holistic and Sustainable Strategy for Raising Agricultural Productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa](#). Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne. Feed The Future Innovative Lab Partners Meeting. Lilongwe, Malawi. April 21, 2015.

2. [Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs in Africa: An assessment of recent evidence](#). T.S. Jayne, Nicole Mason, William J. Burke, Joshua Ariga. World Bank Workshop on “Options for Improving Agricultural Public Expenditures in Africa.” Washington, DC. September 22-23, 2015.
3. [Smallholder farmers’ access to seeds and fertilizer in sub-Saharan Africa](#). J. Ricker-Gilbert and T. S. Jayne. European Commission Workshop on Local Level Food and Nutrition Security and The Role of Subsistence/Smallholder Farms. Seville, Spain. September 9-10, 2015.
4. [Political Economy Challenges of Input Subsidy Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa](#). T.S. Jayne. Organized Symposium on Strengthening Agricultural Governance in an Interconnected World.
5. [Fertilizer Subsidies in Sub-Saharan Africa: Smart Policy or Political Trap?](#) Thom Jayne & Michael Carter. Agricultural Sector Council Seminar/Webinar. Ronald Reagan Building, Washington, DC. March 25, 2015.
6. Daniel Willy Kyalo, Milo Muyanga, and Thom Jayne “More people, less Erosion? Revisiting the Machakos Miracle”. Paper presented at the Kenyan Ministry of Agriculture conference in Kenya (organized by the Kenya MoA)
7. Africa’s Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them.” T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, Milu Muyanga and Jordan Chamberlin. IFPRI Policy Seminar, Washington, DC. October 1, 2014.
8. 1st Annual Conference of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes in East and Southern Africa. Lusaka, Zambia. November 4-5, 2014.
  - Africa’s Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them. T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Chance Kabaghe.
  - Changing Dynamics around Land in Africa. Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, J. Chamberlin, N. Sitko, A. Chapoto, J. Ricker-Gilbert, A.L. Josephson.

Inaugural Africa Union/Africa Development Bank *Land Policy Initiative* Conference on Land Policy in Africa. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. November 11-14, 2014.

9. Is Small Still Beautiful? The Farm Size-Productivity Relationship Revisited. Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne
10. Rural Land Rental Markets in Southern Africa: trends, participation and impacts on household welfare in Malawi & Zambia. Jordan Chamberlin and Jacob Ricker-Gilbert.
11. Land Scarcity & African Agriculture: Implications for Food Security and Poverty Reduction Strategies. T. S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin and Chance Kabaghe.

ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report Methodology Workshop. Washington, DC. December 11, 2014.

12. Mega-trends and the Future of African Economies. T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, Felix Yeboah

In addition to these presentations, a working paper was also prepared for the International Institute for Environment and Development.

13. Jayne, T.S., Ferdinand Meyer, and Lulama Ndirong Traub. Africa’s Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them. Working Paper October 2014. International Institute for Environment and Development.

### Activity 3: Land dynamics and land policy

**Description:** This activity focuses on two related sub-activities focused on land dynamics, its relationship with productivity and the allocation of land rights. The first sub-activity focuses on conducting research and synthesizing the evidence on the transfer of land to medium and large-scale domestic investors. While national development policy strategies within the region (including most national CAADP strategies) officially regard the smallholder farming sector as an important vehicle for achieving agricultural growth, food security, and poverty reduction objectives, the rise of “emergent” farmers warrants their inclusion in efforts to understand the changing nature of farm structure and food

value chains in Africa. The impacts of the rise of medium and large scale farms on agricultural and structural transformation remain poorly understood and the focus of this first sub-activity.

At the same time, land pressures are increasing in many parts of the continent and land administration policies and their interpretation and implementation are likely to greatly influence the changes in farmland ownership and the scale of farming in Africa, which will in turn affect the pace and distributional impacts of agricultural and rural transformation more generally. Work under focuses on understanding the drivers of tenure insecurity and demand for land rights formalization at individual, household and community level in Mozambique and Ethiopia.

Using insights from the implementation of the LGAF from selected African countries, key message highlighted from the LGAF process was lack of availability and poor quality of land related household and individual datasets – which are key input for evidence-driven policy and a critical public good. This is rightly so especially in countries where they exists on-going and planned reforms to improve their land governance sector. In this regard, to enhance high quality research on land governance and provide the much needed evidence based policy advice to improve governance of the land sector, in collaboration with Mozambique Ministry of Agriculture and CEPPAG, the IFPRI land governance team has completed administering a household survey 4000 small and medium scale farmers in 7 provinces using a detailed land tenure module which consists of LGAF-lite indicators of land governance at household, individual and community level. To be able to monitor progress made in land governance sector in the country and maintain data comparability across countries, the survey was administered as a supplemental survey to the routinely (annually) administered nationally representative TIA survey which consists of 6000 small and medium-scale farmers in Mozambique. Data cleaning and management together with analytical work is currently underway (as part of the FSP 2016 workplan) and it is envisaged that results from the analysis of the data will inform the land reform process in Mozambique and provide the much needed quantitative data into the on-going LGAF process in the country – such as structure and dynamics of land access, use rights and control over land assets disaggregated by gender. Moreover, the generated database is envisaged to enable the generation of survey-based quantitative indicators of land governance to monitor progress. To this end, in collaboration with the in-country collaborator (CEPPAG), discussions are underway, to organize capacity building activities that involves personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture. Similarly, the IFPRI-FSP team had provided a less detailed land-tenure module for the medium-large scale farmer survey administered in three provinces by the MSU-UP team of the FSP project. Analysis of the data will help understand the role land tenure and land policy plays in influencing the dynamics (broader trends) on land access/ownership and control over land in the country and the vice versa.

**Collaborators:** Sokoine University; Kenya Land Alliance, GISAIA, Land Policy Initiative (LPI), Zambia Land Alliance, and the World Bank.

#### **Achievements:**

- In Kenya, Drs. Jayne and Muyanga were invited by the Vice Chancellor of Egerton University to spend two days meeting with senior officials and researchers and planned collaborative research on sustainable land intensification issues. Follow-up discussions were also held with the Kenya Land Alliance, the Kenya Land Commission and Ministry of Agriculture officials. FSP has also been liaising with the Land Policy Initiative (LPI) and the Zambia Land Alliance.
- During the World Bank land conference in March, Dr. Zaw Oo, director of MDRI-CESD and a member of the National Land Resource Administrative Central Committee, visited IFPRI to discuss the opportunities for land governance reform, an issue of high importance to the Burmese government. The FSP team members introduced the Land Governance and Assessment Framework (LGAF) to Dr. Zaw Oo, who immediately saw its value in initiating possible policy dialogues, increasing transparency of current land policy, and eventually applying this framework for monitoring and evaluating land policy in Burma. Dialogue between the government of Burma and the World Bank LGAF technical team is on-going on the feasibility and timing of implementing the LGAF in the country.

- Progress has been made in discussing with the AU-LPI to collaborate on at least one of the 10 pilot countries (most likely, Mozambique) where they are engaged in helping AU member states in the design of land policy reforms and generating quantifiable indicators to monitor progress
- Dr. Klaus Deininger of the World Bank has invited MSU/UP/IFPRI to collaborate with the Bank on land-related activities in Africa. Based on several discussions in 2015, MSU/FSP and the World Bank are developing a Memorandum of Understanding regarding (i) joint capacity building support for African governments' national statistical units to accurately measure the number of medium/large-scale farms in their country and the area under cultivation accounted for by such farmers; and (ii) joint data collection and analysis of land issues in selected FSP countries, e.g., Tanzania and Nigeria.

#### Capacity Building:

- 7- day training on gender-disaggregated land tenure specific survey instruments 60 enumerators (from 7 northern provinces), staffs from MinAg head quarter and the province of Nampula
- 5-day technical training on Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) to 60 enumerators (from 7 northern provinces), staffs from MinAg head quarter and the province of Nampula
- MSU's activities in each country in which land studies are done is to collaborate with the local national agricultural policy research network of ReNAPRI. In Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania (the 3 countries in which FSP:C4 land work have been implemented so far), the partner organizations have been Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, CEPPAG, and Sokoine University of Ag. We believe that this approach, putting the national institutes first is helping to build local experience and expertise in carrying out solid empirical studies involving survey work and coordinated outreach activities.

#### Lessons Learned:

Several major lessons are emerging from this strand of C4 work:

- The fastest growing segment of the family farm sector in Sub-Saharan Africa is medium-scale farms between 10 and 100 hectares. Such enterprises now control more land than foreign and domestic large-scale farms in all countries examined. Under *de facto* land policies, this group will continue to grow rapidly. One of the key emerging findings is that the productivity of youth labor (and rural labor in general) employed in both farming and non-farm sectors is significantly influenced by local farmland distribution patterns (through rural expenditure patterns and multiplier effects), which is itself influenced by land policies with regard to land rights and the rate of conversion from customary to statutory tenure.
- Reviving the study of agrarian structure by agricultural economists would facilitate our understanding of how rapidly changing land distribution patterns are affecting the relationship between agricultural growth, employment patterns, and poverty reduction in Africa.
- The current institutional systems and methodological approaches for collection of data on SSA's farm sectors are systematically missing the most most rapidly growing of this sector: the emergent farmers. Redressing this will require new kinds of sampling and data collection methods. Correcting this informational blind spot is critical for assessing what is happening in African countries' agricultural sectors, and why, as well as the viability of alternative agricultural development strategies.

#### Presentations:

Triennial International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Milan, Italy. August 8-14, 2015.

1. Plenary Session: Changing Global Farm Structure and Agricultural Land Use. [Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: The Rise of the Emergent Investor Farmer](#). T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Felix K. Yeboah, Chewie Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule.
2. [Rural Land Rental Markets: Discussant remarks](#), T.S. Jayne.
3. [Farmland Ownership and Rental Markets in Africa](#). T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, Milu Muyanga, Felix Yeboah, Ferdi Meyer, Ward Anseeuw.



4. “Securing Land Rights in Mozambique: Is There Merit to the Continuum Tenure Approach?” Hosaena Ghebru Hagos

World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. Washington, DC. March 24, 2015.

1. [Review of the Inverse Farm Size-Efficiency Relationship in Africa: Methodological Issues and Empirical Evidence from Three African Countries](#). Milu Muyanga, Chewe Nkonde, Godwin Debrah, T.S. Jayne.
2. [Gendered Impacts of Smallholder Land Titling: A plot-level analysis in rural Zambia](#). Jordan Chamberlin, Munguzwe Hichaambwa, Nicholas Sitko.
3. [Planning in the Dark: What Do We Know about Remaining Available Cropland in Sub-Saharan Africa, and Why Does it Matter?](#) J. Chamberlin, T. S. Jayne, D. Headey , M. Muyanga, C. Nkonde, N. Sitko, A. Chapoto.
4. [Are Land Policies in Africa Consistent with Agricultural Productivity and Poverty Reduction Objectives?](#) T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, and Munguzwe Hichaambwa. 1st Annual Conference of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes in East and Southern Africa. Lusaka, Zambia. November 4-5, 2014.

Michigan State University.

1. [Land Acquisition In Africa: Threat or Opportunity?](#) Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne. African Studies Center. January 22, 2015.
2. [Mega-trends and the Future of African Economies](#). T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, Jordan Chamberlin, Milu Muyanga, Felix Yeboah. African Studies Center. April 16, 2015.
3. Jayne presentation to MSU President, Board of Trustees and University Foundation Board on Land and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, June 12, 2015

Gates Foundation

1. [Africa’s Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them](#). T.S. Jayne, Lulama Traub, Ferdinand Meyer, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Chance Kabaghe. Seattle, WA. October 23, 2014.
2. [Emerging Land Issues in African Agriculture](#). Milu Muyanga, T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin. Seattle, WA. October 23, 2014.
3. [Megatrends and the Future of the Agri-food System in West Africa](#). Felix K. Yeboah, T.S. Jayne, Lulama N. Traub, Ferdinand Meyer. Dakar, Senegal. September 28, 2015.

2014 National Policy Conference

In collaboration with Kenya Land Alliance (KLA) National organized a National Conference on Emerging Land Issues in Kenyan Agriculture and their implications for Food Policy and Institutional Reforms held on October 30th, 2014 at Boma Inn Hotel, Nairobi. This conference brought together senior central government and county governments’ officials, development partners, non-governmental organization, local universities and research institutes representatives, and other land and agricultural sector stakeholders.

- [Conference Program](#)
- [Conference Report](#)
- Kenya Land Alliance Conference. Nairobi, Kenya. October 30, 2014.
  - [Connecting Land Policy to Africa’s Agricultural, Employment and Poverty Reduction Challenges](#). T.S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin, Chewe Nkonde.
  - [Emerging Agricultural Land Issues In Kenya](#). Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne.
  - [Post Conference Highlights](#): The Star (Saturday, November 8th, 2014); and The Sunday Nation and The Standard (Sunday, November 9th 2014).
  - [Media Coverage](#)

- Videos:
  - KBC (Kenya), [Land speculators a threat to Kenya's food security efforts](#). November 7th, 2014.
  - NTV (Kenya), [Kenya land challenges, lack of law enforcement threatens land reforms](#). October 28th, 2014.
  - KTN (Kenya). [Small scale farming under threat and governments asked to come up with agricultural policies](#). October 28th, 2014.
  - K24 (Kenya). [Rise of Medium Scale Farms a Threat To Food Security](#). October 28th 2014.
- Print:
  - Daily Nation (Kenya). [Why rescuing small farms is good for everyone](#). Otieno Otieno. November 1, 2014.
  - Daily Nation (Kenya). [Wealthy urbanites hungry for fertile land deal blow to food production](#). Arthur Okwemba. October 31, 2014.
  - People Daily (Kenya). [Country stares at food shortage over land use](#). Brian Ngugi. October 29, 2014.

## Others

1. [Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: Causes and Consequences](#). T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Kwame Yeboah, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule. Paper to be presented at the 2015 AAEA & WAEA Joint Annual Meeting, July 26-28, 2015, San Francisco, CA.
2. William Burke and T.S. Jayne. Invited presentation to Daschle/DuPont Group on [Land and urbanization trends in Africa](#), March 12, 2015, Washington, DC.
3. [Land Tenure and Food Security: Connecting Africa's Land, Food Security and Employment Policy Challenges](#). Thom S. Jayne. USAID Land Tenure and Property Rights. Massive Open Online Course, 2015.
4. "Drivers of Tenure Insecurity and Demand for Further Formalization of Land Rights in Ethiopia" a policy seminar organized by the Ethiopian Development Research Institute and IFPRI-Ethiopia Strategy Support Program –II, April 15, 2015, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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

**Description:** Trends in land dynamics studied under Activity 3, together with the 'megatrends' identified under FSP-C4 in Year 1 define some key characteristics of Africa's recent agricultural as well as broad economic transformation. In this process agricultural mechanization has been rapidly emerging in Africa, but has drawn less attention in development studies. This activity begins to examine the determinants of mechanization including various resource endowments and rural wages in different geographic locations within a country, while also paying attention to the interactions with labor market. It also considers policy options to encourage private sector investment in mechanization at the appropriate scale and through appropriate market approaches that explicitly benefit smallholders.

The activity relies on two main components: (1) the empirical case studies on smallholder mechanization initiated in a few African countries including Ghana, Nigeria and possible Ethiopia, as well as comparable Asian countries that have been undergoing fast mechanization growth, such as Nepal; and (2) facilitation of south-south expert dialogues, bilateral/trilateral country visits, and knowledge exchanges on mechanization strategies and policies. These country visits engage Asian and Africa experts to undertake diagnostic analyses of African countries' mechanization policy issues to influence new thinking of African governments on facilitating the leadership role of the private sector in mechanization supply chain development.

Collaborators: CGIAR PIM (CRP2), ReSAKSS-Asia, CIMMYT

**Achievements:** Preparations for the study tours are underway. Agricultural mechanization issues in selected African countries as well as specific issues on small-scale tractors have been compiled, and shared with some of the government officials with the aim of assisting them in identifying key questions to be investigated during the study tour. Draft TORs have also been developed and shared with collaborators who will lead the Asian study tour and write diagnostic report.



Letters requesting the nominations for participating officials have been sent for Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya. Bangladesh has been selected for the study tour based on their similar agro-ecological environment and IFPRI's presence in those countries, as well as the relative easiness of obtaining visas for African officials. The development of designs of study tours (institutions, agents to be visited, timelines etc.) have been completed by the Bangladesh collaborators and the study tour is expected to take place in the first week of November. Additionally, literature reviews have been initiated, and a draft outline of the diagnostic report of Ghanaian agricultural mechanization sector by selected Asian mechanization experts has been developed. Two Asian experts have been selected, based on the recommendations from CIMMYT and other mechanization experts in South Asia. The study tour in Ghana by two Asian experts is expected to take place in December. On-going research examining the effect of tractor rentals on the returns to scale in farming, using Nepal Household Survey Data, has been completed and submitted to IFPRI Discussion Paper. The finding will be presented to the Nepali audience at the workshop later August.

#### **Capacity Building:**

- A paper was published, describing the characteristics of tractor custom hiring service provisions in Nigeria (listed below). The paper benefited two authors from Nigerian institutions (Dr Lawal and Dr Isiaka) in learning about the key characteristics of private sector roles in the mechanization service provisions, as well as getting exposed to the survey designs and writing part of a research paper.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

- Preliminary results using Nigerian Household Survey Data indicate that rural shadow wages may be considerably different from labor market wages, while land fragmentation may have mixed effects on the use of tractors.

#### **Presentations or Publications:**

- In early March, Hiroyuki Takeshima and Nazaire Houssou (IFPRI) made two presentations at IFPRI on mechanization in Nigeria and Ghana
- The paper assessing the income effects of tractor use in Nigeria has been presented at the Triennial Conference on International Association of Agricultural Economists in Milan, Italy on August 9, 2015.
- Takeshima H., E. Edeh, A. Lawal & M. Isiaka. (2015). Characteristics of private-sector tractor service provisions: Insights from Nigeria. *Developing Economies* 53(3), 188-217. DOI: 10.1111/deve.12077.

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

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

This activity focuses on a set of "big picture" issues in Africa's rural transformation by addressing the following questions: (1) What will be the employment implications of the trends identified in the land dynamics activities? (2) What is the relationship between such land dynamics and rural economic and employment structural change? (3) What will be the outcomes of such structural transformation for income distribution, and gender, poverty and food security? (4) What are policy and public investment priorities for Africa's state government and development partners to facilitate inclusiveness and sustainability in rural structural transformation?

**Achievements:** Fieldwork was conducted in Kenya, Malawi and Zambia and the data was analyzed in order to prepare a number of reports and presentations. To follow up on the study's preliminary findings, Hichaambwa visited the Masansa

area of Zambia to understand the dynamics between non-farm and farm income growth in this area, which is considered a success story in terms of rural non-farm employment growth.

**Lessons Learned:** Results indicate that household labor productivity in agriculture (value added per worker) and employment in agriculture are significantly related to the inequality of land distribution at localized levels. Rural-urban migration rates also appear to be related to landholding concentrations. Relatedly, the share of the labor force in the downstream stages of the food system is currently around 6 to 10 percent in the countries analyzed so far, and may reach 15 to 20 percent by 2025. By contrast, farming will continue to be the single most important source of primary employment in most African countries over the next two decades. There are also important lead/lag effects between agricultural and non-farm growth.

**Presentations and Publications:**

See presentations listed under Activity 3 of this Theme.

## Component C4b-Agrifood System Transformation: Engagement on Global Policy Debates on Food Security: Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream

### **Description:**

The overall focus of C4-AFST (agrifood system transformation) work is on understanding the unfolding transformations taking place in African agrifood systems, driven by rapid income growth and urbanization. Work during Year 1 highlighted at continental level in Africa and Asia the dramatic penetration, broadly across the income distribution and in both rural and urban areas, of processed and perishable foods in household consumption patterns. It also shows exceptionally high expenditure elasticities of demand for these foods, suggesting very strong growth in demand for them over the coming decades, with profound implications for agrifood system transformation, employment, and nutrition.

The work during year 1 left key knowledge gaps. Specifically, while continental trends are clear there exists an extremely weak knowledge base at country level on who (local firms, regional firms, multi-nationals) is producing what products, where (in urban areas, peri-urban, nearby rural, or distant rural), and how (with what technology and at what scale). Even less is known about how this mix of who / what / where / how has evolved in recent years, how it is likely to change in the coming five- to ten years, and what this implies about needed public policy and investment. These information gaps make it difficult to determine what steps government and development agencies need to take to ensure robust and equitable growth in this sector that serves the needs of consumers for a safe, nutritious, and high quality food supply while assisting local entrepreneurs to respond vigorously and competitively to these opportunities.

Work during year 2 was designed to begin filling these gaps in four countries of Africa: Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Mozambique. The work was to feature a combination, with different relative emphases depending on the country, of processed food mapping at retail and selection of one value chain that features substantial processing for more in-depth study. The work was envisaged as taking place over two years – years 2 and 3 of FSP. The matrix below summarizes (a) the thematic and policy focus in each country, (b) status of Year 2 research and outreach, and (3) plans for research and outreach during Year 3.

**Collaborators:** University of Ibadan, Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)

## Achievements:

	Tanzania	Mozambique	Ethiopia	Nigeria	Senegal
<b>Overall</b>					
Value chain focus	Maize and blended meal products	Poultry and associated grain value chains (maize, soya)	Teff	Poultry and associated grain value chains (maize, soya)	Millet
Thematic focus (reason for selecting these value chains)	<p>Rapid appraisals show:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An explosion of micro, small, and some medium-scale processors, potentially good news for employment and inclusive growth.</li> <li>2. Dramatic change at retail, with a rapid rise in the number of chain- and small-format supermarkets, raising issues for upstream procurement and thus for inclusive growth.</li> <li>3. The rise of blended meal products, and an associated sharp rise in demand (in Dar es Salaam) for whole maize meals, may be associated with a rising desire for more healthy foods among consumers.</li> </ol> <p>These changes have potentially important implications for employment and inclusive growth (including for women), and for nutrition.</p>	<p>Rapid appraisals show:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A very rapid rise in consumption of poultry meat,</li> <li>2. Much attention paid to the rise of large-scale producers of frozen chicken,</li> <li>3. Serious problems of competitiveness of this sector with imported frozen chicken,</li> <li>4. A very significant presence, largely unremarked, of small-scale commercial producers for the live market, and</li> <li>5. Substantial change at retail, with the rise of many supermarket chains over the past 8 years.</li> </ol> <p>These changes have potentially important implications for employment and inclusive growth (including for women).</p> <p>Previous research shows dramatic change in dietary patterns, with potentially very important implications for diet quality over time.</p>	<p>Rapid appraisal and previous studies show:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Teff is the largest cash crop in the country, important for the livelihood of a large number of farmers and for the diets of urban residents but with little known about it.</li> <li>2. A very rapid modernization of production practices with increasing adoption of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers and herbicides</li> <li>3. A push by the government to increase productivity (especially through the push of row planting and improved seeds)</li> <li>4. The emergence of one-stop mills that start offering different services (retailing, cleaning, milling, transport)</li> <li>5. The emergence of flour shops and of domestic modern retail</li> </ol> <p>These changes have potentially important implications for employment and inclusive growth (including for women), and for nutrition.</p>	<p>Rapid appraisals show:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very rapid growth of the chicken supply chain into urban Nigeria over the past 15 years</li> <li>2. Most poultry production occurs in “backyard production” or on small farms, but a number of large commercial players have expanded significantly,</li> <li>3. Imported frozen chicken provides heavy competition for this large-scale sector,</li> <li>4. Most poultry production is in the southwest, but most of the maize for poultry feed comes from the north and north center,</li> <li>5. There appears to be a rise of multiple organizational arrangements including contract farming and integrated production.</li> </ol> <p>These changes have potentially important implications for employment and inclusive growth (including for women).</p>	<p>Rapid appraisals show:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A sharp rise in the availability of traditional processed millet products in urban markets, produced largely by micro- and small- scale processors, many of them women.</li> </ol> <p>This development opens a potentially large avenue for employment and inclusive growth (especially for women), value addition, and improved nutrition for low income urban consumers.</p>
Specific policy research focus	<p>All countries will address the following questions regarding <u>employment and inclusive growth</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the distribution of market share by size of processing firm (including poultry firms in Mozambique and Nigeria) in these chains? How do gender of owner and employment footprint vary by firm size? How do other firm characteristics, including levels of education and training (of owner and any employees) and access to business services and credit, vary by gender of owner? How competitive are the SMEs at present, and what policies and programs might enhance this?</li> </ol>				

	Tanzania	Mozambique	Ethiopia	Nigeria	Senegal
	<p>2. What is the market share of chain- and small-format supermarkets? Do their current and evolving procurement practices imply any competitive disadvantage for SME processors? If so, what steps can be taken to enhance SME access to these retail market types?</p> <p>In addition, selected countries will address issues related to <u>nutrition</u>:</p> <p>1. <i>Tanzania</i>: What is the market share of whole- and blended meals compared to refined maize meal and own-produced maize meal? What are the nutritional implications of the rise of whole- and blended meals? What if any barriers exist to continued growth in demand / supply of these more healthy products?</p> <p>2. <i>Ethiopia</i>: What are the nutritional implications of observed trends in overall diet change in Ethiopia?</p> <p>3. <i>Senegal</i>: What is the market share of processed millet products in overall consumption of grains in urban areas? What are the nutritional implications of their rise in urban markets? What if any barriers exist to continued growth in demand / supply of these more healthy products?</p>				
<b>Year 2 Activities</b>					
Research activities for Year 2 (status as of 15 September, 2015)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Processed foods inventory in at least two cities (completed in <u>three</u> cities)</li> <li>2. Retail survey in at least two cities (preparatory work completed for Dar es Salaam, underway in two other cities; survey to be fielded in November)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Processed foods inventory in at least two cities (completed in <u>three</u> cities)</li> <li>2. Retail survey in at least two cities (preparatory work underway in all three cities; survey to be fielded in November)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diet transformation analysis for the country as a whole</li> <li>2. Retail and mill survey in Addis (preparations underway, survey to be fielded in October)</li> </ol>	<p>Scoping study of poultry and key grain value chains</p> <p>Developing a sampling frame for a poultry and feed mill survey.</p>	See below under “Special Notes”
Anticipated outputs, Year 2 (status as of end August, 2015)	<p>No country-specific output included in workplan. Actual output includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First Policy Research Brief on findings from processed foods inventory in Dar es Salaam (completed)</li> <li>2. Second Policy Research Brief bringing together inventory data across all three countries and highlighting findings regarding differential levels of transformation and of presence of local firms (near completion)</li> </ol>	<p>No country-specific output included in workplan. Actual output includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First Policy Research Brief under preparation on findings from processed foods inventory in all three cities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paper by Minten et. al. examining transformation in food and non-food consumption patterns over past 15 years (under preparation)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy Research Brief based on scoping study of poultry value chain in Ibadan, Oyo State (under preparation).</li> </ol>	
<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reardon, T. 2015. “The Hidden Middle: The Quiet Revolution in the Midstream of Agrifood Value Chains in Developing Countries,” <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i>, 31(1), Spring: 45-63.</li> <li>2. Tschirley, D., T. Reardon, M. Dolislager, and J. Snyder. 2015. “The Rise of a Middle Class in Urban and Rural East and Southern Africa: Implications for Food System Transformation,” <i>Journal of International Development</i>, 27(5), July: 628-646.</li> <li>3. Tschirley, D, J. Snyder, M. Dolislager, T. Reardon, S. Haggblade, J. Goeb, L. Traub, F. Ejobi, F. Meyer. 2015. “Africa’s Unfolding Diet Transformation: Implications for Agrifood System Employment,” <i>Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies</i>, 5(2), September.</li> </ol>				

	Tanzania	Mozambique	Ethiopia	Nigeria	Senegal
	<p>4. Minde, I. F. Terblanche, B. Bashaasha, C. Madakadze, J. Snyder, A. Mugisha. 2015. "Challenges for Agricultural Education and Training (AET) Institutions in Preparing Growing Student Populations for Productive Careers in the Agri-Food System," <i>Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies</i>, 5(2), September.</p> <p>5. Reardon, T., D. Boughton, S. Haggblade, D. Tschirley, M. Dolislager, and C. Hu. 2015. "Food security strategies of the rural poor in Africa and Asia in an era of rapid urbanization: Policy and program implications," Brief as background to presentation at the workshop "Partnering to End Extreme Poverty: From vision to practice," May 28-29, 2015, USAID, Washington DC.</p> <p>6. Reardon, T., D. Boughton, D. Tschirley, and S. Haggblade. 2015. "Agrifood system transformation in Africa and Asia: Implications for Poverty and Food Security," Paper presented at the conference "The Economics of Global Poverty" at Gordon College in Wenham, Massachusetts, January 5-7, 2015. Submitted September 2015 by invitation to special issue <i>Faith &amp; Economics</i>.</p> <p>7. Reardon, T., D. Tschirley, B. Minten, S. Haggblade, S. Liverpool-Tasie, M. Dolislager, J. Snyder, C. Ijumba. 2015. "Transformation of African Agrifood Systems in the New Era of Rapid Urbanization and the Emergence of a Middle Class," Paper presented at the ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report Conference in Addis, September 2015, and to be published in the ATOR Proceedings. A revised version, including Ousmane Badiane, is being sent to <i>Global Food Security</i> journal at their invitation.</p> <p>8. Dolislager, M., D. Tschirley, and T. Reardon. 2015. <i>Consumption Patterns in Eastern and Southern Africa</i>. Report to United States Agency for International Development. East Lansing, MI, USA: Michigan State University, Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy.</p> <p>9. Liverpool-Tasie, S., S. Adjognon, T. Reardon, D. Tschirley, and M. Dolislager. 2015. "Challenging Conventional Wisdom on Trader-Farmer Interlinked Input-Credit Markets with Evidence from Africa," Paper Presented at the Preconference of the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association, "Rapid Agrifood System Transformation, Globalization, and International Development," July 25, 2015.</p> <p>10. Reardon, T., and C. P. Timmer. 2015. "Transformation of the Agrifood Industry in Developing Countries." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of Food, Politics and Society</i>, edited by Ronald Herring. New York: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>11. Snyder, J., C. Ijumba, D. Tschirley, and T. Reardon. 2015. Local response to the rapid rise in demand for processed and perishable foods: results of an initial inventory of processed food products in the markets of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Emerging Research Brief no. 1, Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy, Michigan State University.</p>				
Policy outreach events <i>Country-specific</i>	<p>1. <u>Stakeholder workshop</u> held July 2015 to present results from processed foods inventory in three cities and solicit input from key stakeholders on future work. Around 40 participants attended from government, civil society, donors and cooperating partners, and private sector. Presentations by Nyange, Tschirley, and Snyder</p> <p>2. Briefings for USAID on emerging findings</p>	<p>1. Nationally televised presentation by Tschirley at MOZEF0 forum on agro-industry in Mozambique (<a href="http://www.mozefo.com/en/conferences/agro-industry-in-mozambique/">http://www.mozefo.com/en/conferences/agro-industry-in-mozambique/</a>). Roughly 200 participants from all sectors.</p> <p>2. <u>Stakeholder workshop</u> held July 2015 to present results from processed foods inventory in three cities and solicit input from key stakeholders. Around 20 participants attended from government, civil society, donors and cooperating partners, and private sector. Presentations by Uaiene and Tschirley.</p>	<p>1. Conference on "Together for nutrition" in Addis on June 15<sup>th</sup> organized by the IFPRI, with participation of 150 stakeholders (for more information, see: <a href="http://www.togetherfornutrition.org/tfn-2015-addis-ababa-ethiopia/">http://www.togetherfornutrition.org/tfn-2015-addis-ababa-ethiopia/</a>). Recent evidence on a large number of nutritional issues was presented. The paper on changes in food consumption was presented at this meeting (available at: <a href="http://www.slideshare.net/essp2/">http://www.slideshare.net/essp2/</a>).</p> <p>2. The changes in consumption results also presented at the Annual conference of the Ethiopian Economic</p>	None during Year 2	

	Tanzania	Mozambique	Ethiopia	Nigeria	Senegal
			Association, July 23 <sup>rd</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> , with more than 500 participants		
<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<p>1. Presentations of evolving findings by Tschirley at (1) USAID (9/15); (2) IFPRI for AU (9/15); (3) ReSAKKS meeting to prepare for ATOR (12/15, Washington, D.C.); (4) plenary at International Food and Agricultural Marketing Association national conference (Minneapolis, 6/15); (5) ReSAKKS ATOR (Addis, 9/15)</p> <p>2. Five individual presentations by (1) Adjognon and Liverpool, (2) Boughton, (3) Minten, (4) Reardon, and (5) Tschirley at the Preconference of the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association, "Rapid Agrifood System Transformation, Globalization, and International Development," July 25, 2015.</p> <p>3. Reardon, T., D. Boughton, D. Tschirley, and S. Haggblade. 2015. "Agrifood system transformation in Africa and Asia: Implications for Poverty and Food Security," Presented at the conference "The Economics of Global Poverty" at Gordon College in Wenham, Massachusetts, January 5-7, 2015.</p> <p>4. Reardon, T., D. Boughton, S. Haggblade, D. Tschirley, M. Dolislager, and C. Hu. 2015. "Food security strategies of the rural poor in Africa and Asia in an era of rapid urbanization: Policy and program implications," Brief as background to presentation at the workshop "Partnering to End Extreme Poverty: From vision to practice," May 28-29, 2015, USAID, Washington DC.</p>				
Special notes regarding Year 2 activities	Work to be done with combination of FSP-C4 funds, and funds from existing mission buy-in. Potential for complementing this with eventual mission Associate Award	Work to be done with combination of FSP-C4 funds, and funds from existing mission Associate Award (under FSIII)	Work to be done with combination of FSP-C4 funds, and funds from existing IFPRI country program.	Work to be started and to receive continuing partial support from FSP-C4 funds. Full set of planned activities to depend on direct mission funding under Associate Award	Activities were to be funded by anticipated mission Associate Award; delays in finalization of this award (completed during August, 2015) led to no work under this activity during Year 2. C4 research is included in the AA, so we anticipate that work will start during Q1 of FY16.
<b>Year 3 Planned Activities</b>					
Research Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retail survey in three cities (November 2015)</li> <li>Survey of selected processors serving the three cities (Q2 FY16)</li> <li>Analysis and report writing, Q3 and Q4, FY16</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retail survey in at least two cities (November 2015)</li> <li>Survey of selected poultry producers serving the two cities (Q2 FY16)</li> <li>Analysis and report writing, Q3 and Q4, FY16</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper on analysis of diet transformation (October)</li> <li>Survey of teff retailers and millers in Addis Ababa (field work October)</li> <li>Analysis and report writing Q2 and Q3, FY16</li> </ol>	<p>Processed food inventory in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria (Q1, FY16)</p> <p>Poultry producer and feed mill surveys in Ibadan, Oyo State (Q2 &amp; Q3, FY16)</p> <p>Trader survey in Northern Nigeria (Q2 &amp; Q3, FY16)</p> <p>Data analysis and report writing (Q3 &amp; Q4, FY16)</p>	<p>Q1FY16: (1) Inventory of background information including policy issues, (2) rapid reconnaissance of midstream</p> <p>Q2FY16: Surveys at downstream (retail) and midstream (processing and trading, [potentially others])</p> <p>Q3/Q4FY16: Data cleaning, report writing</p>
Policy Outreach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second national stakeholder meeting following initial analysis of retail data (Q2FY16)</li> <li>Third national stakeholder meeting following initial analysis of processor data (Q3FY16)</li> <li>Final workshop on research findings and policy implications (Q4FY16)</li> </ol>				Outreach will be ongoing throughout course of the work. Ministry of Agriculture will be briefed at each point and formal outreach events decided in consultation with them.



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

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

### Achievements:

- Assistance to USAID/BFS to identify a more practical and robust set of monitoring indicators on policy processes that could be used within the Feed the Future initiative to measure progress of FTF policy projects. This exercise was motivated by the need to 1) bring cohesion across 14 countries and regions in tracking and monitoring investments in policy change and their results; and 2) to promote dialogue and mutual learning among multiple partners and stakeholders involved in policy change agenda
- Support to AUC “Evidence Summit” in April 2014, including provision of policy briefs, outcomes of recent or ongoing relevant studies, implications and findings of recent research in order to identify the key constraints and the value-added outcomes from addressing these constraints in the next series of CAADP investment plans.
- Financial support to enable key ReNAPRI participation in the CAADP Partnership Platform, Durban, SA
- Organization of the Technical Dialogue on “African Agriculture in 2025: Futures Analyses Informing the African Union Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Growth and Transformation” held at IFPRI on October 1, 2014. The event discussed whether the AU vision of African agriculture by the year 2025 is achievable given Africa’s past sources of growth and the current trends, drivers and challenges in African agrifood systems.
- Assistance to the BFS Policy Unit in the development of sectoral workplans and a presentations for other BFS units.
- Support to the BFS Policy Unit in organizing and designing an internal retreat.
- Assistance to BFS Policy Unit in the preparations for their Partners’ Meeting to take place in December 2015
- Support to ReSAKSS and the AUC in developing guidance documents for countries as they develop their Post-Malabo National Agriculture Investment Plans, Policy Plans, and Mutual Accountability Plans. This has included support for technical consultation meetings in Lusaka, Addis and Dakar to begin to identify the elements of the guidance document that the AUC and NPCA can share with member states. The notes include a set of parameters and approaches that member-states can use to identify, shape and articulate their country’s policy priorities that will be needed to achieve agricultural transformation in line with Malabo goals in that country.

### Presentations or Publications:

- Thom Jayne- “Africa’s Evolving Food Systems: Drivers of change and the scope for influencing them”
- David Tschirley- “Insights from Recent Research on the Emerging “Quiet Revolution” in African Agrifood Systems”
- Xinshen Diao- “Africa’s Recent Growth and Implications for the Future”

## Appendix A. Success Stories

### Breakthrough Research in Changing Land Use Patterns

Submitted by Thom Jayne

USAID's *Feed the Future* Program strives to increase agricultural productivity as a major pathway to reduce poverty. Studies suggest that every 1 percent increase in agricultural income per capita reduces the number of people living in extreme poverty by between 0.6 and 1.8 percent, although it is well known that this relationship is sensitive to the distribution of land and other assets within rural communities.

Landmark new research by the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab is showing that Sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing major changes in farm land ownership and use, which are both cause and consequence of the economic transformations that the region is now experiencing. The rapid

rise of *medium-scale investor farms* in the 10 to 100 hectare category represents a revolutionary change in Africa's farm structure since 2000. These enterprises now control more land than foreign and domestic large-scale farms in each of the five African countries examined. Moreover, medium-scale farms are growing rapidly – much faster than small-scale or large-scale holdings.

This research is helping African governments and FtF programs to better understand how rapidly changing land distribution patterns are affecting the relationship between agricultural growth, employment patterns, and poverty reduction in Africa. For example, nationally representative Demographic and Health Survey data from six countries (Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia) show a sharp rise in urban-based households engaged in agriculture, with about 10% of urban households owning 10% to 35% of total agricultural land. Urban households account for a large share of national farm holdings over 20 hectares. This suggests a new and hitherto unrecognized channel by which investor farmers may be shifting the strength and location of agricultural growth and employment multipliers between rural and urban areas.

Unfortunately, existing platforms for monitoring agricultural production trends in most African countries are systematically missing the most dynamic portion of the agricultural sector: the emergent medium-scale farmers. While this omission is understandable, it has profound implications. Under the status quo, African governments cannot monitor, much less understand, how farm structure is changing over time. Similarly, policymakers cannot adequately address routine questions as the magnitude and location of marketed food surplus. Redressing this informational blind



Photo credit: Tony Simons, ICRAF

spot will require new modes of data collection. The FSP IL is in the process of working with the World Bank and national statistical units in several African countries to improve the quality of data collection on medium- and large-scale farms. African governments will be in a better position to address many key policy questions such as whether promoting land access to medium-scale farms would represent an increase in agricultural productivity, how such farms affect the incomes of people in surrounding rural communities, and how they are affecting private sector investments in agricultural value chains.

At the invitation of African organizations such as the Africa Union and the Land Policy Initiative, USAID missions, civil society groups, and international professional meetings, FSP IL researchers have presented this research on changing farmland use in Africa in over 20 meetings in FY2015. Policy makers in several African governments have responded to these findings by stressing the need for improved data collection on medium-scale farms in their countries and generally supporting the rise of this under-examined group as representing dynamism of the agricultural sector. FSP IL activities in FY2016 will be designed to utilize these path-breaking research findings to support African governments' efforts to develop land and agricultural policy options that effectively contribute to agricultural growth, poverty reduction and other important national policy objectives.

## Increasing civil society's capacity for policy engagement in Myanmar.

Submitted by Suresh Babu

Civil society organizations play an important role in the policy process due to their engagement at the grassroots level. This is particularly true in developing countries, where donors and governments rely heavily on such organizations to implement their projects. While civil society organizations have valuable local knowledge and expertise, they often lack a proper understanding of the policy process, and skills to engage with policymakers. Thus, it is important to increase the capacity of these organizations to understand and analyze the policy process, and consequently build effective communication and advocacy strategies. An initiative in Myanmar, described below, is a good example of a successful capacity strengthening activity in this regard, which is widely applicable to other country contexts as well.

Earlier this year, Michigan State University, International Food Policy Research Institute, and University of Pretoria, offered a capacity strengthening workshop on **Strengthening Policy Systems through Communications and Advocacy** as part of USAID's Food Security Program. This workshop was organized for the Food Security Working Group which is a part of the multi-donor fund called Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund. The group has representatives from various international and local NGOs, media organizations and other prominent food security advocacy groups<sup>2</sup>.

The purpose of the workshop was to improve the participants' capacity to understand and analyze the policy process in Myanmar, and to develop policy advocacy and communication strategies. The training process was based on the



Photo Credit: Food Security Working Group

Kaleidoscope model which encouraged participants to systematically break down the policy process into stages and sequentially focus on the key variables that emerge at each stage. In the model, one can see that the underlying variables of the policy process remain unchanged, but some factors may have disproportionately more influence on the process

<sup>2</sup> More details on the participants can be found [here](#).

than others (Resnick et al, 2015). The training focused on exposing participants to identifying such factors and developing advocacy strategies in accordance with them.

The key activities of the training program were to identify relevant issues and opportunities for future policy engagement and advocacy through reflections from the past; analyze the policy environment (actors and factors) and map decision-making processes of targeted individuals, organizations, ministries/departments and committees; select effective strategies for influencing beneficiaries and stakeholders; develop inputs for the revision of current advocacy strategy and action plan for 2015-2017; and lastly to encourage partner and member organizations to embed advocacy actions in their strategies to facilitate collective action and synergistic results. The workshop was interactive and included a number of hands on activities such as, mapping primary and secondary audiences, and identifying their belief, attitude, knowledge and interests; improving legitimacy by networking; and delivering framed messages effectively.

As a result, the workshop strengthened the capacity of the participants to understand the policy process and develop effective communications and advocacy methods to support their collective efforts to improve Myanmar's policies in the food and agriculture sector.

Reference:

- Resnick, Danielle; Babu, Suresh Chandra; Haggblade, Steven; Hendriks, Sheryl; Mather, David. 2015. *Conceptualizing drivers of policy change in agriculture, nutrition, and food security: The kaleidoscope model*. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1414. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute.



## LGA crop cess study and policy outreach leads to GoT “white paper” that makes it to the President’s cabinet

Submitted by David Mather.

In 2012, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) committed to the reform of local government authority (LGA) crop cess (taxes) as part of their New Alliance commitments to improve the enabling environment for private-sector investments in the agricultural sector. However, the GoT was unable to implement reform due to strong resistance from the Prime



The local government authority (LGA) crop cess/tax is most often paid by assemblers or traders (such as the owner of this truck, which is loaded with bags of grain) as they move grain across a district or district border

Minister’s Office of Regional and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and LGA officials. In late 2013, the GoT requested that Dr. David Nyange (MSU) lead a study of LGA crop cess levels and administration to address questions underlying resistance to reform. With funding from FSP and the MSU-led BMGF-funded GISAIA project, Nyange led a research team to address those empirical questions.

The FSP study had several key findings: (a) tax levels in some districts are quite high; (b) inconsistency of crop tax levels across districts (and over time) creates uncertainty and distortions to the production and marketing of food and cash crops; (c) cess revenue collected by LGAs is only about 25% of what is likely owed (i.e. tax compliance is low). Because the traders who pay these taxes pass on the cost to farmers in the form of lower prices, high LGA crop tax levels reduce farmer incomes. The combination of (a) and (b) reduces private investment in crop production and marketing, which leads to lower incomes for value chain

participants and lower agricultural sector growth.

Following completion of the study and report, Nyange held meetings with more than 10 stakeholder groups to present results, address questions, propose a range of potential reforms, and build support for a common reform position. In the outreach process, Nyange reduced resistance to reform by shifting the terms of the debate from whether or not to abolish the LGA crop tax (a much more difficult reform to achieve in one step) towards how to make incremental improvements to generate a progressively better local tax system. The study report and recommendations were publicly presented at a stakeholder workshop in October 2014, at which officials representing the association of LGAs and PMO-RALG -- both of whom had previously opposed crop cess reform -- agreed with other key stakeholders that LGA crop tax rates needed to be reduced and collection methods improved.

The study report was finalized in December 2014 and submitted to an inter-ministerial committee. This committee used the report and workshop conclusions to develop a “white paper” that made recommendations for legislative action. The white paper made it to the President’s cabinet prior to the final Parliamentary session of 2014/15 (in June 2015), but was not forwarded to Parliament at that time as they had more pressing matters to address. When approved and implemented, this reform will result in (a) lowering the LGA crop tax from a high of 5% at present for food (cash) crops to a maximum of 2% (3%); (b) these crop tax levels will be harmonized across all 166 districts and may not be modified over time by LGAs.

## Government of Tanzania directs local government authorities to move to an e-payment system for collection of LGA taxes

Submitted by David Mather.

The FSP-led study of LGA crop cess (tax) levels and their collection highlighted three key problems with the current cash-based collection system, and a potential solution. First, tax rates in some districts are quite high and are likely reducing value chain participants' investments in crop production and marketing. Second, the study estimates that only about 25% of taxes owed are actually paid, on average. Third, this low compliance may in part be due to trader and agribusiness groups' claims that low transparency of the current system enables LGA officials to embezzle some tax revenue. The study suggested that movement to an e-payment tax system should allow tax levels to be reduced (thus improving the enabling environment for private-sector led growth in agriculture) maintaining or even increasing tax revenues as taxpayer compliance improves.



Pay district (LGA) crop tax at toll station ahead

Because crop tax payments are made in cash and in a large number of locations around the district, it is difficult to ensure the traceability (transparency) of a payment between the official who receives it and the LGA's revenue center. However, thanks to the rapid spread of new mobile-phone based money transfer technology (M-Pesa, started from Kenya) across Tanzania, it is now possible for traders and agribusiness to make such tax payments electronically. USAID and other donors have been working to pilot e-payment tax collection systems for local governments, which should improve tax compliance by increasing transparency, since payments made in a remote area will be immediately recorded by the electronic system of both the payer and the LGA revenue system.

The Government of Tanzania has already taken two steps to move away from the current cash-based LGA tax collection system. First, in June 2015, the Parliament passed a finance bill that states that the LGA crop tax should be collected by an e-payment or other alternative system. This feature of the bill can be directly linked to the recommendation by the FSP LGA crop tax study and outreach to improve transparency and compliance by moving to an e-payment system.

Second, while the finance bill does not specifically indicate that the 'alternative' collection system must be via e-payment, soon after the bill was passed, the administration – whose role is to provide guidance on how it should be implemented – issued a directive to the Prime Minister's Office for Local and Regional Government stating that each of the country's 166 LGAs should move to adopt an e-payment system for collection of LGA crop taxes, once sufficient testing of an on-going pilot LGA crop tax e-payment platform enables it to be successfully scaled-up for all LGAs. The development and implementation of this pilot has been coordinated by Dr. David Nyange (MSU) through support from GISAIA/Tanzania and the USAID/Tanzania buy-in to FSP, and began implementation in Kilombero district of Morogoro region in July 2015.



## Appendix B: FSP C5 Request Forms

### AGRA Policy Technical Convening Sept 28th Zambia

## FSP Component 5: Request Form

Title **AGRA Policy Technical Convening Sept 28<sup>th</sup> Zambia**

<i>Individual Requesting</i>	David Atwood and Jeff Hill	
<i>Summary of Task</i>	BFS requests C5 support to and participation in a Policy Technical Convening hosted by AGRA on behalf of AUC / NEPAD to take place in Lusaka, Zambia on September 28 <sup>th</sup> . The event will bring together policy practitioners with the goal of developing tools and guidance to assist in the generation of AU member states CAADP policy agenda as part of the National Agricultural Investment Plans to achieve the Malabo Declaration goals and targets. The C5 participant will work with Boaz Kezire of the AGRA policy unit to take notes at the event and follow-up with participating technical experts to finalize the guidance document for delivery to AUC before November.	
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAADP/Malabo support <input type="checkbox"/> Overall Policy Team support
<i>Personnel and approx. budget</i>	Adam Kennedy of IFPRI for approx. 1 month + travel and accommodation expenses = approx. \$25-\$30K	
<i>Approx. completion date</i>	October 16, 2015	
<i>Deliverables</i>	Guidance and/or tools to assist AU member states with the development of their CAADP policy agenda.	

## Support to BFS Policy Unit retreat and Partners Meeting

### FSP Component 5: Request Form

**Title** Support to BFS Policy Unit retreat and Partners Meeting

<i>Individual Requesting</i>	David Atwood and Jeff Hill	
<i>Summary of Task</i>	<p>BFS is requesting C5 support in preparation of two upcoming events. The first will be an internal BFS retreat on Sept 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> for which C5 assistance is requested in analyzing an inventory of BFS policy unit projects and preparing a presentation which summarizes the database. This includes making the database more user friendly, pulling out key messages, finding complementarity between programs, and potential areas of overlap. Other assistance, such as developing an agenda for the retreat and assisting the facilitator will also be needed.</p> <p>BFS would also like help in planning and gathering materials for the BFS Partners Meeting to be held on December 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 2015 which will follow on the BFS retreat. This includes helping to prepare guidance for partners to gather inputs prior to the meeting, devising an agenda that helps partners better understand one another's work and strengths, and helps the BFS Policy Unit communicate the direction(s) that they are moving in going forward. Assistance will also be needed in capturing the outputs of this meeting.</p>	
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overall Policy Team support
<i>Personnel and approx. budget</i>	Adam Kennedy for approx. 1 month  1 month = approx. \$25K	
<i>Approx. completion date</i>	BFS retreat and outputs Sept 24 <sup>th</sup> ; BFS partners meeting and outputs Jan 8.	
<i>Deliverables</i>	BFS Analytical Agenda Inventory review and presentation; BFS retreat agenda; guidance and templates to capture partners' contributions to BFS Policy Team priorities for the Partners meeting; Partners meeting report.	

## Technical Support to ReSAKSS for Mutual Accountability Efforts of CAADP

### FSP Component 5: Request Form

Title **Technical Support to ReSAKSS for Mutual Accountability Efforts of CAADP**

<i>Individual Requesting</i>	Jim Oehmke and Jeff Hill	
<i>Summary of Task</i>	<p>BFS requests C5 support to ReSAKSS in assisting them with delivering draft guidance documents that the AUC and NEPAD can use to assist member states in their preparation of Accountability Plans with the aim of strengthening multi-stakeholder platforms for review and dialogue to ensure mutual accountability and regular peer review to enhance implementation of the CAADP NAIPs. The task initially involves participation in a Technical Convening meeting on mutual accountability to be hosted on the margins of the ReSAKSS Annual Conference in Addis on September 3<sup>rd</sup>. It is requested that C5 assist ReSAKSS, in their consultations with AUC And NEPAD, to be part of a task force that will produce and finalize the draft guidance.</p>	
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAADP/Malabo support <input type="checkbox"/> Overall Policy Team support
<i>Personnel and approx. budget</i>	Michael Johnson of IFPRI for approx. 2 weeks + travel and accommodation expenses = approx. \$25K	
<i>Approx. completion date</i>	November 25, 2015	
<i>Deliverables</i>	Together with ReSAKSS and AUC, a Draft Guidance and/or tools to assist AU member states with the development of their Mutual Accountability Plan.	



## FSP Component 5: Request Form

Title **Support to ReSAKSS and ECOWAS NAIP review**

<i>Individual Requesting</i>	Jim Oehmke and Jeff Hill	
<i>Summary of Task</i>	<p>BFS requests C5 support to and participation in a Technical Convening to take place in Dakar on November 16-20 to review the previous generation of NAIPs and identify gaps limiting their implementation against the Maputo targets. The event will be held on the margins of the ECOWAS Joint Sector Review meetings with the purpose of developing guidelines for ECOWAS, AUC, and NEPAD to ensure that the next generation of NAIPs identify specific implementation strategies and goals in order to achieve the Malabo targets.</p> <p>It is requested that C5 help with preparations for the meetings in consultation with ReSAKSS, preparing materials; participate in the meetings, work with meeting leaders to ensure the desired outcomes; produce draft deliverables during the meeting; finalize the draft guidance; and follow-up with the BFS policy unit following the event.</p>	
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAADP/Malabo support <input type="checkbox"/> Overall Policy Team support
<i>Personnel and approx. budget</i>	Michael Johnson of IFPRI for approx. 2 weeks + travel and accommodation expenses = approx. \$25K	
<i>Approx. completion date</i>	Dec 4, 2015	
<i>Deliverables</i>	Guidance and/or tools to assist AU member states with the development of their Post-Malabo NAIPS.	

# Appendix C. Website



# FEED THE FUTURE

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

## Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy



Help Topics: [Accessing Documents](#) | [Publication Series](#) | [Searching](#)

The mission of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy (FSP) is to help USAID-supported countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America to fight hunger, reduce poverty and improve nutritional outcomes through better food policy. The Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy is funded by an award from the U.S. Agency for International Development as part of the U.S. Government's Feed the Future initiative. MSU's Food Security Group will lead implementation, partnering with the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C., and the University of Pretoria in South Africa. Additional Innovation Lab funding could also be made available for more intensive country-level programs throughout the next five years.

Together, the consortium will work with governments, researchers and private sector stakeholders in as many as 19 Feed the Future focus countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to increase agricultural productivity, improve dietary diversity and build greater resilience to challenges, like climate change, that affect livelihoods. The final result sought is higher incomes for farmers, higher quality diets at lower cost for consumers, and greater stability in food markets.

Quick Links on this Menu

### Project Overview [Top](#)

- ◆ Overview: [presentation](#) and [brochure](#)
- ◆ [Work Plan](#) (March 11, 2015)
- ◆ [Semi Annual Report](#): July 15, 2013 – March 30, 2014
- ◆ [Contact Information](#)
- ◆ [Resource Guide](#). Feed The Future Innovation Labs.
- ◆ [Snapshot: Feed The Future Innovation Labs](#). September 2014.
- ◆ [Feed The Future Innovation Labs Map](#). September 2014.
- ◆ Associate Awards: [Malawi](#), [Burma](#)

### Policy Syntheses [Top](#)

- ◆ [Road Map Towards The Malabo Declaration: Increasing Smallholder Farm Productivity through Improved Farm Management Practices](#). ReNAPRI Policy Brief No. 1.
- ◆ [Anticipating Africa's Policy Challenges In The Decade Ahead: Africa's Changing Farm Structure and Employment Challenge](#). ReNAPRI Policy Brief No. 2.
- ◆ [Road Map towards the Malabo Declaration: A Case for Open Borders](#). ReNAPRI Policy Brief No.3.
- ◆ [Africa's Changing Farm Structure and Employment Challenge](#). T.S. Jayne, A. Chapoto, N. Sitko, M. Muyanga, C. Nkonde and J. Chamberlin. Number 91. April 2014.

### Policy Presentations [Top](#)

- ◆ [Transformação Agrária em Moçambique: Oportunidades, Desafios, e Prioridades](#). David Tschirley. Maputo. Outubro de 2015.
- ◆ [Structure et performance de la filière engrais au Mali](#). Véronique Thériault, Alpha Kergna, Abdiramane Traoré, Bino Témé and Melinda Smale. Bamako, Mali. 22 October 2015.
- ◆ [Système semencier en transition: tendances, défis et opportunités](#). Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, Melinda Smale,

- Lamissa Diakité and Bino Témé. Bamako, Mali. 22 October 2015.
- ♦ [Transforming African Agriculture: Successes, Challenges and Opportunities](#). Steven Haggblade. African Development Bank conference "Feeding Africa: An Action Plan for African Agricultural Transformation." Dakar. October 21, 2015.
  - ♦ [Reassessing the Concept and Measurement of Market Access: Evidence from Zambian Maize Markets](#). Antony Chapoto and Thom Jayne. 2nd International Conference on Global Food Security 11-14 October 2015, Ithaca, NY, USA.
  - ♦ [Megatrends and the Future of the Agri-food System in West Africa](#). Felix K. Yeboah, T.S. Jayne, Lulama N. Traub, Ferdinand Meyer. BMGF's Convening for Dryland Farming Systems in W. Africa. Dakar, Senegal. September 28, 2015.
  - ♦ [Smallholder farmers' access to seeds and fertilizer in sub-Saharan Africa](#). J. Ricker-Gilbert and T. S. Jayne. European Commission Workshop on Local Level Food and Nutrition Security and The Role of Subsistence/Smallholder Farms. Seville, Spain. September 9-10, 2015.
  - ♦ [Agricultural Input Subsidy Programs in Africa: An assessment of recent evidence](#). T.S. Jayne, Nicole Mason, William J. Burke, Joshua Ariga. World Bank Workshop on "Options for Improving Agricultural Public Expenditures in Africa." Washington, DC. September 22-23, 2015.
  - ♦ ReSAKSS Annual Conference. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. September 2, 2015.
    - ♦ [Megatrends and the Future of African Economies](#). Lulama Ndirongo Traub, T.S. Jayne, Felix K. Yeboah, and Ferdinand Meyer.
    - ♦ [Agribusiness in Africa: Prospects and challenges for contributing to industrialization and economic transformation](#). David Tschirley, Thomas Reardon, Jason Snyder, Claire Ijumba.
  - ♦ [Medium & Large Scale Farming in Tanzania: Highlights from Agric. Sample Census Survey 2007/08](#). Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne. Land Access Study Inception Stakeholders' Meeting. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. August 24, 2015.
  - ♦ Triennial International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Milan, Italy. August 8-14, 2015.
    - ♦ Plenary Session: Changing Global Farm Structure and Agricultural Land Use
      - [Africa's Changing Farmland Ownership: The Rise of the Emergent Investor Farmer](#). T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, N. Sitko, Milu Muyanga, Felix K. Yeboah, Chewe Nkonde, Ward Anseeuw, A. Chapoto, and Richard Kachule. [Presentation](#).
      - [The Evolution of Global Farming Land: Facts and Interpretations](#). Derek D. Headley.
      - [Institutional Innovation and Policy Support to Facilitate Small-Scale Farming Transformation in China](#). Jikun Huang and Jiping Ding.
      - [The Evolving Role Of Large And Middle Size Farms in Brazilian Agriculture](#). Joaquim Bento de Souza, Ferreira Filho, and Carlos Eduardo de Freitas Vian.
    - ♦ [Plot History, Soil Characteristics and Maize Response to Fertilizer in Kenya](#). Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne.
    - ♦ [Emerging Agricultural Land Issues among Smallholder Farmers in Kenya](#). Milu Muyanga & T.S. Jayne.
    - ♦ [Enduring Effects of Fertilizer Subsidies on Commercial Fertilizer Demand and Maize Production? Panel Data Evidence from Malawi](#). J. Ricker-Gilbert and T.S. Jayne.
    - ♦ [Megatrends and the Future of African Food Systems](#). Lulama N. Traub, Felix K. Yeboah, Ferdinand Meyer, and T. S. Jayne.
    - ♦ [Political Economy Challenges of Input Subsidy Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa](#). T.S. Jayne. Organized Symposium on Strengthening Agricultural Governance in an Interconnected World.
    - ♦ [Farmland Ownership and Rental Markets in Africa](#). T.S. Jayne, Jordan Chamberlin, Lulama Traub, Milu Muyanga, Felix Yeboah, Ferdi Meyer, Ward Anseeuw.
    - ♦ [Does Government Operations in Staple Food Markets Reduce or Exacerbate Food Price Volatility? Evidence from East and Southern Africa](#). A. Chapoto and T. S. Jayne. Symposia on Trade shocks, Price Transmission and poverty linkages in African Countries.
  - ♦ Agricultural & Applied Economics Association and Western Agricultural Economics Association Joint Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA, July 28-28, 2015.
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- ♦ Reardon, T., D. Tschirley, B. Minten, S. Haggblade, S. Liverpool-Tasie, M. Dolislager, J. Snyder, C. Ijumba. [Transformation of African Agrifood Systems in the New Era of Rapid Urbanization and the Emergence of a Middle Class](#). Chapter in the Proceedings Volume of the ReSAKSS Annual Conference, "Beyond a Middle Income Africa," Trends and Outlook Report Conference held in Addis Ababa, September 1-3, 2015. Final version.
- ♦ T. Reardon. 2015. ["The hidden middle: the quiet revolution in the midstream of agrifood value chains in developing countries."](#) Oxford Review of Economic Policy, 31(1): 45-63, doi:10.1093/oxrep/grv011
- ♦ Tschirley, D., J. Snyder, M. Dolislager, T. Reardon, S. Haggblade, J. Goeb, L. Traub, F. Ejobi, F. Meyer. [Africa's Unfolding Diet Transformation: Implications for Agrifood System Employment](#). Journal Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies. September, 2015.
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- ♦ Haggblade, Steven, Duncan Boughton, Khin Mar Cho, Glenn Denning, Renate Kloeppinger-Todd, Zaw Oo, Tun Min Sandar, Tin Maung Than, Naw Eh Mwee Aye Wai, Shannon Wilson, Ngu Wah Win, and Larry C. Y. Wong. 2014. [Strategic Choices Shaping Agricultural Performance and Food Security in Myanmar](#). Journal of International Affairs. Spring/Summer 2014, Vol. 67, No. 2.
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## Appendix D. Matrix of Country Level Activities Funded Under the FTF Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research as of 14 January 2016.

Country	Research Component and Topic	Lead researcher / Component	In-Country Mission Contact (if any)	Collaborating in-country partner (if any)	Short description for BFS to share with Mission in requesting concurrence (2-3 sentences or short paragraph, including possible utility to mission)
Bangladesh	Innovations in Policy Architecture Origins and Impact	Suresh Babu: C3 Activity 3			All the three collaborators (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) will implement this activity with funding from FSP. Country missions and other programs supported by USAID such as IFPRI's ReSAKSS Asia program and country programs also funded USAID could facilitate in country implementation particularly in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Nigeria.
Bangladesh	Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Xinshen Diao: C4a Activity 4			Much can be learned by African countries from Asia's mechanization experiences. Asian experts (from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand) are willing to continue their engagement with African counterparts to strengthen south-south dialogue and learning in this field. Some of these Asian experts will be part of the core team for this activity.
Burma	Capacity Building Support for Mon State Rural Livelihoods Survey	Duncan Boughton: C1/C2 Asia	Dan Swift, Leslie Marbury	MDRI-CESD	FSP core support will be extended to provide hands on training in data analysis using the Stata statistical analysis package in December 2016.
Burma	Training of CSO working group	Suresh Babu: C1/C2 Asia	Dan Swift, Leslie Marbury	MDRI-CESD, FSWG	Additional capacity building for civil society engagement in food security and agricultural policies has been requested by USAID Burma. Next steps will be mapped out following the appointment of a successor to the outgoing FSWG director.

Burma	Seed Sector Diagnostic	Duncan Boughton: C1/C2 Asia	Dan Swift, Leslie Marbury	MDRI-CESD	The seed sector in Burma is highly underdeveloped, constraining the realization of potential productivity gains from improved varieties. An initial diagnostic will be undertaken to identify policy reform and institutional entry points to enhance public and private sector investment to improve smallholder access to improved seed.
Burma	Agriculture Component of Burma Economic Development Strategy	Duncan Boughton: C1/C2 Asia	Dan Swift, Leslie Marbury	MDRI-CESD, Nathan Associates	USAID Burma is financing the preparation of an economic development strategy through Nathan Associates. FSP will contribute to the agricultural and rural development components of the strategy.
China	Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Xinshen Diao: C4a Activity 4			Much can be learned by African countries from Asia's mechanization experiences. Asian experts (from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand) are willing to continue their engagement with African counterparts to strengthen south-south dialogue and learning in this field. Some of these Asian experts will be part of the core team for this activity.
Ethiopia	Innovations in Policy Architecture Origins and Impact	Suresh Babu: C3 Activity 3			All the three collaborators (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) will implement this activity with funding from FSP. Country missions and other programs supported by USAID such as IFPRI's ReSAKSS Asia program and country programs also funded USAID could facilitate in country implementation particularly in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Nigeria.

Ethiopia	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 3			There are several specific research objectives: (1) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (2) to consider the implications of the rise of medium/large scale farms on both countries' agricultural development path and the consequent downstream employment impacts; (3) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; (4) to examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them; and (5) to understand the drivers and costs of tenure insecurity at community, household and individual levels with proper emphasis on age and gender-disaggregated analyses. These are also the basic research issues to be examined in Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. Because primary data collection will be required in each country, only one or two of the expected many analyses will be completed in 2016. Consultations and policy engagement activities with government representatives and development partners in Tanzania, Mozambique and Ethiopia throughout the process, culminating in national consultative meetings when the research is sufficiently advanced to warrant such meetings.
Ethiopia	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity		IAPRI	Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will also be pursued over the coming months. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, and others to be determined.
Ethiopia	Survey: Retail and Milled grain product producers	David Tschirley: C4b			Mill and retail surveys will be completed during Q1. Data entry and cleaning by early Q2.

Ethiopia	Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream	David Tschirley: C4b			A paper on diet transformation in Ethiopia will be produced during Q1. A second report, on transformation in retail markets and processing and based on the mill and retail surveys, will be done during Q3. On both topics, seminars will be held jointly by the Ethiopian Development Research Institute and IFPRI; presentations will also be done at the meetings of the EEA in July
Ghana	Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Xinshen Diao: C4a Activity 4			The activity relies on two main components: (1) the empirical case studies on smallholder mechanization that will be conducted in selected African countries (including Ghana, Nigeria) as well as comparable low-income Asian countries with low but growing smallholder mechanization (such as Nepal); and (2) facilitation of south-south expert dialogues, bilateral/trilateral country visits, and knowledge exchanges on mechanization strategies and policies. Policy engagement of Component (1) of this activity is to be carried over through IFPRI's country programs in Ghana, Nigeria, and Nepal.
Ghana	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity			Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will also be pursued over the coming months. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, and others to be determined.
India	Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Xinshen Diao: C4a Activity 4			Much can be learned by African countries from Asia's mechanization experiences. Asian experts (from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand) are willing to continue their engagement with African counterparts to strengthen south-south dialogue and learning in this field. Some of these Asian experts will be part of the core team for this activity.

Kenya	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity		IAPRI	Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will also be pursued over the coming months. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, and others to be determined.
Malawi	Journalist training activities	Sheryl Hendricks: C1/C2 Malawi	John Edgar	Ministry of Agriculture	This activity entails the capacity building of senior and junior journalists in the reporting of policy messages in a manner that is neutral and unbiased. The training will be carried out in partnership with the communications division of the Ministry of Agriculture and will support a broader and more ambitious plan to establish a network of journalists to support the agriculture sector in Malawi.
Malawi	Conduct case studies of policy process and change	Suresh Babu : C3 Activity 2		IAPRI	The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers who will come from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from the selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is mainly to transfer the knowledge on the conceptual framework and the methodology of conducting the cases studies to analyze the policy process. The case studies focus on two broad set of policies fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient policies. Issues related to gender, nutrition, and climate change will be addressed in the case studies. For example, the micronutrient policy change analysis by nature will address the gender and nutrition issues. Proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa.
Malawi	Documentation of data sets	Thom Jayne: C4a			Documentation of data sets from Malawi and Mozambique to meet open access data policy.



Malawi	Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa.	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 2			Building on Year 2 activities, and new support from the Kansas State University Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab as well as GCFSI, we will use resources mainly from these sources to undertake new data collection activities in Tanzania and Malawi. This work will also draw upon and be linked to activities under the Input Subsidy programs work.
Malawi	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity		IAPRI	Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will also be pursued over the coming months. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, and others to be determined.
Mali	Support to national programs: Mali	Steve Haggblade: C1/C2 West Africa	Halima Ouattara-Ayanou; David Yanggen	IER, IPR, OMA	Recent democratic elections in Mali, followed by a cabinet reshuffling, open many opportunities for productive policy discussion within the new Malian government and administration. Weak national agricultural statistics and limited analytical capacity for policy analysis and investment planning constrain efforts to improve the agricultural policy environment. Focus topics will be: Raising farm productivity, Gender, Trade, Agribusiness investment, Policy capacity.
Mozambique	Documentation of data sets	Thom Jayne: C4a			Documentation of data sets from Malawi and Mozambique to meet open access data policy.

Mozambique	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 3		CEPPAG	We will also continue activities initiated in Mozambique in Year 2. We will document and analyze the trends and impacts of the changing structure of farming and land ownership in these two countries, with a particular focus on the growth of emergent and medium-scale farmers as well as understand the drivers and costs of tenure insecurity and plan outreach activities to be led by CEPPAG. There are several specific research objectives: (1) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (2) to consider the implications of the rise of medium/large scale farms on both countries' agricultural development path and the consequent downstream employment impacts; (3) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; (4) to examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them; and (5) to understand the drivers and costs of tenure insecurity at community, household and individual levels with proper emphasis on age and gender-disaggregated analyses. Consultations and policy engagement activities with government representatives and development partners in Tanzania, Mozambique and Ethiopia throughout the process, culminating in national consultative meetings when the research is sufficiently advanced to warrant such meetings.
Mozambique	Survey: Retail and Milled grain product producers	David Tschirley: C4b			The retail surveys currently being planned in Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Tanzania, will be completed during Year 3. In Mozambique, surveys will be conducted of poultry producers in Maputo using C4 funds; expansion of each survey to Chimoio and/or Nampula is contingent on additional funding from the mission.
Mozambique	Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream	David Tschirley: C4b			Reports on this work will be completed during Q3 an Q4.

Nepal	Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Xinshen Diao: C4a Activity 4			Much can be learned by African countries from Asia's mechanization experiences. Asian experts (from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand) are willing to continue their engagement with African counterparts to strengthen south-south dialogue and learning in this field. Some of these Asian experts will be part of the core team for this activity. The activity relies on two main components: (1) the empirical case studies on smallholder mechanization that will be conducted in selected African countries (including Ghana, Nigeria) as well as comparable low-income Asian countries with low but growing smallholder mechanization (such as Nepal); and (2) facilitation of south-south expert dialogues, bilateral/trilateral country visits, and knowledge exchanges on mechanization strategies and policies. Policy engagement is to be carried over through IFPRI's country programs in Ghana, Nigeria, and Nepal.
Nigeria	Innovations in Policy Architecture Origins and Impact	Suresh Babu: C3			This activity will be implemented by all the three collaborators (MSU, IFPRI, and UP) with funding from FSP. Additional support will come from other projects that the partners are already implementing such as IFPRI's ReSAKSS Asia program.
Nigeria	Land use dynamics in Africa	Thom Jayne: C4a			With the objective of identifying the divers of tenure insecurity in Nigeria, the outstanding tasks of the impact evaluation of the pilot systematic land tenure regularization (SLTR) program activity will be carried out. These include field work, analysis, and presentation of findings.
Nigeria	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 3			Year 3 activities will deepen earlier work on the causes and consequences of land dynamics in Africa. We also plan to expand our coverage to include Tanzania, Senegal and Nigeria in 2016. Tanzania, Senegal and Nigeria work will be closely coordinated with FSP C1/C2 activities in the three countries.

Nigeria	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 3			There are several specific research objectives: (1) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (2) to consider the implications of the rise of medium/large scale farms on both countries' agricultural development path and the consequent downstream employment impacts; (3) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; (4) to examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them; and (5) to understand the drivers and costs of tenure insecurity at community, household and individual levels with proper emphasis on age and gender-disaggregated analyses. These are also the basic research issues to be examined in Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. Because primary data collection will be required in each country, only one or two of the expected many analysis will be completed in 2016.
Nigeria	Surveys	David Tschirley: C4b			Processed food inventories will be conducted in Ibadan and one other city during Q2. Data collection focused on the poultry value chain will occur during Q2 and Q3.
Nigeria	Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream	David Tschirley: C4b			Outreach will include (a) a consultation workshop with stakeholders during Q4; and (b) seminars at Ibadan University.
Pakistan	Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Xinshen Diao: C4a Activity 4			Much can be learned by African countries from Asia's mechanization experiences. Asian experts (from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand) are willing to continue their engagement with African counterparts to strengthen south-south dialogue and learning in this field. Some of these Asian experts will be part of the core team for this activity.

Senegal	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 3			There are several specific research objectives: (1) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (2) to consider the implications of the rise of medium/large scale farms on both countries' agricultural development path and the consequent downstream employment impacts; (3) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; (4) to examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them; and (5) to understand the drivers and costs of tenure insecurity at community, household and individual levels with proper emphasis on age and gender-disaggregated analyses. These are also the basic research issues to be examined in Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. Because primary data collection will be required in each country, only one or two of the expected many analysis will be completed in 2016.
Senegal	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 3			Year 3 activities will deepen earlier work on the causes and consequences of land dynamics in Africa. We also plan to expand our coverage to include Tanzania, Senegal and Nigeria in 2016. Tanzania, Senegal and Nigeria work will be closely coordinated with FSP C1/C2 activities in the three countries.
Senegal	Surveys	David Tschirley: C4b			Surveys of rice and millet/sorghum value chain segments will run during Q2 and Q3.
Senegal	Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream	David Tschirley: C4b			Reports from each of these surveys on the operation and performance of each sector will be produced during Q4. An additional report on the competitiveness of the rice sector will be produced, also during Q4. Outreach will involve (a) quarterly meetings with stakeholders on PAPA implementation and coordination will include briefings on progress and findings of the rice and millet / sorghum value chain analysis; (b) presentations to the dialogue platform and / or its relevant subgroups, and at JSR or pre-JSR events as needed.

South Africa	Conduct case studies of policy process and change	Suresh Babu : C3 Activity 2		IAPRI	<p>The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers who will come from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from the selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is mainly to transfer the knowledge on the conceptual framework and the methodology of conducting the cases studies to analyze the policy process.</p> <p>The case studies focus on two broad set of policies fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient policies. Issues related to gender, nutrition, and climate change will be addressed in the case studies. For example, the micronutrient policy change analysis by nature will address the gender and nutrition issues. Proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa.</p>
Tanzania	Deepen the existing institutional architecture assessment of agricultural policy in Tanzania	David Mather C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 1		Sokoine University of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FSP will produce a report that documents the policy process, stakeholder mapping, and capacity/coordination challenges in two key ag policy domains in Tanzania (ag inputs, ag trade). This report will significantly deepen the existing Institutional Architecture assessment by concentrating on two specific and high-profile policy domains. The FSP study team will engage stakeholders in each policy area (ag inputs; ag trade) to ensure that the report is widely disseminated among government, private sector and CSO stakeholders, and will look for opportunities to present the results at stakeholder events.</li> </ul>
Tanzania	Support the legislative process for reforms of the Local Government Authority crop cess	David Nyange: C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 3			<p>This activity is intended to help achieve the GOT/MAFC New Alliance Commitment #2 that aims for the pre-profit tax at farm-gate (“cess”) on crops to be reduced or lifted. This goal of this activity is to help the GoT implement whatever crop cess reform is passed by the Tanzanian Parliament in the October/November 2014 (or subsequent) legislative sessions.</p>



Tanzania	Broaden the scope of the LGA crop cess study to include other agricultural taxes & regulatory fees	David Nyange: C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 4		DPP/MAFC	Dr. Nyange will then lead a team composed primarily of junior analysts within MAFC to undertake background research related to the agricultural taxes and regulatory fees selected for review, and then undertake key informant interviews both in Dar and in a random selection of LGAs representing different cropping and regulatory system characteristics (as with the LGA crop cess study) to study these additional taxes, fees and regulations (such as the land tax, withholding tax, and other regulatory fees) that affect actors within the food and cash crop supply chains.
Tanzania	Coordinate a pilot e-payment (mobile phone) platform for collection of LGA crop cess payments and evaluate its performance	David Nyange: C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 6			D.Nyange has worked with an ICT consultant, a local cell company and officials from Kilombero district to initiate a pilot e-payment platform that will enable LGA officials in that district to shift completely from a cash to an e-payment system for administration/payment of all local taxes.
Tanzania	Support development and piloting of a Results Tracking System (RTS) for key MAFC investments using a mobile phone platform	David Mather: C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 7		MAFC	This activity will take advantage of the availability of ICT access by many irrigation scheme farmers (and all extension agents) to implement a RTS that will provide MAFC with real-time M&E information each month so as to provide much more timely and efficient/effective MAFC/BRN resources to help alleviate problems that develop during implementation of the BRN effort to improve irrigation scheme service provision and rice productivity of scheme participants. Development of a mobile-phone based RTS that can be modified so as to improve MAFC M&E of other key investments, such as the BRN investments in improving the facilities, institutional capacity and management of Warehouse Receipt Systems across the country
Tanzania	Surveys	David Tschirley: C4b, C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 8			Food retail surveys will be conducted in Dar es Salaam and two other cities during Q2. Milled grain processor surveys in Q3.

Tanzania	Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream	David Tschirley: C4b, C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 8			A second policy research brief on processed food inventories in Mwanza and Arusha will be produced during Q1. Papers on changing structure and performance of retail and grain milling will be produced during Q3 and Q4. Findings will be presented at the second annual policy workshop during Q2, and in the second and third stakeholder meetings for this study.
Tanzania	Design and begin implementation of a Tanzania case study under the FSP-C4 Land Access/Use theme	Thom Jayne: C4a, C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 9		SUA, Ministry of Agriculture	Based on the feedback from the stakeholders' inception workshop, the following case studies were proposed for work in Tanzania under the FSP-C4 theme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each of the four case studies for which funding is expected to be available will produce one working paper, one policy brief, and at least one journal article. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Mutual capacity strengthening of SUA, MSU and Ministry of Agriculture collaborators.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Formation and strengthening of the Land Policy Stakeholders Group (LPSG) in Tanzania.</li> <li>• Consideration of policy findings to guide land allocation and land investments by the Government of Tanzania</li> </ul>
Tanzania	Scoping mission to identify the demand for journalist training, interested participants and key training areas for improved reporting	Sheryl Hendriks: C1/C2 Tanzania. Activity 10			

Tanzania	Capacity Building in the use of Partial Equilibrium Modeling for Policy Analysis and Crop Outlook Modeling at Sokoine University of Agriculture.	Ferdi Meyer: C1/C2 Tanzania. Activity 11.		Sokoine University of Agriculture	Strengthen capacity at Sokoine University of Agriculture in the maintenance of the wheat and rice PE model and support additional research to incorporate more salient market features into the PE model.
Tanzania	Study and policy outreach on the long-term determinants of agricultural sector growth in Tanzania.	David Nyange: C1/C2 Tanzania: Activity 12			Provision of demand-driven empirical analysis and policy outreach to help resolve the on-going internal debate within MAFC regarding the relative returns to long-term growth from continuing with their current ag sector strategy (dominated by a fertilizer subsidy program) or shifting into alternative investments and policy priorities (such as focusing more on traditional public goods and an improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth)
Tanzania	Toward a Holistic Sustainable Intensification Strategy for Smallholder Farmers in Increasingly Densely Populated Areas of Africa.	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 2			Building on Year 2 activities, and new support from the Kansas State University Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab as well as GCFSI, we will use resources mainly from these sources to undertake new data collection activities in Tanzania and Malawi. This work will also draw upon and be linked to activities under the Input Subsidy programs work.
Tanzania	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 3			Year 3 activities will deepen earlier work on the causes and consequences of land dynamics in Africa. We also plan to expand our coverage to include Tanzania, Senegal and Nigeria in 2016. Tanzania, Senegal and Nigeria work will be closely coordinated with FSP C1/C2 activities in the three countries.

Tanzania	Land Dynamics and Land Policy	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity 3		Sokoine University of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Agriculture in Tanzania, with possible involvement of the World Bank and PIM	There are several specific research objectives: (1) to understand the rate of land expansion of medium- and large-scale farms and to consider the policy implications of consequent changes in farm structure and the concentration of food production and marketed output; (2) to consider the implications of the rise of medium/large scale farms on both countries' agricultural development path and the consequent downstream employment impacts; (3) to understand the relationship between farm size and efficiency, including the range of factors and policies that might condition this relationship; (4) to examine the impacts of large commercial agricultural operations on the welfare of rural communities around them; and (5) to understand the drivers and costs of tenure insecurity at community, household and individual levels with proper emphasis on age and gender-disaggregated analyses. These are also the basic research issues to be examined in Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. Because primary data collection will be required in each country, only one or two of the expected many analyses will be completed in 2016. Consultations and policy engagement activities with government representatives and development partners in Tanzania, Mozambique and Ethiopia throughout the process, culminating in national consultative meetings when the research is sufficiently advanced to warrant such meetings.
Tanzania	Survey: Retail and Milled grain product producers	David Tschirley: C4b			The retail surveys currently being planned in Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Tanzania, will be completed during Year 3. Surveys will be conducted of milled grain product producers in Tanzania, poultry producers in Mozambique, and teff millers in Ethiopia. Specifically: In Tanzania, retail and miller surveys will be conducted first in Dar es Salaam with C4 funds; the surveys will be extended to Arusha and Mwanza contingent on funding from an anticipated Tanzania Associate Award;
Tanzania	Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream	David Tschirley: C4b			In addition to a continuation and wrap-up of data collection efforts underway in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Mozambique (see previous section), Year 3 will see the launching of data collection activities in Senegal and Nigeria, a series of new papers, and new outreach events in all countries that will be informed by all the empirical work.

Thailand	Mechanization in Agricultural Transformation: South-South Learning and Knowledge Exchange	Xinshen Diao: C4a Activity 4			Much can be learned by African countries from Asia's mechanization experiences. Asian experts (from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand) are willing to continue their engagement with African counterparts to strengthen south-south dialogue and learning in this field. Some of these Asian experts will be part of the core team for this activity.
West Africa	MSU Joint Sector Review (JSR) Support on Regional Input Policies	Boubacar Diallo: C1/C2 West Africa		ECOWAS	Following requests from ECOWAS and IFPRI, MSU is providing technical support on regional input policies to the ECOWOP JSR process led by IFPRI. Boubacar Diallo of MSU is leading the MSU effort, along with support from John Staatz, Tasie Oyinkan, Steven Haggblade and two local West African consultants. The two consultants are specialists in fertilizer, pesticides and veterinary products. Three deliverables have been finalized and are available (1 report on fertilizer, 1 report on pesticides and veterinary products, 1 synthesis summarizing findings).
West Africa	Case Studies of Uneven Implementation of Regional Input Policies	Steven Haggblade: C1/C2 West Africa	David Atwood, USAID/Washington; Elizabeth Brown, USAID/WA	ECOWAS	Research under this activity aims to understand why some countries move rapidly to implement agreed-upon regional policies, while others move slowly or not at all. Ultimately, this understanding aims to help identify key factors favoring country-level implementation of regionally agreed-upon agricultural policies.

West Africa	Support to ECOWAS' Regional Joint Sector Review (JSR) and Regional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System	Ousmane Badiane: C1/C2 West Africa		ECOWAS	<p>This aims to monitor and evaluate the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) and National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPS) through a regular and comprehensive regional JSR. Specifically, IFPRI and ReSAKSS are supporting ECOWAS in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. establishing an M&amp;E unit and improving its M&amp;E system and</li> <li>ii. conducting a regional JSR assessment and organizing regular &amp; comprehensive JSRs.</li> </ol> <p>In efforts to assist ECOWAS in strengthening the ECOWAP/CAADP M&amp;E unit, core tasks in the last quarter of 2015 include posting a ReSAKSS Adviser the ECOWAS Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development in Abuja, Nigeria to advise ECOWAS on its M&amp;E work, as well as evaluating the status of implementation of the M&amp;E unit described in the ECOWAP operational plan. Also, in the last quarter of 2015, ReSAKSS and IFPRI finalized a regional JSR assessment that will help inform a best practice JSR for ECOWAS. In early 2016, IFPRI and ReSAKSS will support ECOWAS with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) planning for its 2016 JSR,</li> <li>ii) reviewing its current M&amp;E framework and updating it to incorporate emerging issues, and</li> <li>iii) producing an M&amp;E report.</li> </ol>
Zambia	Conduct case studies of policy process and change	Suresh Babu : C3 Activity 2		IAPRI	<p>The case studies will be implemented by teams of researchers who will come from the collaborating institutions of FSP and from the selected local institutions. The purpose of involving local institutions is mainly to transfer the knowledge on the conceptual framework and the methodology of conducting the cases studies to analyze the policy process.</p> <p>The case studies focus on two broad set of policies fertilizer subsidies and micronutrient policies. Issues related to gender, nutrition, and climate change will be addressed in the case studies. For example, the micronutrient policy change analysis by nature will address the gender and nutrition issues. Proposed case study countries for fertilizer include Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia. Proposed case study countries for micro-nutrients include Malawi, Zambia and South Africa.</p>



Zambia	Exploring the Relationships between Land Dynamics and Rural Employment in Africa's Transformation	Thom Jayne: C4a Activity		IAPRI	Opportunities for policy engagement with governments, development partners and African research institutes will also be pursued over the coming months. We expect to hold consultations on the findings with USAID missions in Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, and others to be determined.

**C1: Country-Level Collaborative Research (on Farms, Firms, and Markets) and Formulation/Analysis of Policy Options**

**C2: Country-Level Capacity-Building for Policy (Data, Analysis, Advocacy, Formulation, Consultation, Coordination, and Implementation)**

**C3: Global Collaborative Research on Support to the Policy Process and Policy Capacity**

**C4:a Agrifood System Transformation in the Upstream: Land Dynamics, Land Governance, Mechanization and Implications for Rural Employment**

**C4:b Agrifood System Transformation in the Downstream and Implications for Linkages to the Upstream**

**C5: Strategic Analytical Agenda and Support to Donor Policy and Strategy**