Food Security III Cooperative Agreement
Progress Report for
October 2011, through January 2013

By Eric Crawford, Duncan Boughton, Thom Jayne,
Steven Longabaugh, John Staatz, Murari Suvedi, and David Tschirley

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Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1039

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### Acronyms

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>The Agricultural Consultative Forum (Zambia)</td>
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<td>ACF/FSRP</td>
<td>Agricultural Consultative Forum/ Food Security Research Project (Zambia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTESA</td>
<td>Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<td>AEG</td>
<td>Agriculture and Economic Growth Office (Mozambique and Mali)</td>
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<td>AFRE</td>
<td>Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOR</td>
<td>Agreement Officer’s Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>APCAM</td>
<td>Permanent Assembly of the Malian Chambers of Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIFAP</td>
<td>Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (University of Pretoria)</td>
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<td>BFS</td>
<td>Bureau for Food Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Cooperative Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAADP</td>
<td>Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARD</td>
<td>Center for Agricultural Research and Development (University of Malawi/Bunda College)</td>
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<td>CARRS</td>
<td>Community, Agriculture, Recreation and Resource Studies (Michigan State University)</td>
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<td>CAWG</td>
<td>Conservation Agriculture Working Group (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDRI</td>
<td>Cambodia Development Resource Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEPPAG</td>
<td>Centro de Pesquisa sobre Políticas Agro-Alimentares (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CESE</td>
<td>Center for Socioeconomic Studies (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>Crop Forecast Survey (Zambia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFU/ZNFU</td>
<td>Conservation Farming Unit/Zambia National Farmers Union</td>
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<td>CRSP</td>
<td>Collaborative Research Support Program</td>
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<td>CSA</td>
<td>Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (Mali)</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Central Statistical Office (Zambia)</td>
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<td>DE</td>
<td>Directorate of Economics (Mozambique)</td>
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<td>DEST</td>
<td>Department of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>FEWS NET</td>
<td>Famine Early Warning Systems Network</td>
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<td>FISP</td>
<td>Farmers’ Input Support Programme (Zambia)</td>
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<td>FRA</td>
<td>Food Reserve Agency (Zambia)</td>
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<td>FS III</td>
<td>Food Security III Cooperative Agreement</td>
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<td>FSG</td>
<td>Food Security Group (Michigan State University)</td>
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<td>FSP</td>
<td>Fertilizer Support Programme (Zambia)</td>
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<td>FSRP</td>
<td>Food Security Research Project (Zambia)</td>
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<td>FTF</td>
<td>Feed the Future (U.S. Government)</td>
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<td>GRZ</td>
<td>Government of the Republic of Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAI</td>
<td>Inquérito Agrícola Integrado (Mozambique)</td>
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<td>IAPRI</td>
<td>Indaba Agriculture Policy Research Institute (Zambia)</td>
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<td>IEHA</td>
<td>Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (USAID)</td>
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<td>IER</td>
<td>Institut d’Économie Rurale (Mali)</td>
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<td>IFDC</td>
<td>International Fertilizer Development Center</td>
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<td>IFPRI</td>
<td>International Food Policy Research Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>IIAM</td>
<td>Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique</td>
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<tr>
<td>INE</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPR/IFRA</td>
<td>Institut Polytechnique Rurale de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée (Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAL</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Zambia)</td>
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<td>MINAG</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture (Mozambique)</td>
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<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>MSU</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
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<td>NEPAD</td>
<td>New Partnership for Africa’s Development</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OMA</td>
<td>Observatoire du Marché Agricole (Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARTICI</td>
<td>Platform for Agricultural Research and Technology Innovation (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Principal Investigator</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROMISAM</td>
<td>Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDMA</td>
<td>Regional Development Mission for Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>RENAPRI</td>
<td>Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAKSS</td>
<td>Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANREM</td>
<td>Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (a CRSP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMA</td>
<td>Sistema de Informação de Mercados Agrícolas de Moçambique</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>Strategic Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td>TDY</td>
<td>Temporary Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIA</td>
<td>Trabalho de Inquérito Agrícola (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UEM</td>
<td>University of Eduardo Mondlane (Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNZA</td>
<td>University of Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>U.S. Agency for International Development</td>
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I. Introduction
The purpose of this report is to provide a brief overview of FS III activities for Fiscal Year 2012 plus the remaining 4 months (October 1, 2012 through January 29, 2013) through the end of the FS III leader award. The report covers highlights of the activities and accomplishments of the FS III leader award and associate awards. The overview and accomplishments sections will be followed by Annexes that contain additional details on funding by award; project personnel; publications, presentations, and outreach/training workshops; and a guide to key FS III Web sites.

Other forms of reporting on FS III activities and accomplishments include: (a) regularly updated Web sites, including a site dedicated to administrative and management information (such as financial reports) accessible to the FS III AOTR, (b) regular MSU International Development Updates (covering publication, outreach and training activities) disseminated to USAID staff, (c) submission of results data through the annual USAID reporting spreadsheets, including the Feed the Future Monitoring System, (d) regular submission of FS III publications to USAID/Development Experience Clearinghouse; and (e) written and oral reporting at our annual joint FS III/USAID review and planning meetings (usually early in each fiscal year).

II. Overview of Activities
The FS III Cooperative Agreement (CA) consists of a leader award and a set of associate awards. FS III is implemented by a group of faculty within the Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics (AFRE). During 2012, the leader award was supported by $700,000 in core funding from the Bureau for Food Security of USAID. Functions of the leader award include overall management of the CA, support for obtaining new associate awards and managing existing ones, support for preparation of publications that synthesize insights gained from country and regional activities, and support for outreach activities, including maintenance of the Food Security III Web site.

Thematic areas addressed under the overall CA during the report period were:

1. Agricultural technology and natural resource management.

2. Growth-enhancing food system and output market development.

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1 Full details for the associate awards can be found in their quarterly and annual reports. See Annex 3. The comparison of outputs versus targets is available through the Planning and Performance Reports for each award (BFS, Burma, Cambodia, Climate Change, Mali, Mozambique and Zambia).

2 Henceforth, “2012” should be taken as referring to October 1, 2011, through January 31, 2013.
3. Strategies to strengthen the foundations of rural growth, poverty alleviation and structural transformation.

4. Understanding vulnerability and managing food aid for long-term development.

5. Strengthening policy research, outreach, and capacity building, and access to training materials.

In 2012, associate awards were supported by USAID country missions in Burma, Cambodia, Mali, Mozambique and Zambia, and by the Bureau for Food Security. FS III project personnel are also involved in other international development research, training, and outreach projects managed through AFRE, some funded by USAID but not through associate awards, and some funded by other donors. The term “Food Security Group” refers to these faculty members and the larger set of projects, of which FS III is the cornerstone.

**III. FS III Leader Award**

Major activities under the leader award in 2012 included the following:

1. *Regular support activities to associate awards and USAID/BFS.* Core support was provided for FS III associate awards funded by the Burma, Cambodia, Mali, Mozambique, and Zambia missions, and for an associate award funded by BFS.

2. *Assistance to USAID missions on policy, regional trade and impact assessment dimensions of FTF implementation.* Examples are given below.

   a. Advice to USAID Cambodia on sampling issues and questionnaire design for a baseline survey.

   b. Advice and support to the USAID Asia Bureau and to USAID/Burma during the design of the associate award and preparation for a pre-diagnostic assessment.

   c. Provision of market information in Mozambique to USAID/BFS in context of G8 alliance with agribusiness.

   d. Provision on advice on the role of Quality Declared Seed in preparation for G8 meetings.

   e. Assistance with identification of possible speakers at USAID Frontiers in Development conference.

3. *Outreach activities to support FTF program implementation.*


   b. Participation by Duncan Boughton and Veronique Theriault in a USAID Value Chain Learning Event, Washington, DC. February 7-8, 2012, and two presentations by Boughton on “Value Chain Investments and Improved Food Security Outcomes: Natural Partners or Arranged Marriage?”


4. Leader-award-funded research outputs.


b. Staple Food Market Sheds in West Africa, by Steven Haggblade, Steven Longabaugh, Duncan Boughton, Nango Dembelé, Boubacar Diallo, John Staatz, and David Tschirley. IDWP 121. February 2012.

c. Cross-country analysis of the potential inter-generational impacts on agricultural output and household food security of HIV/AIDS through loss of child schooling following adult mortality. Publication of the following three papers:


5. Bringing in expertise in related fields within MSU and at other U.S. universities.

a. FSG partnered with several faculty members in the Community, Agriculture, Recreation and Resource Studies (CARRS) department (MSU) to prepare the successful proposal for the Cambodia associate award. (See Annex 2).

b. Two members of the diagnostic assessment team for the Burma associate award were drawn from Columbia University and from Cornell University.

6. Cross-cutting outputs

During 2012, other cross-cutting reports and presentations were prepared, as follows.


b. Other cross-cutting outreach contributions (section I.C of Annex 3).
IV. **Burma Associate Award: Improving Food Security Research and Analysis Capacity**

The goal of this award is to provide information to the new mission, USAID/Burma, and to key partners and stakeholders related to addressing food shortages in Burma, including agriculture sector growth and other related issues. The objectives of this program are to (1) carry out a food security and agricultural sector diagnostic in Burma; (2) conduct research and analysis to inform and support a USAID food security program for Burma aiming to address food shortages through broad-based, equitable and sustainable growth in agriculture; and (3) conduct additional analyses and research based on the findings and recommendations of the initial diagnostic.

The FS III leader award funded a pre-diagnostic phase during the four-month no-cost extension. This phase enabled co-lead PI Boughton to travel to Burma in October with two external consultants, Dr. Larry Wong of the Institute for Strategic and International Studies in Malaysia, and Dr. Khin Mar Cho of Cornell University/New York City extension service, to undertake preparations for the diagnostic phase. The team worked with the Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI) to finalize terms of reference for the diagnostic study, prepare a sub-award for MDRI, present the study objectives to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI), undertake preliminary site visits in the Delta and Dry Zones, and prepare itineraries and appointment schedules for the diagnostic team. The leader award also funded travel by MDRI research associate Ms. Ngu Wah Win to travel to Vietnam to take part in a workshop on risk management in rice production and marketing systems in preparation for her participation in the diagnostic phase. The leader award also financed the preparation of a bio-physical characterization of Burma by the Center on Globalization and Sustainable Development at the Earth Institute, Columbia University.

The diagnostic team led by Steve Haggblade included members with expertise in a broad range of agricultural disciplines, including research, extension, finance, agronomy, irrigation, marketing, education, policy, food security and safety nets. The team paired its seven international members with six Myanmar colleagues from the Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) of the Myanmar Development Resources Institute (MDRI) for both the field and analytical work, and visited 40 villages and 25 markets. A series of thematic background papers served to organize individual assignments and focus the field visits and analytical work on a range of cross-cutting issues affecting agricultural performance and food security. In addition to the issues of broad agro-ecological conditions, research and extension systems, rural finance and household food security, the background papers also included a rapid assessment of the rice value chain. More impressionistic field visits aimed to explore activities and issues affecting pulses, oilseeds, poultry and horticulture. Overall, the team produced six background papers and four sets of field notes that, in turn, provided the basis for the main diagnostic report (see Annex 3 section II). Preliminary findings were presented to civil society and the private sector in Burma in November 2012, to the USAID regional mission for Asia in Bangkok in November, to USAID Washington in November 2012, and to MOAI in Burma in February 2013. An initial draft diagnostic report was submitted to USAID Burma at the end of December and the final draft report was submitted to the government in late February 2013 after additional meetings with MOAI staff and a field visit to Shan State.
V. Cambodia Associate Award: Impact Evaluation and Strengthening Local Capacity to Monitor and Evaluate Food Security Programs

This Associate Award was signed on September 24, 2012, effective from September 29, 2012 for 4 years with a total funding at $1,999,998. Activities under the project funded by this award will focus on three key objectives: (1) Conduct a midterm impact evaluation of FTF-Cambodia activities; (2) Conduct a final impact evaluation of FTF-Cambodia activities; and (3) Train local professionals during the course of the implementation of the impact evaluations. This project will support compliance with the new USAID Evaluation Policy and FTF Evaluation requirements through data collection and analysis to assess in a rigorous fashion selected program indicators and validate FTF-Cambodia impact evaluation hypotheses, while creating local analytical capacity.

The focus of the associate award work plan during the first quarter was on setting the stage for and initiating program activities under two project components: (1) Impact Evaluation and Case Studies; and (2) Short and Longer-term Capacity Building with Local Institutions. During the first quarter, the team established initial institutional contacts and collaboration while implementing planned activities under each component. Three FS III faculty members undertook a field visit to Cambodia between December 2012 and January 2013. Also, a website for the project was created. For details visit http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/cambodia/index.htm.

The following activities were undertaken during October 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013:

1. Establishment of the Project Steering Committee for the associate award, consisting of the Project PI, AORs representing USAID/Cambodia, and representatives from the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI); the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Cambodia; and the Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) in Bangkok.

2. Negotiations of sub-contracts with local collaborating institutions, i.e., CDRI and RUA were initiated.

3. The FS III team focused on interacting with CDRI and the USAID Mission to: (a) Review and validate the baseline data collected by CDRI in the four Provinces between September and November 2012; (b) Systematize and help generate program impact indicators from the Population-Based Survey (PBS), namely FTF-required indicators, Program Monitoring Performance (PMP), and Impact Evaluation Indicators; and (c) Guide CDRI in the conceptualization of the broader Baseline Report based on the PBS.

To maximize the impact of these interactions, the FS III team worked directly with CDRI researchers and had numerous interactions with the Mission. The following was accomplished and shared:

1. An outline for the full baseline report to be produced by CDRI and delivered to USAID and Fintrac Inc.;

2. Systematic listing of indicators disaggregated by category: (a) FTF Required High-Level; (b) Harvest Project PMP; and (c) Impact Evaluation Indicators;
3. Preparation, in collaboration with CDRI, of computer code for the generation of all indicators, including the set of FTF High-Level Required indicators for USAID Mission reporting to Washington.

To address the immediate and short-term need for evaluation professionals, the project plans to offer a program evaluation short course for mid-career professionals in Cambodia. In December 2012, the short course was announced to mid-career professionals working in USAID/Cambodia’s FTF partner ministries and organizations. A total of 52 applications and/or nominations were received of which 26 were selected for the hands-on program evaluation short course for the first year. In collaboration with Royal University of Agriculture, the first part of the week-long workshop was organized during January 17-21, 2013, and the second session is planned for June 17-21.

Under its Feed the Future program, USAID/Cambodia aims to strengthen human resources within Cambodia’s food and agricultural development organizations and agricultural universities. To support this goal, a limited number of scholarships are planned for qualified Cambodian citizens to pursue graduate study in the United States or within Cambodia. The call for degree training application was announced in the Cambodia Daily and Bongthom.com (a professional job-search Web site). A total of 55 applications were received. The degree-training Selection Committee recommended 22 applicants for face-to-face interviews that were conducted during January 21-22, 2013. Eight applicants were short-listed for degree training at MSU (3 PhDs and 5 Masters) and 2 candidates were offered a Master’s degree scholarship at Royal University of Agriculture.

Four studies, one during each of the four years of the project, are planned to be carried out in cooperation with local evaluation professionals and graduate students to build local capacity. The first-year case study will focus on adoption of new technology by farmers. The concept proposal has been shared with the Mission.

VI. Climate Change Associate Award: Improved Modeling of Household Food Security Decision Making and Investments Given Climate Change Uncertainty

This new associate award was funded by the Bureau for Food Security, Office of Agricultural Research and Technology, for a three-year period from September 30, 2011, through September 29, 2014. The amount of the award is $698,865. The Co-PIs are Eric Crawford and Jennifer Olson. Other co-investigators are Jeffrey Andresen, Nathan Moore, and Gopal Alagarswamy. Ayala Wineman (graduate research assistant) and Aaron Pollyea (research associate) also contribute to the project.

The award was designed to contribute to Feed the Future program objectives related to the impact of climate risks and vulnerabilities on food security objectives by bringing together two groups of MSU researchers. First, a group of geographers and agro-climatologists who had developed an East Africa regional modeling framework, including coupled climate, crop, land use and surface water simulation models, allowing analyses of current and future effects of climate and management factors on crop production. Second, the MSU Food Security Group, whose members implement the Food Security III Cooperative Agreement and related projects, including nationally representative farm household surveys such as those collected by the Central
The purpose of the activities supported under this award is to link the multiple-year household survey data and the climate, crop, land use, and water availability models, in order to improve understanding about how rural households are adapting to climate change (in terms of agricultural technology use and production practices, and perhaps other income-earning strategies), and about the impacts of anticipated future climate scenarios on farm household production, income, and food security. This information will help refine the climate change models and estimates of future household technology adoption and investment decisions, with implications for country program and policy priorities. Zambia and Kenya were chosen as the two pilot countries for the project, with activities starting in Zambia in FY 2012 and in Kenya in FY 2013.

Activities to be carried out over a 3-year period beginning in October 2011 include:

1. Historical analysis of rainfall patterns over space and time using weather station data and data from the African Rainfall Estimation Algorithm (RFE).
2. Analysis of impact of past climate variability and trend changes on maize yields, using climate-crop models, and on indicators of household well-being such as food security and income, using the multiple-year household data.
4. Construction of farm household models, and incorporation into those models of projected future climate change and maize yield scenarios in order to identify impacts on future household production, farm and off-farm incomes, and food security.
5. Use of farmer and key informant focus groups to guide the design and interpretation of (1) and (2), and feedback groups to discuss the outcomes of (3) and (4).
6. Outreach to key stakeholders in the pilot countries and in the U.S.

These analyses are expected to provide:

1. A base reference for development of national- and local-level strategies for adaptation to increasing climate variability and climate change;
2. Information to plan for future variability in agricultural production and commodity trade due to climate and crop management factors such as fertilizer application rates.
3. A prototype model linking household food security to crop-climate and climate data and simulations to identify household decision making in the face of climate change and variability.

**Activities to Date**

Co-PIs Crawford and Olson traveled to Zambia from November 5-15, 2011, to meet and discuss joint research activities with individuals involved in climate change and agricultural development research at the University of Zambia (UNZA), agricultural research institutions, ministries and the Food Security Research Project and Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FSRP/IAPRI) team. For activities and outcomes, see the “Report on Trip to Zambia: Climate Change and Household Modeling Project, November 7-14, 2011,” by Jennifer Olson.
and Eric Crawford. A Zambian researcher for the project, Brian Mulenga, was identified during this visit and hired in early December 2011.

The Implementation Plan for Year 1 (FY 2012) was finalized in February 2012. Follow-up trips were made by Crawford, Olson, and Andresen to Zambia and Kenya in February 2012 and by Olson to Kenya in August 2012. During the February trip to Zambia, the team met with IAPRI/FSRP staff, and with researchers from the University of Zambia who are implementing related climate change research under an IAPRI competitive grant. FS III, IAPRI and UNZA researchers also carried out four focus group meetings in Eastern Province. The February and August trips to Kenya allowed the FS III team to make preliminary plans for work during FY 2013 by meeting with the project’s local collaborator, Dr. Joseph Maitima of Ecodym Africa International, with Drs. Mary Mathenge and Lilian Kirimi of the Tegemeo Institute, and with representatives of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), USAID/REDSO/East Africa, and the World Agroforestry Center.

Accomplishments during FY 2012 include the following:

1. Analyses of daily and dekad (10 day) rainfall patterns using Zambia weather station data.
2. Calibration of crop models for maize production in Zambia.
3. Simulations of maize yield response to various fertilization applications under historical (1984 to present) rainfall for locations across Zambia.
4. Simulated maize yields in a GIS framework across Zambia under current conditions (the basis for testing the impact of future climate on yields).
5. Downscaling of four general circulation models to provide projected climates for Zambia and Kenya.
6. Summary of initial results from econometric analysis of rainfall variability on household incomes and food security.
7. Literature review paper on approaches to household-level modeling of climate change impacts.
8. Initial design of a Zambia household model that can incorporate and reflect the impacts of climate variability.
9. Twelve focus group interviews of men and women farmers in three districts provided insight into the impact of recent shifts in the rainy seasons and other climatic changes on farmer behavior.
10. Presentation of a Year 1 progress report at USAID in Washington, D.C., on September 19, 2012, and related meetings with BFS and AFR personnel working on climate change issues.
11. At the suggestion of FEWSNET AOR Gary Eilerts, the FS III team contacted FEWSNET contractor University of California at Santa Barbara. A video conferencing meeting was held between MSU and UCSB researchers on September 28 to discuss the activities of each group, and possibilities for collaboration. Chris Funk of UCSB offered to provide a

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3 For this and other documents mentioned here, see section IV of Annex 3.
4 See “Report on Trip to Kenya and Zambia, Climate Change and Household Modeling Project, February 4-17, 2012.”
new data set that would provide gridded data at a 0.05 degree resolution for the 1920 to 2011 period (monthly station and mean climatology data for rainfall and temperature) and for the 1981-2011 period (five-day station and satellite rainfall data).

Activities during the first part of FY 2013 (from October 1, 2012, through January 31, 2013) include:

1. Drafting and review of a Year 2 work plan.
2. Additional analysis of crop yields in response to rainfall variability.
3. Further contacts with Chris Funk’s group at UCSB. Their release of the new high-resolution rainfall and temperature data set was delayed, and remained unavailable as of the end of January 2013.
4. Efforts to improve the estimates of labor inputs for the household model. Additional focus groups surveys were initiated in Zambia to collect information on timing of labor operations, to complement information from the Crop Forecast Survey on quantity of labor inputs per hectare. Focus group interviews were conducted in November 2012 in Southern Province, and in Eastern and Northern Provinces in February 2013.

VII. Mali Associate Award: PROMISAM—Phase II: Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali

PROMISAM II was originally funded for the period December 1, 2008 - September 30, 2011, but in July 2011 was granted a no-cost extension through May and then through August 2012. The Project originally had four Strategic Objectives (SOs): (i) further enhance and develop the technical and analytical skills of staff in the Malian Food Security Commission (CSA) and related support agencies; (ii) assist Mali in implementing local (commune-level) food security plans country-wide through the developing and testing of methods for monitoring plan implementation; (iii) help IPR/IFRA de Katibougou to develop an academic and practical curriculum in agricultural economics and food policy analysis; and (iv) provide technical support to Mali’s national team developing the country’s NEPAD/CAADP report and national compact. The FY 2010 (October 2009-September 2010) work plan added a fifth objective, helping to organize a border conference between Senegal and Mali in order to facilitate smoother cross-border trade in agricultural products. A further modification implemented in May 2010 established a sixth objective by calling on PROMISAM II to carry out a number of background studies on agricultural development/food security challenges facing Mali over the coming 5-10 years in order to assist USAID/Mali in its strategic planning of future investments and activities. A seventh objective covers cross-cutting activities that were implicit in this project and that support the overall Project as well as the broader economic growth objective of USAID/Mali-AEG. (The FY 2011 and FY 2012 work plan is available at: http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mgt/3160-Mali/2011_2012_Annual_Work_Plan_MSU_PROMISAM_II_final_May_6_2011.pdf)

FS III implements the PROMISAM II project in partnership with CSA and the Permanent Assembly of the Malian Chambers of Agriculture (APCAM). Other key collaborators include the Institut Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée (IPR/IFRA) de Katibougou and the Institut d’Economie Rurale (IER).

PROMISAM II represents part of a larger portfolio of applied research, outreach and capacity-strengthening activities on food security implemented by FSG in Mali with funding from an array of sources in addition to USAID/Mali: USAID/West Africa, the Syngenta Foundation for...
Sustainable Agriculture, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and ECOWAS. Non-USAID funding adds over 75% to the funding provided by USAID/Mali. Since the non-USAID/Mali-funded work is complementary to activities under PROMISAM II, USAID/Mali’s funding is leveraged by a factor of at least 1.75.

The period covered by this report was one of profound change for PROMISAM II as a result of the March 22, 2012, coup d’état in Mali and the subsequent insecurity in the country. Prior to the coup, the project was on track to wrap up its planned activities in May, 2012. These activities focused on the following strategic objectives (SOs) of the project:7

1. **Enhancing the technical and analytical skills for the Malian Food Security Commissariat (CSA) and its related support agencies**, notably the agricultural market information system (OMA) and the Early Warning System (SAP). Activities under way under this objective included completing final survey work and analysis for 3 marketing studies, developing semi-annual market outlook bulletins with the OMA, and providing technical assistance to the SAP to improve the quality of its analysis. As a joint activity between this SO and SO5, the project was also developing a series of outreach materials from the Mali Agricultural Sector Assessment that PROMISAM II had carried out in 2011 for USAID/Mali and was planning a major outreach symposium for Malian policy makers for the last week of March, 2012.

2. **Assistance in implementing local food security plans country-wide**. Under this SO and in 30 communes, the project had developed and tested methods for local stakeholders to monitor the implementation of their local food security plans (which a previous phase of PROMISAM had helped all communes in Mali to develop). In October, 2011, the project held the last regional validation workshop to discuss the results of the local monitoring exercises. We anticipated that the CSA would use these results to scale up the local monitoring process nation-wide.

3. **Development of an academic and practical curriculum for the University of Bamako/IPR Katibougou in Agricultural Economics/Food Policy Analysis**. Under this SO, FS III had helped IPR Katibougou to develop and launch Mali’s first undergraduate degree program in Agricultural Economics. In October, 2011, the second cohort had begun the program and applications were being taken for the third cohort for this 3-year program. The project planned to work with IPR colleagues on the development of a stronger internship program and development of upper-level courses. IPR had also requested the project’s assistance in developing a master’s program and a faculty development program, and in early 2012 the project recruited a local consultant who was to begin working with IPR in March 2012.

4. **Technical support to Mali’s team developing the country’s NEPAD/CAADP Program**. Planned activities under this SO included continued work with the national team on refining the national agricultural investment plan.

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7 A sixth strategic objective, the carrying out of a border conference between Mali and Senegal to help resolve problems of regional trade, was successfully completed in May, 2011, with the holding of the conference, which was co-chaired by the two prime ministers of the countries.
5. **Analyses to assist USAID/Mali-AEG in planning its future investments.** The main activity planned under this SO was the major policy outreach activity built around the Agricultural Sector Assessment, described above.

The March 22, 2012, coup led to the suspension of USG development assistance to the government of Mali, and hence the suspension of all project activities in Mali that involved working with Malian Government employees, as well as the cancellation of the major outreach conference that had been planned for the week of the coup. FS III brought back to Michigan its campus-based graduate student and faculty members who had been in Mali, but the Bamako office remained staffed. Campus-based and Mali-based staff continued analysis of the marketing survey data, and PROMISAM II was authorized to remain in contract with its host organization, the Malian Chambers of Agriculture, which is a non-governmental organization.

Over the next few months, USAID/Mali and FS III agreed upon, and got USAID/Washington approval for, a no-cost extension of project activities through August 2012, and then a funded extension from September 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013. The new phase of the award focused just on humanitarian activities and those related to helping the country deal with the consequences of its security crisis. Unfortunately, this meant that FS III had to end its work to develop the agricultural economics program with IPR, as well as any work with the CSA and government-affiliated research organizations. The new phase has five components:

1. **Agricultural Market Outlook and Monitoring**, to be carried out jointly with the OMA. Under this component, FS III and the OMA carried out two outlook surveys between September 2011 and January 2012 and will continue to carry out such surveys and publish the outlook bulletin every 2 to 3 months.

2. **Monitoring the Food Security Situation/Vulnerability Analysis.** This component involves providing technical assistance to the SAP in improving its analysis of rural food insecurity and in developing indicators of urban food insecurity. To date, FS III faculty member Veronique Theriault has been working with the SAP on the indicators. Later in the year, surveys are planned, if the security situation permits them, on the use of horticultural production as a social safety-net measure.

3. **Analysis of the Adaptability of Land Tenure Arrangements** in selected zones in Mali likely to receive large influxes of rural migrants in the coming years. In light of the disruption caused by Mali’s current strife and the anticipated effects of climate change, it is likely that there will be a large amount of internal migration, particularly to Southwest Mali, which is relatively land-abundant. Under this component, MSU faculty member Mark Skidmore and graduate student Aissatou Ouédraogo completed a literature review in January on land tenure issues in West Africa that will serve as background for a team of local consultants who will conduct surveys in Southwestern Mali on land tenure issues in March, 2013.

4. **Study of the Recent Evolution of the Market for Malian Cattle, Sheep and Goat Exports.** Under this component, the team will carry out a study on the recent evolution of the export market for Malian livestock, particularly in light of how it has been affected by the current crisis. Originally, it was anticipated that campus-based faculty would be involved in the fieldwork, but travel restrictions to Mali have led to a shift in plans to rely primarily on local consultants, with background information and review provided by campus-based staff.
5. Providing technical support to the donor working group on Agriculture and Rural Economy (EAR) on the evolution of market conditions and implications for needed policies and investments. The main activity to date has been the completion of a major report on the evolution of the grain marketing system in Mali over the past 20 years, which was begun under the pre-coup period.

The main constraint experienced since March 2012 has been the travel restrictions due to insecurity in Mali, which have prevented all but one TDY to Mali during the reporting period. The Mali-based staff has performed extremely well under very trying circumstances (particularly in the weeks immediately after the coup when insecurity was high in Bamako) and has been successful in implementing most elements of the new planned program.

VIII. Mozambique Associate Award: Strengthening Mozambique’s Capacity for Agricultural Policy Analysis, Productivity, Growth and Poverty Reduction

This FS III associate award focuses on capacity strengthening in the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) and the Mozambican Institute for Agricultural Research (IIAM). The project pursues “twin goals … to expand the availability of appropriate crop, livestock and natural resource management technologies for smallholder farmers, and to accelerate the uptake of those technologies by strengthening policy institutions and market information services” (http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mozambique/index.htm). To achieve these goals, the project works with the Directorate of Economics (DE) of MINAG and the Center for Socioeconomic Studies (CESE) of IIAM.

From October 1, 2011 through January 31, 2013, FS III in Mozambique operated under two successive associate awards. Expiring September 30, 2012 with an extension through November 30, “Strengthening Mozambican Capacity for Agricultural Productivity Growth, Policy Analysis, and Poverty Reduction” focused on strengthening institutional capacity in Mozambique’s national agricultural research institute (IIAM) and Ministry of Agriculture to enhance policy analysis, sector planning and monitoring, and technology development and transfer, all contributing to stronger market development and household income growth. The new five-year associate award, “Mozambique Capacity for Improved Agriculture and Nutrition Policy and Planning (MOZCAPAN)”, effective October 1, 2012, reflects a significant evolution in FS III’s assistance to Mozambique. The new award is built around supporting the growth of the new agricultural policy research center (CEPPAG—Centro de Pesquisa sobre Políticas Agro-Alimentares) at University of Eduardo Mondlane, and through it, to build an agricultural, food security, and nutrition policy network for evidence-based policy and program formulation in pursuit of economic growth, poverty reduction, and improved food security and nutrition. The multi-stakeholder network will include public sector policy nodes across several ministries, other university applied researchers on agriculture and poverty, civil society, and private sector. This transition to directly supporting independent agricultural policy research centers is consistent with FS III’s evolving approach throughout East and Southern Africa.

During this reporting period (10/1/11 – 1/31/13), FS III accomplished the following:

CAADP: FS III helped CAADP achieve a key milestone with the signing of the CAADP Compact on December 9, 2011. FS III collaborated with MOZ-SAKSS/IFPRI to assist DE in the preparation and consolidation of the CAADP Compact Document, among other things ensuring
the inclusion of ag/nutrition linkages and gender. FS III then helped the DE, FAO, and other stakeholders in preparing the CAADP Investment Plan, responding in detail to requests for supporting information and technical expertise, including participation in two regional meetings to ensure broad feedback. The Investment Plan underwent Peer Review during December 2012 and is expected to be approved in the near future. The FS III-housed Mozambique CAADP website, a key resource for those working on CAADP, continued to be updated.

**Agriculture/Nutrition Linkages**: Work initiated in the previous year on the conceptual framework for agriculture/nutrition linkages was completed and proved critical to frame the discussions on such linkages in CAADP. The paper produced by Kim Chung of MSU has since been used frequently by USAID and its partners outside of Mozambique as it conceives programs to enhance the nutritional impact of agricultural programs. The FS III Team supported the preparation of, and participated in, a workshop on “Community Nutrition Interventions” that built in part on this paper and also on local work. The team prepared a poster and shared relevant documentation related to agriculture-nutrition linkages, and released a Flash summarizing findings and recommendations from the Workshop.

**Conservation Agriculture**: In collaboration with FS III and IFDC, the Platform for Agricultural Research and Technology Innovation (PARTI) sponsored the workshop, *O Futuro da Agricultura de Conservação em Moçambique*, which developed a set of priorities for the area. A new Conservation Agriculture Working Group (CAWG) was established, led by PARTI with participation of IFDC and other CG Centers, as well several NGOs, private sector, FS III, and others. An MSU graduate student worked with local staff to develop an inventory of conservation agriculture activities in Mozambique and presented the preliminary results at the workshop. FS III then worked with IIAM, University of Kentucky under the SANREM CRSP, and other partners to carry out a meta-analysis of conservation agriculture research with the objective of using the information to prioritize research and project activities.

**Capacity Building**: FS III staff mentored staff at DE and the Center for Socio-economic Studies (CESE) at IIAM in several value-chain, profitability, adoption and other studies, and provided training in Social Sciences in Agricultural Research, data analysis, and Benefit-Cost Analysis. With assistance from FS III, CESE staff completed several research reports under the new IIAM/CESE Preliminary Research Working Paper Series that FS III worked to re-launch. FS III also initiated a major research activity, the “Partial Panel for the Analysis of Smallholder Response to the New Price Environment.” Data collection was completed and two Flashes have been released with one more planned, along with four research papers.

**CEPPAG**: FS III was pivotal in conceiving and advocating the creation of an agricultural policy research center (CEPPAG) within UEM. The center was approved by the UEM University Council in November, 2012, and FS III is now working with its leadership and USAID to ensure prompt seed funding to initiate activities. Activities under the seed funding will be used in part to encourage broader donor support to this critical activity.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**: The team worked closely with Food for Peace Title II partners and with the USAID-funded Agri-Futuro project and Mission M&E Staff to design the sample and questionnaire for a survey to estimate gross margins among target households – a key indicator for FTF. FS III contracted out the data collection but handled all analysis to generate the needed indicators for USAID. FS III also supported USAID in the design of three impact evaluation
proposals for submission to USAID for competitive funding. Each proposal was funded, and FS III staff will continue to advise on final design and field implementation.

SIMA: FS III continued to support SIMA in the annual Windshield Survey and publication of its traditional Flash based on the survey. In collaboration with FS III, SIMA and INE have continued to work with Sislog, an information and communications technology company (www.sislog.com), to develop the new SMS messaging system. SIMA with FS III support developed and presented a modernization program to MINAG National Directors. The World Food Program is expected to fund aspects of the proposal.

Agricultural Statistics: FS III worked with the Department of Statistics (DEST) of MINAG, and with INE and FAO on the Master Plan for Agricultural Statistics. Input from Ellen Payongayong of FS III was critical in ensuring commitment to better design of the sample for the annual crop estimate work, a key area requiring improvement in the country’s statistical system. The master plan is now complete and awaiting final approval by the Conselho Nacional de Estatística, though implementation has already begun. FS III also worked with DEST/DE analyzing data from the first phase of the Inquérito Agrícola Integrado (IAI), the replacement for TIA under the Master Plan.

Policy Outreach: The following activities were planned and implemented: (1) Demand and use of agricultural statistics and review of experiences in Mozambique; (2) Policy Workshop on Impact Evaluation Research Methods and Challenges; and (3) Policy Workshop on Commodity Exchange Experiences in Africa. This latter presentation drew on experience across Africa to raise key questions that Mozambique needs to address as it considers investing in an exchange; the director of the effort to build the exchange co-presented along with FS III faculty in this workshop.

IX. Zambia Associate Award: Food Security Research Project (FSRP)

FSRP is now in its third year of a five-year associate award. FSRP’s mandate is to contribute to effective policy dialogue, capacity building, and ultimately an improved agricultural policy environment in Zambia, through collaboration with government and the private sector. Consistent with this mandate, FSRP achieved the following by January 2013: (a) launched an independent, Zambian-managed agricultural policy institute, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute; (b) initiated a competitive grants program to support local analysts and research organizations; (c) completed a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Zambia to build the capacity of its Faculty of Agriculture; (d) completed a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to mentor ministry staff and to support its development of the Zambian CAADP Investment Plan; (e) conducted research and outreach in Zambia to build greater awareness of how current policies and investments are affecting agriculture and food security in Zambia; and (f) initiated an informal network of national agricultural policy institutes in the east and southern Africa region to strengthen the capacity of IAPRI and other national policy institutes to conduct applied policy analysis of a regional nature.
Specific achievements are as follows:

**Launch of the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute:**

In October 2011, FSRP completed the process of registering with the Government of Zambia the new Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI). The official launch of the new institute was held on February 9, 2012. The launch was attended by senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, as well as the U.S. Ambassador and USAID Director. The Indaba Institute now has a Board of Directors which has met 6 times since its inception, a Zambian executive director, 10 Zambian M.S. and Ph.D. research staff, and 5 Zambian support staff. IAPRI has received two sub-awards from FS III/FSRP using funds from the Zambia associate award and a grant from SIDA. A third sub-award from FS III to IAPRI is in process using funds from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

FSRP continues to build capacity and collaborate with Indaba staff in research and outreach events through the life of the current associate award, which goes to October 2015. In January 2013, FS III/FSRP agreed to reduce the total amount of its Associate Award from $12.5m to $11.5m in order to facilitate USAID/Zambia’s plans to grant a Cooperative Agreement to IAPRI of $4.0m beginning in June 2013. USAID/Zambia has informed FSRP that the Cooperative Agreement to IAPRI is at an advanced stage and should be fully executed by June 1, 2013 as planned.

**Competitive Grant Awards**

To build local capacity in the process of supporting additional research and outreach, FSRP awarded four competitive grants in 2011 to local organizations and individual researchers. The themes of these four grants are (1) adapting agricultural practices to climate change; (2) measuring the environmental and health effects of intensive horticulture production in Zambia; (3) documenting the impacts of improved hybrid maize seed adoption over the past 10 years in Zambia; and (4) assessing factors affecting the viability of conservation farming techniques for selected crops. Under these competitive grant awards, FS III faculty are mentoring and in some cases working directly with the local teams in all stages of these research and outreach activities to transfer skills to selected beneficiaries and to increase the research and outreach impact of the FSRP associate award.

**FSRP support to the University of Zambia**

FSRP and the University of Zambia signed an MOU in FY 2011. Under this MOU in 2012, FSRP:

1. Provided roughly 30 hours of teaching and syllabus development support to the Analytical Methods for Policy Analysis course in UNZA’s recently initiated MS-level graduate program in Agricultural Economics. Dr. Nicky Mason in particular has played an important role in this guest lecturing at UNZA and has assumed the role of Capacity Building Director from Dr. Thom Jayne, who played this role for two years, 2011-2012, before returning to the MSU campus in January 2013. Most of FSRP’s capacity-building role has centered on mentoring and frequent seminars at IAPRI for IAPRI staff on analytical methods and the craft of preparing quality reports, policy briefs, and presentations.
2. Funded full tuition grants for two UNZA masters students in agricultural economics, who are being mentored closely by FSRP staff.

3. Provided analytical guidance and in-service training to these two selected UNZA M.S. students. This guidance and in-service training will continue for two students through the end of the associate award in 2015. After one student graduates from UNZA, FSRP will, in consultation with UNZA, take up another M.S. candidate so that there are two M.S. students being supported continuously by FSRP.

**FSRP support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock**

In FY 2011, FSRP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) to guide the collaboration between MAL and FSRP over the life of the FSRP associate award. In FY2012, FSRP has initiated the following activities:

1. Technical support to MAL’s upcoming E-Voucher program under its Farm Inputs Support Programme (FISP). Dr. Nick Sitko in particular has led this effort by FSRP to help the Government of Zambia design and implement an effective E-Voucher system for 2013, and has involved IAPRI staff in this consultative process with MAL and the agricultural donor community.

2. Played a major supporting role for the development of the Government of Zambia’s CAADP National Investment Plan. FSRP provided $300,000 to support the hiring of local Zambian consultants to prepare the Government’s CAADP Country Investment Plan in direct consultation with FSRP in-country staff. Dr. Sitko and other FSRP staff have provided continuous input to the CAADP consultants preparing the National Investment Plan, and he, along with Dr. Mason and Dr. Jayne, have provided several reviews of the draft CAADP National Investment Plan, which is nearly completed as of March 2013.

3. Technical support to MAL to sustainably and independently produce annual maize cost of production estimates from the Crop Forecast Surveys. The unit head of MAL’s cost of production exercise is a former MSU student whose graduate education was funded under the prior phase of FSRP funding.

4. Training of MAL staff on data checking, cleaning routines, and procedures for obtaining accurate crop production estimates from the Crop Forecast Surveys.

5. One short course each year for at least 8 MAL/CSO analysts in STATA or SPSS software, run by FS III staff.

**Undertaking research and outreach to build greater awareness of how current policies and investments are affecting agriculture and food security in Zambia**

In addition to the aforementioned activities, some illustrative research and outreach themes undertaken by FSRP in 2012 include the following:

**Feed the Future Initiative:** FSRP has been working with USAID/Zambia to plan the baseline survey for monitoring FTF program impacts over the 2012-15 period. The baseline survey was implemented with FSRP technical and logistical assistance in 2012. FSRP was also heavily engaged in consultation and survey planning with USAID and FTF partner organizations in
2012. FSRP has also initiated a number of value chain studies in Eastern Province in response to USAID/Zambia requests for a better understanding of the legume, oilseed, and maize value chains. FSRP has also completed a study to better understand how gender-sensitive policies and programs can be designed to more effectively target poor and vulnerable women, another core theme of Zambia’s FTF program.

**Maize Value Chain:** Working closely with public and private stakeholders in the maize value chain, FSRP continued to actively engage high-level policy makers and provide timely Research Notes on maize marketing and trade issues in Zambia and the Southern Africa region.

- FSRP and IAPRI staff have produced a highly cited report in Zambia showing that the government’s subsidy to maize millers has not been passed along to consumers (http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/wp67.pdf). The report has been cited in the main newspapers and radio programs and has sparked a re-evaluation of government policy measures to set maize meal prices in the country at “tolerable” levels.

- Through the guidance of FSRP, MAL and CSO have on their own now instituted a module for estimating maize production costs annually as part of its Crop Forecasting Survey questionnaire. MAL now publishes these findings at its annual Crop Production events which take place in May of each year. The preparation of maize cost of production estimates provides an evidence base to inform the annual debate about appropriate FRA maize purchase prices and why production costs in Zambia are apparently so high. MAL and other stakeholders indicated that accurate knowledge of maize production costs would guide the determination of the FRA maize buying price as well as whether adjustments are necessary in the event that findings showed that Zambian smallholder farmers were uncompetitive in the production and marketing of maize within the region.

**Fertilizer Value Chain:** FSRP has been at the center of efforts to restructure the government’s Farm Inputs Support Programme (FISP), and has liaised closely with the government and with agricultural donor organizations throughout FY2013 to institute the proposed new E-Voucher inputs subsidy system (see http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/wp67.pdf for details).

**GRZ Agriculture Budget Review:** ACF/FSRP continued to draw public attention as a result of its participation in the GRZ Annual Agricultural Budget Review process. By analyzing budget trends and implications for agricultural sector development and conducting outreach on these issues, ACF/FSRP raised the level of public debate regarding agricultural sector budgetary priorities. This budget analysis is currently used in high-level policy dialogue among key government ministers, facilitated by ACF/FSRP, about public expenditure and how to achieve the CAADP target of 6 percent annual growth in agriculture.

**FSRP support for initiating the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes in Eastern and Southern Africa (RENAPRI)**

FSRP has played a major role in promoting communication and coordination of activities among the various national agricultural policy research institutes in the region, leading to the formation of the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (RENAPRI). The seven participating institutes are (1) the Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University, Kenya; (2) the Department of Agricultural Economics/University of Kinshasa, DRC; (3) the Center for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD), University of Malawi/Bunda College; (4) the Research Center for Agricultural and Food Policies and Programmes (CEPPAG), Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo, Mozambique (still in its
(5) the Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP)/University of Pretoria, South Africa; (6) the Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania; and (7) the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), Zambia. Two meetings of the group were held in 2012 in Pretoria (August) and Lusaka (November) to develop a Memorandum of Understanding and modalities of collaboration among the national institutes. (The MOU was finalized in March 2013.) With FSRP support, plans are underway for the national institutes to conduct consistent studies of crop production cost estimates in the seven countries and synthesize the findings into a regional report that will be presented at a joint Africa Union/RENAPRI conference in Addis Ababa in September, 2013.
Annex 1. Food Security III Cooperative Agreement:
Funding by Award, October 2011 through January 2013

FS III leader award
- $700,000 provided on 1/16/12 for use in FY 2012, extended through January 29, 2013

Burma Associate Award
- $100,000 provided on project initiation 10/1/2012 for use in FY 2012
- $200,000 provided on 1/7/13 for use in FY 2013

Cambodia Associate Award
- $352,016 provided on project initiation 9/29/2012 for use in FY 2012

Climate Change Associate Award
- $300,000 provided on project initiation 9/30/2011 for use in FY 2012

Mali Associate Award
- $500,000 provided on 5/17/12 for use in FY 2012
- $1,446,352 provided on 09/25/12 for use in FY 2013

Mozambique Associate Award (old)
- $200,000 provided on 01/17/2012 for use in FY 2012
- $700,000 provided on 01/17/2012 for use in FY 2012
- $857,752 provided on 7/3/2012 for use in FY 2012

Mozambique Associate Award (new, MOZCAPAN)
- $200,000 provided on project initiation 10/1/2012 for use in FY 2012

Zambia Associate Award
- $4,107,695 provided on 03/05/12 for use in FY 2012
Annex 2. FS III Project Personnel

### U.S.-based faculty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position and Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duncan Boughton</td>
<td>Co-Director (Cambodia, Mali, Mozambique, Burma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Crawford</td>
<td>Co-Director (Mali, Zambia, Climate Change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thom Jayne</td>
<td>Associate Director, Planning and Development (Zambia; in Zambia until January 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‡ Gopal Alagarswamy</td>
<td>(Climate Change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ Jeffrey Andresen</td>
<td>(Climate Change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rui Benfica</td>
<td>(Mozambique, Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Kimberly Chung</td>
<td>(Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthia Donovan</td>
<td>(Mozambique; in Mozambique until January 2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven Haggblade</td>
<td>(Zambia, Burma)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Michael Kaplowitz</td>
<td>(Cambodia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valerie Kelly</td>
<td>(Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steve Longabaugh</td>
<td>(core and all associate awards)</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Mather</td>
<td>(Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mywish Maredia</td>
<td>(Cambodia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdoul Murekezi</td>
<td>(Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td>@ Nathan Moore</td>
<td>(Climate Change)</td>
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<tr>
<td>§ Jenny Olson</td>
<td>(Climate Change)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Robert Richardson</td>
<td>(Cambodia, Zambia, Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark Skidmore</td>
<td>(Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melinda Smale</td>
<td>(Mali, Zambia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Staatz</td>
<td>(Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Murari Suvedi</td>
<td>(Cambodia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veronique Theriault</td>
<td>(Mali, Cambodia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Tschirley</td>
<td>(Zambia, Mozambique)</td>
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### Africa-based faculty

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Burke</td>
<td>(Zambia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antony Chapoto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benedito Cunguara</td>
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<td>Niama Nango Dembélé</td>
<td>(Mali)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boubacar Diallo</td>
<td>(Mali)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicole Mason</td>
<td>(Zambia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellen Payongayong</td>
<td>(Mozambique)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas Sitko</td>
<td>(Zambia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rafael Uaiene</td>
<td>(Mozambique)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### FS III Business Office Staff

- Kay Barber
- Xiao-Zhen Li
- Cathy Snider
- Erin West

### Other FS III Support Staff

- Margaret Beaver (survey design, analysis, data management, training; core and associate awards)
- Patricia Johannes (document production; core and associate awards)
- Juha Sohlberg (data management; core and associate awards)

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8 Primary FS III associate award focus indicated in parentheses. All faculty are based in AFRE except ‡ Center for Global Change and Earth Observations, @ Geography, * Community, Agriculture, Recreation and Resource Studies, and § Telecommunications, Information Studies, and Media.
**FS III Graduate Research Assistants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramziath Adjao</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Ayieko</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdrahmane Berthé</td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan Chamberlain</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erin Collier</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Coulibaly</td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amadou Diallo</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Dolislager</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil Grabowski</td>
<td>Mozambique, Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Lazarus</td>
<td>Leader Award, Mali</td>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nathalie Mensope</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewie Nkonde</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistou Ouedraogo</td>
<td>Leader Award</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sonja Perakis</td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mariam Sako</td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miriam Sohlberg</td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eleanor Turner</td>
<td>Leader Award</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ayala Wineman</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helder Zavale</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FS III Visiting Scholar**

Cheick Oumar Diarrah (Mali)

Journal article and book/book chapter publications are listed first, followed by other publications and presentations attributable to the FS III leader award and associate awards.

Note: Some publications and presentations are cross-referenced and appear more than once.

Journal Articles

• Benson, Todd, B. Cunguara, and Tewodaj Mogues. 2012. The supply of inorganic fertilizers to smallholder farmers in Mozambique: Evidence for fertilizer policy development. A research report produced by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) with the support of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA).

I. FS-III leader award (Core)

A. Policy Syntheses

B. Research Papers (International Development Working Papers)
• The Impact of Maize Hybrids on Income, Poverty, and Inequality among Smallholder Farmers in Kenya. Mary K. Mathenge, Melinda Smale, and John Olwande. IDWP 126, November 2012.
• Staple Food Market Sheds in West Africa. Steven Haggblade, Steven Longabaugh, Duncan Boughton, Nango Dembelé, Boubacar Diallo, John Staatz, and David Tschirley. IDWP 121. February 2012.
• Cassava Commercialization in Mozambique. Cynthia Donovan, Steven Haggblade, Venâncio Alexandre Salegua, Constantino Cuambe, João Mudema, and Alda Tomo. IDWP 120. December 2011.

C. Other Cross-Cutting Outreach Contributions
• Integrating Smallholders into Inclusive Markets: Why it’s so hard and so important. T.S. Jayne and colleagues at MSU. USAID Evidence Summit, December 12-13, 2012, The Newseum, Washington, DC.
• MSU Strengthening Agriculture in Mozambique. Rafael Uaiene for the MSU team. PIAIT Annual Meeting, IIAM, Maputo. 08-November, 2012.

  - [Webinar Recording](#)
  - [Greenroom Interview](#) with Thomas Jayne and Karol Boudreaux.


  - [Agenda](#)


• **Land Constraints in Smallholder Agriculture: Toward the Identification of Appropriate Agricultural Commercialization Strategies for Densely Populated Rural Areas.** T.S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga, Jordan Chamberlin. Seminar organized by the International Food
II. Burma Associate Award. Improving Food Security Research and Analysis Capacity

A. Project Overview
- **Contact Information:** U.S. based backstop and collaborative institutions.

B. Research Reports
- **Strategic Choices for the Future of Agriculture in Burma: a Summary Paper.** Prepared for USAID/Burma by Michigan State University (MSU) and the Myanmar Development Resource Institute’s Center for Economic and Social Development (MDRI/CESD) March 14, 2013

C. Policy Presentations
- **Preliminary Findings of the MSU/MDRI Agriculture and Food Security Diagnostic Team.** MSU/MDRI. Presented to NGO and private sector stakeholders. Yangon. February 22, 2013
- **Preliminary Observations of the USAID Agricultural and Food Security Diagnostic Team.** Michigan State University (MSU) and Myanmar Development Resource Institute, Center for Economic and Social Development (MDRI/CESD). Yangon. November 16, 2012.

D. MDRI Background and Papers
- **MDRI - Myanmar Development Resource Institute.** Article found "Voice of Goldenland"

III. Cambodia Associate Award. Impact Evaluation and Strengthening Local Capacity to Monitor and Evaluate Food Security Programs

A. Program Components
   • **Impact Evaluation**
   • **Capacity Building and Training**
     - Graduate Training (Masters and PhD)
       - **Call for Degree-Training Applications**
       - Application for Graduate Degree Scholarship: pdf format, Word format
     - Program Evaluation Short Course:
       - **Call for Applications**
       - Applications: pdf format, Word format

IV. Climate Change Associate Award. Improved Modeling of Household Food Security Decision Making and Investments Given Climate Change Uncertainty

A. Project Overview
   • **Project Proposal**
   • **Project Description**
   • **Contact Information**

B. Research Reports
   • **Climate Change Impact on Agricultural Production and Adaptation Strategies: Farmers’ Perception and Experiences**, Summary Results of Focus Group Interviews in Zambia, 2012.
   • **Northern Province, Zambia: Notes on Focus Group Meetings with Farmers, March 12 and 14, 2012**, Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change.

C. Presentations
   • **Climate Change and Agriculture in East Africa (CLIP team)**, Jennifer Olson, Pius Yanda, Gopal Alagarswamy, Jeff Andresen, David Campbell, Declan Conway, Ruth Doherty,

D. Trip Reports

E. Administrative Reports

V. Mali Associate Award. PROMISAM—Phase II: Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali

A. Research Papers

B. Outreach Publications

C. Workshop/Conference Reports
- Workshop on urban food insecurity indicators (Bamako, Nov 29-30, 2012)
  - Workshop documents
    - Terms of reference
- **Framework urban vulnerability**
- **Workshop program**
- **Workshop report**

- **Poewpoint Presentations**
  - **Context and objectives**
  - **Urban food insecurity indicators** (Conceptual framework)

- **Working group documents**
  - **Group 1**
  - **Group 2**
  - **Group 3**

**D. Administrative Reports**

Quarterly Activity Report
- **April-June, 2012**
- **January-March, 2012**
- **October-December, 2011**

**VI. Mozambique Associate Award. Strengthening Mozambique’s Capacity for Agricultural Policy Analysis, Productivity, Growth and Poverty Reduction**

**A. Flash**

- **Dinâmicas de Participação e Desempenho nos Mercados Agrícolas do Centro e Norte de Moçambique: Evidência de um Inquérito-Painel a Famílias Rurais (2008-2011)**. Rui Benfica and David Tschirley. 7 de Dezembro de 2012. Volume 61P.
- **Mudanças no Padrão de Cultivo e Uso de Insumos pelos Pequenos Produtores no Centro e Norte de Moçambique, 2008/2011**. Benedito Cunguara, João Mudema, David Mather e David Tschirley. 15 de Novembro de 2012. N.º60P
- **Changes in Smallholder Cropping and Input Use in Central and Northern Mozambique, 2008/2011**. Benedito Cunguara, João Mudema, David Mather, and David Tschirley. 15 November 2012. Volume 60E.

**B. Research Reports**

**IIAM**

- **Cassava Commercialization in Mozambique.** Cynthia Donovan, Steven Haggblade, Venâncio Alexandre Salgueia, Constantino Cuambe, João Mudema, and Alda Tomo. International Development Working Paper No. 120. December 2011.

**Ministério da Agricultura**

- **RP 72P. Introdução às Ligações Entre a Nutrição e a Agricultura.** Kimberly Chung. Fevereiro de 2012.
- **RP 72E. An Introduction to Nutrition-Agriculture Linkages.** Kimberly Chung. February 2012.

**C. Policy Presentations**

**IIAM**

- **Desenvolvimento de um plano para AC em Moçambique.** Philip Grabowski. IIAM, Maputo. 8 Novembro 2012.
- **Agricultural Data Needs: How the Supply is Meeting the Demand of the Key Users.** Presented to Malawian team by Rafael Uaiene. Maputo. August 14, 2012.
• **MSU in Agriculture in Mozambique.** Presented by Cynthia Donovan for the MSU team. Platform for Agricultural Research and Innovation in Mozambique. Annual Meeting. IIAM, Maputo. 22 November 2011.

**Ministério da Agricultura**

• **Bolsas de Mercadorias em África sub-Sahariana: Experiências no continente e perspectivas para Moçambique.** David Tschirley. Apresentado no Instituto de Investigação Agrária em Moçambique, numa palestra especial com representantes to MINAG, Min de Indústrias e Comércio, doadores, PMA, e outros interessados. Maputo, 20 de Setembro de 2012

**D. Theses Reprints**


**E. Administrative Reports**

• Quarterly Reports: 2011/12
  - October – December
  - January – March
  - April - June
  - July-September

**VII. Zambia Associate Award. Food Security Research Project (FSRP)**

**A. Policy Syntheses**


• **Assessing the Feasibility of Implementing the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) Through an Electronic Voucher System in Zambia.** Nicholas J. Sitko, Richard Bwalya,

- **Trends in Maize Grain, Roller and Breakfast Meal Prices In Zambia.** Auckland N. Kuteya and T.S. Jayne. No. 47. September 2011.

**B. Research Reports**


### C. Policy Presentations
- **Stakeholders’ Meeting on Evidence-Based Agricultural Policy Decisions to Shape Agricultural Development for Poverty Reduction.** Lusaka, Zambia. 5 December 2012.
  - **Update on the formulation of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) under CAADP.**
  - **Effects of land constraints on smallholder commercialization in Zambia: what are the policy implications?** M. Hichaambwa and T. S. Jayne.
  - **The effects of the Food Reserve Agency on smallholder production patterns and maize market prices.** Nicole M. Mason, T.S. Jayne, and Robert J. Myers.
  - **Grain Traders Association of Zambia. Challenges and Opportunities of maize marketing in Zambia.**
  - **How Can Zambia Achieve a Sustainable Cotton Sector?** Stephen Kabwe and David Tschirley.
  - **Implications of IAPRI Research Findings for the National Agricultural Investment Plan.** T.S. Jayne and IAPRI Colleagues.
• **Land Access & Impacts on Public Spending on Agriculture in Zambia**. Munguzwe Hichaambwa, Nicole M. Mason, & Nicholas J. Sitko. Presentation to the USAID Economic Growth Team, IAPRI Conference Room. 4 September 2012.
  o **Selected Paper** prepared for presentation
  - [Selected Paper](#) prepared for presentation


• **Positioning the Cotton Sector As Zambia Develops the CAADP Investment Plan.** Stephen Kabwe. Presentation at the Zambia Cotton Sector Exchange – Promotion of Cotton in Zambia, Cresta Golf View Hotel, Lusaka. 4 May 2012.


• **Seeing the forest for the fuel and food: Non-timber forest products and rural development in Zambia.** Robert B. Richardson. GSO Brown Bag Seminar Series, Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics Michigan State. 10 April 2012. [Watch presentation](#).


• **Seeing the forest for the fuel and food: Rural poverty and forest sustainability in Zambia.** Robert B. Richardson. International Resources Industries and Sustainability Centre (IRIS) Seminar. University of Calgary. 29 February 2012.


• **Characterisation of Fresh Produce City Supply: The Case of Lusaka in Zambia.** Munguzwe Hichaambwa. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), Formerly Food Security Research Project (FSRP). Presented at the Workshop on
Methodology for Fruit and Vegetable City Supply in East and Southern Africa. Nairobi, Kenya. 5-6 December 2011.


**D. Administrative Reports**

- Semi-Annual Reports : 2011-2012 : **October-March**
Annex 4. Key FS III Web Sites

FS III Cooperative Agreement:

- Main page: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fs2obj.htm
- Administrative site for internal and FS III AOTR use (requires password): http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/mgt/3170-core/index.cfm

Food Security Group: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/index.htm

Burma Associate Award: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/burma/index.htm

Cambodia Associate Award: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/cambodia/index.htm

Climate Change Associate Award: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/climate_change/index.htm

Mali Associate Award Phase II: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam_2/index.htm

Mozambique Associate Award: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/mozambique/index.htm

Zambia Associate Award: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/index.htm

Publications: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/professionalpubs.htm (lists of journal articles, books and book chapters)