



INNOVATION LAB FOR
**FOOD SECURITY
POLICY**

Washington D.C. | March 5-6, 2019



REFLECTION WORKSHOP

**Toward Inclusive & Sustainable
Food System Transformation**

Welcome, introductions, and brief overview

By Mywish K. Maredia
Michigan State University





Food Security Policy (FSP) Innovation Lab

- **Mission**

- To promote inclusive agrifood system productivity growth, improved nutritional outcomes, and enhanced livelihood resilience through **improved policy environments**
- To increase countries **capacity** to generate policy-relevant evidence and analysis

- **Objectives**

- Address critical evidence gaps for informed policy debate and formulation at country, regional and global levels
- Foster credible, inclusive, transparent and sustainable policy processes at country level.
- Strengthen national policy systems in their regional contexts and promote dialogue among all stakeholders around critical policy issues

- **Three Consortium Members**

**MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY**

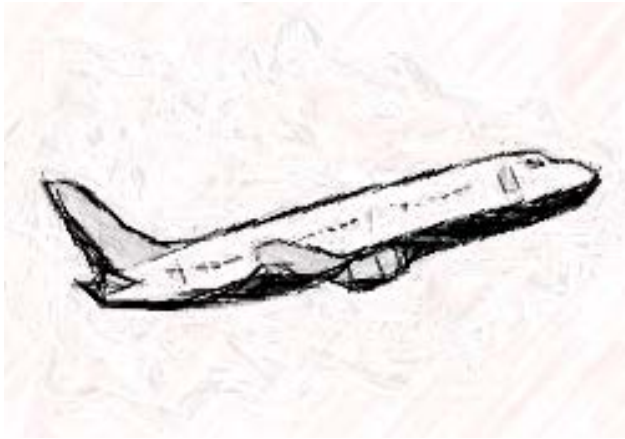


INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Food Security Policy Innovation Lab: Flight history



July 2013



January 2016



March 2019

FSP-IL Leadership



**Duncan Boughton,
Director (2013-2015)**



**Xinshen Diao,
Deputy Director**

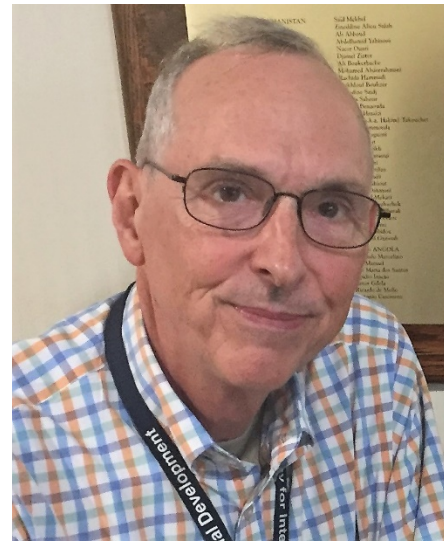


**Sheryl Hendriks, FSP
Project Leader for UP**



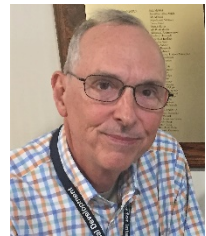
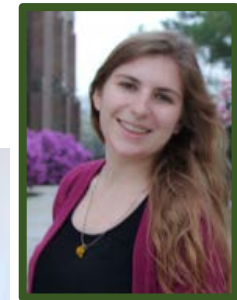
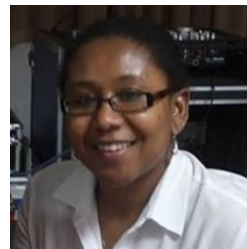
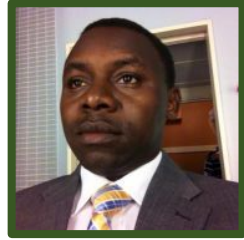
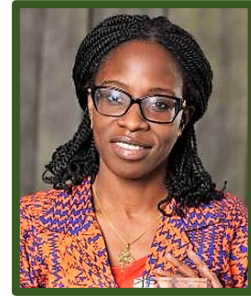
**Mywish Maredia,
Director (2016-present)**

**Courtney Buck,
AOR**



**David Atwood,
Activity Manager**

FSP-IL Family (present at the workshop)



FSP-IL's management is housed in the Agricultural,
Food, and Resource Economics (AFRE)
Department at Michigan State University



**Titus Awokuse,
Chair of AFRE**

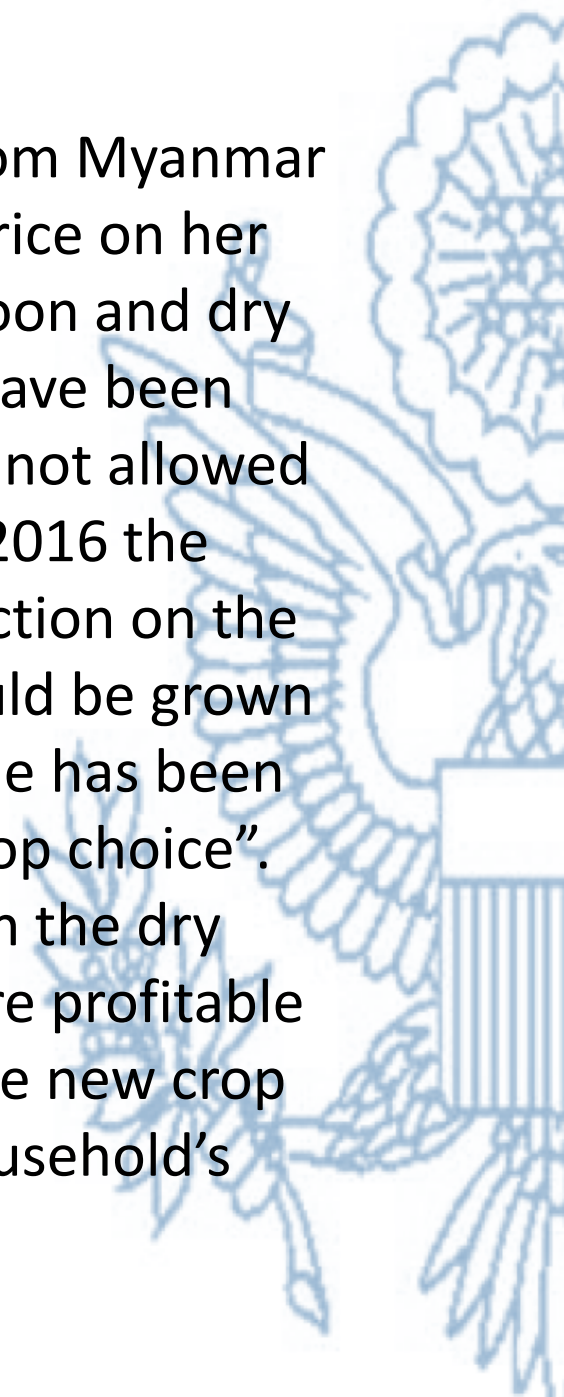


What does FSP-IL do?

Introduction of five people and their stories to illustrate what FSP does and for whom



Until recently, this farmer from Myanmar was only permitted to grow rice on her irrigated land, in both monsoon and dry season. Other crops would have been more profitable but she was not allowed to plant them. However, in 2016 the government lifted this restriction on the choice of field crops that could be grown on paddy land. Since then she has been enjoying this “freedom of crop choice”. She now grows mung bean in the dry season, which is 6 times more profitable than rice per unit of land. The new crop has greatly improved her household’s standard of living.



This farm family from Zambia now have no restriction on how they use the government's subsidy program. Instead of relying on the traditional mode of getting subsidized fertilizer and maize seeds delivered through the government program, which was often unreliable and did not meet her input needs, they now have a personalized electronic voucher card that can be used at a private agro-dealer to purchase a wide range of inputs such as herbicides, sprayers, small tools, and seeds of crops other than maize. With this e-voucher program, this family has diversified their farming beyond maize. The E-voucher system has also helped boost the business for agro-dealers who are expanding their operations by opening more outlets to reach farmers closer to the last mile.





This is a trader who buys agricultural goods from different parts of Tanzania to sell in urban centers. In the past when his truck crossed any district border he had to pay or show a proof of payment of produce cess, a type of tax collected by the local government agencies. This tax rate varied across local governments and the cash payment at the check point was a source of corruption and introduced inefficiencies in the system. Thanks to the new uniform cess rates for food and cash crops across the districts, and the mobile phone based payment system that was recently introduced, Godwin can now do his trading business hassle free, saving him both time and money, and ultimately benefiting the farmers in terms of higher producer price.



This farmer from Mali has been applying herbicides for the last 10 years. Last year, he bought herbicides from his usual supplier, but it didn't work at all. With increasing labor shortages, he has to increasingly rely on herbicides for weed control. Herbicides thus represent a substantial investment and last year he got no return on that investment. Unreliable herbicide quality generates unpredictable outcomes for smallholder farmer like him. He is waiting for the day when he can go to any shop in the market and buy herbicides with full confidence that it will not be counterfeit, and the contents are as specified on the label.

He owns a small business as an aggregator of produce he buys from farmers and sells to retailers. He wants to expand his business but lacks finance to do so. Although he has assets in the form of motorbikes and other equipment, he is not able to get loans, because he does not own any land or building, which is only accepted as collateral for loans.





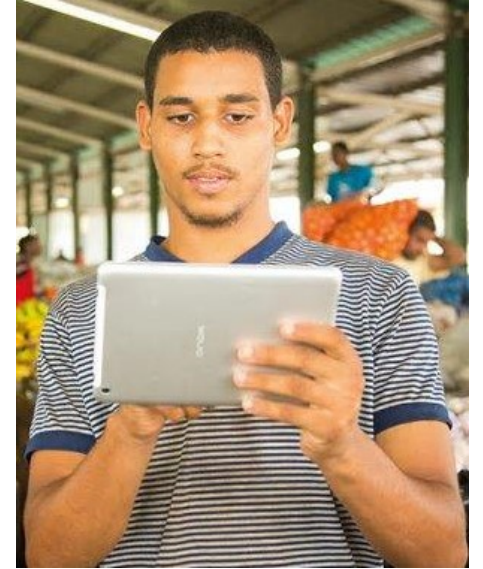
Examples of Beneficiaries of work done by FSP-IL

such as the 'freedom of crop choice' in Myanmar, the introduction of an e-voucher system with expansion to include other inputs in Zambia, and the cess reform in Tanzania.



Potential Beneficiaries of work underway by FSP-IL

For e.g., regulatory reforms and investments in capacity to monitor pesticide quality in West Africa, and the online collateral registry in Tanzania



How is FSP-IL Organized?

FSP Organization

- FSP is organized around three types of activities:
 - Policy-relevant agrifood system research
 - Policy system analysis
 - Country level support for policy change
- **Five Components**
 - **C1, C2: Country level**
 - **C3, C4, C5: Global level**

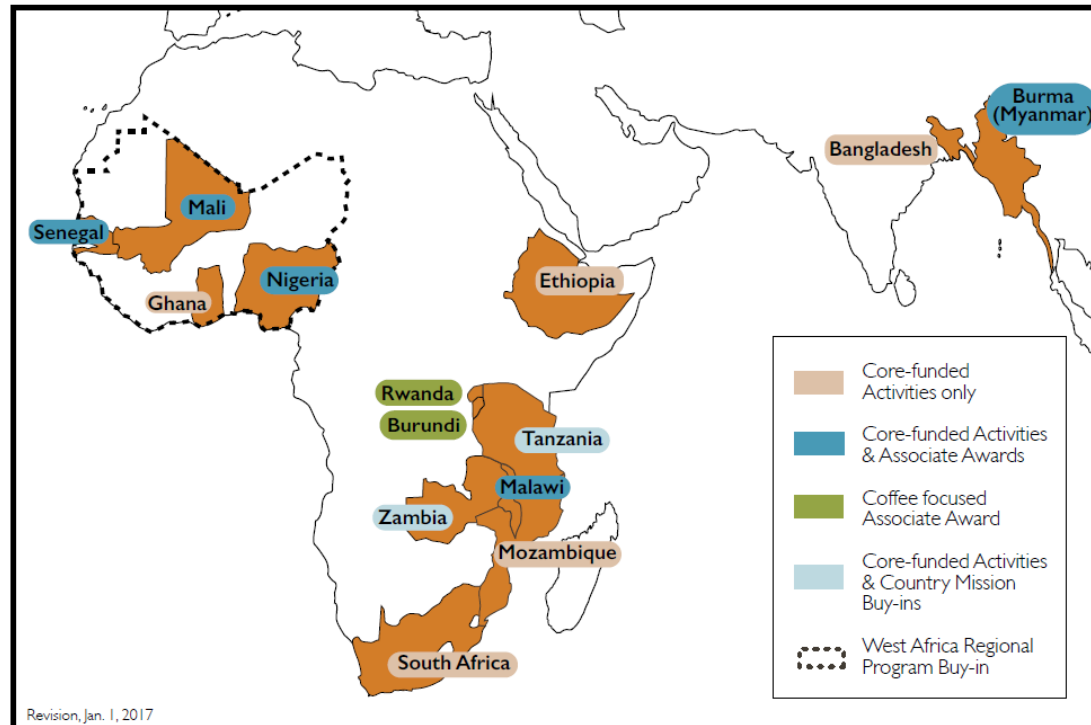


Component 1/2

Country level support for policy change

- Field-level collaborative research and policy analysis
- Capacity building for policy

6 Associate Awards
3 Mission buy-ins
Some only core-funded activities



Component 3

Policy systems analysis

Global research on
policy process and capacity

Components 4 and 5

Policy research and engagement

Engage in global policy debates
(land, inputs, food system transformation)

Strategic analytical support to USAID

C4a: Food Systems Transformation – Upstream

C4b: Food Systems Transformation – Downstream

C5: Strategic Analytical Support

Purpose and overview of this Workshop

About this Reflection Workshop

Objectives

- To reflect on the progress, achievements & lessons learned from the past five years of implementation of FSP
- To discuss major food security related research results & policy implications at the global, regional & country level
- To provide an opportunity for USAID staff to interact with policy researchers on different topics relevant to GFSS



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- In 2018, several internal Task Groups were formed to synthesize major findings and document lessons learned
- Four of these Synthesis Reports are featured in this workshop
 - Opening session – Synthesis Report 1
 - Afternoon – Synthesis Report 2 (Theme 2)
 - Day 2 Morning – Synthesis Reports 3 (Theme 3) and 4 (Theme 4)

Synthesis Report I

Advancing Research, Policy, and Capacity for Food System Transformation

Synthesis of Achievements from the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy

Danielle Resnick, Steve Haggblade, Todd Benson, and Eric Crawford

March 2019

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Policy Research Brief on Synthesis Report 1

March 2019

Advancing Research, Policy, and Capacity for Food System Transformation: Synthesis of Achievements from the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy

Danielle Resnick, Steve Haggblade, Todd Benson, and Eric Crawford

Introduction

Since 2013, the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy (FSP) has combined multidisciplinary research on emergent issues facing food systems with policy analysis to provide an enabling environment for improved food security. Supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), FSP is implemented through a consortium of three research institutions: Michigan State University (MSU), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the University of Pretoria. These policy research institutions, together with local institutions, have provided data and analysis that

Box 1. Overview of the Organization of the FSP Innovation Lab Project

The FSP Innovation Lab is a Leader with Associates award funded under a cooperative agreement through USAID's Feed the Future Initiative. Its activities are supported with core funding from USAID's Bureau for Food Security through the Leader award, and from USAID country missions and regional offices through buy-ins and Associate Awards. To strengthen agri-food system-related policy processes and to expand knowledge and capacity for effective policy design and implementation, the initial focus of FSP consisted of five

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Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Policy Research Brief on Synthesis Report 2

March 2019

Rural and Agrifood Systems in Transforming Economies in Africa and Asia

Mihl Mnyanga, David Tschirley, Tom Reardon, T.S. Jayne, Ferdi Meyer, S. Liverpool-Tasie, and Tracy Davids

Introduction

A common set of drivers is generating broadly similar patterns of agrifood system transformation across the developing world and generating a rapidly changing mix of risks and rewards for farmers, entrepreneurs, consumers, and policy makers. There is much good news in these developments. Yet smallholder farmers and small- and medium enterprises need to learn new skills and behaviors if they are to prosper, consumers need new knowledge and understanding to make choices that result in safe and healthy diets, and policy makers need to decide how to deal with big new challenges even as old ones continue to demand their attention.

The Food Security Policy (FSP) Innovation Lab conducted two streams of research organized around transforming agrifood systems in Africa and Asia. The "C4a team" focused on upstream issues of structural change and transformation at farm level, and moved downstream into selected assessments of the impacts of these changes on the trading sector and on employment opportunities beyond the farm. The "C4b team" started downstream with a focus on diet change in Africa and Asia, moved upstream into implications for and empirical documentation of agribusiness small-medium-enterprise (SME) growth and behavior in the midstream, and considered also implications for nutrition. Though starting at different points, these two teams converged over the course of FSP on a highly complementary and largely consistent "story" about the promises and challenges facing smallholder farmers, small entrepreneurs, and consumers in this rapidly changing environment. This report tells that story, and lays out a policy and programmatic agenda, based on what we have learned.

Drivers of change

The changes unfolding with such rapid pace in agrifood systems - and the policies that can be effective in promoting the welfare of small farmers, entrepreneurs and consumers - need to be understood in the context of the structural and

rural transformation of economies. Rural transformation is best thought of as the manifestation in rural areas of the economy's structural transformation. Broadly speaking, this structural (and rural) transformation starts with some combination of factors, both internal and external, that raises productivity and incomes. These factors can vary over countries and time but always include conducive public policy and public investment that facilitates productive private investment. In the upstream, as farming has become more profitable in response to a period of high world food prices and policy reforms, more capital is flowing into farming, and input, output and land markets are developing. This has induced the growth of medium-scale farms, raised agricultural surplus production, and motivated stronger downstream response to these farm production gains. In the downstream as incomes rise, consumer demand moves progressively away from food, in a relative sense, towards goods and services unrelated to food or farming. Within food expenditure, demand moves away from starchy staples towards perishable products and, in today's industrializing food systems, processed food.

This change in the structure of demand drives two changes in employment. First, labor follows demand off the farm and into a wide range of non-farm activities, many still linked to farming and based in rural space. This *sectoral shift* of labor allows rural areas to become more productive and diversified. As incomes rise and markets expand, more organized firms emerge that are capable of hiring people, putting them to work in combination with technology, and increasing productivity. The emergence of these more formal and larger firms drives the second kind of shift in labor - a *functional shift* from self-employment to wage employment. This *employment transformation* has historically been a fundamental characteristic of structural and rural transformation. In a conducive policy environment with strong public and private investment, all these dynamics contribute to continued rapid rises in productivity and incomes that further speed these transformations.

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Policy Research Brief on Synthesis Report 3

March 2019

Building Food Security Policy Analysis Capacity in Developing Countries: Lessons and Implications from FSP-IL Implementation

Suresh Babu, Thom Jayne, Sheryl Hendicks, Elizabeth Mkwandire, Duncan Boughton, and Ferdi Meyer

Introduction

Agricultural policy choices affect the majority of people in the world on a daily basis. Policy analysis capacity has a crucial role to play in guiding governments to make effective decisions with major impacts on billions of people worldwide. Evidence indicates that policy analysis tends to have major impacts over time as it influences popular views, debates, and policy decisions. Under the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab (FSP-IL), program partners Michigan State University (MSU), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and University of Pretoria (UP) have implemented policy capacity

Understanding the policy process and integrating perspectives of experts can lead to better policy processes

Developing and maintaining policy analysis capacity at the national level depends on policy systems that are transparent, inclusive and evidence-based. FSP-IL developed a user-friendly framework for analyzing the policy process in various policy contexts. This framework, known as the Kaleidoscope Model (KM), has been extensively applied to train policy stakeholders, including journalists, to understand how they can engage more effectively in policy processes. Reflections from the

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Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Policy Research Brief on Synthesis Report 4

March 2019

The Changing Face of African Agriculture in an Era of Rural Transformation: Dynamics in Land System and Tenure Policies

T. S. Jayne, Mihl Mnyanga, Hossena Ghebru, Mercedes Stiedler, Caleb Stevens, Ayala Wanemam, David Nyang'oro, Kwame Yeboah, Ward Anseuwer, Antouy Chapoto, Dwan Van der Westhuisen

Introduction

Conventional views of African agriculture are in many respects becoming obsolete. Our review highlights the evidence of farm-level transformation in the region, identifies the key sources of dynamism in the sector, and proposes an updated typology of farms that reflects the evolving nature of African agriculture. The drivers of the region's rural transformations are diverse and include improved governance, strong agricultural growth in some countries that has contributed to off-farm employment expansion, the rise of an entrepreneurial class of African commercialized medium-scale farmers, a period of high global commodity prices, and policy reforms undertaken in earlier decades.

Sub-Saharan Africa is witnessing rapid changes in farm size distributions. "Medium-scale" farm landholdings of five to 100 hectares now account for a substantial and growing share of farmland in many African countries.¹ Since 2000, this category of African farmer has acquired more land and put much more new land under cultivation than large-scale foreign investors. In parallel to these developments, the region is witnessing changes in land tenure institutions that influence who is acquiring land (Ghebru and Gimachew, 2019a, 2019b). Parts of the region are experiencing a notable shift in the allocation of customary land from a rights-based approach that secures access to land for local-born members of the community to market-based approaches to land allocation based increasingly on willingness to pay. As population densities rise and land becomes scarce in many areas, tenure security is becoming increasingly important. Research evidence shows that security of tenure typically promotes long-term land investments and agricultural productivity, hence the need for African governments to

focus on improving land tenure security to more effectively achieve their national agricultural policy objectives.

Changes in the distributions of farm size, crop production and marketed output

The landscape of African agriculture is rapidly changing. In many African countries, it is no longer true that the vast majority of farmland in Africa is small-scale. The national shares of area under cultivation, the value of production and marketed crop output on farms under five hectares is generally declining over time with corresponding increases in shares among medium-scale farms (Figure 1, Table 1). In countries with substantial unutilized land, as in Zambia, Tanzania, and parts of Ghana and Nigeria, the share of farm production and marketed output accounted for by farms in the 5-100 ha category is rising quite rapidly. In Ghana, for example, the share of national cropped area under medium-scale farms is close to 50 percent, and medium-scale farms account for over half of all nationally marketed oilseeds and horticultural crops. This is not happening everywhere. In densely populated countries such as Rwanda and Uganda, the expansion of medium-scale farms is proceeding slowly.

Are medium-scale farms helping or hurting smallholders?

On the positive side, medium-scale farms are pulling in major private investment in value chains that improve market access conditions for nearby smallholders. Farming areas with a high concentration of medium-scale farms attract greater investment by large-scale grain buyers in Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania. In Tanzania, small-scale farms are much more likely to rent mechanization services in areas with a high concentration of medium-scale farms.

between 5-100 hectares of land, while large farms are those over 100 hectares.

¹ Consistent with the taxonomy of many African governments, our study defines "small scale farms" as those between 0-5 hectares of farmland. Medium-scale farms in this paper are defined as farms

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 - **To discuss major food security related research results & policy implications at the global, regional & country level**
 - **To provide an opportunity for USAID staff to interact with policy researchers on different topics relevant to GFSS**
- Program includes diverse policy relevant topics across different themes
 - Invited colleagues from other two USAID funded policy programs – AfricaLead and Rutgers Policy Consortium
 - Program includes other topical experts as panelists and discussants
 - All the FSP team members are in town till mid-day Thursday. We are available for any one-on-one or small group interactions with USAID staff

Have ideas to share?



In your opinion, what are major factors that encourage or inhibit policy change?



The most effective way to strengthen capacity of policy research institutions and help them move toward self-reliance is....



How do we help people who go to bed hungry each night across the world get enough nutritious and safe food?

FoodSecurityLab | #FSPReflection



If the government of a developing country in the transition stage of agrifood system transformation has an additional \$US100 million to invest, what should be the priority?

@FoodSecurityLab | #FSPReflection



In your opinion, better food security policies matter because...

@FoodSecurityLab | #FSPReflection



Introduction of participants

Introduction of all the participants





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Thanks

