INCREASING ACCESS TO ASFs: Scaling Opportunities and Research issues

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1. Overview of our Food Systems initiative and how we think about access to ASFs

2. Scaling opportunities: testing private sector models for increasing access to ASFs (two examples)

3. Research issues: gaps and opportunities
Food Systems Goal: Increase equitable consumption of a safe, affordable, nutritious diet year-round

From
Increasing availability and affordability, through increasing production and productivity.
- SHFs as producers: increase productivity to increase income
- Improve direct access via production

To
Ag Transformation and food systems more holistically: accessibility, seasonality, food safety, role of markets and infrastructure
- SHFs as producers AND consumers
- How they interface with rural and urban populations and markets
- Intra-household dynamics of access to diverse foods
- Food safety

Increase supply of nutrient-rich, including fortified, foods
Reduce the impact of seasonal food fluctuations on SHFs
Improve affordability of nutrient-rich foods
Increase demand for nutrient-rich foods
Increase women's empowerment in agriculture
Improve food safety

Improve quality, availability, and utility of data, evidence, and policy

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NIGERIA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

WHAT?
• Processor led, women-centered dairy development

WHO?
• Producers: Pastoralists and agropastoralists
• Processors: dairy processors, locally sourcing with capital to co-invest
• Government: tied to state and national Dairy Transformation Agenda

HOW DOES ACCESS TO ASFs IMPROVE?
• Increased production => improved direct access

• Guaranteed market => increased income => greater economic access to ASFs

• Women-centered design => improved control, decision-making, and income => improved intra-household access to better nutrition

• Greater volumes processed => more dairy products in rural/urban markets.

• Improved animal health/husbandry and technical support => improved food safety / longer production cycles
ETHIOCHICKEN & IMPROVED DUAL-PURPOSE POULTRY

WHAT?
• An integrated rural low-input poultry multiplication program.
• Focused on empowering women as entrepreneurs and producers
• Changing attitudes / behaviors toward consumption of ASFs

WHO?
• Private Sector:
  • EthioChicken (EC): producer and distributor of day-old chicks (DOC).
  • Mother Units and Distribution Agents, 20% of whom are women
• Producers: Smallholder farmers, 85% of whom are women
• Government: tied to GoE’s Improved Family Poultry (IFP) plan

HOW DOES ACCESS to ASFs IMPROVE?
• Increased production and distribution of DOC / essential inputs => improved direct access to eggs/meat and greater economic access to buy diverse foods
• National scale-up of DOC distribution network => more eggs and meat in urban and rural markets => improved affordability for consumers
• Empowering women through increased access to and control of income => improved intra-household access to diverse diets
• Behavior change interventions => changing practices, food preferences, intra-household access to ASFs

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IDENTIFYING A FORWARD-LOOKING RESEARCH AGENDA

**Priority Area with Major Research Gaps**
- Fruits & vegetable value chains
- Animal-sourced food value chains
- Seasonality
- Post-harvest
- Food safety (beyond aflatoxin)
- Prices and affordability of nutritious diets
- Behavior change communication in ag
- Policy
- Adolescents as a target group

**Priority Area with Substantial Ongoing Research**
- Metrics & indicator development
- Food safety related to aflatoxin
- Demographic transition
- Human health
- Biofortification
- Women’s empowerment in ag & nutrition
- Value chain approaches

**IMPACT STUDIES RFA: soon to be released**

- What interventions can reach markets where the poor are purchase their food, impact the consumption and safety of these nutrient-rich foods? Are these interventions different for urban, peri-urban, and rural populations?
- How can market players influence consumption decisions of food buyers? What could help smooth seasonal food consumption patterns?
- What interventions are most impactful and cost-effective to change dietary practices? What drives consumer choices about what they eat?
Drivers of Food Choice

- BMGF-DfID collaboration: $5.5m Competitive Grants
- Two rounds of RFAs (1st issued fall 2015, 2nd closes Apr1)
- Focus on poor consumers in Africa and South Asia and how and why developing country consumers eat what they do
- Purpose: strengthen knowledge about end-user demand and consumer preferences, to inform the design of investments seeking to increase consumption of ASFs / other nutrient dense foods.

Food Safety in Livestock Value Chains

- LSIL RCT: Production systems--Enteric Pathogens--Human Health
- More Milk (ILRI): assessing priority areas for food safety investments, as part of an effort to scale consumption of fresh foods
Thank You