

INCREASING ACCESS TO ASFs: Scaling Opportunities and Research issues



BILL & MELINDA
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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

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

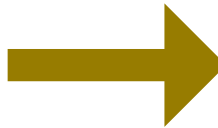
Improve food safety

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

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

■ 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



IDENTIFYING A FORWARD-LOOKING RESEARCH AGENDA

Priority Area with Major Research Gaps

Fruits & vegetable value chains	Post-harvest	Behavior change communication in ag
Animal-sourced food value chains	Food safety (beyond aflatoxin)	Policy
Seasonality	Prices and affordability of nutritious diets	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?

RESEARCH ISSUES, CONT'D

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



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