





Aligning USG Research Investments to the Global Food Security Strategy

Closing Webinar

April 20, 2017

Agenda

- Introductory remarks
- Key takeaways from the four discussion themes:
 - Criteria for Focusing Research Investments
 - Nutrition Research
 - Ag-Led Economic Growth Research
 - Resilience Research
- Reflection and discussion
- Audience Q&A
- Closing remarks and next steps



GFSS Results Framework 2017 to 2021

Goal: Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

Objective I

Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth

Objective 2

Strengthened resilience among people and systems

Objective 3

A well-nourished population, especially among women and children

IR8

and services

IR I

Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable

IR 2

Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade

IR 3

Increased employment and entrepreneurship

IR 4

Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches

IR 5

Improved proactive risk reduction, mitigation, and management

IR 6

Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses

IR 7

Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets

IR 9

Increased More hygienic use of direct household and nutrition community interventions environments

Cross-Cutting Intermediate Results (IR)

Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security

CC IR 2 Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management CC IR 3 Increased gender equality and female empowerment

CC IR 4 Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods

CC IR 5 More effective governance, policy, and institutions

Improved human, organizational, and system performance

Effective response to emergency food security needs

Complementary Results

Long-term food security efforts benefit from and contribute to complementary work streams that promote:

Economic growth in complementary sectors

Healthy ecosystems and biodiversity

Stable, democratic societies that respect human rights and the rule of law

A reduced burden of disease

Well-educated populations



Criteria for Focusing Research Investments

- Potential for technology adoption and scalability
- Consideration of risks: connecting the technology agenda with social protection investments
- Institutional capacity building to achieve sustained impact.

Overall, we need to be strategic in prioritizing public investments and look for opportunities for private sector engagement.

Opportunities in Science and Research

- Big data and Information sharing platforms
- Novel tools and approaches to capture technology needs and adoption

Nutrition **Posting Distribution**

•	Dietary Diversity	22%
•	Water/WASH	6%
•	Food Safety	16%
•	Nutrient Dense Foods/Partnerships	12%
•	SBCC	17%
•	"Latest/Greatest" Research Innovations	29%

General TakeAways

- Interaction with WASH sector in AG/N linkages is very weak
- General agreement that we need to highly reinforce **SBCC**, DD, and ASF

Cross Cutting Takeaways (*Multi-Sectoral, Uptake of* Recommendations, Consumption Patterns)

Nutrition

- Multi-Sectoral Approach (still weak...)
 - N/Health research trials should be co-integrated with ag projects vs. simple, coordinated co-location.
 - Cross-sectoral interventions require more time/patience, but will have a synergistic effect over long term.
 - More attention should be paid to the *One Health* interface where human and animal health, environmental stewardship, and natural resource management are deeply intertwined.
 - The Ag/N interface would highly benefit from more engagement with veterinarians. Breeding of ASF for higher nutrient content is highly overlooked area, also zoonotic disease

Nutrition

- Uptake of Technologies and Recommendations
 - Behavior Change Messaging (SBCC)
 - More Nutrition education focused on incorporating nutrient-dense foods into traditional meals is needed.
 - What is the best age for messaging? Are we targeting youth correctly?
 - Remove "western savior complex" beneficiaries are
 "customers" in a private sector dominated food system
 - Policy
 - More research is needed on the policy and operational considerations that underpin successful scale-up/roll-out of new technologies which target N.
 - Uptake can be much improved if national N policies become reinforcing

Nutrition

Consumption Patterns

- How do poor households choose what to buy/sell?
 - We need to understand how food price, income, nutrition, availability, perishability, taboos interface with *HH-level choices*
 - Must keep in mind that increased income not directly proportional to improved N (can lead to increased intake of junky foods...)
 - We simply don't have good handle on HH food consumption
 - ASF: more needed, but what is actual frequency needed?

Metrics

- Current metrics do a poor job of assessing household consumption patterns and whether DD is being achieved
- Better define the balance better sufficient *income* and food affordability

Agriculture-Led Economic Growth

Research to improve productivity

- Go beyond production: Increased research needed along the value chain--e.g. post-harvest loss reduction, food safety, marketing, transport innovation, etc.
- Research to understand farmer typologies, and which agricultural strategies produce the best outcomes for different types of farmers.
- Research on how to support/drive on-farm diversification to higher-value crops (both nutritional value and income value).
- Interdisciplinary research approaches essential to generate research outputs that will achieve development impact.

Agriculture-Led Economic Growth

How to improve technology adoption

- Engage with farmers and others throughout research to understand needs, constraints, and development context.
- Understand how/which variations across beneficiaries drives differences in adoption, to improve research processes and outputs.
- Collaborate with value chain actors to ensure research is demand-driven, builds on private-sector solutions, and rests on effective distribution system.
- Link research efforts with USAID development project implementation to study adoption and impact.

Agriculture-Led Economic Growth

How to improve ag enabling environment

- What are country-specific regulations for procuring land and licenses for commercial infrastructure?
- How can donors support a better enabling environment for agricultural finance, mobile money, and cross-border mobile payment systems?
- How can we spur greater harmonization and mutual recognition of regulation of inputs?
- We understand the benefits of an enabling environment for private sector, but what's the evidence for the connection between improved enabling environment and benefits to smallholders?

Resilience

- System-wide measurement
 - How to incentivize use of measurement tools by policy makers?
 - Role of spatial technologies/other tools in resilience measurement.
- Prioritizing investments in social protection and market systems
 - Need to link to improving resilience measurement to identify who needs social protection (and where)
 - How can these systems be scaled up? How to incentivize for investment and growth?
 - Policy: trade offs between productivity goals and resilience goals

Resilience

- Behavioral development and social cognitive research
 - Connections to behavioral economics research
 - Research in medical literature showing relationship between hope and resilience. What are successful strategies for fostering hope among marginalized groups?
 - Social cognitive and behavioral research: well embedded within other sectors, not so much ag/food security

Resilience

- Financial systems role of insurance
 - Need for more research on risk transfer how does insurance fit within a broader risk management strategy?
 - In multiple discussion threads it was emphasized that more research needed around the appropriate combinations of risk management and value-added tools to promote resilience
- Poverty Escapes livelihoods/livelihood diversification
 - Need to find better solutions for youth
 - Need to better understand existing resilience capacities and adaptations underway among communities exposed to complex/compound risks
 - Importance of diversifying livelihood risks







Consultations & Timeline

Nov 2016 – Intra and Interagency consultation

Dec 2016 – Climate Smart Ag Global Learning & Evidence

Exchange (Cambodia)

Jan 2016 – USDA/Nat'l Institute of Food & Agriculture

Feb 2017 – Innovation Lab meeting (Senegal)

March 2017 – Mission input - survey

April 2017 – Public e-consultation

May 2017 – Draft Strategy with USG agencies & departments

Summer 2017 - Completed

On-going - Share strategy at events (Innovation Lab meeting, World Food Prize, American Society of Agronomy Symposium, etc)

THANK YOU!

Comment through Friday



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Questions? Please contact: agrilinks@agrilinks.org



