AgriFoSe 2030

Agriculture for Food Security 2030

Translating Science Into Policy & Practice

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Welcome to the launch of AgriFose2030!

Accelerating change in agriculture

Moderator: Anneli Sundin

Date: 24 November 2020

If you're on social media, please tag us with #AgriFoSe2030

AgriFoSe2030

Today’s programme

- **10.00- 10.15**
  Welcome remarks and introduction
- **10.15- 10.30**
  Challenges and opportunities in agriculture in SSA, South and SE Asia
- **10.30- 10.50**
  A snapshot of AgriFoSe2030 projects
- **10.50- 11.25**
  Panel discussion with audience engagement
- Closing remarks

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Illustration: AgriFoSe2030

AgriFoSe2030 core activities

- Training and capacity building with researchers and other stakeholders to synthesise, analyse and communicate science.
- High-quality synthesis and analysis on smallholder farming systems that is relevant to policy and practice
- Innovative platforms and knowledge networks that connect scientists, practitioners, policymakers and others.

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Photo: Anneli Sundin, SEI

1. Improving access to safe and nutrious food

2. Agricultural productivity and ecosystem functions

3. Science-based innovation and extension

4. Smallholder agriculture within transforming food systems

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Photos: Mitchell Maher_IFPRI_Flickr

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Challenges and opportunities facing African smallholder farmers: An overview

Joseph Karugia
Coordinator, ReSAKSS-ECA
ILRI/ReSAKSS

Presented during the virtual AgriFoSe2030 Phase II Launch Event
November 24, 2020

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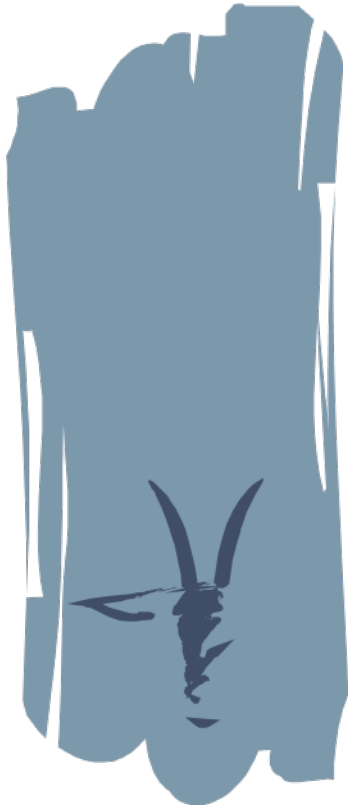
Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
by AKADEMIYA2063 & ILRI

Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Challenges**
- **Opportunities**
- **Conclusions**



Introduction

- Agriculture holds the key to achievement of SDGs in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA): SDG2, SDG1, and several others
- Agriculture is dominated by smallholder farmers – they produce 80% of the food consumed in SSA
- Transforming SSA smallholder agriculture is therefore key to achieving sustainable development
- Agriculture transformation involves a greater reliance on input and output delivery systems and increased integration of agriculture with other sectors of the domestic and international economies

Challenges: poor input and services delivery system

- Lack of access to productive assets:
  - Land: inappropriate tenure systems; land fragmentation; declining soil fertility
  - Capital: irrigation; machinery,
  - Financial services: credit, insurance, etc
- High input costs:
  - seed; animal breeds; fertilizers
- Low adoption of improved technologies:
  - lack of technical knowledge; poor advisory services; low research funding
- Inadequate infrastructure:
  - transportation; storage, energy
- Inappropriate policy environment: quality standards, regulatory regimes, etc
- Poor risk management: weather- and climate-related shocks - climate change
- Result: Low agricultural productivity

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Challenges: Underdeveloped output delivery system

- Lack of well functioning markets:
  - Lack of market information: demand, prices,
  - Grades and standards
- High post-harvest losses – inadequate storage, transportation, infrastructure
- Inappropriate policy environment:
  - macro-economic policies – penalize agriculture
  - Unpredictable government interventions
  - Poor regulatory regime – food safety, contract enforcement, etc
- Results: high transaction costs, low output prices, low profitability

Challenges: low integration of agriculture to domestic and international economies

- Low public investment in agriculture compared to other sectors
- Market interventions – agriculture uncompetitive
- Macroeconomic policies – exchange rates, multiple taxes
- Trade policies – domestic (export bans, import restrictions)
- Trade policies – developed countries (subsidies, agriculture protection)
- Result: Smallholder farmers face limited market access (domestic, regional, and international)

Opportunities: improved policies, availability of technologies, rising demand

- Macro-economic policies: improving, but risk of reversal
- Continental policy frameworks prioritize agriculture: CAADP; AfCFTA
- Devolution/decentralization
- Collective action models: Farmers organizations, cooperatives,
- Biotechnology – potential to close the technology gap
- Information technology: extension services, market information, financial services, etc
- High food prices/rising demand: population growth, increasing incomes, urbanization
- Result: Future looks brighter – but there is a lot of work to be done

Conclusions

- Smallholder farming in Africa is a risky, poor return undertaking, exacerbated by climate change – extreme weather conditions and related shocks
- African smallholder farmers are not a homogeneous group – women, youth, poor, marginalized, pastoralists, net-buyers v/s net-sellers of food, etc
  - Face differentiated challenges and opportunities
- To address the local challenges and exploit the opportunities sustainably:
  - Need local capacity – co-create innovative, evidence-based solutions (research, dissemination, diffusion)
  - Networks of researchers – interdisciplinary; multidisciplinary
  - Dialogue forums: policy makers, practitioners, researchers
- Appropriate niche for AgriFoSe2030

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THANK YOU

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The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) is a non-profit institution helping people in low- and middle-income countries to improve their lives, livelihoods and lands through the animals that remain the backbone of small-scale agriculture and enterprise across the developing world. ILRI belongs to CGIAR, a global research-for-development partnership working for a food-secure future. ILRI's funders, through the CGIAR Trust Fund, and its many partners make ILRI's work possible and its mission a reality. Australian animal scientist and Nobel Laureate Peter Doherty serves as ILRI's patron.

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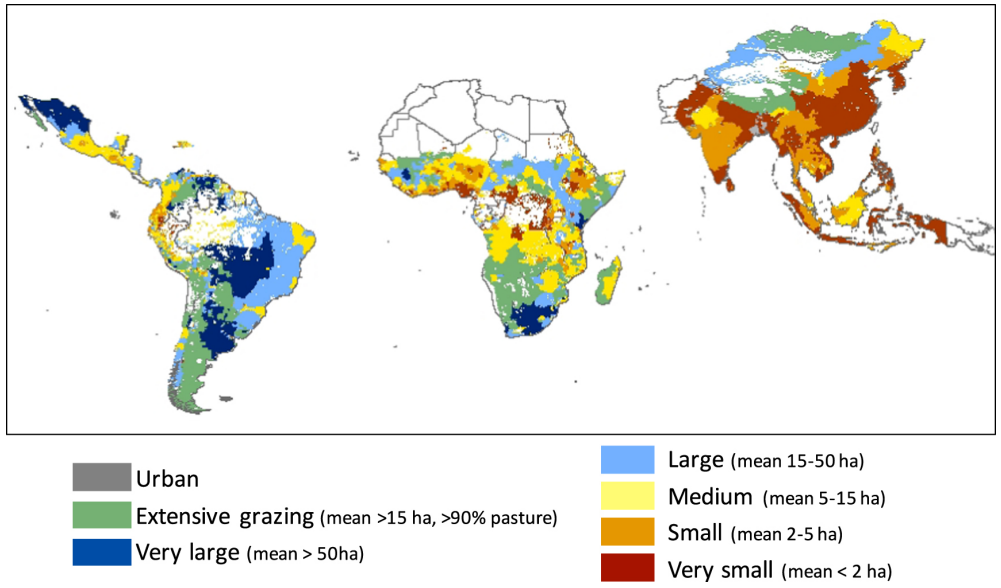
Smallholder farming in Southeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities

Kuntum Melati

Research Associate, SEI Asia

SEI Stockholm Environment Institute

Smallholders Farmers



Source: Susan Macmillan, ILRI Clipping (2016)

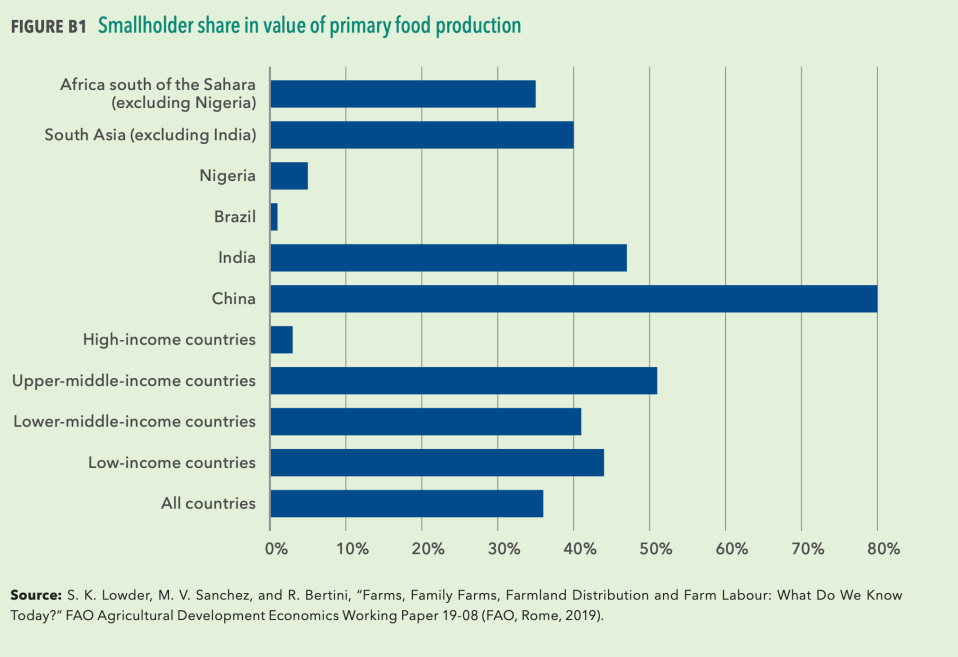
Globally, there are approximately 2.5 billion people involved in full- or part-time smallholder agriculture, managing an estimated 500 million small farms (IFAD, 2013)

It is predicted that there will be 9 billion people by 2050. At the same time it is projected that 64% will live in urban areas and depend on rural farmers to provide sufficient food (UN 2012)

Food Security and Smallholder Farmers

- Investing in small farmers means investing in the future of our food system, and in a lively and diverse rural economy that benefits all communities.

- Unlocking the potential from growing urban market through engagement smallholders in food demands



Challenges

- Rely on family labor
- Tenurial Issue
- Depend on subsitence farming
- Higher risk of poverty
- Limited access to markets, technology, finances
- Considered as informal workers (women farmers tend to be invisible)

Opportunities

- Smallholders financing
- Science and Technology
- Information and human capital
- Trade and market development
- Post Covid 19:

Initiative to re-visit food supply chain and engage smallholder farmers especially to meet rural-urban food demands

Take away points…

- Smallholders are vital as food producers and landscape managers in these regions, they are also custodians of culture.
- The UN Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) is an “extraordinary opportunity to advance public policies that allow the development of family farming and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals”,
- Ensure that we are working toward an inclusive food systems and value chains that benefit all, especially smallholders, marginalized groups, indigenous people.

Thank You!

A snapshot of AgriFoSe2030 projects

- **Improved parkland management Burkina Faso.**
  Dr. Josias SANOU, Ecophysiology-Agroforestry, Institut de l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole (INERA), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

- **The effects of translating science to practice in the case of goat farming in Laos.**
  Dr. Daovy Kongmanila, Director of Research and Academic Services Division, Faculty of Agriculture, National University of Laos.

- **Urban agriculture – policy and practice in Nakuru, Kisumu and Thika, Kenya.**
  Dr. Samuel Onyango Omondi, University of Nairobi, Department of Agricultural Economics, Nairobi, Kenya.

Thank you for listening!

Web address:
www.slu.se/agrifose

Email: agrifose@slu.se

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