



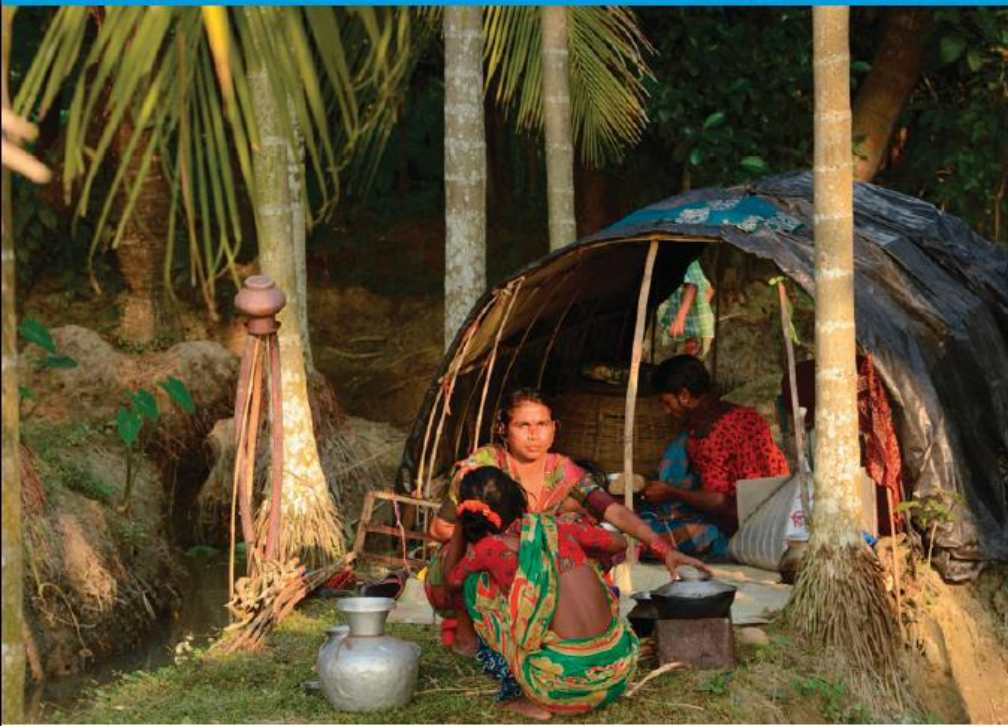
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

IOB Evaluation

Food for thought

Review of Dutch food security policy 2012-2016

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Food for thought

Review of the Dutch food security policy 2012-2016

Ferko Bodnár, IOB

Food Security Exchange
Wageningen, 31 May 2018

Presentation outline

1. Food security, the global challenge

2. Dutch food security policy

3. IOB evaluation methodology

Effects: 4. Smallholder production and income

5. Access to nutritious food

6. Enabling business environment

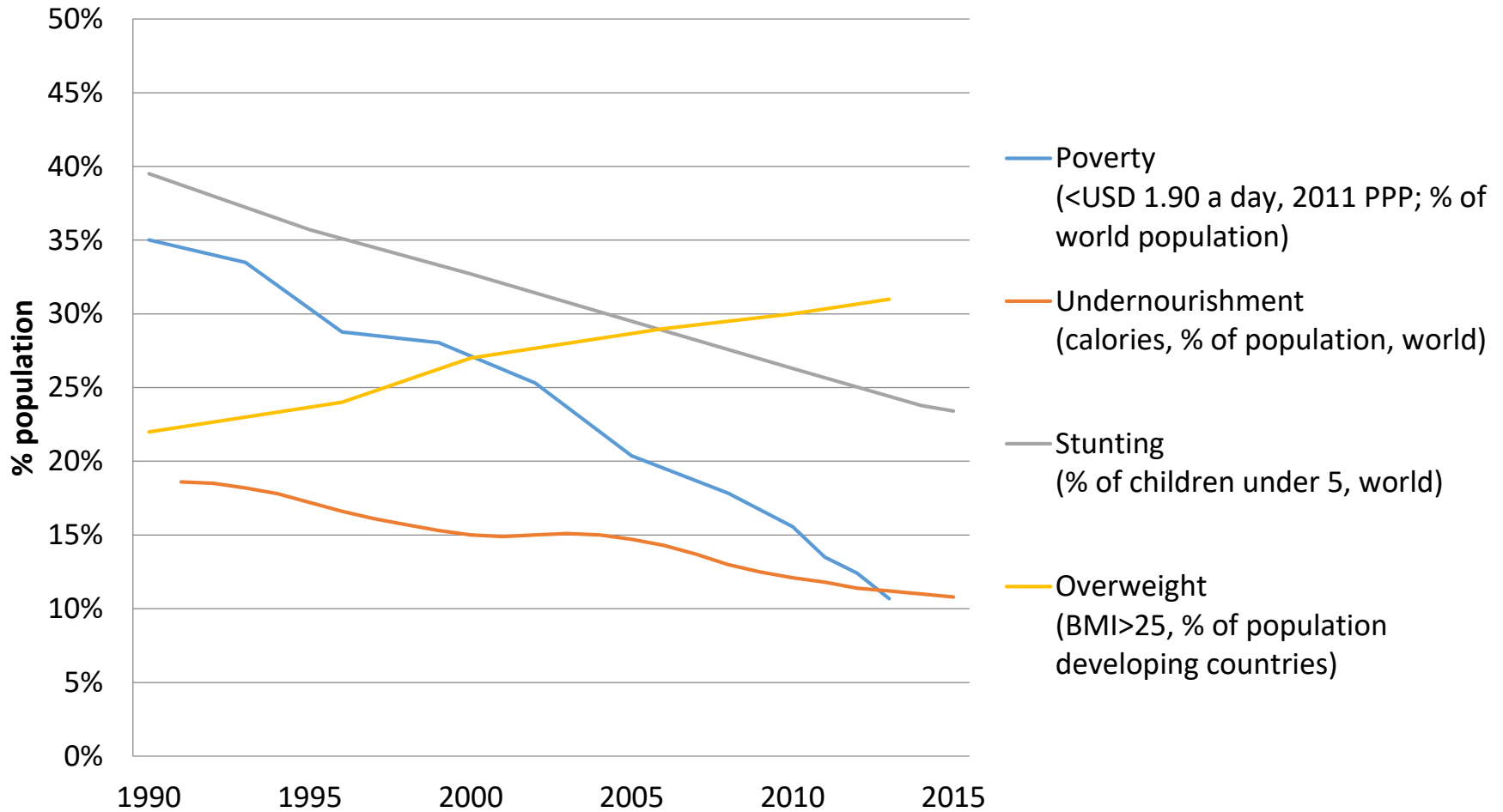
7. Food security

8. Efficiency

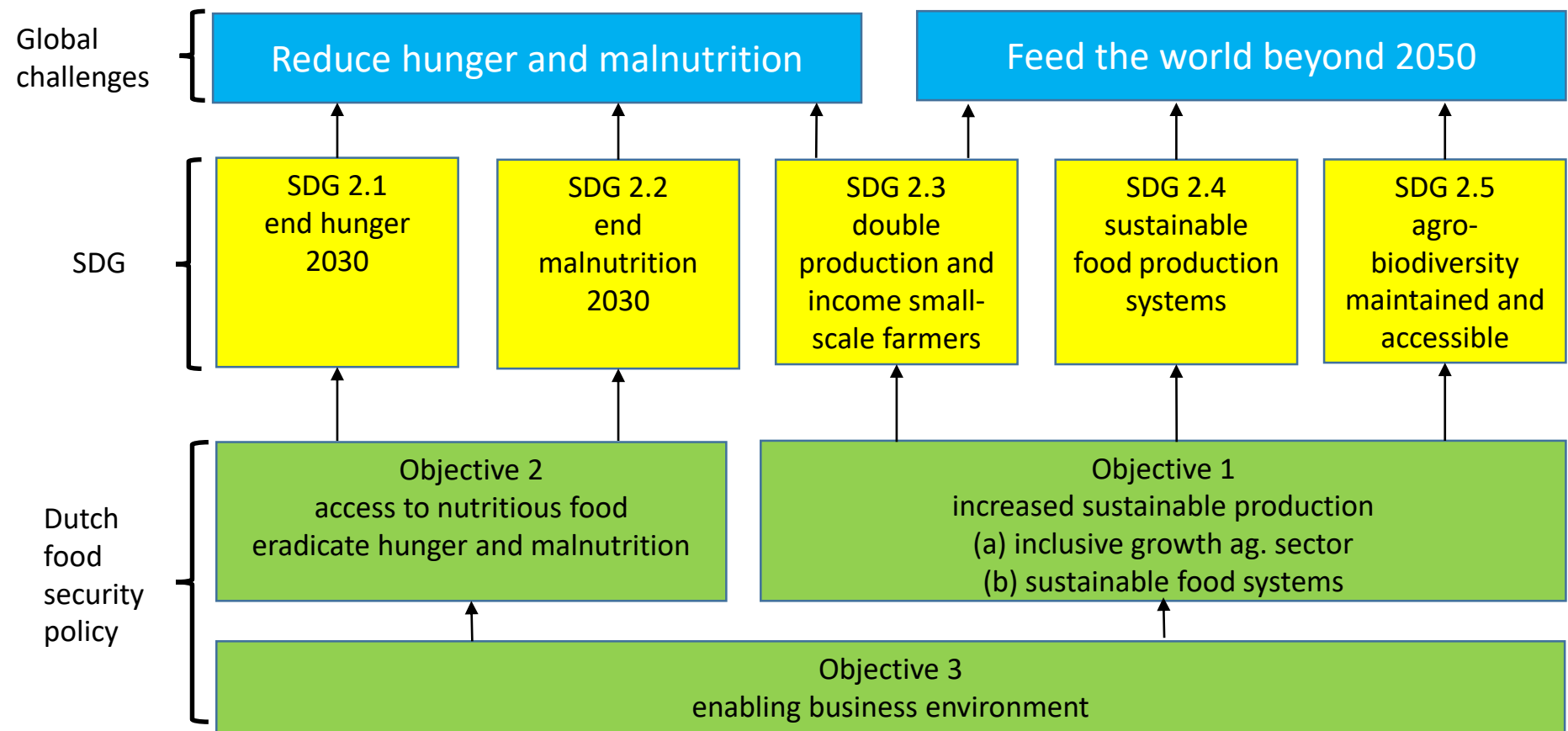
9. Coherence

10. Recommendations

1. Food security, the global challenge



2. Dutch policy objectives and contribution to SDG2 and global challenges



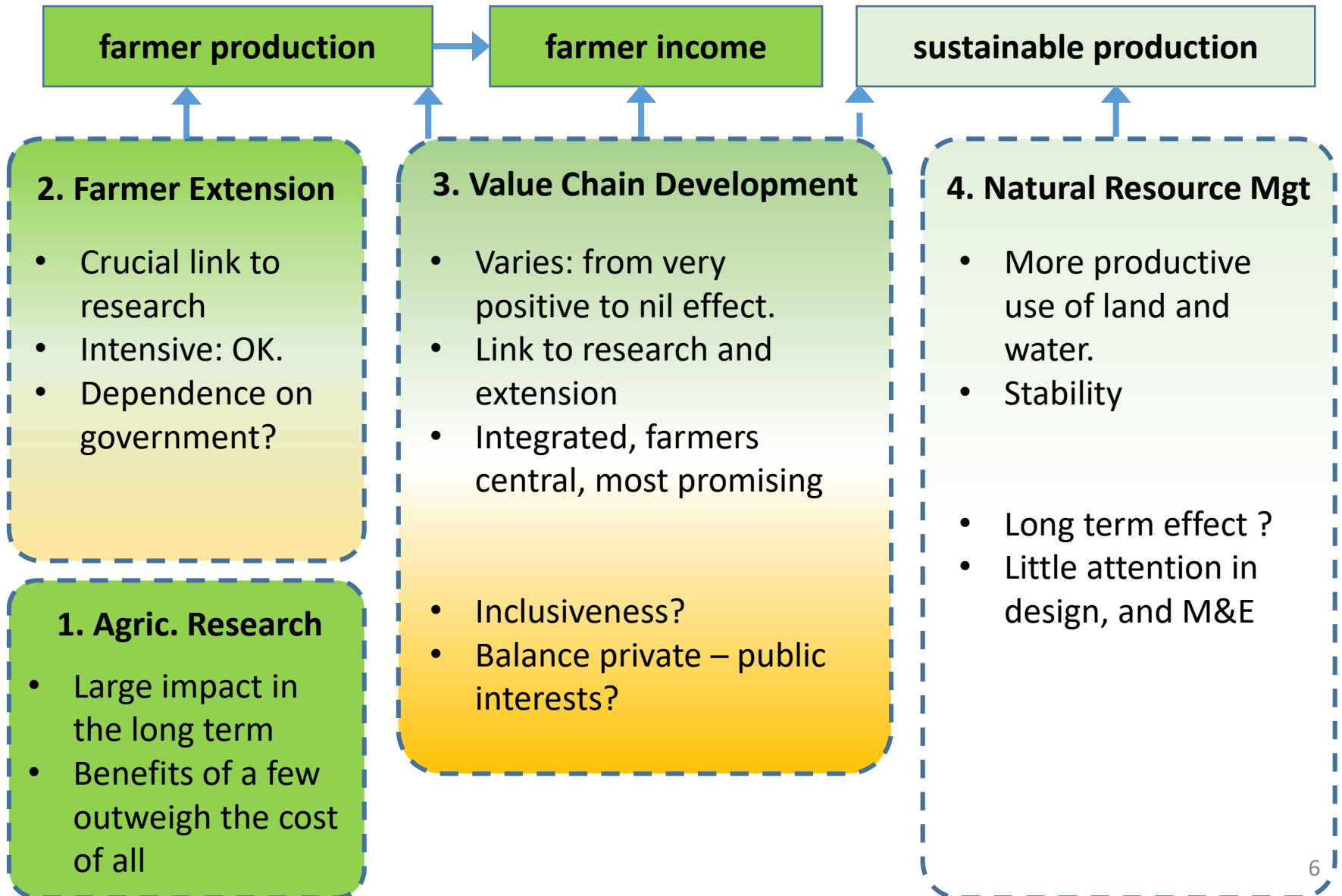
Implicit principles and assumptions in Dutch policy

- Emphasis on farmers with potential to produce for the market.
- Inclusive: directly or indirectly food insecure people will benefit.
- Improved income will result in improved nutrition.

3. IOB Evaluation methodology

- Reconstruction food security policy
- Analysis 248 food security activities (2012-2016)
- Grouping food security activities under 11 'impact pathways': similar strategy towards a policy objective.
- 4 country studies:
 - Qualitative, food security programme
 - Quantitative, project impact at farm household level
- Review project evaluations done by others (Dutch projects)
- Review broader literature

4. Four pathways to agricultural production



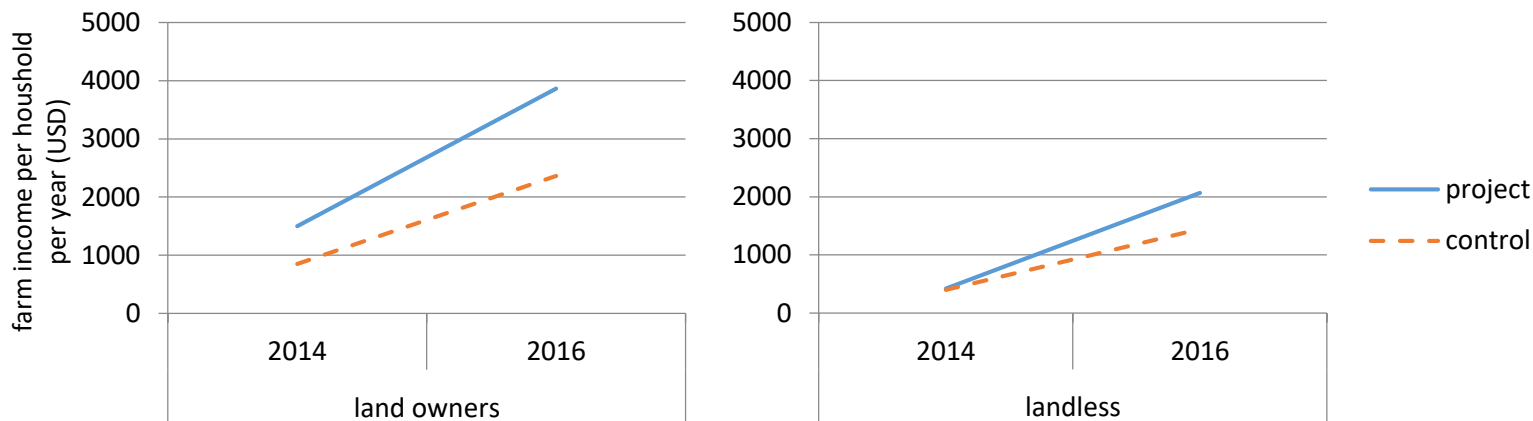
Example: Safal, value chain development Bangladesh

Goal: Improving food security of >50.000 dairy, horticulture, and aquaculture farmers

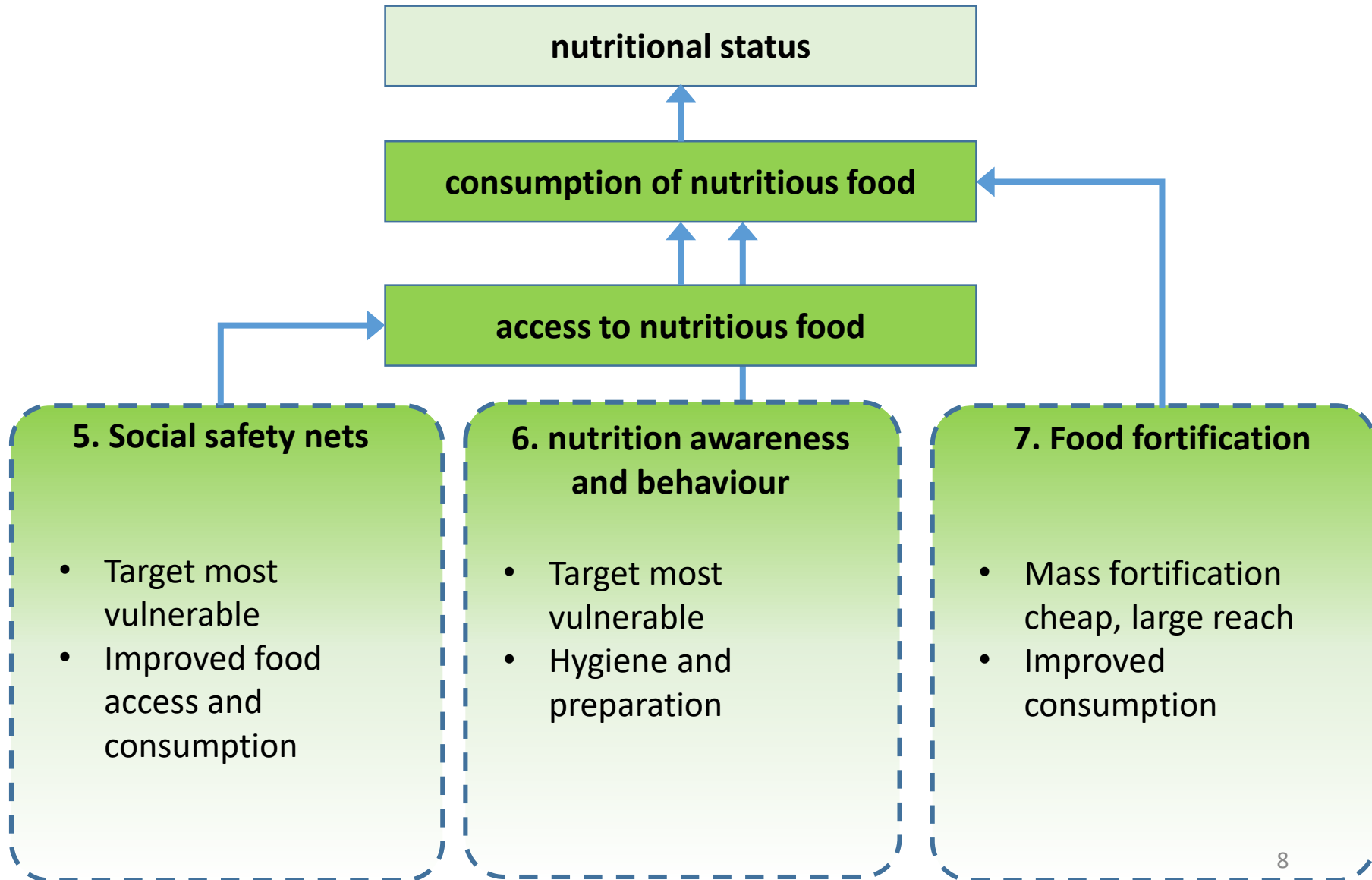
Activities:

1. Organise farmers for collective buying and selling.
2. Help in negotiations.
3. Train farmers to increase productivity and quality.
4. 1300 landless to become service providers.
5. Nutritional awareness and knowledge.

Effect on income



5. Three pathways to better nutrition



6. Four pathways for an enabling business environment

- Market integration
- Investment in agriculture
- Affordable food
- Off farm employment

8. rural roads

- Land rental market
- Investment in agriculture

9. land tenure security

- Access inputs and technology
- Market access

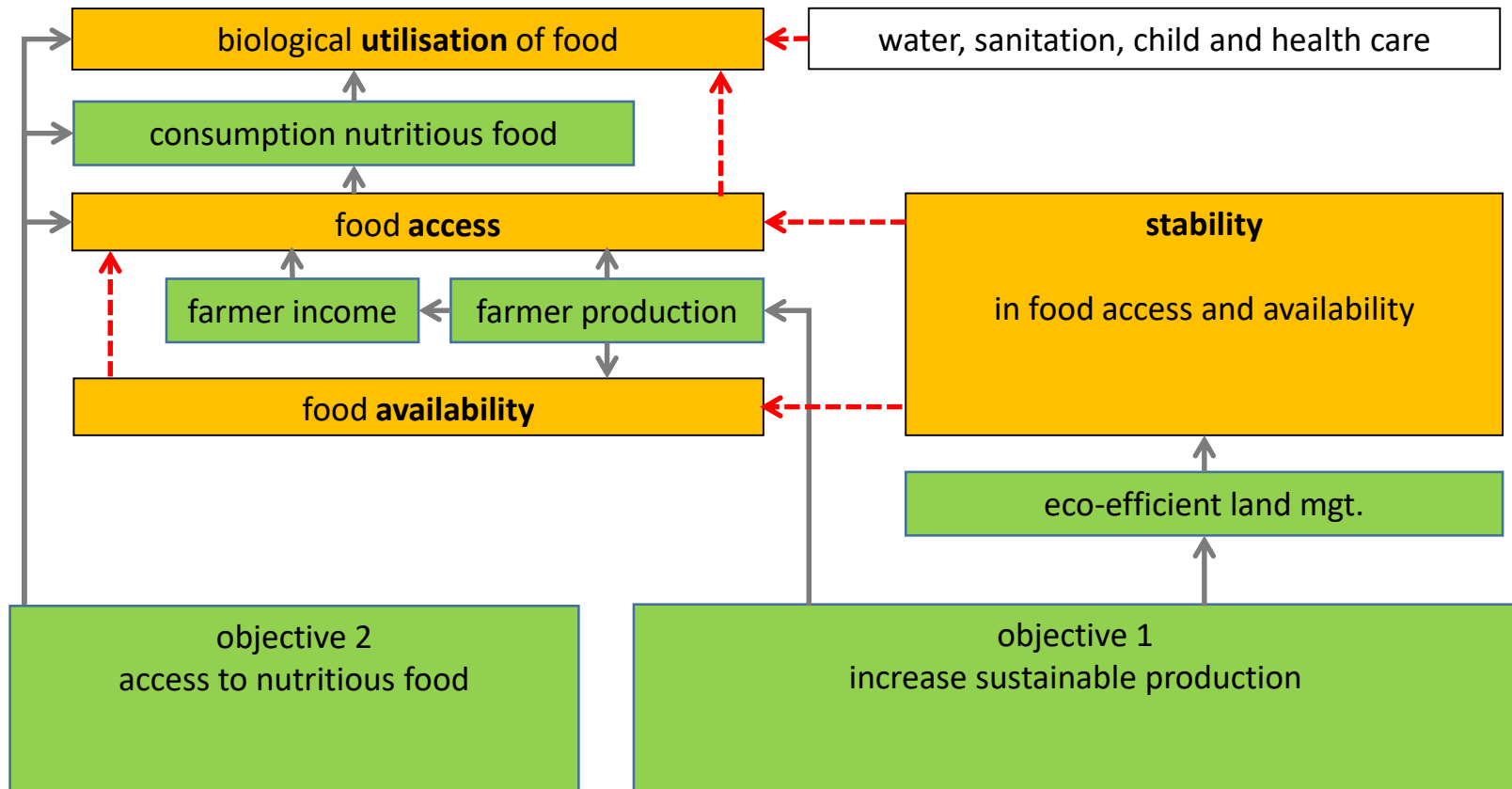
10. farmer organisations

- Public policies
- Private standards
- Investment in ag.

11. policy dialogue

7. Contribution to food security

“... when all people, at all times, have ... access to ... nutritious food for a healthy life...”
(World Food Summit, 1996)



From agricultural production and income to improved nutrition?



Judgment criteria food security:

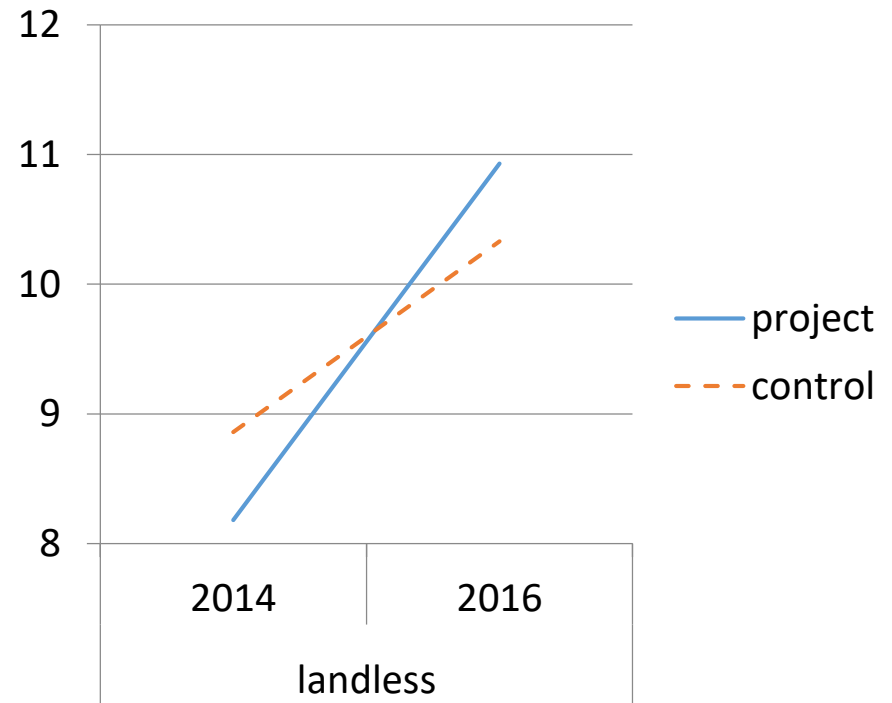
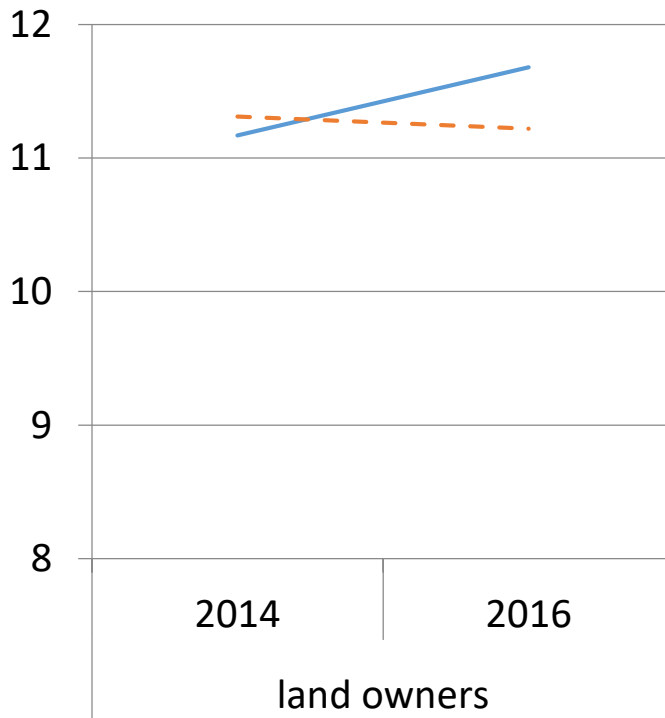
- **Availability:** +
- **Access:** +
- **Stability:** ?
- **Utilisation:** +/-
- **Inclusiveness:** +/-

Nutrition effects agric. development (Value chain development in particular)

- **Type of product? (nutritious?)**
- **Who are the producers? (women?)**
- **What market? (informal?)**
- **Who are the consumers? (BoP?)**

Example: Safal, value chain development Bangladesh

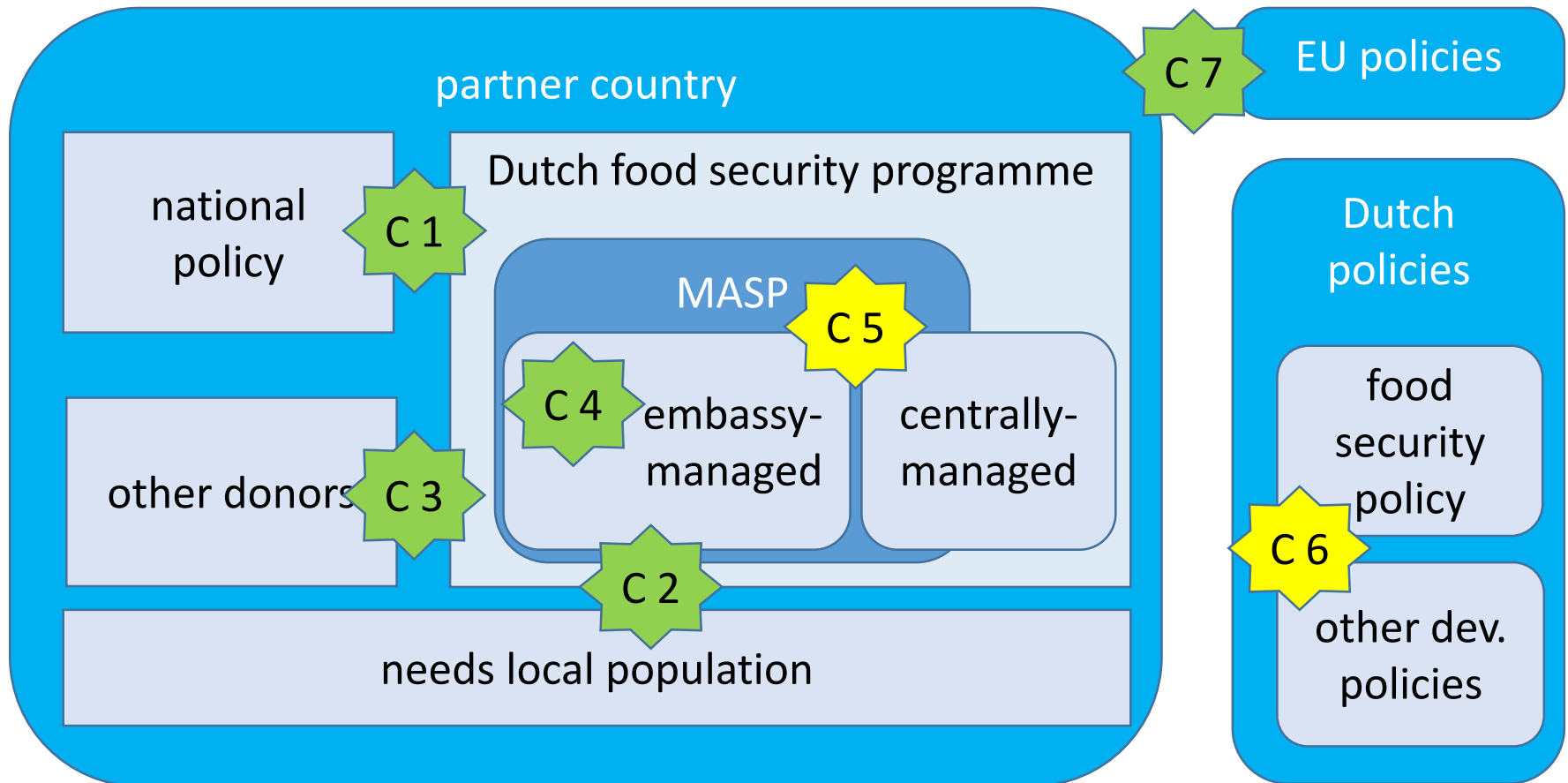
Months
adequate
food
access:



8. Efficiency

1. Costs – benefits, or cost effectiveness
 - Quantified benefits?
 - *Safal: benefits farmers exceed project costs.*
2. Little evidence of synergy:
 - Innovations scaled up in large programmes?
 - *Cascade and AGP in Ethiopia*
3. Public private partnerships:
 - Leverage private sector finance and knowledge, potential large reach.
 - Conditions to assure additionality and inclusiveness?
4. Operational and management costs
 - High fragmentation (248 activities); geographical and organisational isolation.

9. Coherence

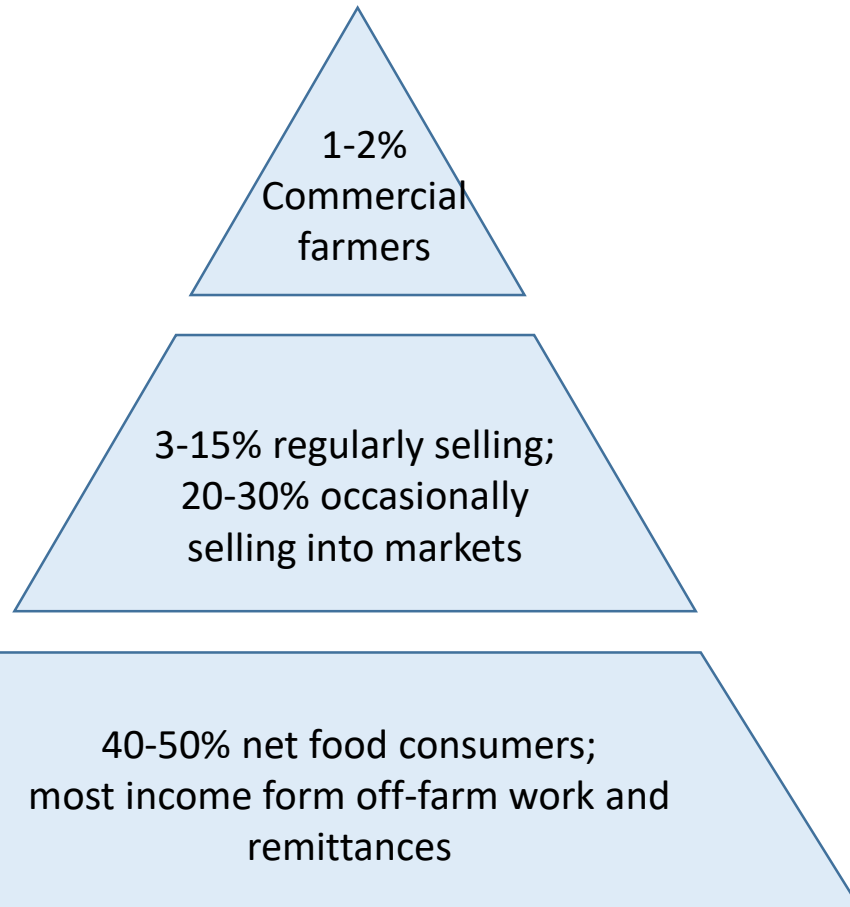


- C5.** Improve coherence within Dutch food security programme
 - C6.** Improve coherence between food security and other policies
- *Important role for Dutch embassies*

11. Recommendations

1. Flexible approach: small innovations and large scale programmes.
2. **Distinguish farmers types: stepping up, stepping out, hanging in.**
3. **Food system approach: from production to consumption.**
4. Value chain approach for sustainability challenges.
5. Fewer activities.
6. Quantify benefits, to steer for efficiency.
7. Study conditions for additionality PPP; enabling environment.
8. Create more synergy between food security activities
9. **Address multiple constraints and divide tasks**
10. Give Dutch embassies a larger role for a coherent programme.

Recommendation 2: Distinguish different types of farmers



1. Stepping up

Farmers with potential to produce for the market. Commercially viable. Interesting for value chain development.

2. Stepping out

Farmers (children of) that find employment outside smallholder farming (agro sector, other sectors). Private sector development, education.

3. Hanging in

Subsistence farmers with little commercial potential and few options of other employment. Focus on production and nutrition, rather than income.

Recommendation 3: Food systems approach (1)

Food insecurity analysis

1. Who and where are food insecure consumers?
2. Characteristics food insecurity? (availability, access, stability, utilisation)

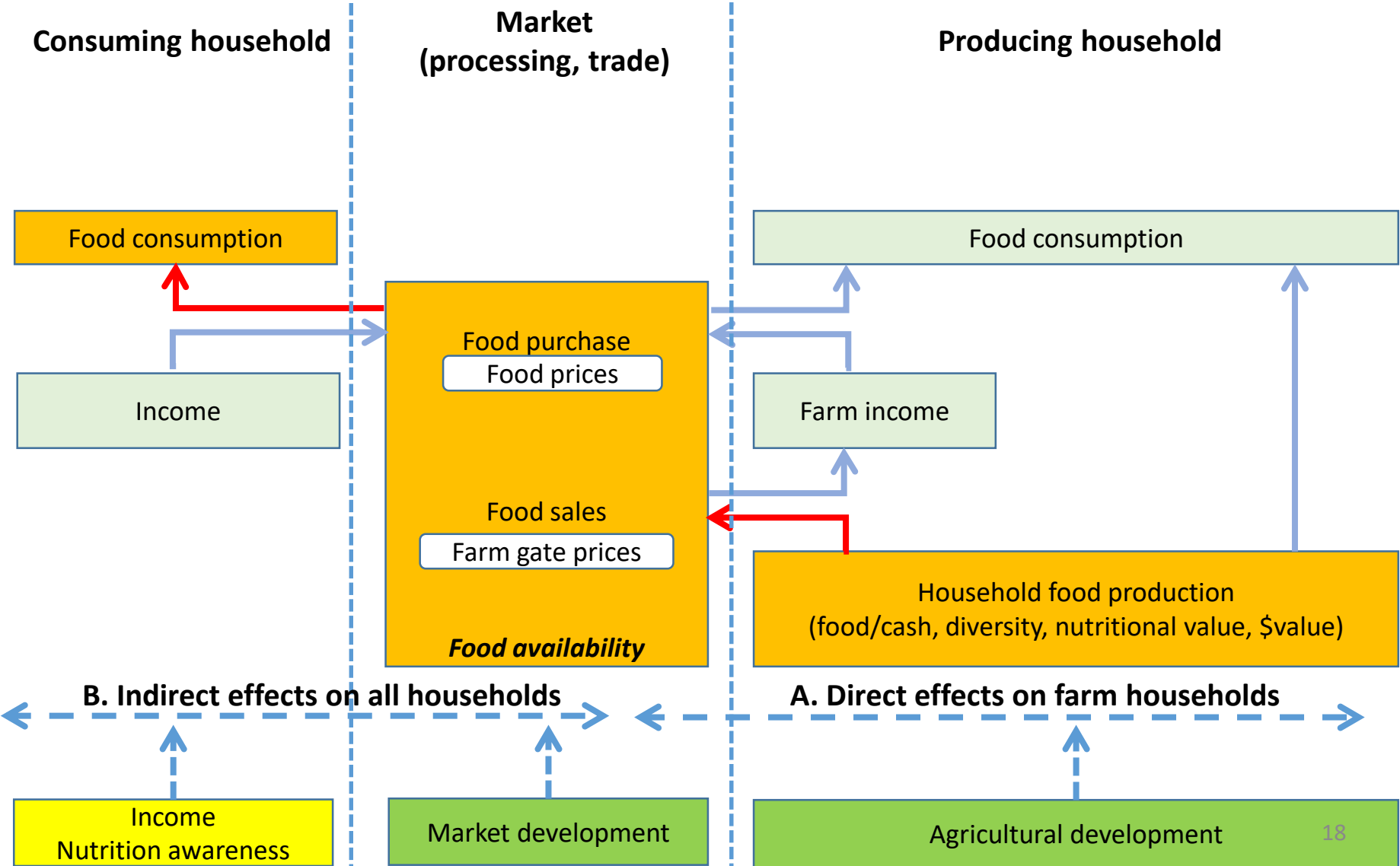
Food system analysis

3. Where do food insecure people currently get their food from?
4. What does the food system look like? (production, market)

Food security strategy

5. How can food systems be improved? Role for nut. sens. agriculture?
6. How to assure that food insecure people benefit, directly or indirectly

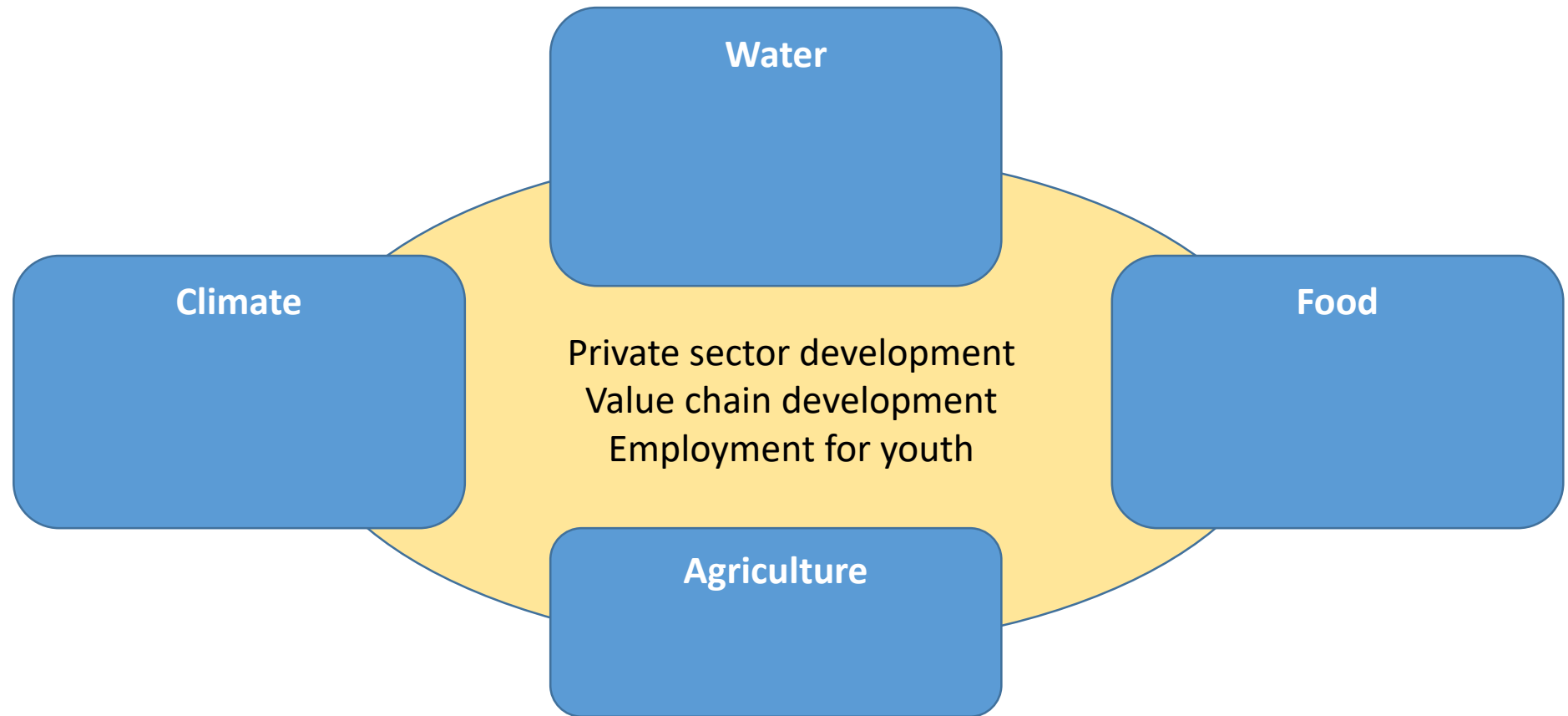
Recommendation 3 Food systems approach (2)



Recommendation 6: Synergy between activities

New Policy Note 'Int. trade and dev. cooperation', 18 May 2018

Example: integrated programme around cities in the Sahel



Combine SDGs

'Co-location': one project does not have to do all, coordinate (Marie Ruel) ¹⁹

Thank you, and so many others:

- **Half the IOB evaluation team: Rob Kuijpers**
- **Four evaluation teams for the country studies:**
 - Bangladesh: Jan Joost Kessler (Aidenvironment), Philip de Jong (APE), a.o.
 - Ethiopia: Pernille Sorensen (Ecorys), Erwin Bulte (WUR), a.o.
 - Rwanda: Chris Elbers (AIID), Bas Warmenhoven (PWC), a.o.
 - Uganda: Menno Pradan (AIID), Bas Warmenhoven (PWC), a.o.
- **IOB colleagues:** Ruerd Ruben, Wendy Asbeek Brusse, Antonie de Kemp, Henri Jorritsma, Rita Tesselaar, Jan Bade;
- **Reference group:** Ken Giller and Inge Brouwer (WUR), Koen Hendriks (MoFinance), Johan Gatsonides and Hans Brand (EZ/LNV), Marcel Vernooij, Robert Jan Scheer, Jeroen Rijniers, Bert Vermaat, Hannah Thijmes (MoForeign Affairs)
- **WUR students nutrition:** Anita Bake, Malou van Meijl
- **Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters (KIT),** support since the systematic review;
- **F&BKP organising this event:** Nicole Metz, Vanessa Nigten, Malou van Meijl, and several others...



Photo: Laurent Umans