



# FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

## INNOVATION LAB FOR FOOD SECURITY POLICY



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**MICHIGAN STATE  
UNIVERSITY**



INTERNATIONAL  
FOOD POLICY  
RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

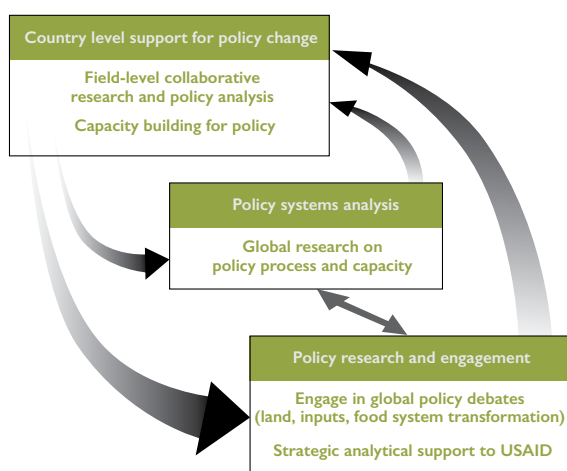


UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA  
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YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

## MISSION AND GOALS

The overall mission of the Feed The Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy (FSP) is to promote inclusive agrifood system productivity growth, improved nutritional outcomes, and enhanced livelihood resilience through improved policy environments.

Taking a broad view of agriculture, including the farm and off-farm parts of the agrifood system, FSP strives to increase countries capacity to generate policy-relevant evidence and analysis. This knowledge, when utilized by stakeholders, will improve policy formulation and implementation throughout the food system.



## Two Main Objectives

**Address critical evidence gaps for informed policy debate and formulation at country, regional and global levels.**

Existing evidence on food security policy is often insufficient or misunderstood. The project generates, synthesizes and disseminates new knowledge on targeted policy issues to inform policy planning and implementation at country, regional and global levels.

**Foster credible, inclusive, transparent and sustainable policy processes at country level.**

The project **strengthens** national policy systems in their regional contexts, **promotes** dialogue among all stakeholders around critical policy issues and **disseminates** stories of successful innovations and best practices in policy capacity building.

## FSP APPROACH

FSP considers the agrifood chain as a complex system of interactions between a variety of input dealers, farmers, traders, transporters, processors, retailers, and others that link farmers to consumers. FSP addresses transformations that impact the entire agrifood system.

Collaboration with and between stakeholders in host countries is essential. Scientists and research organizations, policy-makers, private sector, food production groups, and media are involved with the food security policy process. The scale is local, national, regional or global.

FSP is organized around three types of activities: policy-relevant agrifood system research, policy system analysis, and country level support for policy change. These topics interact and inform each other. **They are articulated with major cross-cutting themes: climate change, gender, nutrition and youth employment.**

FSP’s contribution is evidence-based and scientifically supported. Its approach is transparent and inclusive.

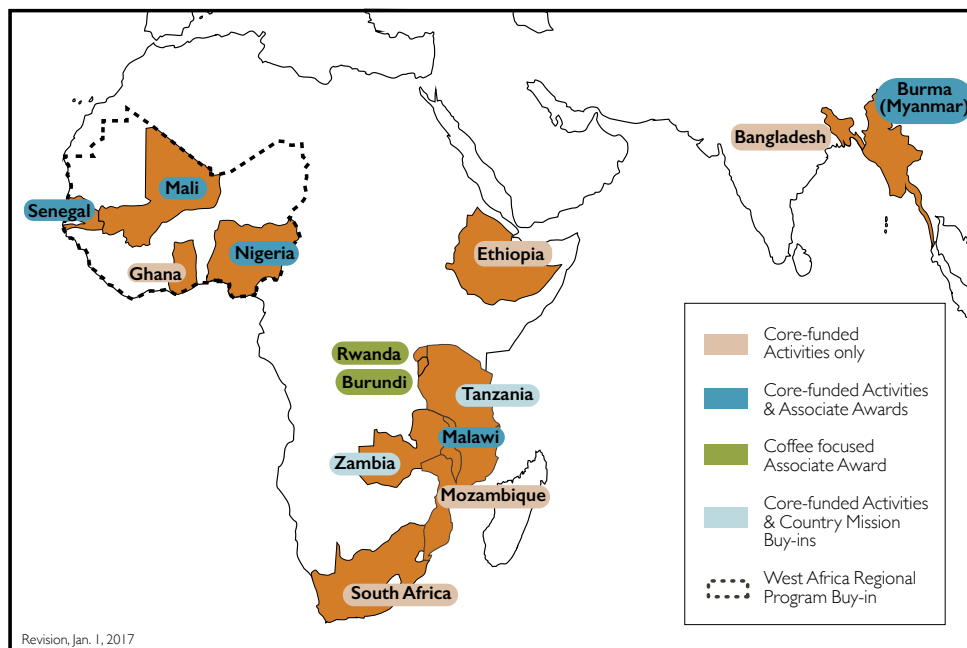
### Focused Policy Areas

1. Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation
2. Enabling environment for private sector investment
3. Agricultural trade policy
4. Agricultural Inputs policy
5. Land and natural resources tenure
6. Resilience and agricultural risk management policy
7. Nutrition policy





## Feed The Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Areas of Activity



## A FEW EXAMPLES OF FSP ACTIVITIES

### Building Evidence for Policy Change

In **Burma (Myanmar)** FSP studies under-appreciated economic sectors such as aquaculture (the country’s fastest growing source of fish protein) and “grain legumes” (the largest agricultural export in volume and value terms). The goal is to unlock their economic growth potential.

FSP coordinated reviews of the regional seed, fertilizer, pesticide and veterinary drug policies in **West Africa**. These reviews fed into the broader process designed to address gaps and weaknesses in terms of technical and institutional capacity and promote best practices in the sector.



In the **Africa Great Lakes Coffee area (Burundi and Rwanda)**, FSP analyzes the cost of coffee production and its implications for farmers.



### New Approaches to the Policy Process

FSP research in **Tanzania** leads to important changes in how local governments collect taxes, benefiting farmers and other players in the agrifood system.

The **kaleidoscope model** is a conceptual framework for analyzing food security policy change that accords attention to agenda setting, design, adoption, implementation, and reform.

### Capacity Building

In **South Africa, Malawi, and Zambia**, FSP organized training sessions for journalists to better understand and report on agricultural policy issues.

In **Nigeria**, FSP is implementing a visiting scholar program with MSU.



## ABOUT US

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provides funding for the Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy as part of “Feed The Future,” the U.S. Government’s Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative. The Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy is a Leader-with-Associate award funded through 2020. The consortium is coordinated by Michigan State University (MSU) in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the University of Pretoria. The Lab works either with “Associate Award” countries or “Buy-in Missions” depending on the funding mechanism utilized. It collaborates with host country research organizations, advocacy networks, private sector, farmers’ groups, media and policymakers.

[www.foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu](http://www.foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu)  
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Photos: *Front cover, top left: Market, (D. Tschirley); middle row left: NAPP Conference 2016, Nigeria; center: Bags of grain, (D. Tschirley); bottom left: Processing beans, (D. Tschirley); Training for researchers on Policy Communications at Ahmadu Bell University, Nigeria, July 2016 (B. Oyediran); Inside, left: Threshing black gram in the delta zone of Myanmar; bottom left: Field in the Great Rift Valley, Kenya (T. Jayne); top right: Farmer Field School adapting conservation agriculture in Mozambique (P. Grabowski); bottom right: Workers*

## CONSORTIUM PARTNERS

### Michigan State University (MSU)

Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics; Food Security Group (FSG). This partner is experienced in country-level and cross-cutting policy research, outreach, and capacity building.

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### International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

This partner is well known for identifying and analyzing strategies and policies to achieve food security in the developing African, Asian and Latin American countries.

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### University of Pretoria

The University of Pretoria’s Institute for Food Nutrition and Well-Being and the Department of Agricultural Economics, Extension and Rural Development are internationally recognised as leading partners research, training and postgraduate capacity building in agriculture and food security policy analysis.

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*harvesting fish from an aquaculture pond, Ayeyarwady, Myanmar (B. Belton); Transporting coffee in Rwanda (R. A. Church); Training workshop in South Africa; Back cover, left: Maasai shepherd in the Great Rift Valley, Kenya (T. Jayne); Store, Segou, Mali (S. Haggblade); bottom left: Taking maize to buying depot, Mkushi district, Zambia, May 2014 (J. Chamberlin); Vegetable retailing, Sikasso, Mali (S. Haggblade)*