



for

Agrifood Systems

Module 9

Policies for AFS transformation



ValueLinks for Agrifood Systems

Framework

1 Scope of transformation

Analysis & Strategy

2 Agrifood system analysis

3 Transformative strategy

Transformative Actions Menu

4 Green & social business models

5 Reliable & fair business linkages

6 Services for innovation

7 Financing and insurance

8 Nutritious food and standards

9 Policies for AFS transformation



Module 9 Policies for Agrifood Systems Transformation

01 Policy mix for AFS transformation

02 Set of policy instruments

03 Policy advice



Policy instruments to support AFS solutions

Which fields of policy making need to become active in order to enable transformative initiatives?



AFS transformation comprises many policy fields

- Environmental & Climate policies
- Water policy
- Disaster risk reduction policy
-
- Nutrition policy
- Health policy
- Gender policy
- Social policy
-
- Agricultural policy
- Economic & trade policy
- Regional policies
- Infrastructure policy
-



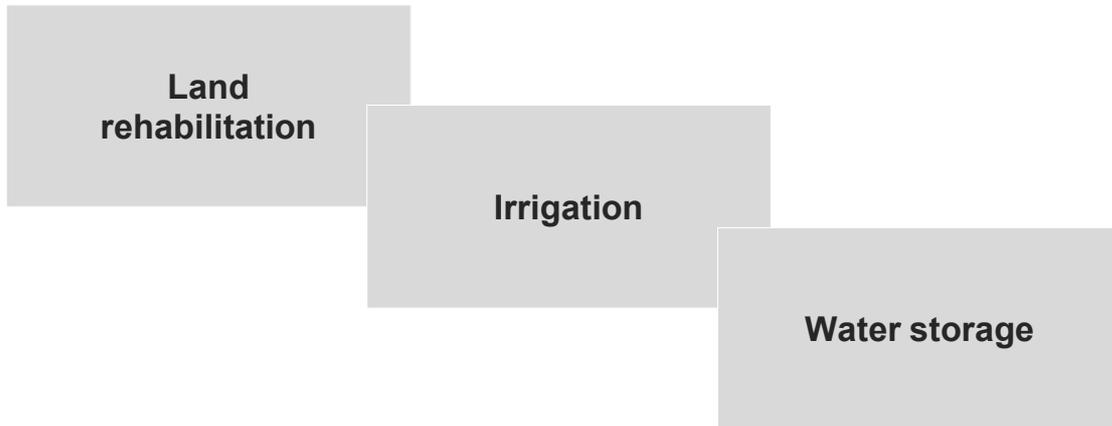
Policy mix for AFS transformation programs



Policy field: Agricultural technology policy



Policy field: Soil and water policy



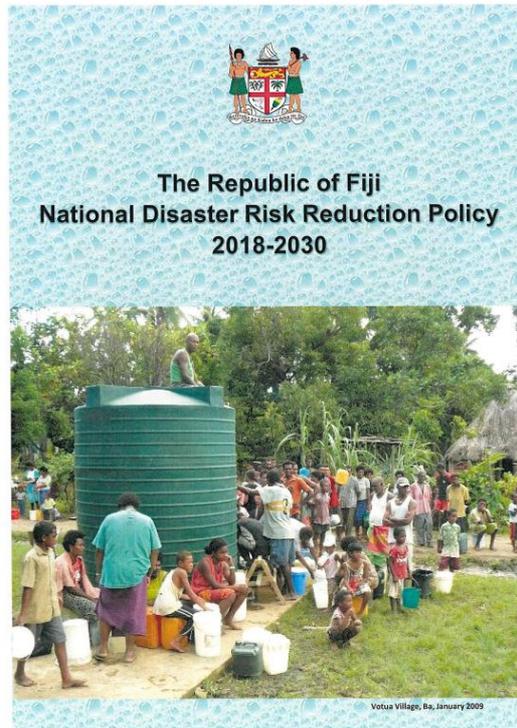
Policy field : Economy & trade



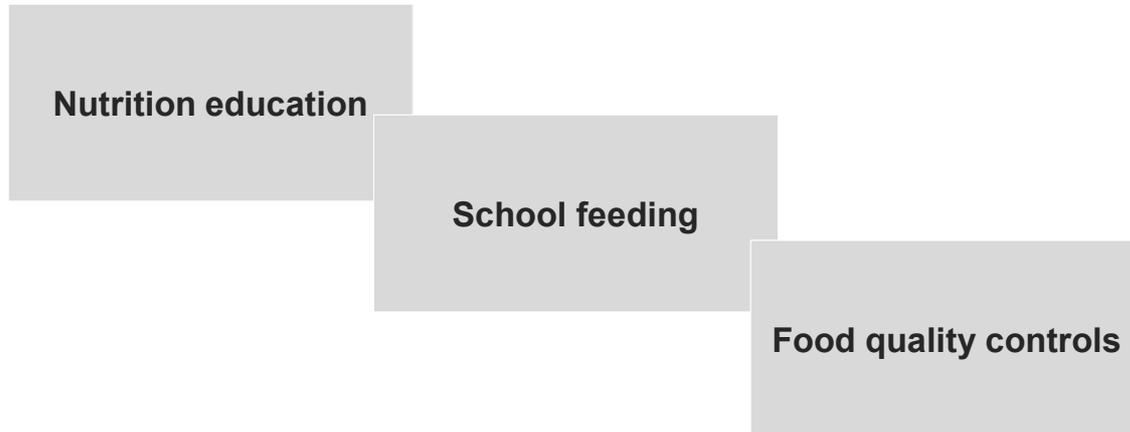
Policy field: Public infrastructure



Disaster Risk Reduction policy



Policy field: Health and nutrition policy



Climate policy mix in Sri Lanka

= National climate action plans (NAPs) are National Contributions as committed in the Paris Accord.

Mitigation	Adaptation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research and technology Reduce post-harvest losses (management of cultivation, post-harvest, excess production; innovative products) Improve efficiency of water use Precision Agriculture Improve dairy sector productivity by managing herd, herd health, feed and by improving animal comfort and welfare ▪ Renewable energy system (PV, grid, mini grid, hydro power in irrigation canals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National guidelines on Climate-smart agriculture ▪ Research and technology Crop-livestock integrated farming Home gardens IPM & Integrated Plant and Nutrition systems Stress resistant / tolerant crops Water harvesting Crop diversification & soil conservation ▪ Early warning & risk management

Extracts from [Ministry of Environment. 2021. Updated NDCs Sri Lanka](#)



Criteria for the right policy mix for AFS transformation

- ☞ Coherence of the policy fields relevant for AFS transformation
- ☞ Transparency of conflicts between environmental, social and economic policies
- ☞ Combination of long-term and short-term objectives
- ☞ Secured (medium term if not long term) funding



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Food policy at national level – Case of South Africa

"National Policy on food and nutrition security for South Africa 2018-2023"

- **Strategic Objective 2:** Establishment of inclusive **local food value chains** to support access to nutritious, affordable food
- **Strategic Objective 3:** Expand targeted **social protection** measures and sustainable livelihood programme
- **Strategic Objective 4:** Scale up high-impact **nutrition interventions** targeting women, infants and children
- **Strategic Objective 5:** Influence people across the life cycle to make informed food and nutrition decisions through integrated **communication strategy**



Food policy often lacks instruments

"National Policy on food and nutrition security for South Africa 2018-2023"

"Strategic Interventions" for Objective 2: Inclusive local food value chains

- **???** "Increased production of valued agricultural products and nutritious crops"
- **Economic incentive:** "Market stimulation for smallholder producers to participate in local value chains"
- **Public service:** "Establishment and strengthening of producer institutions"
- **???** "Employment in local agricultural value chains"
- **???** "Create an enabling policy environment"



Types of policy instruments

Policy instruments	Examples
Direct regulation of business activities	Labour laws, environmental regulations, legal safety standards, e.g. for food and drinking water, permits, import/export duties
Indirect regulation via market-based instruments	Carbon emission trade, market price controls, awards for technological and business excellency
Economic incentives	Investment subsidies, fiscal subsidies, consumer subsidies
Public investment into common goods	Roads, water management, market facilities, public research
Public services	Education & skills development, e.g. nutrition education, social transfers, food aid, school feeding, statistical data



Criteria for the effectiveness of policy instruments

- ↻ Distinction between *policy field*, *policy mix*, and *policy instruments*
- ↻ Public-private dialogue
- ↻ Sufficient set of instruments to reach the goals of policy fields and of AFS transformation
- ↻ Sufficient capacity of public administrations and local authorities
- ↻ Secured funding to apply policy instruments
- ↻ Measures to avoid red tape and enhance legitimacy and compliance



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From *Politics* to...

Politician

Activists



Policy: rational decision-making



From *Politics* to...



Policy: rational decision-making



xyz = Photo removed from slides presented



Policy advisors

Policy advisors include...

- Top administrative staff
- Assigned policy advisors in Ministries and Administration

- Consultants
- Think tanks
- Advisors delegated by cooperation programs



Services of policy advisors

Provide information

- Evidence-based policy analysis, policy briefings, data
- Operating issue-based and demand-driven
- Development of scenarios for informed decision making (futuring)
- Recommendations

Improve transparency

- Strengthen environmental and social awareness
- Document study results
- Identify and communicate goal conflicts



Services of policy advisors

Fostering public-private dialogue

- Identification and involvement of key stakeholder groups, including civil society and private sector actors
- Facilitating value chain stakeholder meetings and AFS conferences
- Meetings of civil society and private sector leaders with government representatives

