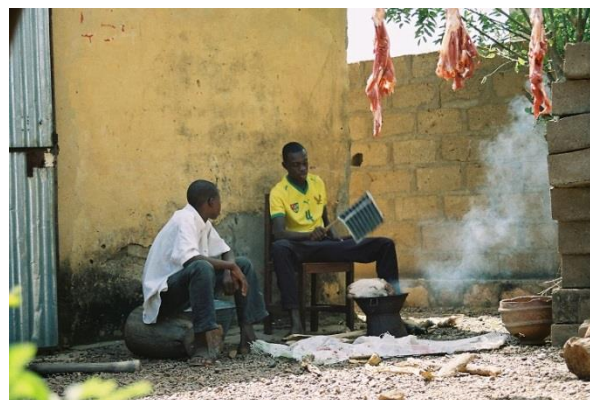


Food safety interventions: economic and health outcomes and impacts

Kristina Roesel

Better Targeting Food Safety Investments in Low and Middle Income Countries

24 May 2017 in Brussels



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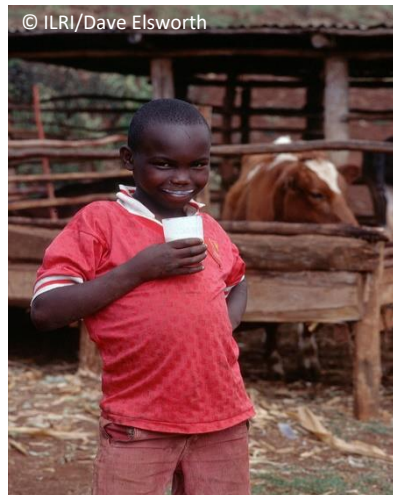


Informal markets in sub-Saharan Africa

- Provide food and income to millions
- Hazards are common but do not always translate into risks
- Farmers, traders and retailers are all risk managers



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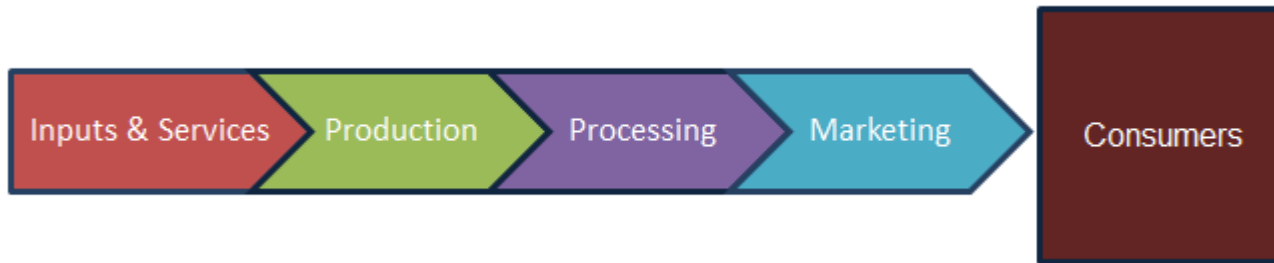
How to deal with informal markets? Ban or promote?

Previously unsuccessful:
regulation/inspection

- lack of prerequisites to meet standards
- lack of enforcement of standards
- vested interests



Gaps in understanding how to manage food safety in informal markets



Where to intervene?

Intervention on farm

Intervention at market

How to intervene?

Technological
(i.e. aflasafe™, resistant based variants)

Institutional
(i.e. T&C milk traders)

Contribution to improved food safety and nutrition?

Technically effective?

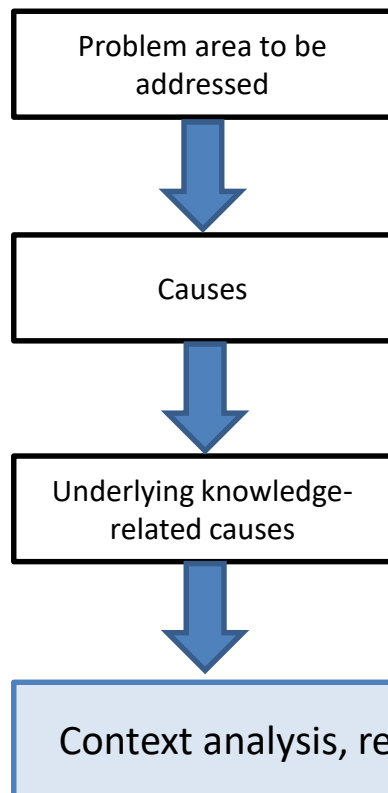
Cost-effective?

How many beneficiaries do we reach?

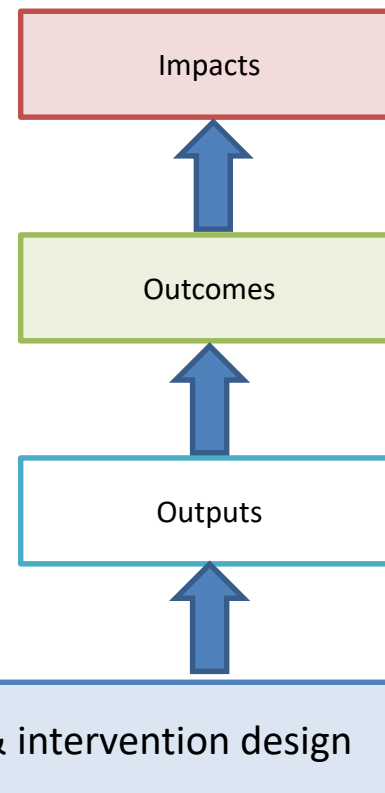
Will they take up the intervention?

Impact Pathway for agHealth interventions

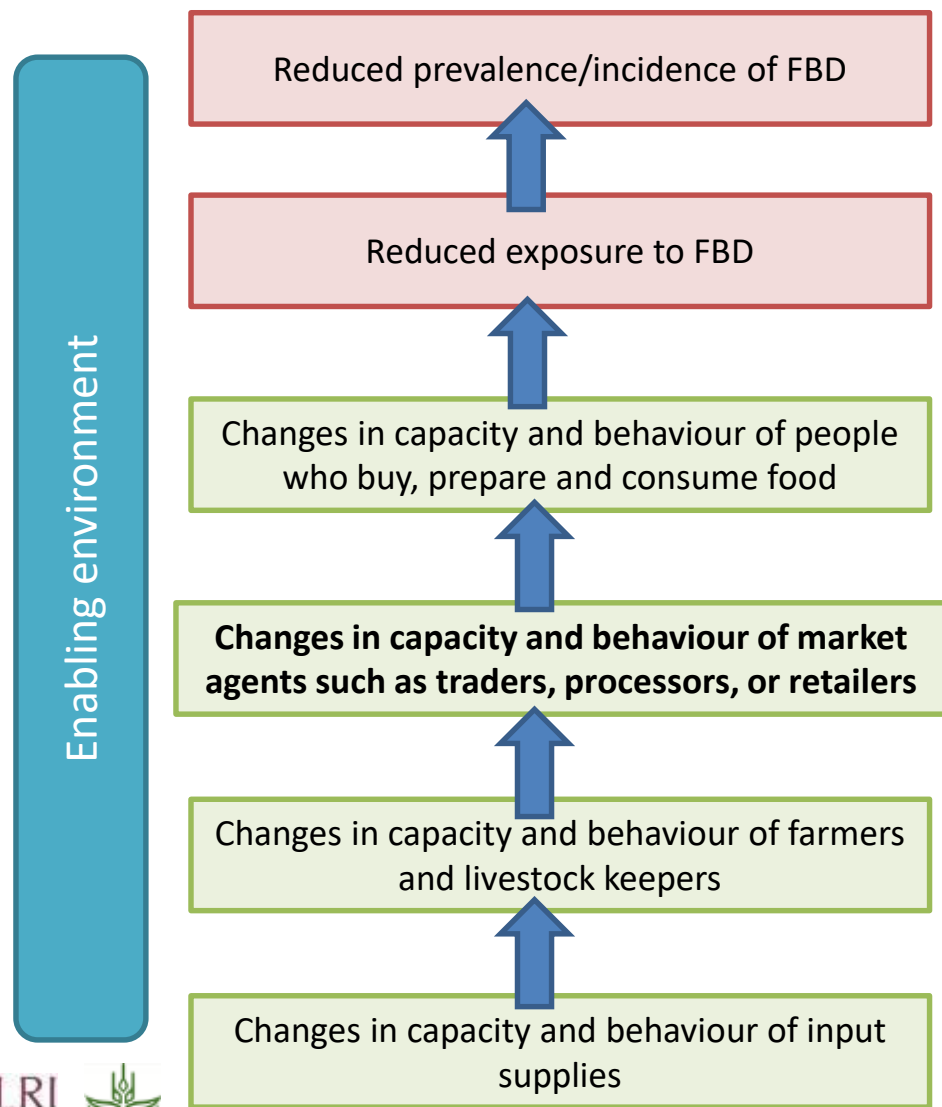
Problem analysis



Impact pathway



Impact pathway for agHealth interventions to improve food safety




Interventions targeted at these outcomes could improve the **quality of food produced and available on the market.**

Will these translate into impacts on health outcomes?

Theories of change (ToC) for A4NH food safety work

Article



Using theories of change in the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

John Mayne
Independent Advisor on Public Sector Performance, Canada

Nancy Johnson
International Food Policy Research Institute, USA

Abstract
Theories of change are increasingly being discussed and referenced in development evaluation even while the elements of what a theory of change consist of differ widely among applications. Equally, examples of actual use of theories of change other than as overview illustrations of interventions are rare. In this article, we present generic models of theories of change for both straightforward and more complex interventions. A number of examples of evidence-based theories of change in the area of agriculture research for nutrition and health are discussed, as is the need for different versions of a theory of change for different purposes. We also discuss the use and analysis of these models in the planning, managing and assessing of research-related interventions, illustrating the practical usefulness of well-developed theories of change.




Keywords
complex interventions, impact pathway, international agricultural research for development, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, theory of change

Introduction
The CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) is one of 15 international agricultural research programs dedicated to reducing rural poverty, improving human health and nutrition, and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources in developing countries (<http://www.a4nh.cgiar.org>). In A4NH, CGIAR research centers work in close collaboration

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July 2015

How Will Training Traders Contribute to Improved Food Safety in Informal Markets for Meat and Milk?
A Theory of Change Analysis

Nancy Johnson
John Mayne
Delia Grace
Amanda Wyatt

CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health



IFPRI Discussion Paper 01452
July 2015

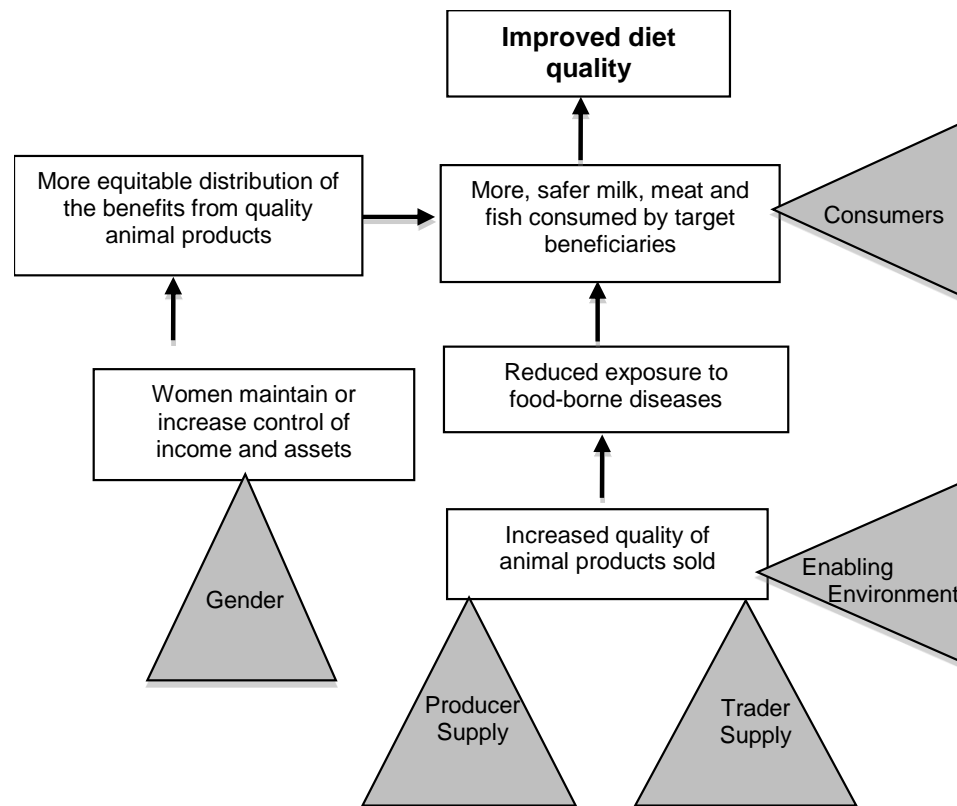
The Potential of Farm-Level Technologies and Practices to Contribute to Reducing Consumer Exposure to Aflatoxins
A Theory of Change Analysis

Nancy Johnson
Christine Atherstone
Delia Grace

CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

ToC concept: example from CRP Livestock and Fish

- To understand impact logic of potential interventions
- Builds on research & experience
- Explains how intervention is expected to work on institutional level
- Identifies underlying assumptions



ToC concept: examples from livestock value chains

Two examples of a training and certification (T&C) intervention targeted at value chain actors

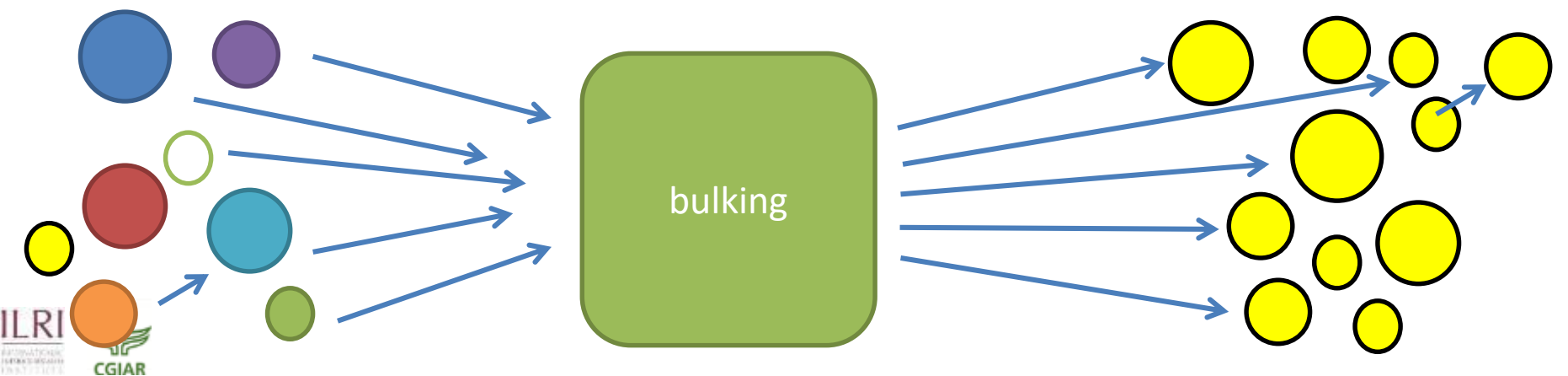
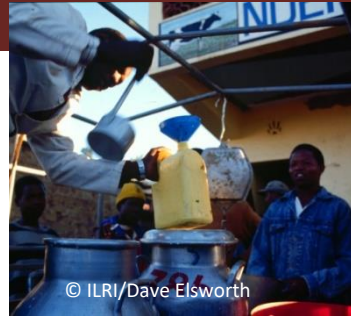
Smallholder Dairy Project (Omore et al., 2005) → India

- dairy, Kenya, 1997-2006, funded by DFID

Training of meat processors (Grace et al., 2012) → Ethiopia

- meat, Nigeria, 2009, funded by CAPRI and others

Why target raw milk traders??

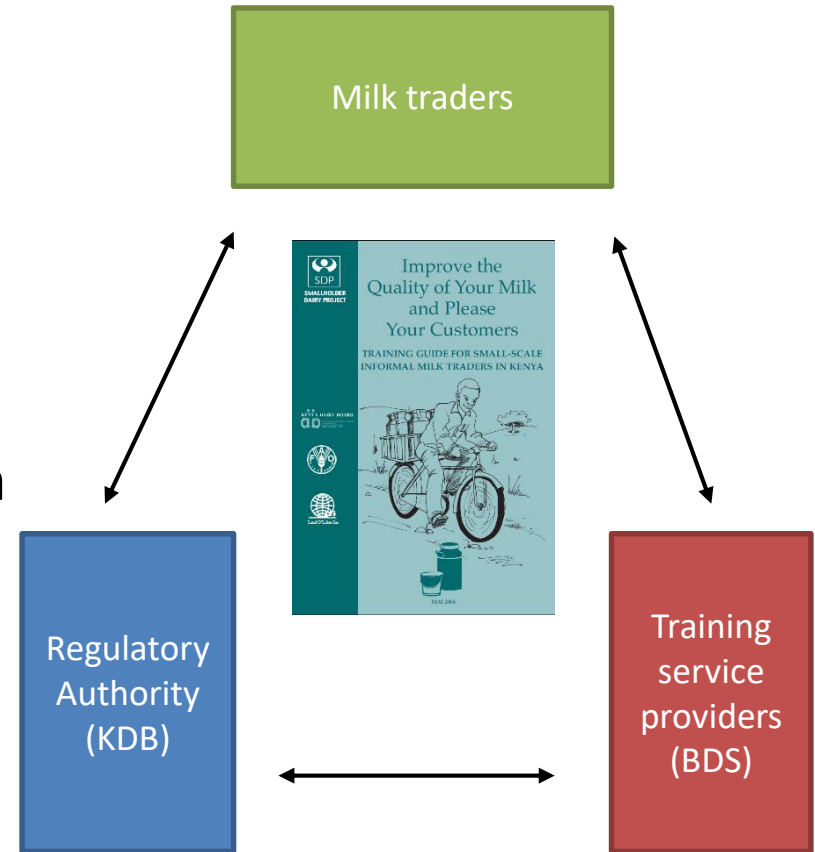


Smallholder Dairy Project (1997-2006, DFID-funded)



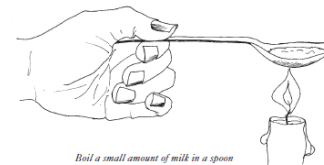
1. Sector and value chain analysis, piloting best-bet interventions
2. Training & certification of milk traders (BDS model)
3. Continued coordinated campaign for policy change: „milk war“; decriminalizing of informal milk sector in 2004; EAC dairy policy harmonization 2007

(Leksmono et al., 2006, Kaitibie et al., 2009)



Omoro et al., 2005; Omoro and Baker, 2011

www.smallholderdairy.org



Sustainable impact?

- 2009: 4,000 traders (15%) registered
- Documented change in practices
- Economic-wide impact of policy change (US\$28m/year)
- Scheme still running but needs followup: policy buy-in, duplicated NGO efforts, vested interests of formal sector



Briefing

Green economy, sustainable markets

Keywords: Food and agriculture policies, informal sector, livelihoods, certification, training

iiED SHAPING SUSTAINABLE MARKETS ILRI INTERNATIONAL INDEPENDENT BUSINESS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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October 2015

Policy pointers

Government players need to better understand food systems: food sold in the informal sector is not necessarily risky and food in the formal sector is not necessarily safe.

The tendency to ratchet up regulations and solve problems by increasing bureaucracy places a burden on industry and is often ineffective. A light-touch approach can be more effective than heavy-handed inspect-and-punish interventions.

Working with actors from the informal sector towards inclusive

Legitimising informal markets: a case study of the dairy sector in Kenya

When five per cent of milk fails to meet standards, you have a problem with milk. When 50 per cent does not meet standards, you have a problem with standards. In developing countries, perishable food is mostly sold in informal markets and often does not meet national food safety standards. Government regulation in informal markets has not improved food safety in the past and formalisation does not guarantee safe food. New approaches, based on gradual improvements and an inclusive path to formalisation, show greater promise. A scheme to train and legitimise dairy traders in Kenya has revealed benefits for public health, farmers, vendors and consumers. But governments must withstand pressure from vested interests and show genuine commitment to supporting progressive, effective and inclusive policies if these are to be successful.

<http://pubs.iied.org/17316IIED.html>

Training of meat processors in Ibadan, Nigeria (2009)

- Interactive training workshop for 68 representatives sent by 22 butchers associations
- Participants provided with training materials and equipment
- Immediate (short-term) impact
- Cost-effective

Grace et al., 2012 (TAHP):

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11250-012-0207-0>

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11250-012-0208-0>



Status of the evidence for T&C intervention (milk traders or butchers)

Outcomes	Assumptions	Evidence
Exposure to food borne disease decreases	Currently fresh foods are mostly unsafe (hazards) Most fresh foods are bought in wet markets	Fair to strong Strong
Food is safer	Practices are effective	Fair short-term Weak long-term
Value chain agents change practices	Practices are feasible and generate benefits VC agents and consumers are motivated	Fair Weak
Value chain agents buy in to scheme	VC agents can access training Materials and approaches are effective, relevant	Fair Fair
Value chain agents are reached by scheme	Most VC agents can be reached Policy environment can be made enabling	Weak to fair Fair

Next steps

- More rigorous evaluation of incentives for the trained actors
- Follow up to see if outcomes persist in longer term
- Test the approach in other food value chains



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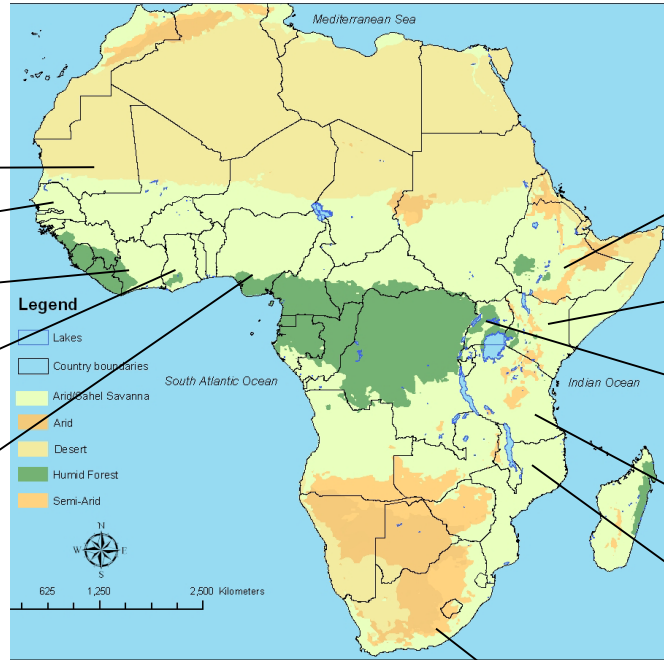
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Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung

RVC
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THANK YOU!

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