



## The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics

81st Agricultural Economics Conference

December 1-3, 2021, Katra (Jammu & Kashmir)

Dear Member,

The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE) is pleased to announce its 81st Annual Conference to be held in Katra (Jammu & Kashmir) from December 01-03, 2021. This Conference is being organised by The School of Business and School of Economics under the Faculty of Management of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi (SMVD) University. Dr. Madhura Swaminathan, Professor, Economic Analysis Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Bengaluru is the Conference President. Dr. Saurabh is the Local Organising Secretary of the Conference.

### Conference Themes

- COVID AND THE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL ECONOMY
- AGRICULTURAL REFORMS AND FARMERS' PROTESTS
- AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS IN NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

### Dates to Remember

- Last Date for Submission of papers  
**July 31, 2021**
- Communication from ISAE about Acceptance of Paper  
**August 31, 2021**

### Conference Duration

As has been the convention every year the Conference will start at 9.30 am on the first day and will conclude on the third day of the Conference. Delegates and members who desire to attend the pre-Conference workshop (scheduled if any) are advised to reach Jammu two days prior to the Conference and schedule their departure for the evening of December 3, 2021 or the morning of December 04, 2021.

### SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

The Conference is open to research scholars both from India and abroad. The papers may relate to India at the macro level or regional level. However ground level studies would be preferred.

The papers should be submitted by email on the Society's email id at [isaeindia1939@gmail.com](mailto:isaeindia1939@gmail.com)

Length of the paper should not exceed not exceeding 3500 words or 10 pages and should adhere to the current writing style of The Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics (IJAE). For further details, please visit <http://www.isaeindia.org>

All papers should include a summary not exceeding 250 words. As usual the summaries of all accepted papers will be included along with the Full Length Papers in the Conference Number of our Journal.

Authors must ensure that their submissions are original. Please note that all papers will be screened for plagiarism and accordingly accepted or rejected. Further, authors are solely responsible for violation with respect to plagiarism. A final undertaking will be sent to all papers accepted for full length.

**Best Paper Awards and Fellowship:** Every year Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE) gives best paper awards – Dr. N.A. Mujumdar Prize Award to young scholars below 40 years for the best paper on each of the Conference theme and ISAE fellowship to a senior Indian scholar who has made outstanding contribution in the field of agriculture and rural development.

### **Presentation by Ph.D. Scholars**

In view of the overwhelming response received last year, it is proposed to continue to organise a special session containing paper presentations by Ph.D scholars from different Universities of India.

The award to the maximum best 10 presentations would consist of a memento and a certificate.

It is mandatory for Ph.D. Scholars who present their papers to be a member of the Society. The student's concessional membership fee is Rs. 800/-

In this context, we invite a paper presentation from Ph. D Scholars in the form of Abstract as well as ppt presentation on the basis of their Ph.D Research or any relevant topic pertaining to Agricultural Economics at the 81st Annual Conference of ISAE at School of Business and School of Economics under the Faculty of Management of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi (SMVD) University, Katra (J&K).

Entries for the presentation along with the membership fee in the form of Abstract along with their ppt should be sent before the dates which would be announced shortly:

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, C-104, First Floor, Sadguru Complex I, Near Vageshwari, Gen. A.K. Vaidya Marg, Goregaon (East), Mumbai-400 063. Tel.: 022 28493723.

Email: [isaeindia1939@gmail.com](mailto:isaeindia1939@gmail.com)

### **Panel Proposals**

During the conference, it is planned to organise a panel session including a pre conference event. Proposals for panels are invited from scholars and institutions.

Each panel proposal should contain the following:

- Title of the panel and a description of the panel's theme
- Titles, authors and abstracts (within 500 words) of the papers to be presented
- Names, affiliations and short biographies (100-150 words) of the proposed presenters and discussants/commentators
- Name and contact information of the panel organiser

Note: A panel session will comprise of 4 – 5 paper presentations. The organisers / coordinators of each Panel Session are expected to be in charge of the Panel Discussion, including raising resources for speakers’ travel and other expenditure. The proposals may be emailed to [isaeindia1939@gmail.com](mailto:isaeindia1939@gmail.com) by August 31, 2021.

### **Travel Arrangements**

The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics does not have any regular source of funding. As such, it is expected that the the Conference Presidents, the Keynote paper-writers, Rapporteurs , paper presenters, resource persons and other participants will fund their travel costs through their own institutions or other sources.

### **SOCIETY’S MEMBERSHIP**

The rates for Membership is as follows:

Life Membership Fees	Rs. 10000
Annual Membership Fees	Rs. 1000
Student Membership Fees	Rs. 800

### **MODE OF PAYMENT**

The Society’s fee may be paid by way of NEFT/RTGS transfer/Demand draft (DD) or local cheques.

#### **Details for NEFT/RTGS transfers:**

Account Name	: The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics
Account Number	: 54025434745
Bank Name	: State Bank of India
Branch	: M G Road, Fort, Mumbai
IFSC Code	: SBIN0020634
MICR Code	: 400002467

Kindly inform us when the amount is remitted to our account.

#### **Details of payment through demand draft or cheques**

Demand draft/cheque may be sent in favour of “Indian Society of Agricultural Economics” payable at Mumbai at the following address:

The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics,  
C-104, First Floor, Sadguru Complex -1,  
Near Vagheshwari, Gen. A. K. Vaidya Marg,  
Goregaon (E), Mumbai - 400 063.  
Tel.: 022-28493723  
Email: [isaeindia1939@gmail.com](mailto:isaeindia1939@gmail.com)

### **Conference President**

Dr. Madhura Swaminathan,  
Professor,  
Economic Analysis Unit,  
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Bangalore.  
Email: [madhura@isibang.ac.in](mailto:madhura@isibang.ac.in)

### **Local Organising Secretary**

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### **SUGGESTIVE BRIEF AND DETAILED INDICATIVE OUTLINES ON CONFERENCE THEMES FOR PROSPECTIVE CONTRIBUTORS**

The 81st Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economic will be held under the auspices of School of Business and School of Economics under the Faculty of Management of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi (SMVD) University, Katra (J&K) from December 01-03, 2021.

The following subjects are selected for discussion:

1. COVID AND THE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL ECONOMY
2. AGRICULTURAL REFORMS AND FARMERS' PROTESTS
3. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS IN NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

Research Papers on the above themes are invited from members and other paper-writers for discussion at the Conference. The scope of each of the three themes is spelt out in the enclosed brief and detailed synopsis on three Conference themes given below to enable the paper writers to initiate the process of preparing their papers. . The brief and detailed Indicative Outlines are also available on the Society's website [www.isaeindia.org](http://www.isaeindia.org).

SUBJECT I  
COVID AND THE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL ECONOMY  
BRIEF OUTLINES†

The Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns have disrupted economies all over the world and in India too. The impact on agriculture and the rural economy has been distinctive in several ways. First, agriculture is one activity that continued in some manner. Indeed production of *Kharif* 2020 has been a record high for some crops. At the same time, transport and marketing bottlenecks affected the sale and price of several food commodities. These bottlenecks also affected availability and cost of inputs. Secondly, the effects were more adverse in the case of allied activities such as fisheries or poultry particularly during the lockdown. Similar problems were experienced with perishable crops such as fruit and vegetables. Thirdly, rural households particularly of workers were affected in many ways: the collapse of non-agricultural employment such as construction, the returns of migrants from cities, and reduced demand for labour in agriculture on account of norms of distancing etc. Fourthly, women in rural areas have been affected in distinctive ways, as cultivators and workers. This theme will explore the impact of the pandemic that is continuing in 2021, on output, prices, incomes, demand and employment with a specific focus on gender-disaggregated impact.

DETAILED OUTLINES\*

The Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown has pushed the world economy into a major slow down. The direct and indirect impacts of the pandemic are likely to persist for more than two years. Within the economy, farmers and workers in rural areas were one of the most acutely affected sections. When the lockdown was imposed in March 2020, there were criticisms that it was imposed at short notice. The harvest of the *rabi* crop was beginning. Farmers faced difficulties in mobilising labour for harvest, particularly migrant labour in large parts of northern India. It has been argued that harvest costs rose. Alongside, there was a breakdown of supply chains, global and domestic. Globally, exports of agricultural goods declined. In India, there were (a) disruptions in the supply chains; (b) disruptions in the collection of harvests from the farms by traders; (c) disruptions in the logistics network; (d) shortage of trucks and truck drivers; (e) inter-State blockades in the transport of commodities; (f) limited operations of APMC mandis; and (g) shutdowns in the retail markets. The situation was not different for animal products or fisheries. Milk demand fell; the procurement of milk by the cooperatives was disrupted. In meat, there were bottlenecks in transporting animals that led to closure of abattoirs. In poultry, the demand for eggs and chicken fell leading to major economic losses. As a result of the supply disruptions and fall in demand, prices received by farmers fell in many crops. The trends in retail prices were markedly different across crops and when compared to wholesale prices and farm gate prices. Prices rose for certain food items, possibly due to disruptions in the supply chain, while they remained stable for certain other food items. At the same time, prices alone do not provide adequate information on the relative importance of supply shocks and demand shocks. On its

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†Brief outlines on all the three subjects are prepared by Dr. Madhura Swaminathan, Professor, Economic Analysis Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore.

\*Prepared by Dr. R. Ramakumar, Professor, School of Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088.

side, the government took steps to exclude large areas of agricultural marketing out of the ambit of the lockdown. It increased the procurement of cereals and pulses. It also frontloaded one instalment of the payments under PM-Kisan. Food grain stocks were adequate, which allowed the government to increase allocations to households under the Public Distribution System (PDS). The atmanirbhar package was announced with a component on agricultural revival. Yet, reports indicate that millions of people suffered from reduced food consumption and hunger. Finally, the Covid-19 crisis opened the eyes of the world, and India, to the importance of migrant workers in rural production systems. Migrant workers as a category were, even if temporarily, made visible by their absence. Farmers suffered due to labour shortage; agricultural operations suffered and costs of labour rose. Ports, logistics systems and truck transport systems also suffered due to the absence of migrant workers. In this context, a number of issues have emerged as worthy of more intensive study.

- The growth rate of agriculture in 2020-21 did not witness a decline leading many scholars to argue that agriculture was the silver lining in the economy. What role did agriculture play in the macroeconomic scenario, such as in contribution to the GDP, influencing inflation and determining the level of rural demand?
- How differently did the Centre and the States treat agriculture during the lockdown?
- Were there major State-level differences in the policy towards agriculture, such as in supply chain management and functioning of the PDS?
- Did farmers face major difficulties during the *rabi* season of 2020? What role did the shortage of migrant labourers play in the harvest season? Did the labour shortage induce major changes in labour use or mechanisation? Were small and large farmers affected differently?
- How did procurement fare during the lockdown? Are there lessons to be gained from State-level differences in procurement? In particular, what are the major lessons from the procurement of pulses, and NAFED's performance in this regard?
- What were the major supply chain disruptions during the lockdown, such as port logistics, truck transport and inter-State movement of goods?
- How did agricultural trade perform in 2020-21? Are there important new avenues of trade that the period of lockdown opened up?
- How did prices of agricultural commodities change in 2020-21? Were there differences across farm gate prices, wholesale prices and retail prices? What were the factors associated with these price movements?
- How did the poultry, meat and dairy sectors fare during the lockdown? Were there differential effects on small and large producers?
- Did women farmers in agriculture face specific constraints? Did government policies address their specific concerns?
- What was the place of agriculture in the atmanirbhar package? How can we assess the performance of new schemes announced as part of the package?
- How did the PDS fare during the Covid year? What contribution did it make to reduce hunger and malnutrition? Did the additional allocations reach people in all parts of the country?
- Was agricultural employment affected during the lockdown months? What happened to wage contracts and levels of wages in the villages? In particular, what can we say about the conditions of female agricultural labourers?

- What is the role of migrant labour in Indian agriculture? What are their conditions of life and work in rural areas? What role can a policy play in improving the living and working conditions of migrant workers in agriculture?
- Did the caste system play a role in shaping rural social relations in the lockdown year?
- Does agriculture deserve a “new deal” in a post-Covid world?
- What will be role for biosecurity in agriculture in the future? What can we say about the economics and the political economy of biosecurity in agricultural systems?
- We invite papers from the members on the abovementioned themes and areas. We would welcome papers based on strong empirical research, and in particular primary data from Indian villages.

## SUBJECT II

### AGRICULTURAL REFORMS AND FARMERS’ PROTESTS

#### BRIEF OUTLINES†

In September 2020, the Government of India passed three acts relating to marketing, contract farming, and storage (ECA). These three together have led to massive protests and agitations from farmers across the country, especially those in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. This theme will discuss implications of these three acts for prices, incomes, contracts, risk, and other variables pertaining to income of farmers. The discussion will also look at longer-term implications of these acts such as on MSP, procurement and the PDS. Finally, and critically, the papers will discuss the acts in the context of centre-state relation as agriculture is a state subject.

With examples from different parts of India, as APMC and marketing channels differ across regions and crops, the papers can discuss the implications of these acts.

#### DETAILED OUTLINES\*\*

Agricultural reforms and farmers’ protests: its impact on prices and political economy including centre-state relations

In September 2020, the Government of India passed three acts relating to marketing, contract farming, and storage (ECA). These three together have led to massive protests and agitations from farmers across the country, especially those in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. This theme will discuss implications of these three acts for prices, incomes, contracts, risk, and other variables pertaining to income of farmers in the Indian context where marginal and small farmers predominate among cultivators. The discussion will also look at longer-term implication of these acts such as on MSP, procurement and the PDS. Finally, and critically, the papers will discuss the acts in the context of centre-state relations as agriculture is a state subject.

#### *Some Questions for Discussion*

1. Do these three Acts represent a qualitative change in India’s public policy, with a move away from self-sufficiency and towards greater globalization? Is this

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\*\*Prepared by Prof. CP. Chandrasekhar, Retired Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

withdrawal of the State an outcome of international pressure and in particular the growing dominance of foreign capital? Will this space be taken by Indian or foreign companies?

2. A key question arising out of these Acts is the extent to which private players, especially large and powerful corporate groups, will enter the agricultural market, affecting the pattern of investments in infrastructure and the prices offered. What does past experience (including international experience) suggest on likely scenarios in terms of the market position and freedom of choice of farmers? In what way will these three Acts affect regional inequalities and inequalities across class or farm size in Indian agriculture?
3. Contract farming has already been in place in certain States and for certain crops (such as potato). What are the lessons from the experience with contract farming? Does the present Act address the problems identified in the past? Does it lower risks for producers? Will the arbitration mechanism benefit small farmers?
4. Price stability and low prices of basic food grain is one of the achievements of Indian food policy. How might these acts affect prices of essential commodities, and food security? What will be the mechanisms to control price volatility especially during periods of weather or other shocks?
5. India is a federal country and marketing structures are different across States. What does the experience of states without an APMC suggest? In particular, what role does the private sector play in trade including in developing storage and marketing infrastructure? What are current weaknesses of agricultural marketing and will they be addressed by these Acts?
6. These acts raise concerns about centre-state relations and the jurisdiction of the centre in matters such as agriculture. What are the short term and long term implications of this change?
7. The Acts have direct implications for India's stance at the WTO on food security. Will the Acts weaken the policy of MSP, procurement, PDS and other mechanisms of food security?
8. In a longer term view, will these Acts alter the pattern of land holdings in the country, leading to greater concentration on the one hand and expansion of the landless proletariat on the other hand?

### SUBJECT III

#### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS IN NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

##### BRIEF OUTLINES†

The allied activities including livestock, fisheries and horticulture are growing sectors within overall agricultural production. They have the scope for increasing employment and incomes through value addition and supplementing incomes from crop production. There is also demand for these commodities from the perspective of diversifying the food basket and providing improved nutrition. On all counts it is important to examine the constraints and potential of these allied sectors. The role of women is critical here too both in terms of participation in livestock and other allied activities (homestead gardening, vegetable and flower harvest, etc.) and in terms of nutritional requirements.



#### DETAILED OUTLINES\*\*\*

About 690 million people in the world (8.9 per cent of the world population) are estimated to have been undernourished in 2019. Nearly half of the undernourished population of the world live in South Asia. Food insecurity remains high, with around 23% of the population not having access to adequate calorie intake. Micronutrient deficiencies afflict more than two billion individuals, or one in three people, globally. Micronutrient malnutrition has far-reaching consequences for public health and hinders social and economic prosperity. Despite a growing number of global and regional initiatives to control the main micronutrient deficiencies, such as vitamin A, zinc and iron ‘hidden hunger’ remains a serious health threat, especially for pregnant women and children. Improving nutrition goes far beyond the quantity of food. Most people cannot access or afford a healthy diet or quality nutrition care. Poor diets and resulting malnutrition are not simply a matter of personal choices. Inequity is a cause of malnutrition. Inequities in food and health systems exacerbate inequalities in nutrition outcomes that in turn can lead to more inequity, perpetuating a vicious cycle. The emergence of Covid-19 has highlighted the fragility of our food systems and calls for transformation of food systems – to make healthy diets available, accessible, attractive and safe. Millions of households in formerly food-secure regions of the world have fallen into severe food insecurity. The crisis hurts the nutrition status of the most vulnerable first and hardest. In turn, the malnourished will be more susceptible to the virus. The focus of the 2020 Global Nutrition Report on “Action on equity to end malnutrition” highlights dramatic inequities in the burden of stunting, wasting, obesity, micronutrient deficiencies, and diet-related non-communicable diseases. It clearly lays out the issues in our health systems and food systems that limit the ability of vulnerable populations to receive the nutrition and care they need to live healthy and productive lives. Nutrition actions need to become more ‘equity-sensitive’ to comprehensively address malnutrition.

Agriculture has been historically focused on food security and poverty reduction. In recent times the sector has been oriented towards nutritional security. Despite strengthened nutritional mandate, agricultural policies and programs have struggled to develop effective, scalable and cost-effective approaches for reducing under nutrition. Over the last 70 years, agricultural research for developing countries has increased production and availability of calorically dense staple crops, but the production of micronutrient-rich non-staples, such as vegetables, pulses and animal products, has not increased in equal measure.

Narrowing the nutrition gap requires nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture systems that explicitly incorporate nutrition objectives, concerns and considerations, with the aim of protecting and promoting food and nutrition security. A more sustainable approach for subsistence farming households is diversification of their food production through the introduction of horticultural crops, fish and livestock that are suited to local agro-ecological conditions and can meet the macro or micronutrient requirements in the local diet. Dietary diversity is a cost-effective, affordable and sustainable means of eradicating hunger and malnutrition. Production diversity helps to address malnutrition and climate change simultaneously.

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\*\*\*Prepared by K.R. Ashok, Director, Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development Studies (CARDS), Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore 641 003.

Biofortification is seen as a novel strategy to address the malnutrition of underserved rural populations in a cost-effective way. It is a process of increasing the density of vitamins and minerals in a crop through conventional plant breeding, transgenic techniques, or agronomic practices. Unlike the continual financial outlays required for supplementation and commercial fortification programs, an upfront investment in plant breeding yields micronutrient-rich foods. Biofortified staple crops, when consumed regularly, will generate measureable improvements in human health and nutrition. Besides existing micronutrient interventions, such as food supplementation, industrial fortification and dietary diversification, biofortification is more and more explored and advocated as a potential strategy. There are also attempts to promote *Homestead gardening* to build household “nutritional self-sufficiency” through the establishment of homestead gardens and poultry units managed mainly by women which results in significantly higher intake of eggs, meat, milk and dark green leafy vegetables.

Existing agriculture systems are largely focused on staple grains like rice, wheat and maize, rather than producing a broader range of more diverse and healthier foods, like fruits, nuts and vegetables. Today 30 crops supply 95 per cent of the calories that people obtain from food, and only 4 crops — maize, rice, wheat and potatoes — supply over 60 per cent. To take just one example: four varieties of apple dominate global markets today, compared with over 7000 that existed at the beginning of the 20th century. The same loss of diversity is occurring among animal breeds too. Such heavy reliance on a narrow range of crops, crop varieties and animal breeds are risky for agricultural production, for livelihoods, and for nutrition. Diversity is the key element of healthy, high quality diets and is the most important factor in providing the spectrum of micronutrients essential for human health. Besides Agricultural biodiversity is vital for the functioning of agroecosystems, controlling pests and diseases, soil health, pollination, and mitigating climatic and economic risk and is an integral component of sustainable agriculture. Traditional varieties and land races are also rich sources of nutrients and minerals.

Rural women are the strongest link between agriculture and nutrition. A World Bank/IFPRI study of linkages between agricultural development and nutrition also identified “a specific focus on women’s empowerment” as one of the key contributors to positive nutrition impact. Malnutrition has a huge impact on a woman’s employment prospects and thereby ensuring nutritional security is a cost-effective way to empower women with equal rights.

There has been several programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of India’s population of various age groups, with special focus on women and children. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, Mid-Day Meal Scheme and the health care programmes of the National Health Mission were designed to address this developmental challenge. It is pertinent to look how these programmes can harness agricultural-nutritional linkage and ensure nutritional security and equity.

Reorienting food, nutrition and agricultural policies are very much essential to encourage diversity, nutrition, sustainability and affordability. All sectors must work together to mainstream nutrition into all elements of the food system and there are number of global and regional initiatives are underway to address malnourishment and micronutrient deficiencies. Nutrition is central to the SDGs, with 12 of the 17 SDGs containing indicators relevant to nutrition. Agriculture features prominently in the SDGs as a driver of poverty reduction, equity, food and nutrition security. SDG 2 aims to “end hunger, improve food security and improved

nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”. Target 2.2 specifically states that “By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons”.

### *Evidence-Based Decision Making*

Development of methods and tools for generating credible data and information strengthening capacities to analyze them is essential for Evidence-based decision making on nutrition investments and development of policies. It is crucial for countries to generate reliable data, make it available and accessible and use it in a timely manner. Information systems at disaggregated levels is essential for informed priority setting and policy design. 2020 Global Nutrition Report highlights the significant information gaps which need to be filled by “simultaneous disaggregation of data by multiple dimensions, including income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant to national contexts”, as well as “qualitative work to understand root causes”.

Some of the research areas/testable hypotheses on the topic ‘Agriculture and allied sectors (including horticulture, livestock, fisheries) in nutritional security’ may include the following but not limited to these issues.

- What are the evidences on the pattern of calorie consumption? How has the share of staples and nutrient rich foods like fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, fish etc. changed over time?
- How do nutritional outcomes differ when disaggregated by income, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, disability, migration status, etc.?
- What are the measures required to strengthen the linkages between farm diversification and nutritional security?
- What are the key challenges in achieving nutritional security through agriculture and allied food systems? This can include a discussion of the problems of productivity and profitability of non-staple crops and allied products.
- What is the role of women in production and marketing of non-staple crops and allied products?
- What are the implications of food losses throughout the food supply chain and food waste for nutritional security?
- How to bridge the nutrition gaps through food processing and value addition?
- What is the impact of agricultural research on enhancing nutritional traits in crops and its role in alleviating micronutrient deficiencies? Studies on the impacts and cost-effectiveness of biofortified crops in reducing micronutrient deficiencies?
- How may urban agriculture contribute to food security, dietary diversity, and nutritional status?
- What changes are needed in agricultural subsidies and public investment to promote production of a broader range of diverse and healthier foods.
- Studies on the impact of fresh food and livestock value chains on nutritional outcomes including the impact of poorly developed market infrastructure and the challenges of integrating large number of smallholders into the value chains.

How can the nutrition impacts of agriculture and agri-food value chains be enhanced through appropriate policies and strategies?

- How the institutional interventions, such as producer organizations help to reduce transaction costs and form market linkages for small farms and helps in better nutritional outcomes?