Michigan State University's Food Security Group is pleased to share with you the third in a series of five policy briefs:

**What is the Scope for Horticulture to Drive Smallholder Poverty Reduction in Africa?**

Tschirley argues that rising urban populations and per capita income growth in Sub-Saharan Africa are creating major opportunities for local farmers, and that fresh fruits and vegetables (FFV) stand to be important winners from this growth due to high income elasticities of demand and opportunities to add value. FFV also holds great promise to improve income opportunities for women and for the most land-constrained farmers (many of whom are women), due to high production values per unit area of land. Yet the constraints to exploiting these opportunities are often most intractable for precisely those female and land-constrained farmers who could most benefit. This policy synthesis summarizes best available evidence on the types of farmers that have been able to take advantage of the opportunities presented by FFV and draws key programmatic conclusions.

**RELATED WORKS**

- For additional documents on this subject please consult: [Horticulture Value Chain Development in East and Southern Africa](#)