



# FEED THE FUTURE

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



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**December 15, 2014**

## Draft Guidance for USAID-Funded Nutrition-Sensitive Programming

### Presenters

Richard Greene, *USAID*

Sally Abbott, *USAID*

Jeannie Harvey, *USAID*

## Upcoming Agrilinks Events:

- December 17: Ag Sector Council Seminar - *Integrating Landscape Management into Climate-Smart Agriculture*



## **Richard Greene**

USAID, Bureau for Food Security

Richard Greene serves as the senior deputy assistant to the administrator in USAID's Bureau for Food Security. During more than 35 years of work in health development—30 of those with USAID—Greene has served on projects in more than 20 countries. From 2003-2011, Greene served as the director of the Office of Health, Infectious Diseases, and Nutrition in the USAID Washington Global Health Bureau and from 2011-2013 as the USAID Mission director in Bangladesh.



## **Sally Abbott**

USAID, Bureau for Food Security

Sally Abbott is a nutrition advisor with the USAID Bureau for Food Security. Previously, she performed monitoring and evaluation research for the United Nations Children's Fund and served as an agricultural extension agent in Mali through the Peace Corps. Sally received her PhD from the Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy.



## **Jeannie Harvey**

USAID, Bureau for Food Security

Jeannie Harvey is a gender adviser with the USAID Bureau for Food Security, where she provides technical assistance to Feed the Future missions in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Previously, she served as a program analyst for South Asia in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service and has a Ph.D. in International Development and Gender Auditing. While at USAID, she completed the first gender audit of a USAID mission.

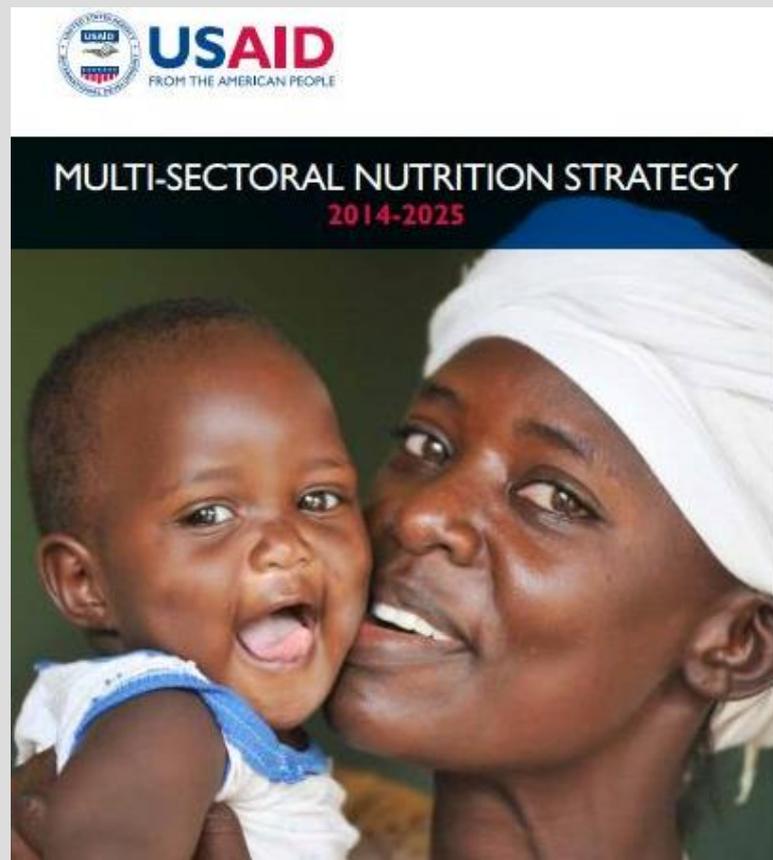


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# Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2014-2025

Draft Guidance for USAID-  
Funded Nutrition-Sensitive  
Programming

December 15, 2014





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## Agenda

- Welcome and overview
- Background
- Specifics of guidance
- Q&A with Richard Greene
- Brief overview of central technical assistance
- Wrap up and next steps



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## **Aim of the Strategy**

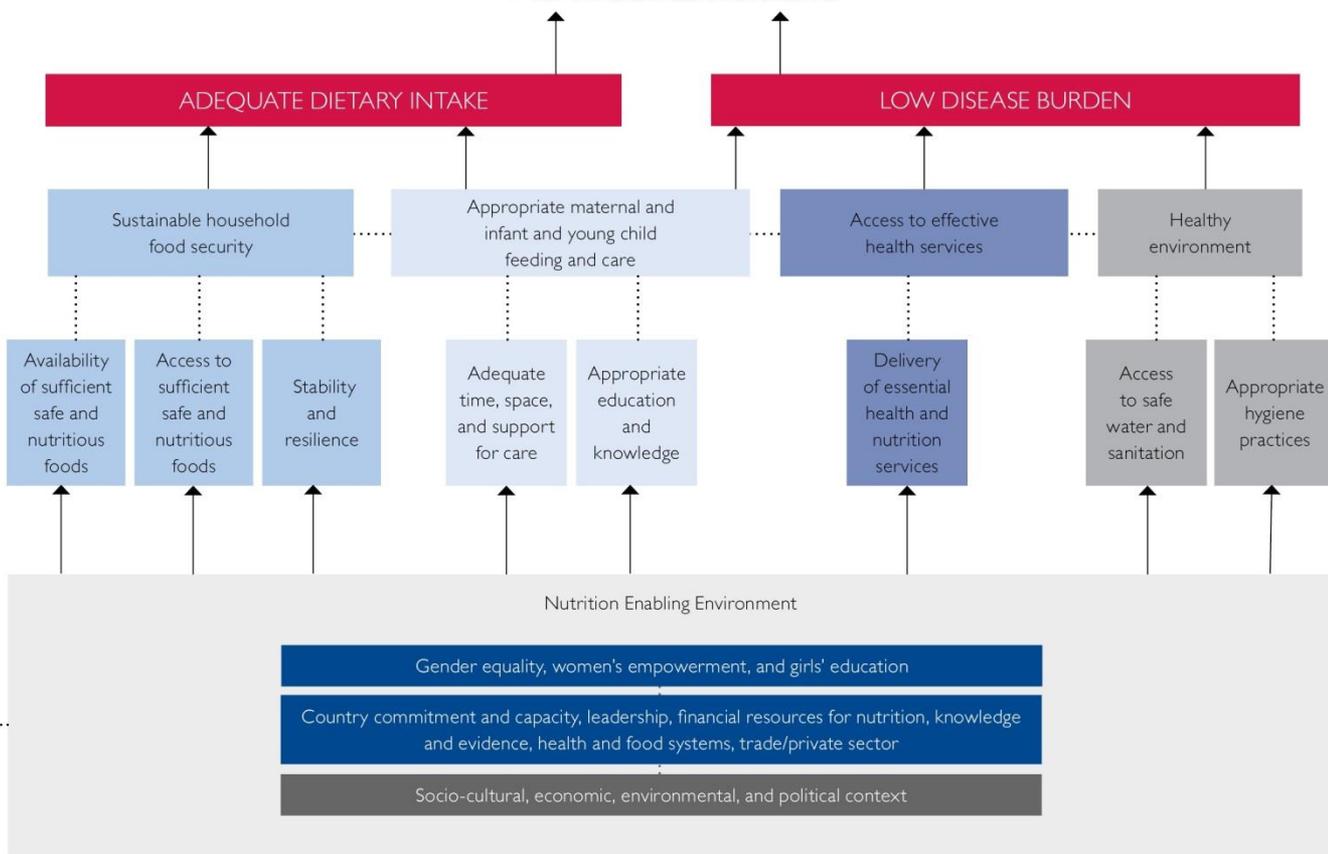
To guide the Agency's policies and programs for nutrition in both emergency and development contexts with the goal of improving nutrition to save lives, build resilience, increase economic productivity and advance development.

FIGURE 1: USAID MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Adapted from UNICEF, 2013<sup>15</sup> and Black et al., 2013<sup>2</sup>

- ▼ Morbidity & Mortality
- ▲ Adult Stature
- ▲ Cognitive, Motor, and Socio-Emotional Development
- ▼ Obesity
- ▲ School Performance and Learning Capacity
- ▲ Work Capacity/Productivity

→ OPTIMAL NUTRITION ←



ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

- Agriculture Production/Income Generation for Dietary Diversity
  - Food Processing
  - Postharvest Storage
  - Food Fortification
  - Targeted Livelihood Activities
  - Risk Mitigation Interventions
  - Social Protection and Safety Nets
  - Biofortification
- 
- Early, Exclusive, and Continued Breastfeeding
  - Appropriate Complementary Feeding
  - Feeding During Illness
  - Dietary Diversity for Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children
  - Maternal Supplementation
  - Caregiver Support and Protection
  - Early Child Care and Development
- 
- Treatment of Acute Malnutrition
  - Micronutrient Supplementation or Fortification
  - Nutrition Management of Diseases
  - Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases
  - Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services
  - Deworming in Children
  - Nutrition Assessment and Counseling
- 
- Safe Water Sources
  - Sanitation Facilities
  - Hand Washing with Soap
  - Clean Family Living Environment
  - Safe Food Handling
- 
- Nutrition Advocacy
  - Nutrition Resources Mobilization
  - Multi-sectoral Coordination
  - Human Resources for Nutrition
  - Gender Sensitive Interventions
  - Accountable Policies that Enable Participation and Transparency
  - Systems: Quality Improvement/ Quality Assurance, Management, Financial, Logistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition Surveillance



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## Why Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture?

- Nutrition-specific interventions alone are insufficient - 90% coverage of best interventions reduce stunting by 20% (Lancet 2013).
- Agriculture is essential to improving nutrition.
- Without changes in approach, agriculture will have a limited impact on nutritional status.



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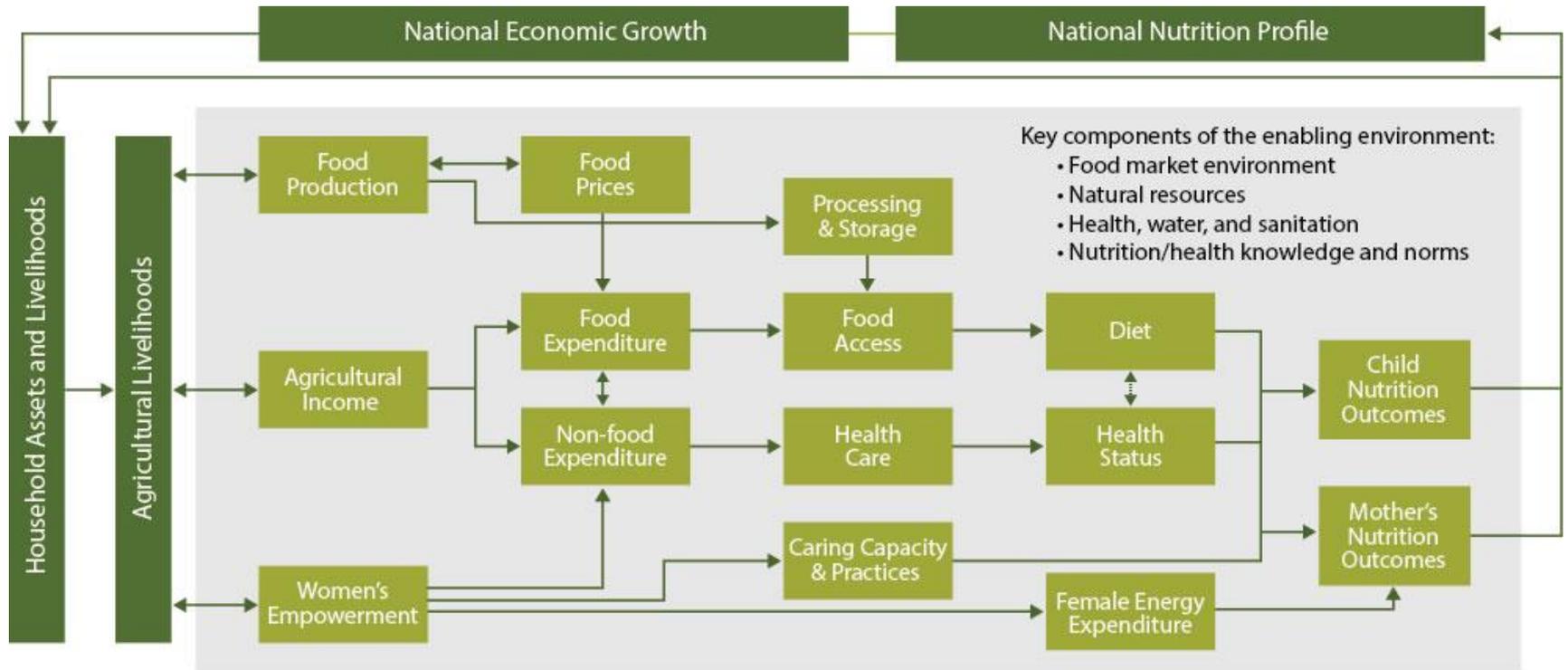
# Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Programming Principles

- Incorporate appropriate objectives and indicators into design
- Incorporate nutrition promotion and education
- Diversify production and increase nutrient-dense crops & livestock when it makes economic sense – that is, when not in conflict with obtaining income for that pathway
- Improve quality of processing, storage and preservation of food
- Expand market access to vulnerable groups and expand markets for nutritious foods
- During project design, assess the local context and address the underlying causes specific to the situation
- Ensure designs work to empower women
- Target the nutritionally vulnerable and improve equity
- Work across sectors—collaborating and coordinating where possible
- Maintain or improve the agricultural natural resource base (i.e. water, soil, air)



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# Steps Toward Improved Nutrition





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# Nutrient Rich Value Chains

**A commodity is defined as nutrient-rich if it meets any of the following criteria:**

- Is bio-fortified
- Is a legume, nut, or some seeds such as sesame, sunflower, pumpkin seeds, wheat-germ or sprouted legume seeds
- Is an animal-sourced food, including dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), fish, eggs, organ meats, meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g. grubs, insects)
- Is a dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber
- Is a fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a “high source” of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 calorie and per 100 gram basis
- [Feed the Future Indicator Handbook](#)



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## **Critical Points to Define Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture**

- Target production of nutrient-rich crops, ideally those that include nutrients lacking in diet
- Include behavior change communication component specifically aimed at consumption of target crops
- Ensure target crop availability in local markets and support consumption education
- Measure outcomes, including intermediate targets such as consumption and market availability



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## New Nutrition-Sensitive Indicators

- 4.5.2.8(TBD3) - Total quantity of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities set aside for home consumption by direct beneficiary producer households
- 4.5.2.8(TBD1) - Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities
- 4.5.2.8(TBD2) - Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities



## Questions

- Is this clear?
- Is this the correct criteria?
- Are there any added issues?
- Thoughts on the indicators?

## Critical Points

- Target production of nutrient-rich crops, ideally those that include nutrients lacking in diet
- Include behavior change communication component specifically aimed at consumption of target crops
- Ensure target crop availability in local markets and support consumption education
- Measure outcomes, including intermediate targets such as consumption and market availability



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## **USAID's Central Nutrition Technical Assistance Projects**

- FANTA III
- GAIN
- SPRING
- INGENEAS

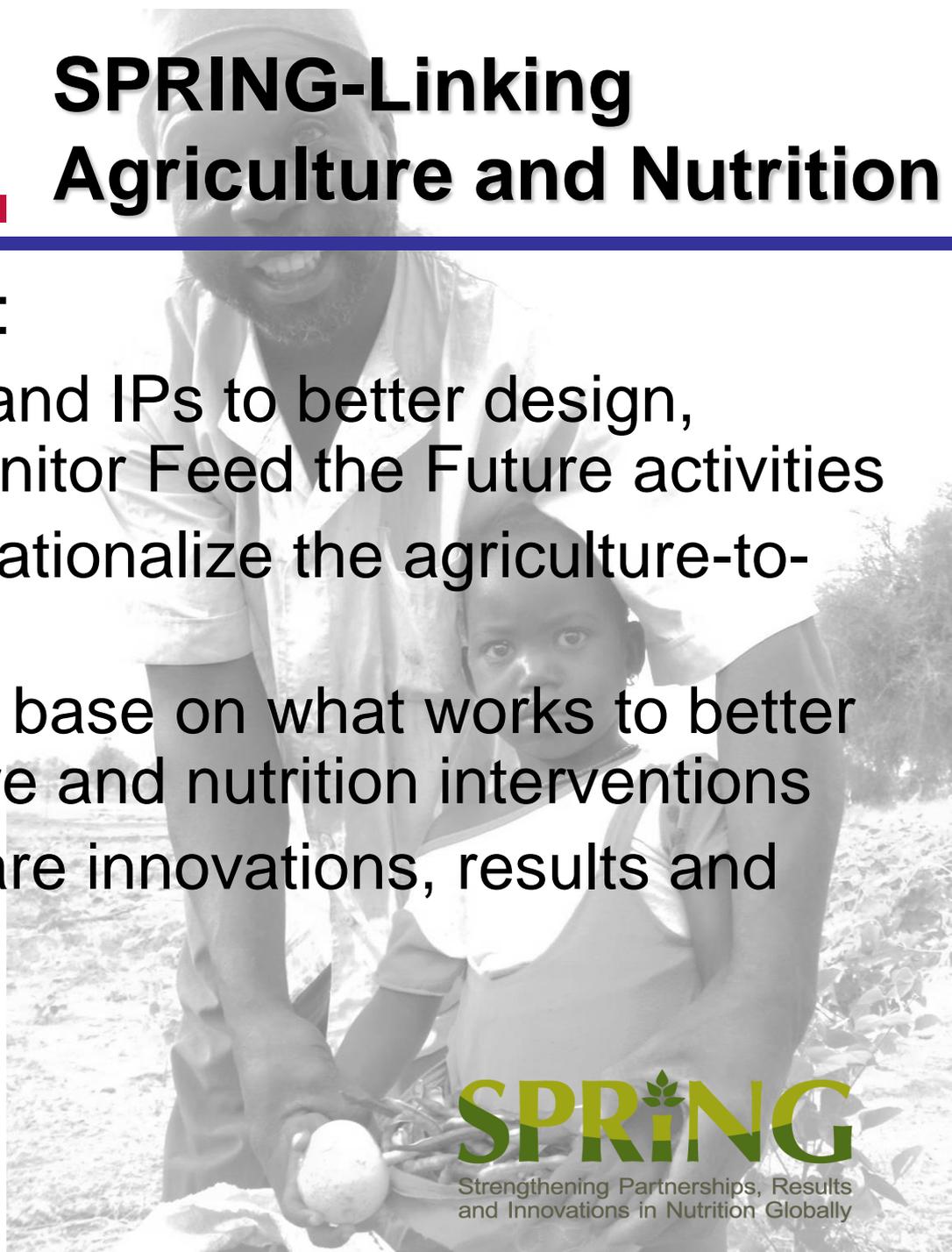


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# SPRING-Linking Agriculture and Nutrition

## 🍌 SPRING Approach:

- 🍌 Work with USAID and IPs to better design, implement and monitor Feed the Future activities
- 🍌 Provide TA to operationalize the agriculture-to-nutrition pathways
- 🍌 Build the evidence base on what works to better integrate agriculture and nutrition interventions
- 🍌 Document and share innovations, results and lessons learned



**SPRING**  
Strengthening Partnerships, Results  
and Innovations in Nutrition Globally



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**INGENAES**

Integrating Gender and Nutrition  
within Agricultural Extension Services

# Introducing INGENAES



**Integrating  
Gender and  
Nutrition  
within  
Agricultural  
Extension  
Services**





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## What will INGENAES do?

- Eight Feed the Future countries in two rounds
- First three countries decided (fourth in discussion):
  - Bangladesh
  - Honduras
  - Zambia
- Develop tailored program to address specific country needs





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# THANK YOU

(and please fill out the survey that we will send you!)

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### Stay In Touch

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### Upcoming Events

*Dec. 17: Ag Sector  
Council Seminar*

[Integrating  
Landscape  
Management into  
Climate-Smart  
Agriculture](#)”