

DRAFT GUIDANCE FOR USAID-FUNDED NUTRITION-SENSITIVE PROGRAMMING

WEBINAR CHAT TRANSCRIPT

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PRESENTERS

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WEBINAR CHAT TRANSCRIPT

Richard Tinsley: Greetings from Seattle. I hope you had a chance to see the blog I posted about a week ago.

Julie MacCartee: Good morning, Dick! I'm not sure that I saw your post - will you send a link?

Richard Tinsley: It was on the comment section for this webinar.

Julie MacCartee: Oh yes, we did see that comment.

AV Recording: I can hear you.

Richard Tinsley: I hope you can get an answer to the question.

Jennifer Chow: I can hear you!

Richard Tinsley: Loud and clear.

Lindiwe Sibanda: Loud and clear.

Bijou Kuzimbu: Can hear you fine.

Bijou Kuzimbu: Bijou Kuzimbu, CRS.

Lindiwe Sibanda: Lindiwe Sibanda from FANRPAN based in South Africa.

Aaron Buchsbaum: Based here in D.C., working on www.securenutritionplatform.org, which is funded through the World Bank.

John Nicholson, SPRING: Hello, John Nicholson with the SPRING project joining with the KDAD team in Washington today.

Marti Martindale: From Minneapolis for GTLI Ethiopia

Aaron Buchsbaum: Hi John!

Bernice Khan: Hi, I am Bernice Khan from Toronto, Canada

John Nicholson, SPRING: Hello Aaron!

Konnie Andrews: I can hear--with Winrock, based in New Mexico

Kristy Cook: Kristy Cook, Cultural Practice LLC

Julie MacCartee: Welcome and thanks for joining!

Silke Pietzsch: Morning guys, Action Against Hunger team from New York calling in.

Julie MacCartee: Please don't mind any audio tests you may hear over the next 10 minutes

Julie MacCartee: Welcome, all! Thanks for the introductions

Richard Tinsley: All is quiet right now

Richard Tinsley: Music would be nice to make certain the audio is on

Philip Abrahams: Hi to all. Phil Abrahams from CABI here, with various colleagues joining in. We're working on content provision to GSMA Nutrition alongside GAIN, ILRI, Oxfam and the British Medical Journal.

Tom Shaw: This is Tom Shaw from CRS in Baltimore and can hear fine.

Bonface Kaberia: Bonface Kaberia REGAL-AG Nairobi

Leyla Kester: Hi. I can hear you fine.

Richard Tinsley: Is this strictly a webinar or is there a live audience

Philip Abrahams: We are in various locations

Bonface Kaberia: I can hear you.

David Alt: Hello this is David Alt from Catholic Relief Service, Baltimore, MD, USA.

Richard Tinsley: Good

Melanie Miller Foster: Melanie Miller Foster from Penn State University

Francis Amagloh: Francis from Ghana

Jessica Tilahun: This is Jessi from the SPRING Ag-Nut team in Arlington.

Joanne Harnmeijer: Hi, this is Joanne (Harnmeijer) joining

Doudou NDIAYE: Regional Agriculture Specialist, USAID/Senegal, Sahel regional Office

Jennie Vader: Jennie Vader from Project Concern International (PCI) in Malawi

Julie Tanaka: Hi this is Julie Tanaka from Samaritan's Purse

Gitau Mbure: Hello everyone. Gitau Mbure from World Vision, based in DC.

Tina Connor: Good morning! Tina Connor with International Relief and Development in Arlington, VA.

Jeannie Harvey: I can hear you and am talking into the phone

Julia Suryantan: Hi, Julia Suryantan from CWS in Indonesia

Meaghan Murphy: Good morning, this is Meaghan with Fintrac in DC.

Albertha Nyaku: Hi Everyone, this is Albertha Nyaku from PATH Washington DC

Amanda Pearson: Hello, this is Amanda joining from Cambridge (MA), consultant @Harvard.

Jeannie Harvey: Okay I will call in

Cindy Pfitzenmaier: good morning, Cindy Pfitzenmaier from PCI

Aaron Hawkins: Hi everyone - this is Aaron Hawkins from SPRING/Bangladesh

Ravi Nayak: Good morning, this is Ravi Nayak from IRG/Engility

Annoek Van den Wijngaart: Annoek van den Wijngaart on behalf of SNV

Richard Tinsley: <http://lamar.colostate.edu/~rtinsley/DietPoster.pdf> . You might want to check the referenced poster as it deal with some dietary energy concerns I have regarding smallholder agriculture where farmers typically have only half the calories they need. 2000 kcal vs. 4000 kcals

Annie Wesley: This is Annie Wesley from the International Development Research Centre, Canada

Liz Drummond: Hi Liz Drummond Save US

Jeannie Harvey: Still waiting for the phone number

Julie MacCartee: Welcome, everyone! We'll be getting started about 5 minutes after the hour

Charlotte Block: Good morning - Charlotte from ACDI/VOCA in DC.

Bethann Cottrell: Bethann Cottrell. CARE

Emily Van Houweling: Good morning, this is Emily from the Office of International Research, Education, and Development at Virginia Tech

Liz Sampson: Liz Sampson, Mercy Corps

Tom Gill:	good morning, Tom Gill, Penn State
Alexi Grosman:	Alexi Taylor-Grosman, Making Cents International
Ochiawunma Ibe:	Good day Ochi Ibe from USAID Liberia
Moffatt Ngugi:	Moffatt Ngugi, USAID/BFS
Lydia Clemmons:	Good morning. This is Lydia Clemmons with The Manoff Group.
John Russell:	John Russell, EcoFoodSystems in Oregon
Ruth Campbell:	Good morning--Ruth Campbell from ACDI/VOCA
Sarah Kozyn:	Good morning, all. Sarah Kozyn from Abt Associates in Bethesda, MD here.
Donna Winham:	Donna Winham - Food Science & Human Nutrition - Iowa State University
Faith Bartz:	Faith Bartz, USAID/BFS
Jennifer Rigg:	Sorry if I missed it but what's the call in number? Adobe sound doesn't seem to be working on my end.
Jeannie Harvey:	I joined the call
Jeannie Harvey:	but still can't hear
Francis Amagloh:	Good afternoon, I cannot hear anything from my my end, is anyone listening
Bethann Cottrell:	I also can't hear
Anne Swindale:	Good morning, afternoon, evening everyone. Anne Swindale BFS Washington, DC.
Jeannie Harvey:	I can hear Julie
Kumkum Kashiparekh:	Kumkum Kashiparekh CARE, can hear now
Ladd:	Good Morning this is Ladd from ACDI/VOCA
Peggy Carlson:	Good morning! Peggy Carlson from Partners of the Americas in DC
Jasia Steinmetz:	Jasia Steinmetz, Professor of Food and Nutrition, University of WI-Stevens Point

Beatrice Rogers:	Hi, this is Bea Rogers from Tufts
Nathaniel Mallonee:	Good Morning. This is Nathan Mallonee from Convoy of Hope
Kira Everhart-Valentin:	Good day, everyone - greetings from the Sorghum and Millet Innovation Lab at Kansas State University in Manhattan, KS, USA.
Sarah Halfman:	Good morning, this is Sarah from Mercy Corps
Nico Janssen:	Good morning (afternoon), Nico Janssen, SNV Tanzania. Cannot hear, but that may be the slow internet here.
Aaron Buchsbaum:	Here is a suite of four multisectoral nutrition briefs put together through SecureNutrition, alongside DFID, the Government of Japan, Rapid Social Response, the World Bank, and others... http: //goo.gl/NsWU5h
Joyce Mutua:	Hi everyone, Joyce Kenya
Jacqueline Garcia:	Good Afternoon from Spain. Jacqueline Garcia, environment consultant
Jay Papisan:	Good morning. This is Jay Papisan from HarvestPlus
Sarah Sparker:	Hello everyone. I am Sarah Sparker from the Millennium Water Alliance in Washington, DC.
Britta Hansen:	Hi, Britta Hansen form Horticulture Innovation Lab at UC Davis
Mary Meck Higgins:	Hi, this is Mary Meck Higgins from Kansas State University, working with the team at the FtF Innovation Lab for Reducing Post-Harvest Loss
Lisa Schechtman:	Good morning all, this is Lisa Schechtman from WaterAid in Washington, DC
Marinho Nhambeto:	Greetings from Mozambique
Silke Pietzsch:	Action Against Nutrition and Health Advisors Maureen Gallagher and Angeline Grant have joined
Jasia Steinemtz:	Joyce Mutua, I will be visiting Kenya next month, perhaps we can talk more.
Patricia Neenan:	Good morning, this is Patricia Neenan from CABI
Julie MacCartee:	Welcome, everyone!
Jose Cisneros:	Good morning Jose Cisneros from NC State University

Pamela Velez-Vega:	Good morning, this is Pamela Velez-Vega from FANTA/FHI360. Are we supposed to hear something right now? I can't hear anything.
Parashu Nepal:	I am Parashu Nepal from International Development Institute in Washington, DC.
Becky Ramsing:	Becky Ramsing from University of Maryland
Albertha Nyaku:	There is no sound
Beatrice Rogers:	No sound yet?
Francis Amagloh:	Ok
Madeleine Smith:	Good morning. Madeleine Smith from JSI-SPRING
Antonia Wolff:	Hello, Antonia Wolff with SPRING
Kristi Tabaj:	Good Morning! Kristi Tabaj, the TOPS program, Save the Children, joining from Ohio, USA
Aaron Buchsbaum:	Hi Kristi!
Kristi Tabaj:	Hi Aaron!
Kirsten Weeks:	Hi - Is there sound yet?
Ochiawunma Ibe:	I can hear
KDAD AV Tech:	Julie MacCartee is currently introducing the program. Please let us know if you are able to hear. Thank you.
Kristi Tabaj:	Yes
Diana McLean:	Good morning. Yes, I can hear.
Jennie Vader:	I can hear
Barbara Best:	Is there a call-in number for audio? The audio keeps breaking up.
Noreen Mucha:	Yes audio is poor
Alanna Malik:	Good morning. This webinar is recorded correct?
Richard Tinsley:	Audio is good from here on internet

Julie MacCartee: Yes, this webinar is being recorded. You will be able to watch the recording if you need to review any of the content, or if you want to share it with your colleagues

Julia Suryantan: audio is good on Firefox but not on chrome

Jessica Tilahun: I am on Chrome and audio is fine.

KDAD AV Tech: Thanks Julia. Yes, please make sure you're not using Google Chrome, use Mozilla Firefox or Internet Explorer

Lynn Schneider: is there a call in number for audio?

KDAD AV Tech: Call in: 1-800-832-0736 Enter Room *9865920#

Alanna Malik: Thank you Julie.

John Nicholson, SPRING: <http://www.usaid.gov/nutrition-strategy> - link to USAID's multi-sectoral nutrition strategy

Julie MacCartee: Thank you, John

John Nicholson, SPRING: The Lancet series can be found here:
<http://www.thelancet.com/series/maternal-and-child-nutrition>

Tom Shaw: Sally - in the box on access to effective health services have you included expanding access to health micro insurance or at least the promotion and support of health mutual?

Richard Tinsley: please slow down

Catherine Phelps: Can we mute it when new attendees join?

Katherine Dennison: Hi everyone! Welcome. I am a nutrition advisor with BFS at USAID and here to help answer any questions. Feel free to post during the webinar.

USAID Agrilinks: Hello Katherine, thank you for joining!

Kirsten Weeks: How can we make nutrition less of an "afterthought" - frequently it's Objective 3 in Feed the Future projects grouped in with gender and the bulk of resources focusing on broader growth - but not necessarily linking nutrition or gender into those other objectives.

John Nicholson, SPRING: For more information on programming principles, check out the SPRING technical brief series here: <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/briefs/understanding-and-applying-primary-pathways-and-principles>

Marc Douglas: There needs to be a mute when new participants join. They join (or leave) every few seconds. Very distracting.

USAID Agrilinks: Thank you for your questions, Tom and Kirsten

Julie MacCartee: We are seeing if we can mute the chime sound, but may not be able to. Thanks for your patience

Katherine Dennison: Hi, Kirsten, good question. This is a turning point where nutrition and gender are getting more recognition and incorporated appropriately into objectives. Since nutrition is multisectoral it takes coordinated programming to support successes.

John Nicholson, SPRING: Here is a link to the Landscape Analysis of nutrition programming in Feed the Future countries that Sally just mentioned: <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/reports/leveraging-agriculture-nutritional-impact-through-feed-future>

Marc Douglas: You may want to consider reading "The China Study" - a 30 year study on nutrition that contradicts some of what is stated here.

Anna Herforth: The principles for nutrition-sensitive agriculture that Sally has presented (including these critical points here) have a high degree of consensus across the international development community; they are found in the SPRING brief that John Nicholson posted above, and also here: http://www.unscn.org/en/announcements/nutrition_informations_resources/?id=1165

Tom Shaw: While we do a lot around appropriate lessons on financial education that can be delivered through savings groups, which are primarily women, is there curriculum and/or lessons of the same nature for nutrition-sensitive agriculture?

Silke Pietzsch: You can find Action Against Hunger's Manual for Maximizing Nutrition Impact of Food Security and Livelihood Interventions here: <http://www.actionagainsthunger.org/publication/2011/07/maximising-nutritional-impact-food-security-and-livelihoods-interventions-manual>

Victor Pinga: Re Critical Points, we need crops AND animal source foods

Julie MacCartee: Thank you for your questions and resources, all

Katherine Dennison: Tom-to go address your first question, yes the promotion and support of health mutual and micro insurance was supported, but not necessarily a agriculture related intervention, hence not as highlighted

Tom Shaw: Soybean can be an important source of direct protein in the form of Tofu. We see a lot of this in Northern Benin where it is considered as "cheese" and deep-fried and sold in the small restaurants.

Marc Douglas: You may want to coordinate further with Global Climate Change - greenhouse gasses are a huge issue, and must be considered along with nutrition.

Tom Shaw: We have a large number of women in savings groups producing for the markets.

Katherine Dennison: Tom-Your second question: I think we are on our way there now. Soon USAID will publish a brief on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture

Kirsten Weeks: We need better evaluation of rigor on behavior change messaging - a lot of messaging becomes messaging for messaging sake and doesn't actually lead to behavior change.

Tom Shaw: There could be a lot of potential for expansion across many countries in Africa for this.

Britta Hansen: Comment for Richard, Agriculture and Hort programs need good information on what the nutrient gaps are in country so they can focus on the needed crops that can potentially fill those key gaps.

Marc Douglas: Some value chains help with climate change, land issues, water quality, etc... and others are quite harmful to the environment.

John Nicholson, SPRING: In case you are interested in nutrition-sensitive programming and women, check out SPRING and TOPS webinar series on the topic: <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/events/womens-empowerment-and-mens-engagement-how-focus-gender-can-support>

Tom Shaw: Katherine - can you contact me afterwards so I can explain the incrementation learning approach we use for savings groups and the types of lessons. tom.shaw@crs.org

Kristy Cook: Second Britta's comment - huge gap in understanding nutrient deficiencies and particularly which target groups most deficit

Nico Janssen: If and how is use of micro-nutrient enriched fertilizers (like zinc enriched) considered for nutrition sensitive agriculture?

Kirsten Weeks: I'm a little excited and afraid about a lot of our work on gender - it seems as though frequently when we talk about nutrition sensitive agriculture we expect women to change behaviors - e.g. better feed children, improve WASH, etc. - - I don't always see the same expectations for men.

Katherine Dennison: Marc-super point on Climate Change. It is considered highly critical to support Nutrition long term.

Tom Shaw: Would USAID be open to funding a "financial diary" approach to measuring consumption?

Richard Tinsley: when limited to 4 hours a day for agronomic/horticulture work will farmers have the time to produce these crops without reducing the energy production they need to even work the 4 hours a day?

Julie MacCartee: Thanks for these great comments. They will help us adjust the nutrition-sensitive ag guidance. We will also be sending you a survey in case you are able to provide more substantive comments or pass the request on to your colleagues

Kirsten Weeks: On Savings Groups - I would suggest looking at the SEEP updated savings guidelines that cut across implementers - <http://www.seepnetwork.org/do-no-harm--social-performance-guidelines-for-savings-groups-pages-20708.php>

Jeannie Harvey: Thanks Kirsten that is a key point about asking women to change behaviors. One of the things we hope to explore through INGENAES is the extent to which we can impart some of the behavior change messages to men as well - incorporating more nutrition messages into agriculture extension. You'll hear more about INGENAES later in the program.

Britta Hansen: Kirsten, YES in addition to change behaviors, "we" also seem to expect women to be in charge, manage everything, attend workshops etc...

Katherine Dennison: Sure Tom, no problem. Great points by Britta and Kristy-Nutrient Gap identification is extremely important by country or region, and will be even more important with climate change and global shifts.

Aaron Buchsbaum: Kirsten - the final webinar in the SPRING+Save webinar series (John Nicholson linked it above) addressed men's role in nutrition and agriculture... Worth checking out. Save has additional materials, I believe.

Kristy Cook: Challenges: Many of the commodities/foods that should be consumed are not FTF targeted value chains - fish, animal based products such as eggs, meat, even soy.

Kirsten Weeks: I like the proposed New Indicators - but my concern in looking at FtF indicators is that too often we go straight to these at the output level and don't think about how this might fit into a household's productive plan for the future - e.g. I think we need to incorporate these more in baselines and design - but not jump straight to reports and work plans

Richard Tinsley: <http://amar.colostate.edu/~rtinsley/EthiopiaDiet.html> . Please review the referenced webpage on diet limits to the farmer work day

Anna Herforth: Great point on monitoring consumption! Note that if diets shift toward healthier patterns, that in itself is a good thing for nutrition and health (and avoidance of diet-related disease) - whether or not it results in observable changes in stunting prevalence in the short term.

Bonface Kaberia: How will this concepts affect programs that do not have nutrition component?

Mary Meck Higgins: Regarding the behavior change communication components, you mentioned a very broad range of examples! Could you narrow those down somewhat? Or any of them can be used?

Jeannie Harvey: Julie's voice is going in and out

Anne Swindale: Suggest including reference/requirement that BCC include messages aimed at overall dietary diversity in addition to BCC on targeted NRVCC

Britta Hansen: Richard- I would add to point 1- Target production, (improved postharvest practices, and processing) of nutrient rich...

Katherine Dennison: Hi Nico, Great question about micronutrient rich fertilizers being nutrition-sensitive or not. I would consider it, but there could be some that would disagree. If it targets a nutrient gap with a populous diet, and the plant absorbs yet, then yes.

Tom Shaw: Britta - at CRS we are addressing the time issue around learning by breaking the information in 20-30 minute increments that are delivered at the end of a normal group meeting. This might occur 2 times a month during the meetings that are shorter (less or no lending at those meetings). This makes the time issue significantly less in terms of women's' activities.

Mary Meck Higgins: too much feedback in the mic

Tom Shaw: Savings groups as the platform

Jeannie Harvey: it's hard to hear Sally

Victor Pinga: Re Critical Points, were ASFs purposely left off? It seems to be focusing only on crops.

Silke Pietzsch: We need to be stronger on the analysis of underlying causes of undernutrition, not all contexts are simply agriculture or food related, but have many other considerations like water, hygiene, mothers educational status, health care, etc. so a detailed analysis of underlying causes of undernutrition is essential to ensure we design interventions that are addressing the REAL underlying causes in the given context, not just standard interventions implemented everywhere. Action Against Hunger is just finalizing guidelines on nutrition causal analysis which will be available at the end of the year.

George Kegode: Too many people talking ... hard to hear what the main speaker is saying

Tina Connor: Can Sally use a different mic?

Britta Hansen: Thanks!

Lynn Schneider: what are ASFs?

Anna Toness: I like the four critical points and they capture what our programs are focused on. Two comments - I agree with Kristy that one of the challenges is that resilience programming and complementary FTF include poultry, fish, animal based protein, sweet potatoes, etc. which are not considered "core" value chain products that have a full spectrum of support. On the measuring of outcomes, it would be good to have thoughts on some output level indicators.

Victor Pinga: Animal Source Foods (ASF)

Anne Swindale:	Also mention demand creation explicitly in third point - which goes beyond and is one objective of "consumption education"
Philip Abrahams:	Frequently we come across farmers who try to diversify crop choices, including to nutritionally-beneficial choices, only to find they lose the entire crop because there is no support info available to help them choose the right variety for the right selection, how to identify plant diseases and control them etc. (There's a similar absence of info on small animals). Coordinated info resources on economically 'minor' crops needs to be sourced, validated and disseminated
Richard Tinsley:	with limited energy for farm work or limited buying power, what is the higher priority, getting enough energy to do a day's work, or balancing the quality of the diet, since a balanced diet cost more I don't think you can have both
Barbara Best:	Wild fish are the world's most widely traded food products and among the most nutritious. Wild fisheries are of critical importance to nutrition in many of the FTF countries. Will this new approach allow for more wild fisheries value chains to be included in FTF programs?
Joyce Mutua:	How about other interventions that deal with mitigating on postharvest losses and food safety, does that qualify to be agriculture- nutrition sensitive intervention?
Lindiwe Sibanda:	How can best practices in nutrition and health including behavior change be integrated in agricultural investments to improve nutrition status of women and young children?
Jeannie Harvey:	can hear multiple people speaking
Beatrice Rogers:	Sound is waxing and waning.... please stay close to microphone...
Amanda Pearson:	What is the reaction to ICN2 Outcome docs & its recs for "sustainable food systems"? How does this Rec #8 related to USAID's efforts on nutrition-sensitive ag? http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm215e.pdf
Jennie Vader:	sound problems!
Suzanne Lundin-Ross:	Given water scarcity in FTF countries, is there consideration of water usage for the production of f nutrient rich crops: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002257/225741E.pdf
Robert Ackatia-Armah:	Sound is breaking a lot and there is a lot of feedback

Marc Douglas: The nutrition of fish diminishes to the extent that the waters are polluted. Not to beat a dead horse, but the link between environmental stewardship and nutrition is crucial.

Barbara Best: Please clarify that wild fisheries are not the same as farmed fish!

Kirsten Weeks: How can we have better dialogue with the growth and nutrition side - frequently at FTF events - you see the same folks talking about gender and nutrition - and then highly productive crops and economic growth tend to be a separate group - in addition to actual content - I think we need to think about how to better actually work together across ag systems.

Kristy Cook: Is there a systematic analysis of ongoing FTF "experiments" in combining nutrition and agriculture interventions - some are col-located, most are focused on food crops, some have nutrition components combined with extension. We are two-three years into implementation - how many have good baselines, are there any RCTs under Feedback? How is the Nutrition Innovation lab programming going to add value to this discussion?

Ladd: sound is horrible right now

Debjcet Sen: Can folks please mute if you aren't speaking?

Francis Amagloh: Can't hear anything now

Tina Connor: Please stop and address the sound issue - no one can hear the questions

Robert Ackatia-Armah: can presenters mute mics and only have main speaker mic on?

USAID Agrilinks: Thank you for letting us know about the sound. We are doing our best to address this

Silke Pietzsch: Here is the ACF ICN2 - Action for nutrition document, maybe useful for your advocacy teams too: <http://www.actionagainsthunger.org.uk/mediaroom/latest-news/why-the-second-international-conference-on-nutrition-is-a-big-deal/>

C.Y. Wang: In general, if a population has an adequate protein and calorie consumption, malnutrition is rare.

Jennie Vader: sound is better now

Ochiawunma Ibe: What can be effective linkages between BFS Nutrition sensitive agriculture programs and community based health programs that can help mutually reinforce the reduction of stunting and improving maternal nutrition.

Bethann Cottrell:	The BCC interventions should be more robust than just targeted at the consumption of target crops
Richard Tinsley:	CY I think most smallholder farmers have about 2000 Kcal in their diet which will meet basic metabolism but not allow for any field work, to undertake extensive field work the calories need to be at least 4000 kcal/day
KDAD AV Tech:	Thank you to Dianne DeBernardo who has jumped in to answer questions on behalf of herself and Jeannie Harvey. You just heard from her.
Joyce Mutua:	These critical points are OK, but there is still need to continue addressing food security, i.e. making sure that there is adequate food
Bethann Cottrell:	Will we also be looking at key gender indicators such as household decision making, mobility, social capital and GBV as these relate to food and nutrition security?
C.Y. Wang:	If the ag produces food local people consumes, then the ag program has value and is nutrition sensitive. So what is the value to label a program nutrition sensitive?
Hilary Creed-Kaneshiro:	it depends also on BMI of women, in Peru BMI is fairly high even for agricultural producers
H Larew:	Behavioral changes in USAID's nutrition programs might both benefit from and provide insights to SNAP-Ed programs here in the U.S.
Bonface Kaberia:	they are clear actions.
Richard Tinsley:	thank you for asking the calorie question
Anna Herforth:	CY, multiple forms of malnutrition need to be considered, including obesity and diet-related disease. The Global Nutrition Report shows that only 2 countries in the world do not have a nutrition problem of public health significance (South Korea and China). All countries need better access to and consumption of diverse nutritious diets.
Bethann Cottrell:	sound is gone
Mary Meck Higgins:	the first key action may not be appropriate for the specific focus of the project - so would that team need to add a nutrient-rich crop, too?
Bonface Kaberia:	behavior change communication would also serve to promote value chain products as an effort to expand markets and therefore easily mainstreamed

Marc Douglas: "Excessive" nutrition among some global citizens is indeed linked to many negative intl. development outcomes. Thanks for raising this.

Kirsten Weeks: Are you expecting that these indicators - if appropriate targets are achieved that stunting would be reduced - or what's the end goal for these?

Marc Douglas: Excessive and improper nutrition, that is

John Nicholson, SPRING: Here is a great resource for evidence-based SBCC programing for nutrition: <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/reports/evidence-effective-sbcc-approaches-improve-womens-dietary-practices>

Nico Janssen: How will FTF support and influence the availability and use of seed of nutrient rich crops. If they are only for home consumption will seed sectors be interested to develop such markets?

Aaron Buchsbaum: There were a couple comments about nutrition + climate change earlier... Just wanted to point out that Lawrence Haddad penned his thoughts on exactly that from the UN Climate Change Conference in Peru. <http://www.developmenthorizons.com/>

Marc Douglas: While we're at it, when are we going to get serious about Ag subsidies for junk food in the USA, Europe, etc.?

Nico Janssen: In reaction to that last question and the four points. I have seen the HARVEST programme in Cambodia and the TABT programme in Tanzania do great work on this

Jasia Steinemtz: When agriculture efforts are focused on the number of commodities that can stream from a product, such as corn or dairy, that have promoted income generation, does this inadvertently undermine nutrition-sensitive ag?

Marc Douglas: We do so much to harm poor farmers in poor countries by these subsidies -- it more than offsets all foreign assistance, globally. Something to think about...

Katherine Dennison: Joyce-yes food safety and mitigation of postharvest losses is considered nutrition sensitive agriculture

- Kirsten Weeks:** I would want to get deeper feedback from INVC in Malawi but my immediate reaction is that while we are working on a nutrient-rich crop of the dairy sector - it's not affordable to households who are the most vulnerable. I'm more familiar with our work in Tanzania where we've promoted OFSP - but there wasn't really a market for it and think we achieved better nutrition outcomes through good horticulture, savings, and empowerment - but not necessarily nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- Julie MacCartee:** Thanks for these useful comments - really great
- John Nicholson, SPRING:** SPRING and MEAS just completed a webinar series on incorporating nutrition messaging into agriculture extension programming. Check out the recording and resources here: <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/events/making-messenger-engaging-extension-and-advisory-service-providers-nutrition>
- Hilary Creed-Kaneshiro:** Climate change - Nutrition and food security was hardly mentioned in the COP 20 meetings. Also there is a move to decrease livestock production for climate change yet nutritionally this is very necessary and is an objective of nutrition sensitive production
- Tom Schaetzel:** Doesn't the exclusive focus on specific nutrient--rich crops limit "nutrition-sensitive" to micronutrient deficiency or at least deficiency of specific nutrients? Why not also consider orienting, say, cash-cropping interventions to be more nutrition-sensitive by translating income gain into nutritional improvement (e.g., how income is used to purchase food)? What about including gender dynamics, since we know that income controlled by women translates better into nutrition/health improvement in the household?
- Kirsten Weeks:** Do we have any good data that shows the benefits of "nutrition-sensitive" agriculture vs. good programming that promotes inclusive development and empowerment
- Lynn Schneider:** FTF Malawi has actually dropped dairy and added OFSP. We will be working with CIP on scaling up access to improved OFSP planting material, increasing consumption, and increasing demand in local markets
- Jasia Steinemtz:** What is the relationship between time and crop production, especially for women. If these crops are more labor intensive, will this impact women disproportionately?

John Nicholson, SPRING: This report on Household Decision-Making on Homestead Food Production in Bangladesh includes some discussion on decision making around fisheries and other nutrition-dense foods: <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/reports/household-decision-making-homestead-food-production>

Lynn Schneider: With OFSP we will be able to reach many more thousands of people in Malawi than with dairy, and have a far greater impact on nutritional outcomes in the ZOI

Marc Douglas: Are we going to look more at tree crops? Many of these have great environmental benefits, and score highest in micronutrient content.

Robert Ackatia-Armah: Malawi is replacing dairy with OFSP

Richard Tinsley: most horticulture crops are more labor intensive, but labor is in short supply so the quality of the crop will be compromised

Nico Janssen: FAO has developed very good methodologies to measure Dietary Diversity Scores which are very user friendly

Francis Amagloh: Great job, Robert

Jasia Steinemtz: Does permaculture offer any advantage for diversity of production?

Richard Tinsley: don't forget the work day is limited to 4 hrs. of less than diligent output

Francis Amagloh: Let's promote OFSP for complementary feeding instead of cereals

Aaron Hawkins: As an implementer (working in Bangladesh on the SPRING project) I can say that the indicators are of course very interesting and of course would theoretically give very interesting data - my concern would be the practical feasibility of being able to accurately collect/capture this information. Even if the hurdle of collecting the data were addressed, I would be a little skeptical as to the truthfulness of the data (i.e. how sure are we that the vegetables truly are set aside for consumption?)

Robert Ackatia-Armah: Thanks Lynn just seeing your responses

Lynn Schneider: Actually Malawi, Zambia, and Mozambique will all work with CIP on OFSP.

Anna Herforth: Will these slides or the draft strategy be shared?

Julie MacCartee: Apologies for the layout issues

Suzanne Lundin-Ross: Since 2000, 145 high-yielding cultivars of different maturity/durations namely, extra-early, early, medium and late and types such as field corn, sweet corn, baby corn, QPM, were developed by public and private sectors and released for commercial cultivation in different agro-ecological zones/across zones. Currently, around 65 percent of the maize area is under hybrids of which 25 percent is estimated to be under SC hybrids with many sourced from CIMMYT.

Anna Herforth: (I see it on the side, thanks!)

Suzanne Lundin-Ross: Crop intensification and intercropping systems. Maize provides ample opportunities for intensified inter- and sequential cropping systems and suitable cropping systems have been established for diverse agro-ecologies. The important maize-based cropping sequences involving baby corn and sweet corn with pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, and flower have helped in increasing cropping intensity up to 400 percent.

Kristy Cook: I think these four approaches make sense - these are a subset of other important FTF approaches and the pendulum should not swing too far from increasing production, raising incomes, and key health interventions.

Jennifer Rigg: Thank you, all. What's the timeframe and process (for those not on the webinar) for receiving input?

Julie MacCartee: ALL- we are recording this webinar and will provide a link to the recording to all who registered

Mary Meck Higgins: energy needs trump protein use if calorie intake is too low. - need both nutrient-rich foods and calorie-rich foods for adequate diet

Jennie Vader: I think there are a few programs in Malawi that are working on this type of programming (like the new DFAP grants awarded to CRS and PCI in the south).

Jeannie Harvey: Since INGENAES (Integrating gender and nutrition within Agriculture Extension Services) is new and involves both research and direct services, these four critical points can be incorporated into some of the activities.

Richard Tinsley: Mary. Thank you

KDAD AV Tech: Downloads of these presentations are also available in the "File Downloads" area

Kristy Cook: Appreciate the open dialogue and solicitation of input. Helpful for INGENAES - nutr/gen extension services

Meaghan Murphy: Thanks for mentioning next steps for those of us having a hard time contributing today

Jeannie Harvey: For more information about INGENAES please check out the new website: www.ingenaes.illinois.edu

Meaghan Murphy: Is there an email to send follow-up response or questions to?

John Nicholson, SPRING: For those interested in Behavior Change for nutrition, SPRING is co-hosting a conversation on behavior change communication at scale on USAID HC3's SpringBoard. Check it out here: <http://www.healthcomspringboard.org/groups/sbcc-and-nutrition/forum/topic/scaling-up-nutrition-sbcc/>

Celestina Asena: Thanks for this rich information. There is so much on crops but little on the fruits component. What can be done? Any suggestions?

KDAD AV Tech: Sally Abbott is currently speaking about SPRING

Jeannie Harvey: The Director is Andrea Bohn, at University of Illinois abohn@illinois.edu or I can also answer questions Jeannie Harvey marharvey@usaid.gov

Katherine Dennison: Celestina-on Fruits: Support Dietary Diversity

John Nicholson, SPRING: More Ag-Nut Linkage Resources from SPRING can be found here: <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/technical-areas/ag-nut>

Julie MacCartee: Meaghan - We will be sending out a survey to everyone who registered for this webinar, so you will have an easy interface through which to submit comments.

Katherine Dennison: This is no easy task and takes multiple interventions, nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions is part of it.

Meaghan Murphy: Thanks!

Silke Pietzsch: How do we include local and wild foods and insects into our nutrition sensitive interventions? Wild foods often have high protein and nutrient content, and should surely make up a component in our FS/Ag interventions. How would that work for USAID?

Marc Douglas:	What about value chains that are nutrient-poor? Are we going to identify these? And strive to stop subsidizing them?
Julie MacCartee:	Thanks for your questions, Silke and Marc.
KDAD AV Tech:	Thank you to Dianne DeBernardo who has jumped in to answer questions on behalf of herself and Jeannie Harvey
Jeannie Harvey:	Diane is a nutrition advisor for the Bureau and is also Alternate AOR for the INGENAES project.
Jasia Steinemtz:	Staple crop subsidies often undermine the local cereal diversity, can we prevent this from happening in these new efforts? How do we protect seeds?
Marc Douglas:	Of course, an obvious way to give people the option to improve nutrition is for them to have A) \$\$\$; and B) knowledge of nutrition. We need to do more cost-benefit analysis to determine, holistically, the best value chains to subsidize.
Doudou NDIAYE:	Thanks, outstanding presentation and very clear
Bonface Kaberia:	Thanks, was a good presentation
Katherine Dennison:	Marc, good point!
Bernice Khan:	Thanks for such an informational and relevant presentation
Francis Amagloh:	Very good presentation
Julie MacCartee:	Thank you very much for your feedback
Mary Beggs:	Thanks for an excellent discussion. This is Mary Beggs from Cardno. I'll look forward to the next steps.
Richard Tinsley:	www.smallholderagriculture.com
Kristy Cook:	Thanks, Diane! We are also interested in networking with any and all organizations that are working with extension services esp. on integrating gender and nutrition. Please go to our website: http://ingenaes.illinois.edu
Philip Abrahams:	Bangladesh & Zambia are 2 of the 14 mNutrition countries. Other FTF countries will overlap most probably. It would be good to join up the initiatives so they complement, not compete. We share some of the programme docs with your colleague Judy Payne but happy to do so with

others at USAID: coordinate with my colleague Fraser Norton
(f.norton@cabi.org)

Aaron Buchsbaum: Thanks for hosting this webinar. Nice way to get feedback/input from across orgs/projects/countries.

Robert Ackatia-Armah: thanks for the exciting updates

Lindiwe Sibanda: I am not seeing the presentations in the file downloads section

Jennie Vader: sorry if I missed this during the end of the presentation, but is there a way to download the slides from this presentation?

Robert Ackatia-Armah: There are 2 files there Lindiwe

Jasia Steinemtz: How is agroecology supported in these efforts?

Ashleigh Black: second the request for any opportunity to download the slides

Jennie Vader: the files in the download sections aren't the slides though

Anna Herforth: There are some examples where wild foods have become important value chains (e.g. indigenous vegetables in East Africa; wild tree fruits in southern Africa)

KDAD AV Tech: Downloads are available in the "file downloads" section

John Nicholson, SPRING: The Yaajendee project in Senegal is working with wild food in their nutrition-led ag program. More information here: <http://www.spring-nutrition.org/events/getting-how-improving-nutrition-senegal-through-nutrition-led-agriculture>

KDAD AV Tech: Just to the left of the presentation

USAID Agrilinks: Slides will be available on the agrilinks website, following the webinar, as well

Jasia Steinemtz: Thanks so much!

Richard Tinsley:

<http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.echocommunity.org/resource/collection/62026577-227A-4FB0-8B25-B0838484CED7/Issue121.pdf> the main report on dietary energy balance that I think trumps the quality of diet

Marinho Nhambeto: Thanks for the valuable insights

USAID Agrilinks: ddebernardo@usaid.gov

Jeannie Harvey: INGENAES is intended to specifically address how to engage men in several ways: to work with extension systems and train male extension agents, or to work with extension training programs to focus on how messages to men can be gender sensitive and include key nutrition messages.

KDAD AV Tech: Thanks to everyone for joining. We'll leave the room open for about ten minutes so you can connect with your colleagues. Thank you.

Julie MacCartee: Agrilinks webinar this Wednesday on climate and land use: <http://agrilinks.org/events/climate-and-land-use-new-climate-economy>.
THANK YOU all for joining and for your helpful input. And thanks for your patience with a few of our technical issues.