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

GLOBAL LEARNING AND EVIDENCE EXCHANGE

M A R K E T S Y S T E M S

JUNE 5–10, 2017 // DAKAR, SENEGAL

Markets for Good Nutrition



Session Overview

- *Nutrition Overview*
 - Ingrid Weiss, Nutrition Advisor, USAID/BFS
- *Markets for Good Nutrition*
 - Megan Kyles, Agriculture/Nutrition Specialist, USAID/Senegal
 - Bob de Wolfe, Chief of Party, SPRING
 - Pape Sene, former Chief of Party and Chief Technical Advisor, USAID Yaajeende
- *Table Exercise and Discussion*
- *Summary and Wrap Up*

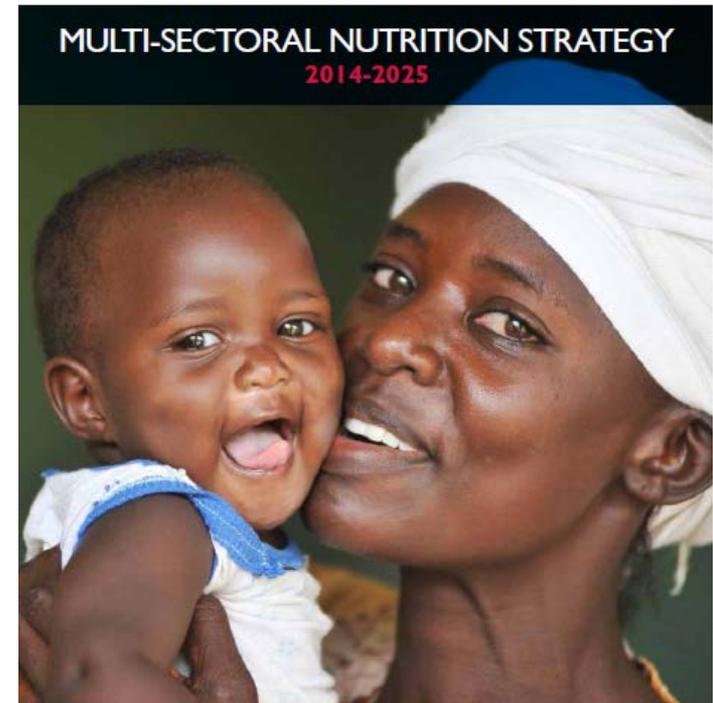


Photo: USAID / David Mutua



Targets

- Contribute to the reduction of child stunting by 20% wherever we work
- In GH, FTF and Food for Peace intervention areas, reduce the number of stunted children by 2 million over five years
- In humanitarian crises, maintain Global Acute Malnutrition below 15%





Nutrition-specific and Nutrition-sensitive

- **Nutrition-specific interventions:**

- address the immediate determinants of malnutrition.

AND

- **Nutrition-sensitive interventions:**

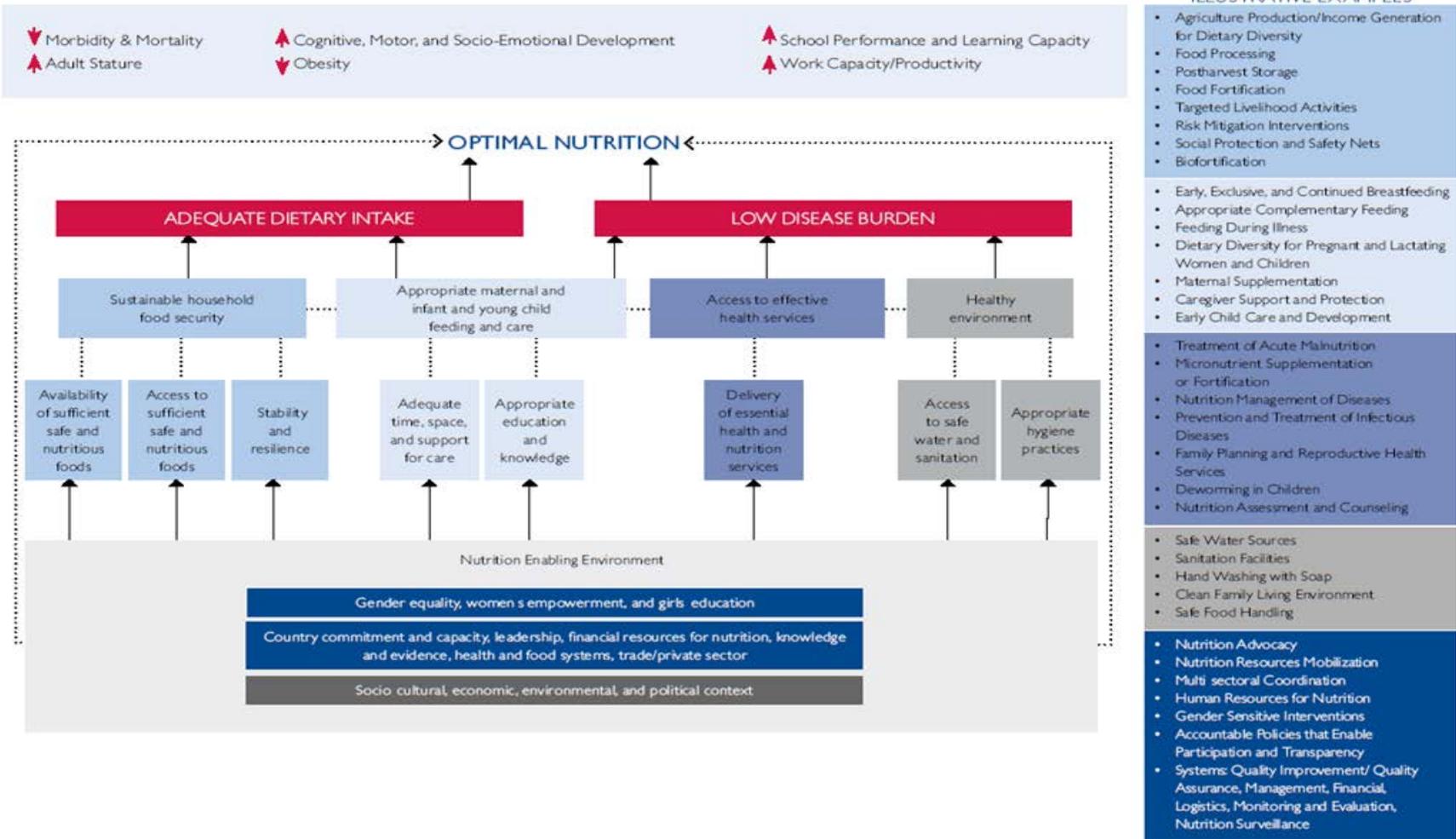
- address the underlying and systemic causes of malnutrition.



USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Framework

FIGURE 1: USAID MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Adapted from UNICEF, 2013⁵ and Black et al., 2013²

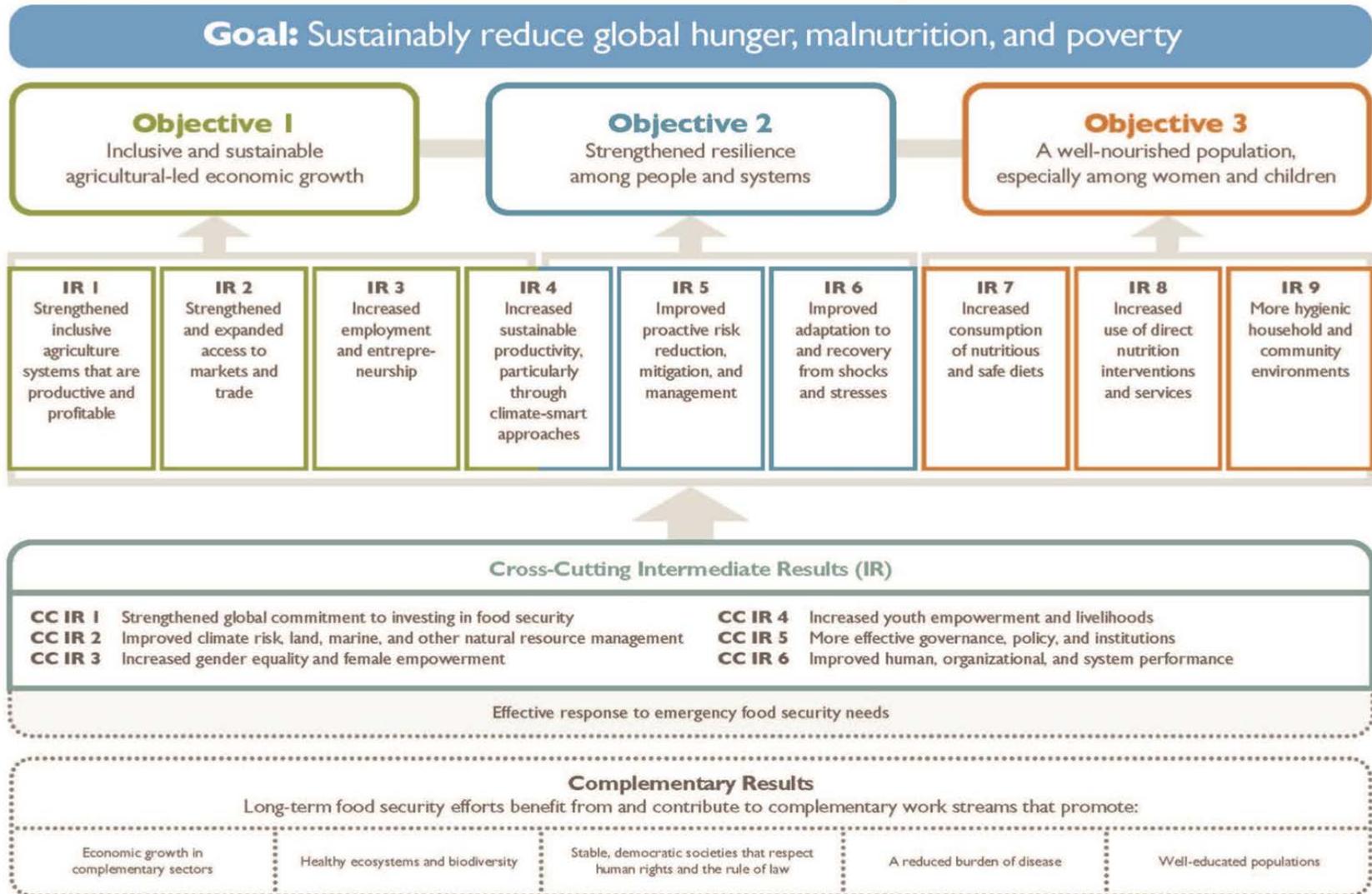




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USG GFSS Results Framework





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Questions?

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Why nutrition?

- Child mortality – **45%** of deaths
- Reduced human potential
- Lost economic productivity
- This is a **global** problem – and it's getting worse



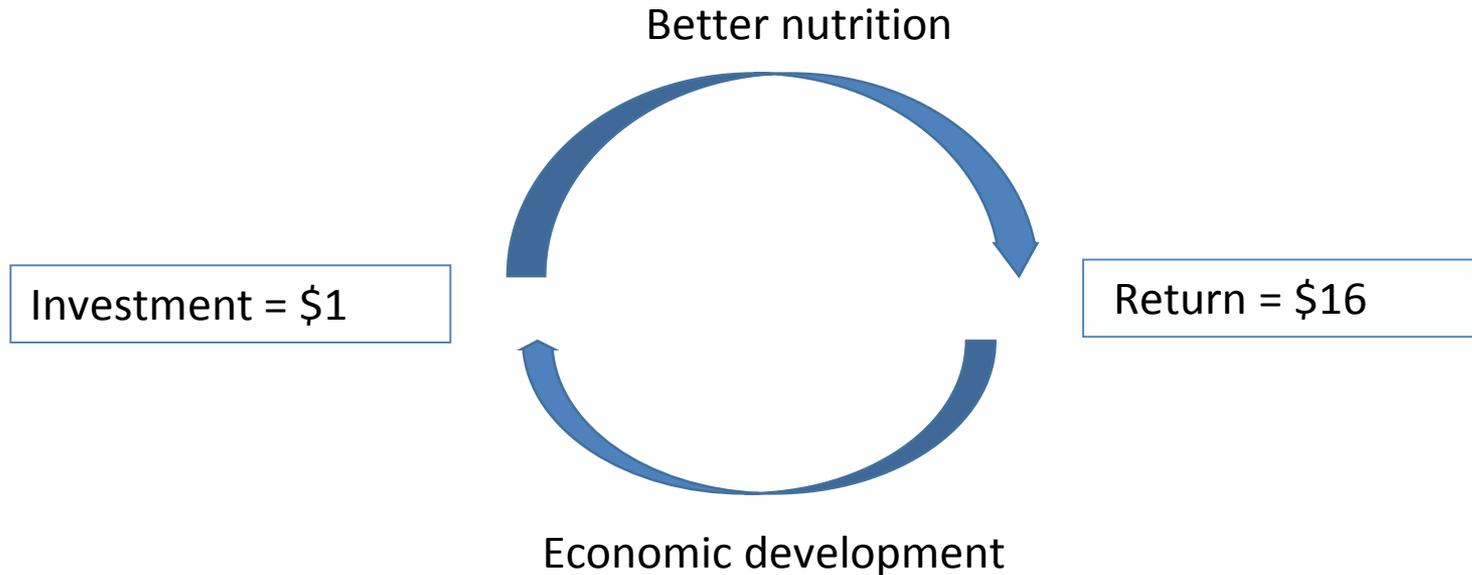


Markets for Good Nutrition

- What are the ways that agriculture can impact nutrition, either positively or negatively?
- What role does the food system play in a healthy diet and why is this important?
- What are the elements of a “nutrition-sensitive” market system?



Improved nutrition drives economic growth

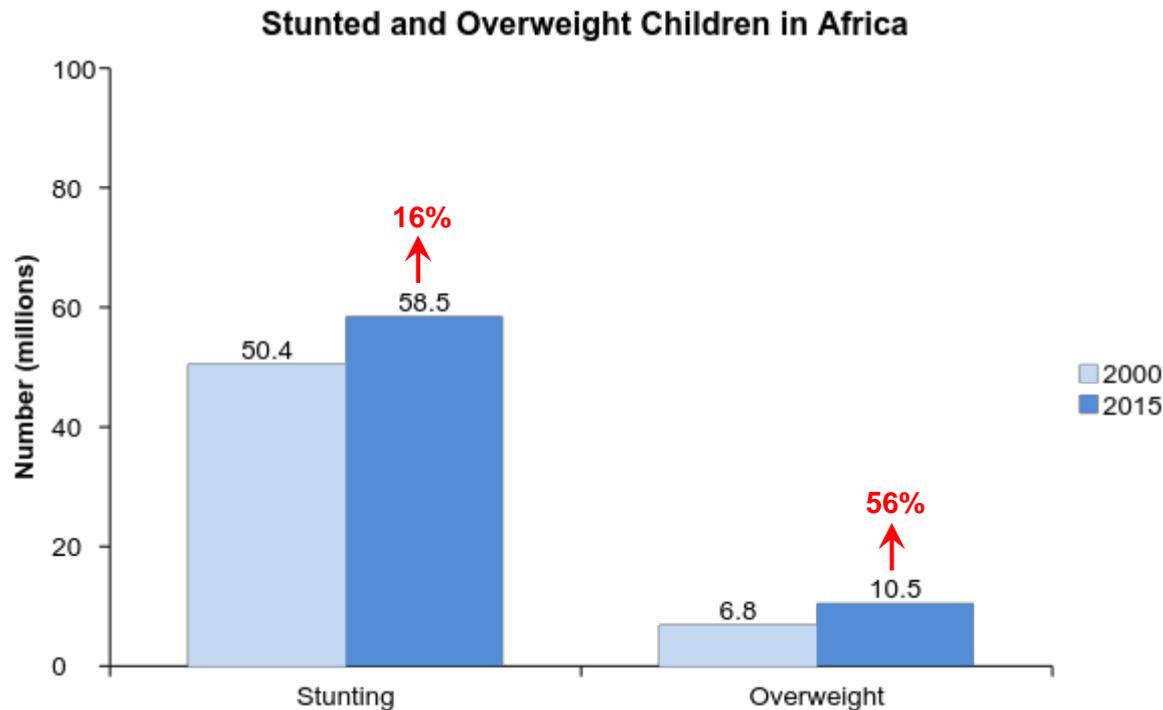


Sources:

Global Nutrition Report (2016); John Hoddinott, "The economics of reducing malnutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa," May 13, 2016, produced for the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition.



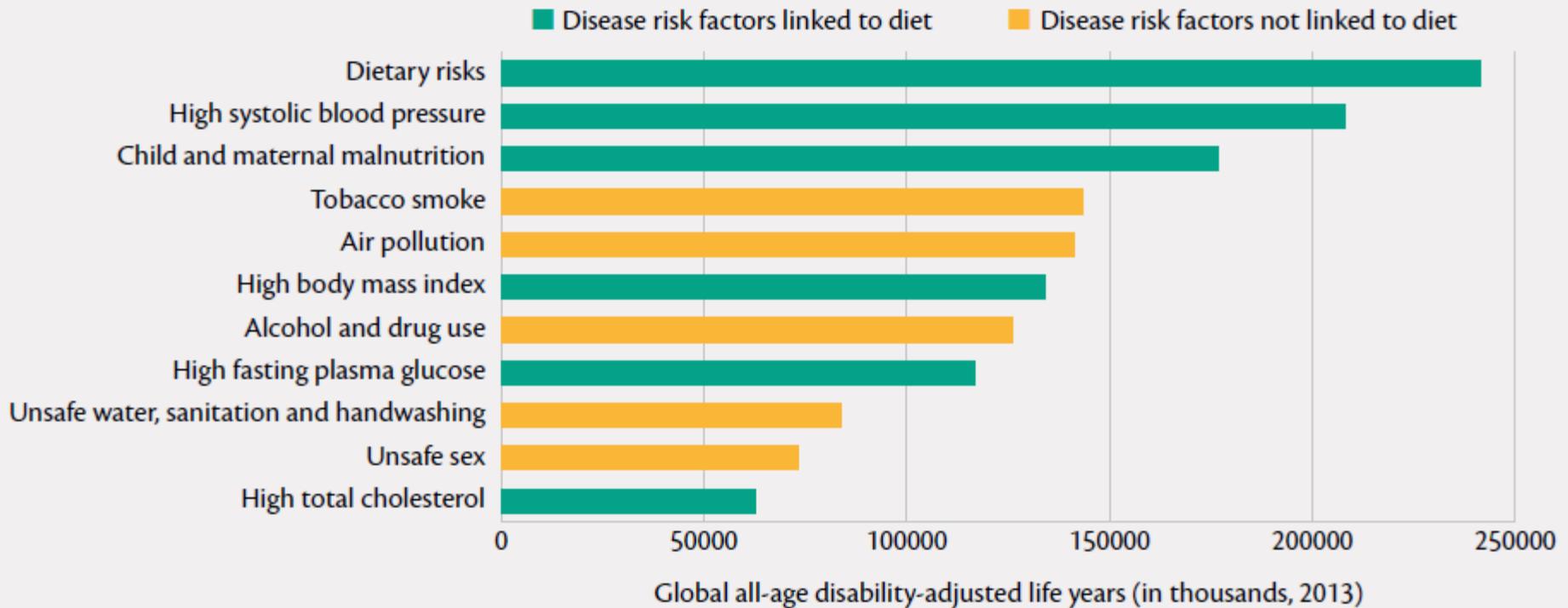
Changing trends in nutrition



- West Africa accounts for half of the stunting increase in Africa between 2000 and 2015.
- In Africa, the number of children who are overweight or obese has nearly doubled since 1990.



Diet is the leading risk factor for disease

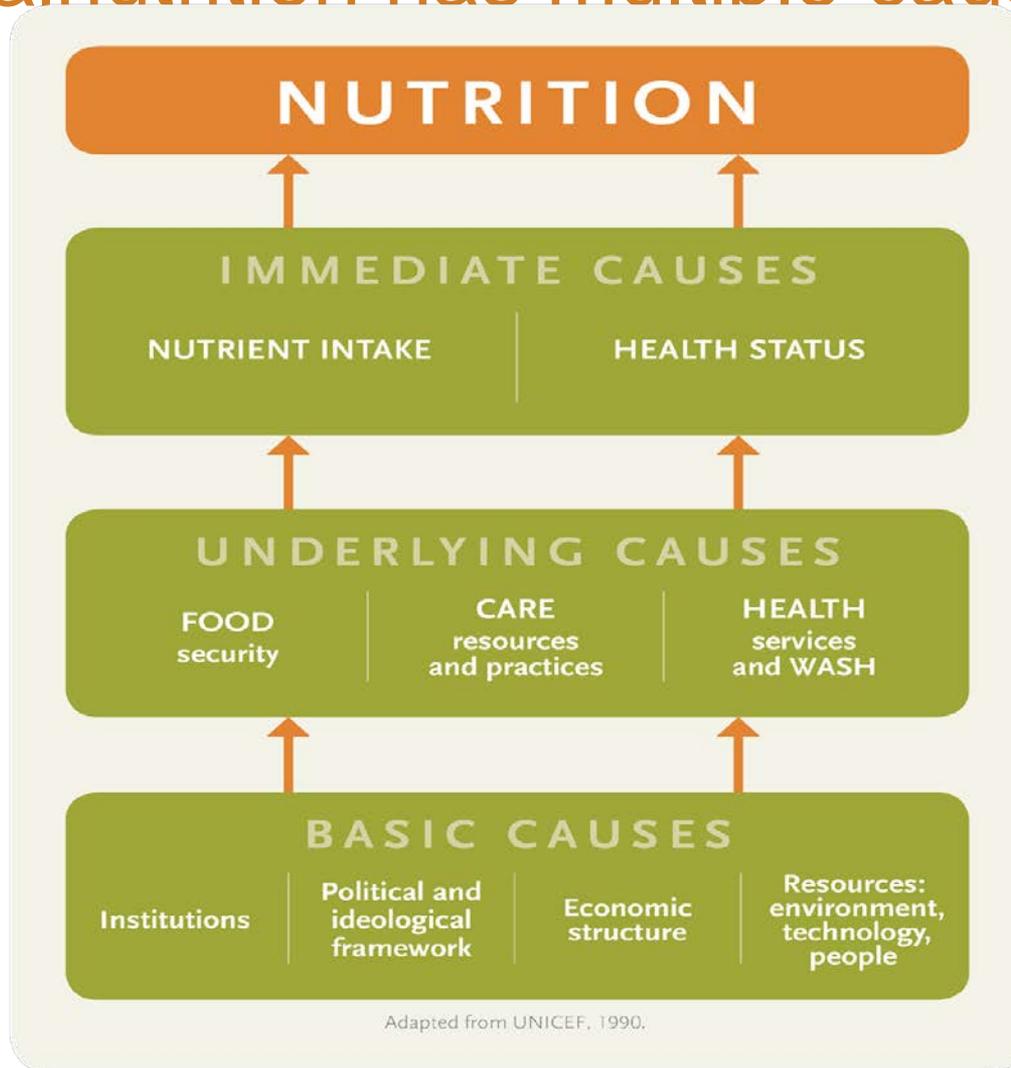


Source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 Collaborators (2015), Figure 5

Note: The graph shows global disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) attributed to level 2 risk factors in 2013 for both sexes combined.



Malnutrition has multiple causes





How does agriculture affect nutrition?

Food production

- Increased food availability
- Greater diversity and quality
- Lower food costs



Farm income invested in...

- Diverse diet and nutrient-rich foods
- Health, WASH, and Education services and products



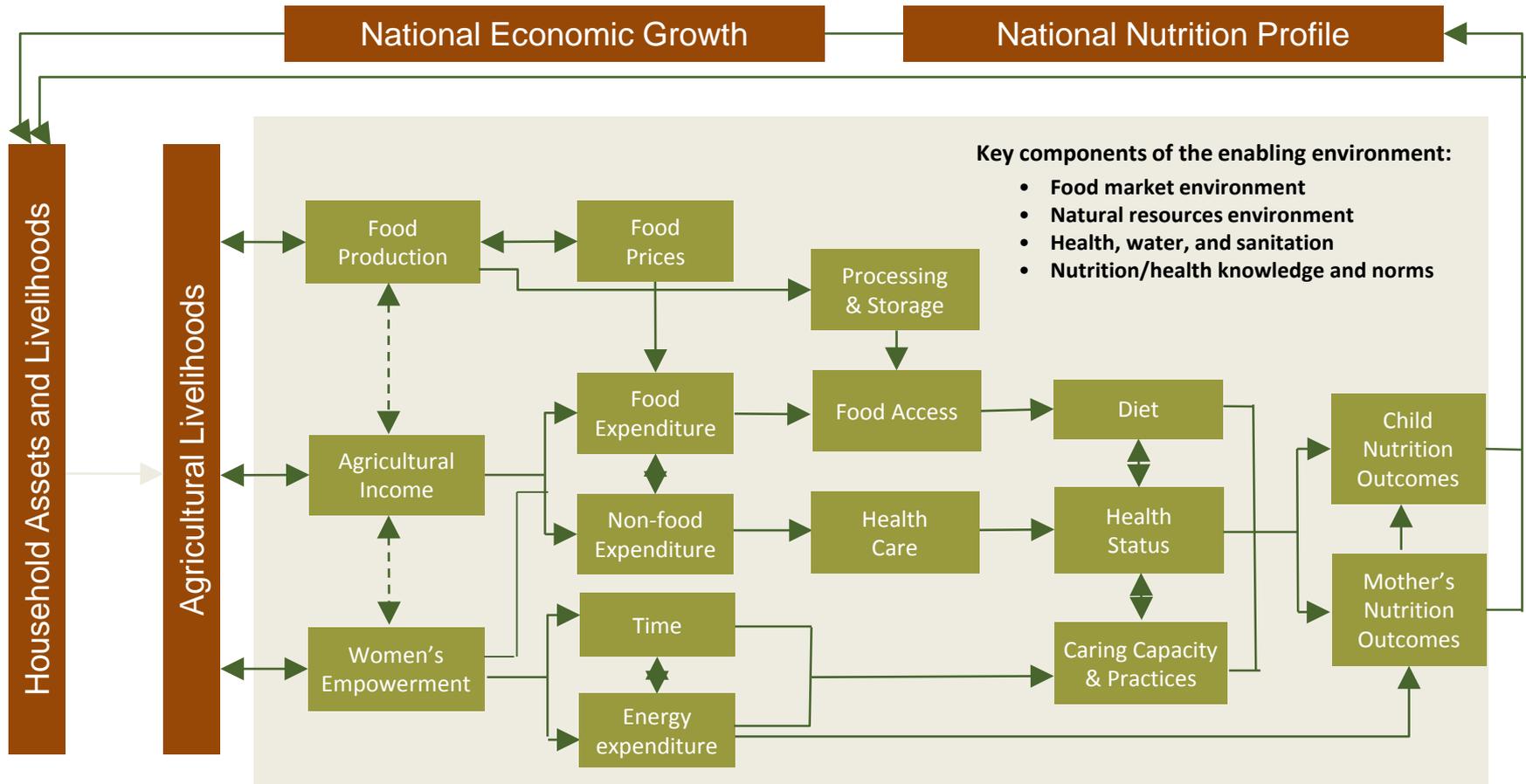
Gender in agriculture

- Maximizing women's control of income
- Managing demand of women's time and energy





Agriculture to Nutrition Pathways





What does a healthy diet look like?

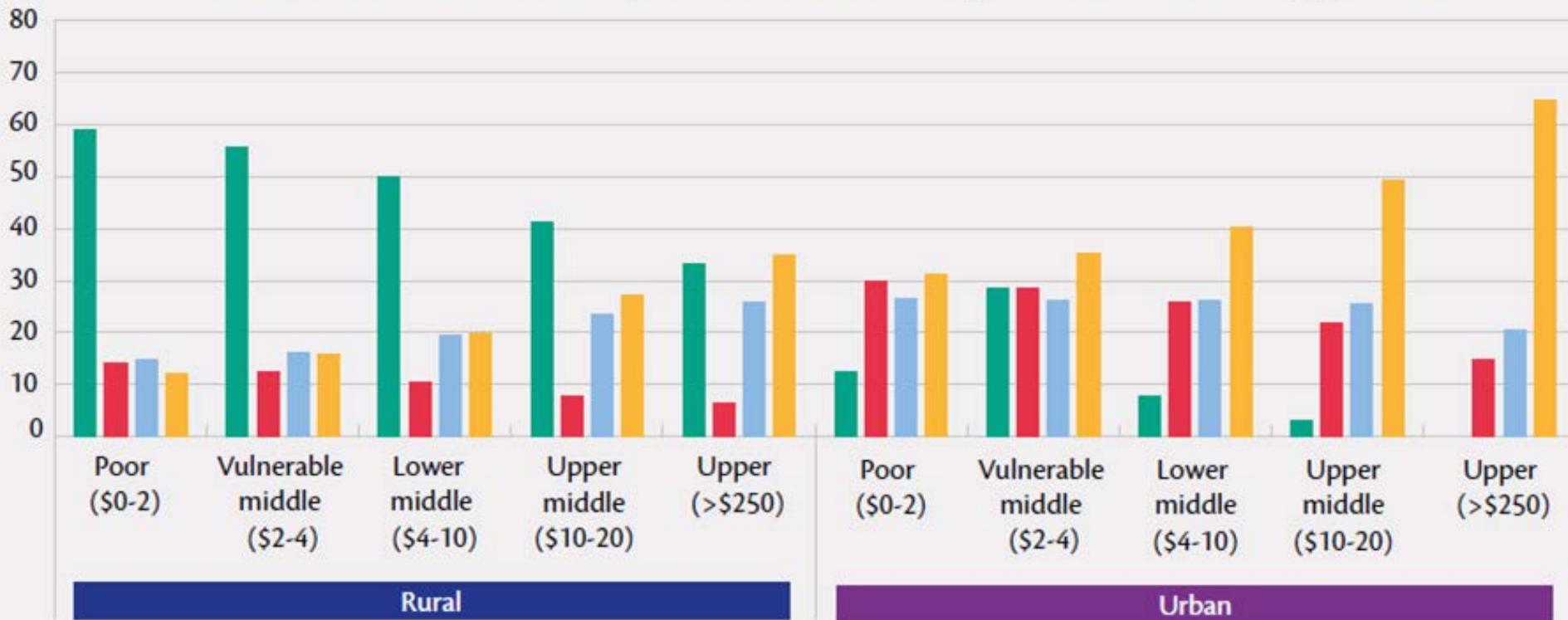
- Sufficient food available all year round
- Diversity of foods and food groups
- Plenty of fruits, vegetables, pulses, nuts...
- Animal source foods at recommended levels
- Moderate consumption of “ultra-processed” foods
- Clean and safe
- Doesn't deplete natural resources
- Frequent and responsive breastfeeding



Diets don't necessarily improve with income

Percentage of value of food consumed from different categories

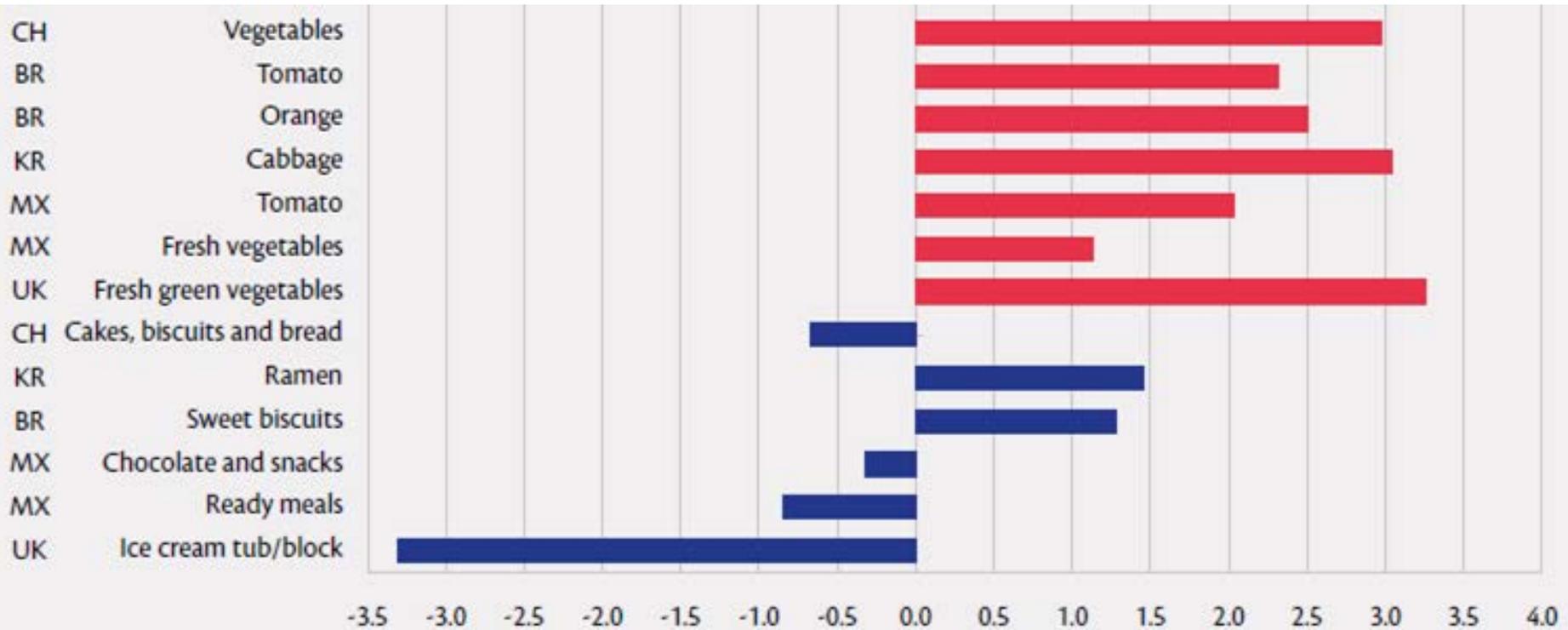
Own production Purchase: unprocessed Purchase: low processed Purchase: high processed





Consumer price trends 1990-2010 (UK, Mexico, Brazil, South Korea & China)

-  fruits and vegetables
-  highly-processed foods



Note: CH: China; KR: Republic of Korea; BR: Brazil; MX: Mexico; UK: United Kingdom

Source: Overseas Development Institute, Figure A, Wiggins and Keats (2015)



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Meeting the **“5 a day” fruit and vegetable** recommendation would cost low income households in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Zimbabwe

52%

of their household income

Source: Miller et al. Lancet August 2016, cited by Lawrence Haddad





Examples from the field

Themes

- Making nutritious foods more accessible and available
- Income and nutrition
- Gender and nutrition



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Examples from the field

SPRING

Strengthening Partnerships, Results,
and Innovations in Nutrition Globally

Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Grow your own at home



..... and sell the surplus.



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Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Raise your own at home



..... and sell the surplus.





Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Creating a network of Community-based Service Providers (CBSP) in Cereal Producer Organizations

- SPRING oriented CBSPs who are :
 - designated by Cereal Producer Organizations
 - known to, and trusted by Cereal Producer Organizations
 - located near the cereal producers
- Linked CBSP with suppliers of agricultural inputs who were screened for quality, reliability, fair pricing and reputation
- CBSP are supplying seeds, cuttings, veterinary products, handwashing stations, sanitation/hygiene products, fertilizers, advice, etc.
- System is now on auto-pilot and functioning well.



Gender, income, and nutrition

Mechanized Cereal Transformation Units that can:

- Greatly reduce the workload of women
- Reduce energy/calorie consumption for women
- Generate income for women's groups who own and operate – more money available for child diet, health, and education, and increased autonomy in the household
- Make high-quality composed flours for weaning foods available locally and cheaply





Gender and nutrition



- Women's use of income for food and non-food expenditures
- Ability of women to care for themselves and their families
- Women's energy expenditure
- Tackling gender norms is possible



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Gender and nutrition

Gender Champions (Men and Women)

Promoting:

- Sharing the women's workload
 - Household hygiene
 - Childcare
 - Water transport
 - Fire wood gathering
- Sharing childcare responsibility
- Equal voices in family decisions
- Increasing women's access to land
- Encouraging/facilitating women's income generation





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Examples from the field

USAID | YAAJEENDE

Nutrition-Led Agriculture Project for Food Security in Senegal





Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Through Home Production and Markets

- Vegetables & Fruit
- More Nutritious Cereals: QPM, Biofortified Millet, Pro vitamin A Maize
- Orange Flesh Sweet Potatoes
- Wild Foods
- Biofortified beans
- Locally “fortified” products
- Animal sources of protein
- Village markets, luuma, regional exchanges





Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable



Local Private Sector

- CBSPs and Cultivert Franchise = 8 firms from national private sector
 - 72 franchisees, 30% women
- Local food processors (units and individuals)
- Emerging producers (livestock, horticulture)
- Producer Organizations



Income and nutrition



Asset Building

- Land access
 - BDL
 - Land titling
 - Loan + title
- Livestock
 - Goat & sheep
 - Poultry
- Financial access
- Knowledge
 - Technical
 - Managerial



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Gender and nutrition



Community Engagement in Food Security: Children's Food Reserves

- Women and men working together to mobilize community resources and achieve Childhood Nutrition Outcomes



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Gender and nutrition

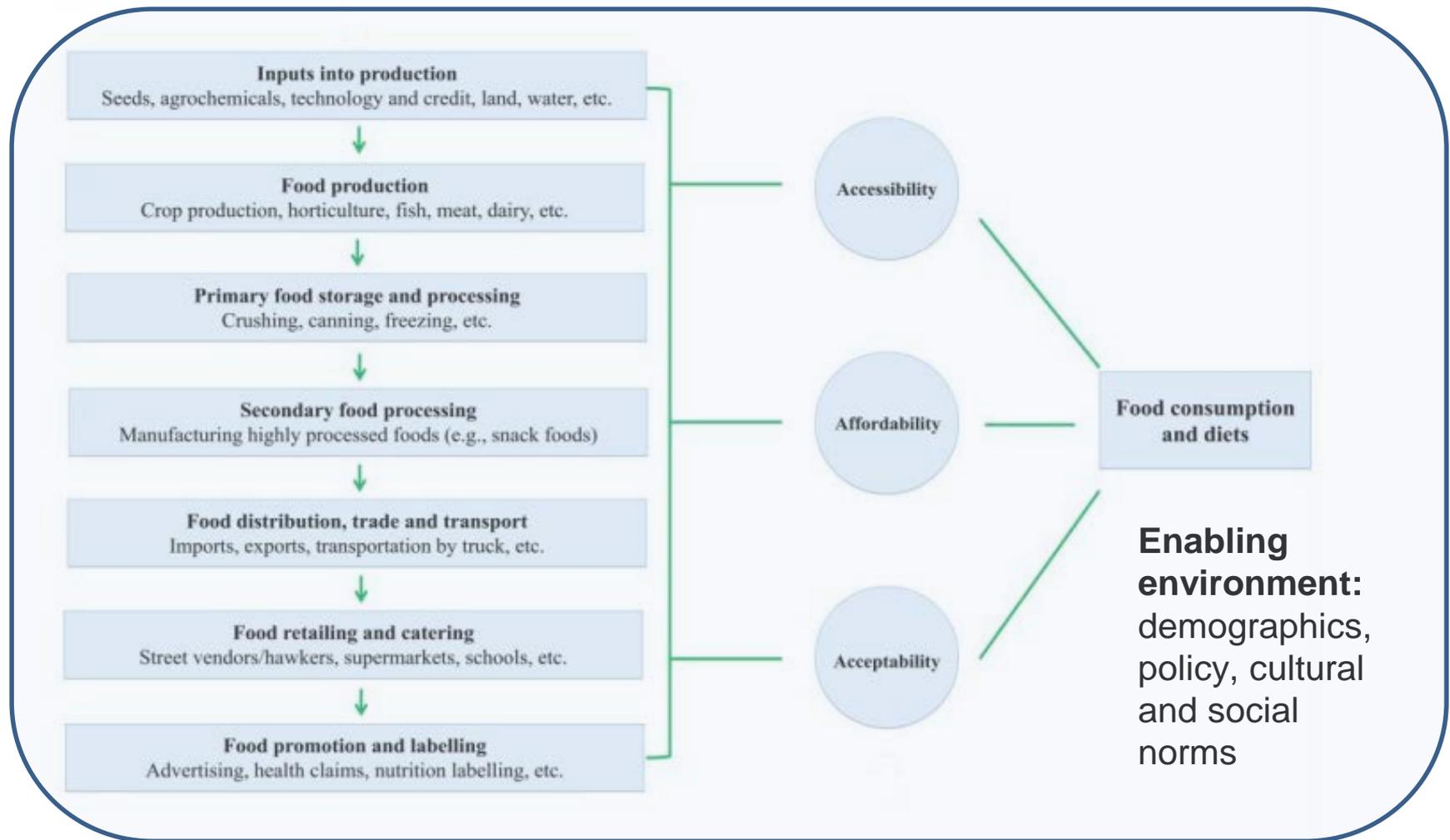


Women's space and voice in Nutrition-Led Agriculture Local Institutions

- Debbo Galle Groups
- CBSPs
- Citizen Working Groups



Food system and its influence on diets





Market systems approaches for nutrition

- Increase staple crops' contribution to nutrition (biofortified varieties, year-round availability, food safety, women's labor...)
- Move beyond staple crops
- Local private sector service provision (seed, inputs, veterinary services...)
- Food labeling/advertising
- Fortification
- Processing and trade for healthy foods
- Integration of nutrition education
- Promote use of income for health, nutrition, WASH
- Increase women's income
- Strengthen resilience of households and markets
- Support policies and guidelines that improve access and affordability of nutritious foods



Your turn...

How can we harness agriculture and food systems to more effectively promote optimal nutrition, reducing undernutrition and discouraging overnutrition simultaneously?

Activity Instructions:

1. Select a Facilitator, Timekeeper, and Recorder.
2. By yourself, take a few minutes to review the discussion guide. Jot down your ideas.
3. With your table group, take turns sharing your ideas, brainstorming, and discussing.
4. Recorder: please note interesting ideas your group comes up with on the “Group Notes” sheet.
5. At the end of the activity, hand in your “Group Notes” sheet to one of the GLEE organizers.

20 Minutes



Market systems that work for nutrition

“We need to nourish, not just feed, 9 billion people by 2030”

- Start with the nutrition and diet that you want to achieve, and **work back** to change food systems so that they are ‘fit for purpose’.
- Don’t overlook the impact of market systems on gender and incomes/expenditures
- Enabling environment is as important as program activities



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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