INTEGRATING NUTRITION FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE
Presenters and Topics

- **Laura Birx**, USAID Bureau for Food Security
  Integrating nutrition from a global perspective
  Operational issues

- **Jim Hazen**, USAID Global Health Bureau
  USAID Country Programs: Examples from Senegal & Mozambique

- **Lona Stoll**, USDA Foreign Agriculture Service
  USDA nutrition agenda and country highlights

- **Roshelle Payes**, USAID Global Health Bureau
  Engagement opportunities for civil society partners
Undernutrition’s costs:

Health—contributes to 3.5 million deaths each year from common illnesses otherwise not fatal

Education—lower IQ and school performance

Economic growth—costs countries 3-6% of GDP

Poverty—wages that are half as high in adulthood in children who were undernourished in early life

Infectious disease treatment—hastens HIV progression and reduces adherence to treatment

UNDERNUTRITION UNDERMINES ALL OF USAID’S INVESTMENTS, YET ALMOST ONE IN TWO CHILDREN IN GHI AND FTF FOCUS COUNTRIES ARE STUNTED
Determinants of Child Nutrition and Examples of Interventions to Address Them

**Interventions**
- Breastfeeding
- Complementary feeding
- Vitamin A supplementation
- Zinc supplementation
- Hygiene & sanitation
- Immunization
- Salt iodization

**Underlying Causes at Household/Family Level**
- Food security
- Care resources
- Health, water/sanitation services

**Basic Causes at Societal Level**
- Institutions
- Political & ideological framework
- Economic structure
- Resources environment, technology, people

**Immediate Causes**
- Food/nutrient intake
- Health

Our principal concern is our children. Because ultimately, that’s who we’re working to protect – the children whose lives and futures are most vulnerable to the dangers and deprivations of poverty. Their health is a leading indicator of a nation’s stability, security, and prosperity. I often tell people as I travel around the world, “If you want to know how stable a country is, don’t count the number of advanced weapons, count the number of undernourished children.”

Few issues provide a more direct, affordable, and effective way to save and improve lives. As governments and organizations search for strategic interventions in the fight against poverty, places where our money and our effort can make the biggest and most lasting differences, nutrition represents a ripe opportunity and one that can be addressed from many different angles.

-Hillary Clinton, 2010
• Scale up immediate high-impact interventions (Results in 2011-2012)
  – Prevent undernutrition in the 1,000-day window in the community through social and behavior change, maternal nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, adequate complementary feeding, strong infant and young child feeding practices, improved hygiene and sanitation.
  – Teach communities to prevent and manage acute malnutrition: timely detection/referral via community outreach and mobilization; outpatient and inpatient treatment, including therapeutic feeding; links to clinical referral and care; integration into health systems.
  – Deliver anemia-reduction packages, especially for women: iron folic acid supplementation; de-worming; preventive treatment for malaria, where indicated.
  – Deliver targeted micronutrient supplementation for children and pregnant women.
• Expand medium-term interventions (Results in 2012-2013)
  – Improve availability of high-quality staple foods, including food fortification.
  – Promote a minimum acceptable diet for children and women (quality and diversity).
  – Deliver a child anemia reduction package: micronutrient powders; de-worming; bednets.
  – Improve capacity of clinics to integrate nutrition assessment, counseling and support within health services.
  – Strengthen surveillance and contingency planning.
  – Advocate for implementation of strong policies, targeting and monitoring.
• Tackle longer-term systems issues (Results in 2013-2015)
  – Integrate with platforms in family planning, HIV/AIDS treatment and care; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
  – Measure nutrition impact of food security, health and WASH programming through robust systems.
  – Strengthen nutrition-sensitive agriculture value chains.
  – Link with food security and livelihood interventions that increase access to food at the household level.
Rice value chains
Community gardens
Agriculture extension workers

Micronutrient supplements
PlumpyNut
IMCI
Agriculture and economic growth alone are not enough.

Health systems alone are not enough.

Rice value chains
Community gardens
Agriculture extension workers
Micronutrient supplements
PlumpyNut
IMCI
SCALING UP NUTRITION FRAMEWORK AND ROADMAP

- Led by the UN Secretary General’s Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition
- Over 100 development partners (donors, civil society, private sector, multilaterals) have bought in
- Stresses 1,000 day window of opportunity
- Highlights the need for a multi-sectoral approach
- Identifies set of common indicators

SO WHAT??

1. Identifying at least 8 “early riser” countries in the next year for improved joint donor collaboration and financing mechanisms
2. Tool for unified UN approach to nutrition
3. Accelerating action and accountability with governments
**IT IS THE DEVELOPMENT WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY**

- Period of most vulnerability: pregnant women and young children are frequently the last to eat in their homes yet require more diverse nutrients to grow
- Period of most opportunity: improving nutrition in these 1,000 days leads to immediate gains in mortality and morbidity reduction, and lifelong gains in education, poverty reduction, and economic growth

**IT IS A POLITICAL WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY**

- We can get biggest bang for our buck by focusing on prevention of undernutrition
- Good nutrition is first and foremost about eating the right foods at the right time in the right amounts
- Addresses the key challenges and barriers by harnessing power of all sectors—social and productive
- Accelerates achievement of all MDGs
OPERATIONAL ISSUES
Translating global perspectives to reality…

• Nutrition element funding
• USG: USDA, MCC, HHS, Peace Corps
• Success depends on how well health, agriculture, FFP colleagues work together
• Coordination with other donors under the Scaling Up Nutrition Roadmap
• Multi-year strategies
• Impact evaluations, integrated M&E systems, new indicators
• Targeting: populations and geographic
USAID Forward

1. Implementation and Procurement Reform
2. Talent Management
3. Rebuilding Policy Capacity
4. Strengthening M&E
5. Rebuilding Budget Management
6. Science and Technology
7. Innovation
Technical Leadership and Country Support Projects

- Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project 2 (FANTA 2)
- Nutrition CRSP
- TOPS
- LIFT
- Child Survival and Health Grants Program (and CORE)

Implementation at a country level

- Integrated Nutrition Investment Frameworks as part of multi-year FTF and GHI strategies
- Bilateral programs in focus countries
Enabling Better Nutrition Through Agricultural Linkages

*Experience in Senegal*
17% of children under-5 are underweight; 16% stunted; 7.6% wasted

Significant regional differences of underweight* prevalence

Diet lacks enough diversity to supply needed protein, minerals and vitamins = “hidden hunger”

64% of women and 79% of children are anemic; 61% of children under six are vitamin A deficient

*children under-five
What Senegal Has to Build On

- A multi-sector Malnutrition Prevention Unit in the Prime Minister’s Office (various ministries present: Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, Decentralization, Health, etc);
- National level Nutritional Enhancement Program that covers 50% of the country promoting Essential Nutrition Actions, C-MAM, salt iodization, artisanal food fortification, among other activities; and
- Nationwide network of community health service delivery structures, “health huts” offering a comprehensive package of health services and activities.
Integration: not defined by our limitations

1. Why?
   • Not for the sake of integration
   • To seize opportunities to meet goals and identified targets
   • Mission support- Front Office and Technical Teams

2. How?
   • Meetings to get on the same page about “integration”
   • Frank discussions about the challenges and benefits- is it worth it?

3. What?
   • Planning & program design
   • Funding where appropriate
   • Program Management & monitoring
Description of USAID/ Senegal Health Sector Program

Health system-wide transformation + Expansion of high impact nutrition interventions

Policy Level:
- Fortification policy framework and regulations
- Supporting a multi-sector food security agenda

Clinical Level:
- Health human resources capacity building strengthening linkages between clinical & community services

Community Level:
1620 community level health service delivery points in 13 regions provide integrated services and education (maternal and child health, nutrition, malaria, TB, hygiene)

Communication:
- Information, education and behavior change communication
- Promoting of healthy lifestyles and products and local cereals that support improved nutrition

Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA)
1. Exclusive Breastfeeding
2. Appropriate complementary feeding
3. Appropriate Nutritional care of sick children
4. Maternal Nutrition including malaria prevention
5. Control of Vitamin A deficiency
6. Integrated control of anemia
7. Use of iodized salt

Nationwide impact:
1,164,000 women and children under-five in 13 regions will be reached
Enabling better nutrition through the value chain approach

Value chain model illustrative examples

- Market demand
  - Develop communication strategies that promote Essential Nutrition Actions & create demand for fortified and diverse local foods - communication
  - Increased production linked to school feeding programs - community

- Processors/traders
  - Elimination of lean season via improved processing and storage - community
  - Link processors and traders to regional food aid programs - clinical & community

- Producer organizations
  - Access to credit/financing for off-farm income-generating activities like artisanal fortification of local cereals & salt iodization - community

- Producers/farmers
  - Transfer commercial farm skills to household gardens to increase food diversity - community
  - Use income to diversify food-basket - community
  - Invest in small ruminants for income and/or dietary supplements - community

- Input suppliers
  - Ensure that information used in decision making for crops to plant and household purchases reflect commercial farm and nutrition consideration - community

- Other
  - Advance a policy framework for the safe, sustainable production of commercially fortified cooking oil and soft wheat flour - policy
Specific Example from the Integrated Ag/Nut Program

Current Ag and Health Work
- Ag work: organizing women into producer organizations
- Health: pilot artisanal fortification activities

Joint Ag/Nut Program: Enabling Appropriate Complementary Feeding
- Women’s producer organizations will have access to credit and education to create micro business/income generating activities;
- These organizations will receive training on fortification of the flours with local ingredients and can then sell them through local distribution networks (current select CHWs) to other mothers as complementary feeding supplements.
Undernutrition Situation

Graph 6: Nutritional status of children under five, 2003 and 2008

- Underweight
- Chronic malnutrition (stunting)
- Acute malnutrition (wasting)

2003 (DHS)*
- Underweight: 48%
- Chronic malnutrition: 20%
- Acute malnutrition: 5%

2008 (MICS)
- Underweight: 44%
- Chronic malnutrition: 18%
- Acute malnutrition: 4%
357,922 children < 5

183,026 children < 5

416,737 children < 5

Tete 48
Manica 46
Sofala 41
Zambezia 46
Nampula 51
Cabo Delgado 56

138,085

Gaza 34
Inhambane 34
Maputo 28
Maputo City 25

Chronic malnutrition
- 25 - 30
- 30 - 35
- 35 - 40
- 40 - 45
- 45 - 50
- 50 - 56
- 55 - 60

Percentage

Maputo City 25
Gaza 34
Maputo 28
Inhambane 34
Sofala 41
Niassa 45
Tete 48
Manica 46
Zambezia 46
Cabo Delgado 56
Nampula 51
Integrating Agriculture and Nutrition in Mozambique
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<th>Multi-year Agriculture Program (MYAP)</th>
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<td>• Nutrition TOT/Messaging</td>
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<td>• Nutrition home-base visits</td>
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<td>• Enriched porridge/moderately malnourished children</td>
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<td>• Messaging to pregnant/lactating women</td>
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<td>• IMCI activities</td>
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<td>• Market Days</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Nutrition Links to PLWHA</td>
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<td>• Linkages with health posts</td>
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<td>• Growth monitoring/promotion</td>
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<tr>
<th>Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP)</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
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<td>• Child Survival</td>
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<td>• Family Planning</td>
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<td>• MOH coordination with health clinics; scholarships; training; system with Village First Responders (APEs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• HIV/AIDS Prevention/PMTCT and OVCs through Jr. Farmers Associations and Home Visits and referrals</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Linkages with MYAP in agriculture production/farmer associations and nutrition</td>
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Lessons Learned

- Country ownership balance with USG priorities across program areas
- Provincial focus with National Scale-up support
- Combining nutrition with other platforms supports efforts towards sustainability
- Integration of management team (ex. joint site visits, shared position)
1. Staffing in DC
2. Staffing in Missions
3. Capacity strengthening opportunities
4. Nutrition communication plan
Nutrition Communication Plan:
Building the dialogue and promoting the evidence base for improved nutrition

Feed the Future: Civil Society Organizations Meeting
Washington, DC
January 6, 2011

Presented by: Roshelle Payes, GH/HIDN/NUT
February 2010: Internal communication plan developed

Shared with USAID Nutrition Technical Working Group

Outlines:
- communication objectives;
- target audiences;
- key messages; and,
- overall approach to ensure USAID Missions are provided with the latest information and tools necessary to meet country needs and achieve progress toward goals of global initiatives.

Working document to be updated regularly
To provide comprehensive support for planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating food and nutrition programming, the communication plan includes the following objectives:

- Build awareness of USG commitment to address undernutrition and nutrition’s role in Feed the Future (FTF) and BEST/Global Health Initiative (GHI)
- Inform Missions and key stakeholders on overall nutrition approach within FTF, BEST, GHI frameworks
- Increase Mission staff’s access to knowledge base on evidence-based interventions and effective food and nutrition programming
- Define available USAID/W resources and technical assistance to support Missions in addressing country needs
- Provide resources and tools to assist Mission staff to identify critical analytical, capacity, or strategic gaps to be addressed
- Engage donors, NGO/PVOs, and other stakeholders to coordinate nutrition programming in order to achieve objectives of FTF, BEST, GHI
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Target Audiences</th>
<th>Key Messages</th>
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</table>
| **USAID Mission staff – Health; Nutrition; Economic Growth; Agriculture; Food for Peace** | *Economic growth and agricultural production alone are not enough to improve nutrition everywhere and for everyone.*  
*Evidence-base on ‘what works’ in nutrition exists and is accessible.*  
*Multi-sectoral planning and programming is critical for achieving progress in nutrition.* |
| **Other donors, development partners, civil society organizations, and, local stakeholders** | *USG committed to food security and undernutrition (MDG 1)*  
*Civil society partners play a key role in extending the reach of government programs, and in many cases, actually implementing them.*  
*Coordinated and collaborative approaches among all partners is necessary to achieve high-impact and sustainable solutions to undernutrition.* |
- Nutrition Technical Update Series
- Nutrition Update 2010
- Nutrition Technical Essentials
- Sessions at USAID State-of-the-Art Conferences (LAC, Africa, Asia)
- Feed the Future Regional Meetings
- Mission Operational Guidance
- Agriculture-Nutrition Community of Practice
- 1,000 Days website
Nutrition Update 2010

- Published in September 2010
- To inform national strategies and action plans to improve nutrition in women and children, provides population level estimates of key nutrition indicators.
- Serves as baseline data for FTF, BEST, GHI
- Compiles latest DHS data on:
  - nutritional status,
  - anemia status,
  - breastfeeding,
  - introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods,
  - minimum dietary diversity,
  - minimum meal frequency, minimum acceptable diet,
  - women’s dietary diversity, and,
  - micronutrient supplementation among pregnant and post-partum women and infant and young children (less than five years).
- Summarizes data from 35 DHS surveys 2003 - 2009 in sub-Saharan Africa, South/Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.
Civil Society Involvement

- Opportunities for civil society engagement and input:
  - Articles, tools, and program experiences to inform USAID Nutrition Technical Update Series
  - Participation in follow-on activities for 1,000 Days: Change a Life, Change the Future effort launched at September 2010 MDG Summit side event
  - Provide event information to 1,000 Days team (Cindy Huang, HuangCY@state.gov)

### Upcoming Global Nutrition Events

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Meeting on &quot;Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health&quot; - New Delhi, India</td>
<td>February 10-12, 2011</td>
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<td>Scaling-Up Nutrition Country Partnership Meeting – New Delhi, India</td>
<td>February 10, 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,000 Days Civil Society Meeting – Bread for the World</td>
<td>June 2011</td>
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<td>World Food Program – School Feeding Meeting</td>
<td>February 21-22</td>
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Thank you.

For additional information:
Roshelle Payes, GH/HIDN/NUT
rpayes@usaid.gov
Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

NATIONAL IMPACT INDICATORS: Prevalence of poverty and prevalence of underweight children

- Inclusive agriculture sector growth
  - NATIONAL IMPACT INDICATORS:
    - Agriculture value added per person
    - Incomes of rural households disaggregated by sex and income quintile

- Improved nutritional status especially of women and children
  - NATIONAL IMPACT INDICATORS:
    - Prevalence of stunted children
    - Prevalence of wasted children
    - Prevalence of underweight women

Projects and policies to support agriculture sector growth

Projects and policies to increase access to markets and facilitate trade

Projects and policies to support positive gains in nutrition

Availability

Access

Utilization

Projects and policies to improve stability by reducing risk and vulnerabilities and to increase gender equality and environmental sustainability
Improved agriculture productivity
Improved markets
Increased private sector investment
Increased ag value chain on- and off-farm jobs
Increased resilience of vulnerable communities
Improved access to diverse and quality foods
Improved nutrition behaviors
Improved utilization of MCH and N services

4. M&E

Project 1
Project 2
Project 3
Project 4
Project 5
Project 6

Research and development; M&E; Leadership training and capacity building; policy enabling environment
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of children underweight</th>
<th>% of children stunted</th>
<th>% of children wasted</th>
<th>% of women with BMI &lt;18.5</th>
<th>% of women with Anemia</th>
<th>% of Children with Anemia &lt; 6 months</th>
<th>% of infants exclusively breastfed</th>
<th>% of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet</th>
<th>% of children who received Vitamin A (6-59 months)</th>
<th>% of households consuming adequately iodized salt</th>
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5. Budget Management

- Food fortification
- Nutrition-sensitive value chains
- Food safety, hygiene, and quality systems
- Food security and nutrition policy

- Training of health or agriculture extension workers
- Capacity strengthening
- Social and behavior change
- Diet diversification (homestead food production)

- Targeting improvements in nutrition practices in the 9 to 24 month window
- Access to agriculture
- Conservation agriculture
- NRM/watershed management
- Feeder roads and irrigation

- Healthy growth promotion in pregnancy and young children
- Management of moderate and severe acute undernutrition
- Early warning and disaster prevention
- Preventing Malnutrition in Under Twos Approach, food assisted (PM2A)
- School feeding
- Productive safety nets
- Livelihood diversification
- Microcredit and savings
- Nutritional quality of food assistance
- Local and regional procurement
Assessment Development Introduction

Field Implementation

Pregnancy (-9 to 0)
- Maternal anemia packages
- Lipid nutrient supplements

Infancy (0 to 6)
- Newborn Vitamin A

Early Childhood (6 to 23)
- Lipid nutrient supplements
- Micronutrient powders

Childhood (6 to 59)
- Community Management of Acute Malnutrition

Population-based
- Staple food fortification
- Biofortification

NEW TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Primary USAID/W investments

Staple food fortification

Population-based

NEW PROGRAM APPROACHES

Effective monitoring
- Minimum Acceptable Diet
- Household Hunger Scale
- Women’s Dietary Diversity

Strengthening nutrition in other USAID investments
- PM2A in FFP MYAPs
- Integration of nutrition into PEPFAR
- Improve nutritional value of food aid
- Improve nutrition assessment, M&E in emergencies

6. S&T
7. Innovation
"...the United States is leading an effort to reach out to people around the world who are suffering, to provide them immediate assistance and to extend support for food security that will help them lift themselves out of poverty. All of us must join together in this effort, not just because it is right, but because by providing assistance to those countries most in need, we will provide new markets, we will drive the growth of the future that lifts all of us up."

— President Barack Obama
PLAN FOCUSES ON USDA’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

- In-country capacity building (working with governments, farmer organizations, the private sector and universities on agricultural policies, regulatory systems/SPS systems, natural resources management, agribusiness/market chains/trade);
- Basic and applied research; and
- Market information, statistics, data and economic analysis.
ACTION PLAN PREMISE

- USDA can have greatest impact in FY2011 by:
  - using internal resources and building synergies across disparate USDA programs:
  - focusing on a select group of countries, and on a component of the USG food security strategy in each country that aligns with USDA comparative advantages and where USDA has existing resources
  - Aligning appropriate USDA global and regional investments with the *Feed the Future Initiative*
COUNTRY LEVEL INVESTMENTS

- A select group of countries/regions - where we can build synergies across existing USDA programs;
- A particular component of each Country Investment Plan and U.S. Government food security strategy that is aligned with USDA comparative advantages and where USDA has existing programs;
- USDA expertise, global research, data and economic analysis, and trade facilitation; and
- Selected Partners, such as the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.
GLOBAL INVESTMENTS

- Support the Feed the Future research strategy, which focuses on advancing the productivity frontier, transforming key agricultural production systems (South Asia cereal, East Africa highland systems, and Southern and Eastern Africa maize-based system), and addressing food safety and nutrition issues;
- Strengthen and extend the Germplasm Resources Information Network to Feed the Future countries
- Research determinants of agricultural productivity in Feed the Future regions and countries.
- Build a Global Agricultural Productivity Network to promote economic research and information sharing on productivity issues to better target interventions;
- Assess and report on status of and progress on food security;
- Assess performance of regional agricultural markets;
- Conduct in-depth analysis for selected countries on data needs;
- Support regional integration and trade facilitation, including alignment with international standards, reduced technical barriers to trade, adoption of science-based policies.
PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Progress against *Feed the Future Initiative* Results Framework indicators per country;
- Alignment of USDA’s activities/resources to focus areas;
- Alignment of USDA’s activities/resources to Country Investment Plans and U.S. Government (USG) food security strategies for each country;
- Increase in relative proportion of USDA global food security resources and activities in focus countries in FY2011 and beyond;
- Alignment of FY2011 and FY2012 USDA agency plans and program allocation processes, as appropriate, with Action Plan; and
- Establishment of effective partnerships in the select five countries and two regional markets with the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, and others.
NUTRITION

- Food Aid Nutrition Education Program (FANEP)
- Basic and Applied Research
- Data and Economic Analysis
- McGovern-Dole Micro-nutrient Pilot Program
- Food for Progress
Open Discussion (use the chat function to enter your comments)

Questions to think about

• What can the USG do to facilitate civil society engagement on nutrition?

• What kinds of knowledge sharing forum are most helpful to share best practices, lessons learned, and coordinate upcoming activities?

• Do those forum already exist?

• How do we utilize them most effectively?
• **Susan Bradley** ([sbradley@usaid.gov](mailto:sbradley@usaid.gov)) Feed the Future (general)
• **Laura Birx** ([lbirx@usaid.gov](mailto:lbirx@usaid.gov)) Feed the Future & Nutrition
• **Lona Stoll** ([lona.stoll@osec@usda.gov](mailto:lona.stoll@osec@usda.gov)) USDA & Feed the Future
• **Cindy Huang** ([chuang@state.gov](mailto:chuang@state.gov)) Feed the Future & 1000 Days
• **Zachary Baquet** ([zbaquet@usaid.gov](mailto:zbaquet@usaid.gov)) Knowledge Platforms
A Short Knowledge Management Interlude
Bureau for Food Security Knowledge Management Activities

- Develop series of briefs for USAID staff and implementers on technical issues
- Monthly Ag Sector Council Daybreak Seminar series
- Capture of BFS sponsored events
- 50 years of Ag at USAID blog
- Development of the Agrilinks web site
Welcome to Agrilinks! This is a new space for agriculture specialists and practitioners to access current information and resources on important agricultural and food security related topics and issues. Through Agrilinks, we will leverage an array of experiences, resources, and expertise to encourage and promote knowledge flow among practitioners, USAID, partners, and other organizations specializing and working on current agricultural development issues.

Agrilinks Activity

Recent Events  Training  Publications

Agrilinks Home

Upcoming Events

What is Agrilinks?
Agrilinks is a website currently under development to support USAID’s Bureau for Food Security. This space on KDID is a temporary home for some of the knowledge products and trainings currently being generated by the office.

Featured Resource

Tips for Integrating Gender into Agriculture Sector Solicitations
October 15, 2010
This guide is designed to help USAID and implementing partners better incorporate gender considerations into the solicitation process.
Agrilinks Activity

Recent Events  Training  Publications

Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative: Feed the Future
September 15, 2010  Linking Ag & Health for Nutrition  USAID Office of Agriculture
An overview of the approach and core elements of Feed the Future, the U.S. Government initiative to fulfill global commitments to reducing hunger.

Exploring the Intersection Between the Global Health Initiative and the Feed the Future Initiative Through Nutrition
September 15, 2010  Linking Ag & Health for Nutrition  USAID
USAID's strategic approaches to addressing undernutrition through GHI and FTF are outlined, with specific focus on the multisectoral aspects of...

The Gender Informed Nutrition and Agriculture Alliance in Africa: Lessons Learned, Challenges and the Way Forward
September 15, 2010  Linking Ag & Health for Nutrition  USAID Office of Agriculture
USAID's experiences, lessons learned, challenges and the way forward through the country-led Gender Informed Nutrition and Agriculture...

The Homestead Food Production Program in Asia
September 15, 2010  Linking Ag & Health for Nutrition  Helen Keller International
An overview of Helen Keller International's Homestead Food Production Program Model in Asia, with emphasis on designing field programs to...

CGIAR Research Program (CRP) on Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health
September 15, 2010  Linking Ag & Health for Nutrition  International Food Policy Institute

Tips for Integrating Gender into Agriculture Sector Solicitations
October 15, 2010
This guide is designed to help USAID agriculture officers better incorporate gender issues into solicitations and their technical evaluation. It aims to assist in the application of ADS requirements for gender integration into new and existing...

Contact Us

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Exploring the Intersection Between the Global Health Initiative and the Feed the Future Initiative Through Nutrition

Presenter(s): Laura Birx
Organizational Author: USAID
Institutional Sponsor: USAID
Publication date: September 15, 2010

USAID’s strategic approaches to addressing undernutrition through GHI and FTF are outlined, with specific focus on the multisectoral aspects of and linkages between agriculture and nutrition.
Agrilinks
www.kdid.org/agrilinks

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