



FEED THE FUTURE

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

From Agriculture to Nutrition: Pathways and Principles

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Agriculture-Nutrition Global Learning
and Evidence Exchange (AgN-GLEE)



Photos: Anna Herforth



Why is Ag-Nutrition “pathway thinking” important?

- Nutrition has historically been an important target for CRSP research
- USAID’s history of investment in nutrition research – First CRSP was Nutrition (UCLA, Neumann, et. al, 1977)
- Pre-FTF, CRSP-generated nutrition outcomes not well-integrated into USAID nutrition programming – e.g. outcomes of ENAM\Ghana Project under GL-CRSP



Why is “pathway thinking” important

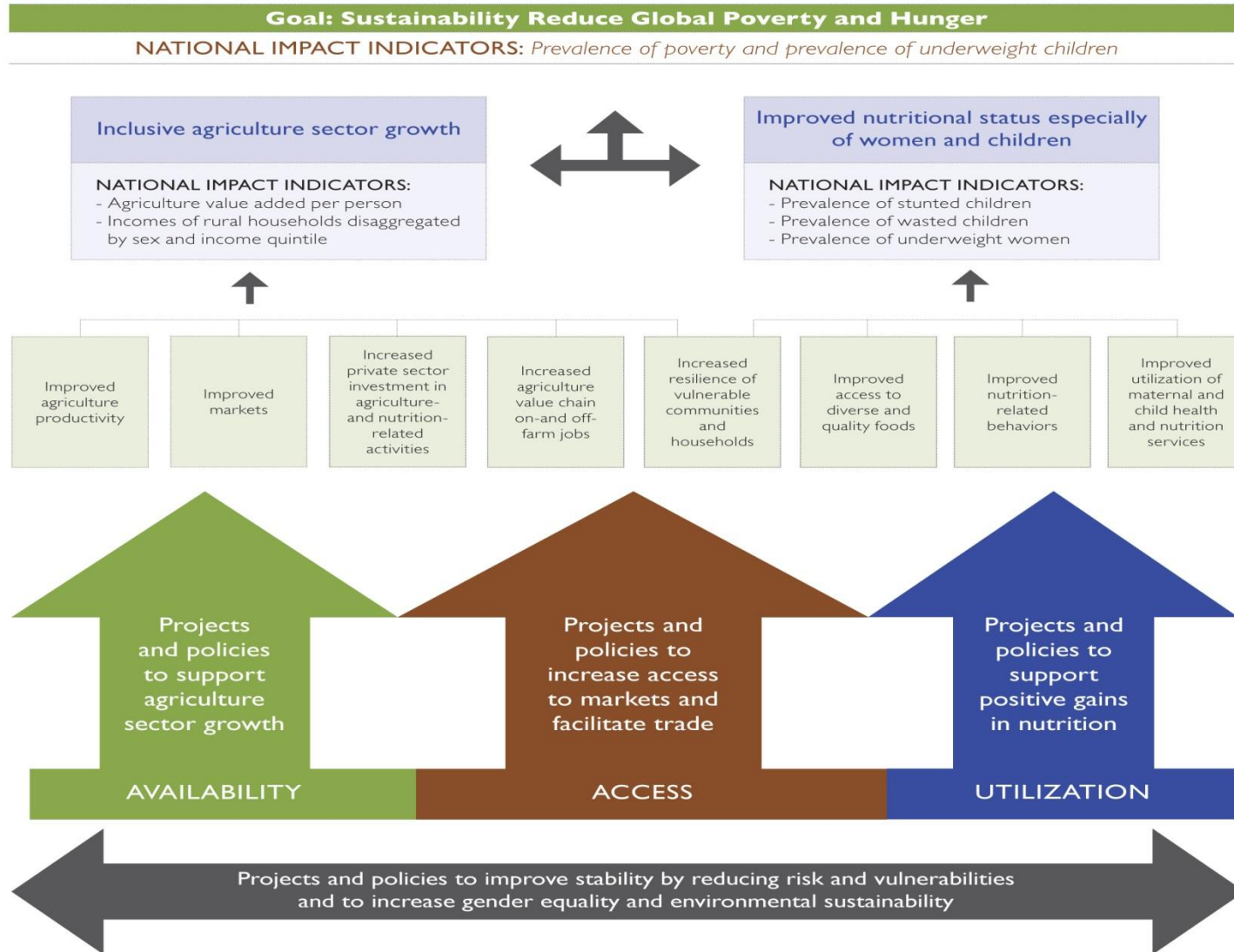
- Ag-N “linkage” implicit throughout FTF programs and explicit in GH- and FFP-funded programs (Title II, GAIN, FANTA, TOPS, SPRING)
- In some countries, nutrition still an “add-on” to FTF value chain investments
- Foster dialogue: We need our GH\nutrition and Food For Peace colleagues to understand and use CRSP IL results.



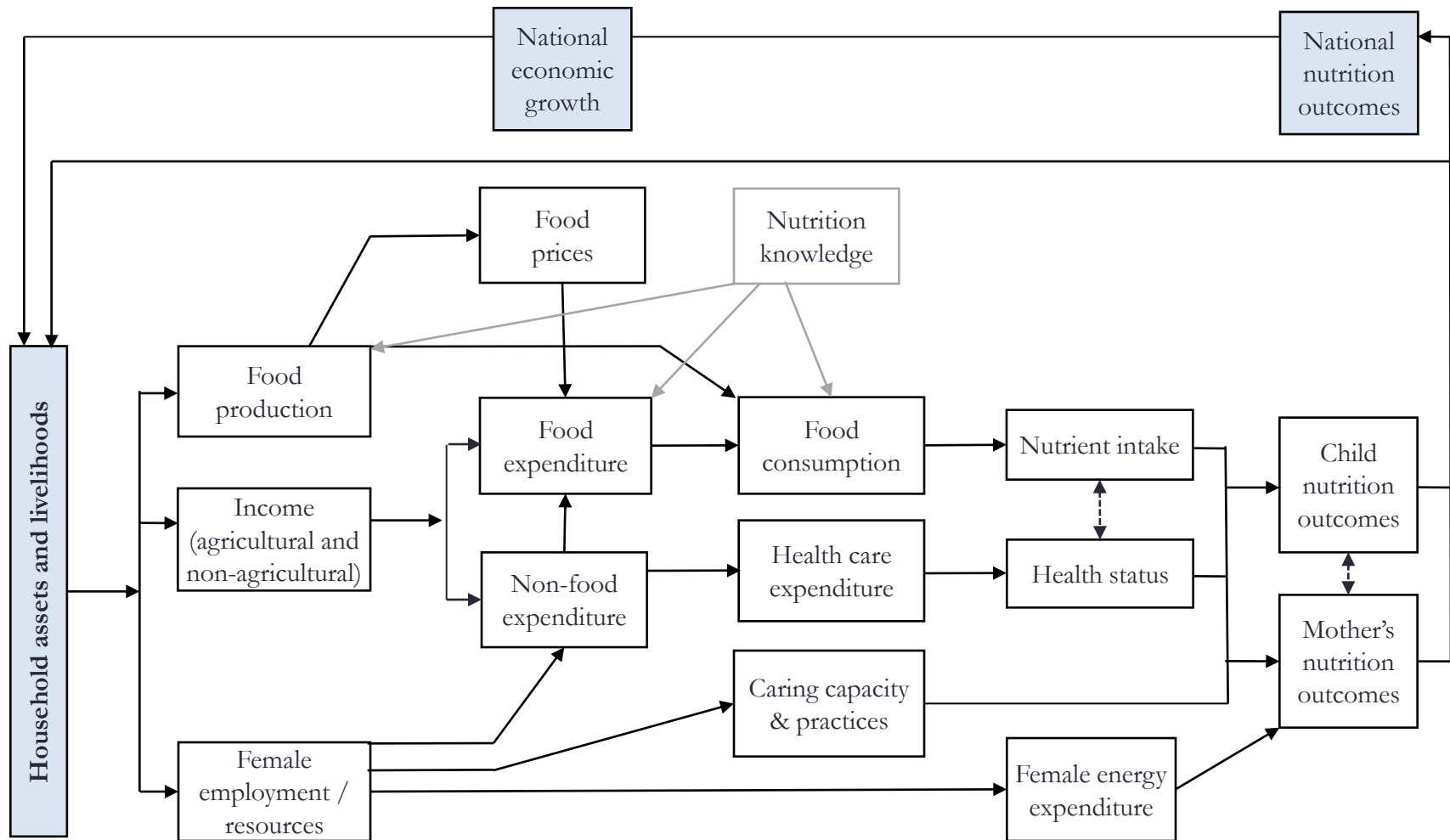
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FIGURE 1 – FEED THE FUTURE RESULTS FRAMEWORK



Pathways from agriculture to nutrition



Adapted from: Stuart Gillespie, Jody Harris, and Suneetha Kadiyala, 2012
The Agriculture-Nutrition Disconnect in India, What Do We Know? IFPRI Discussion Paper 01187

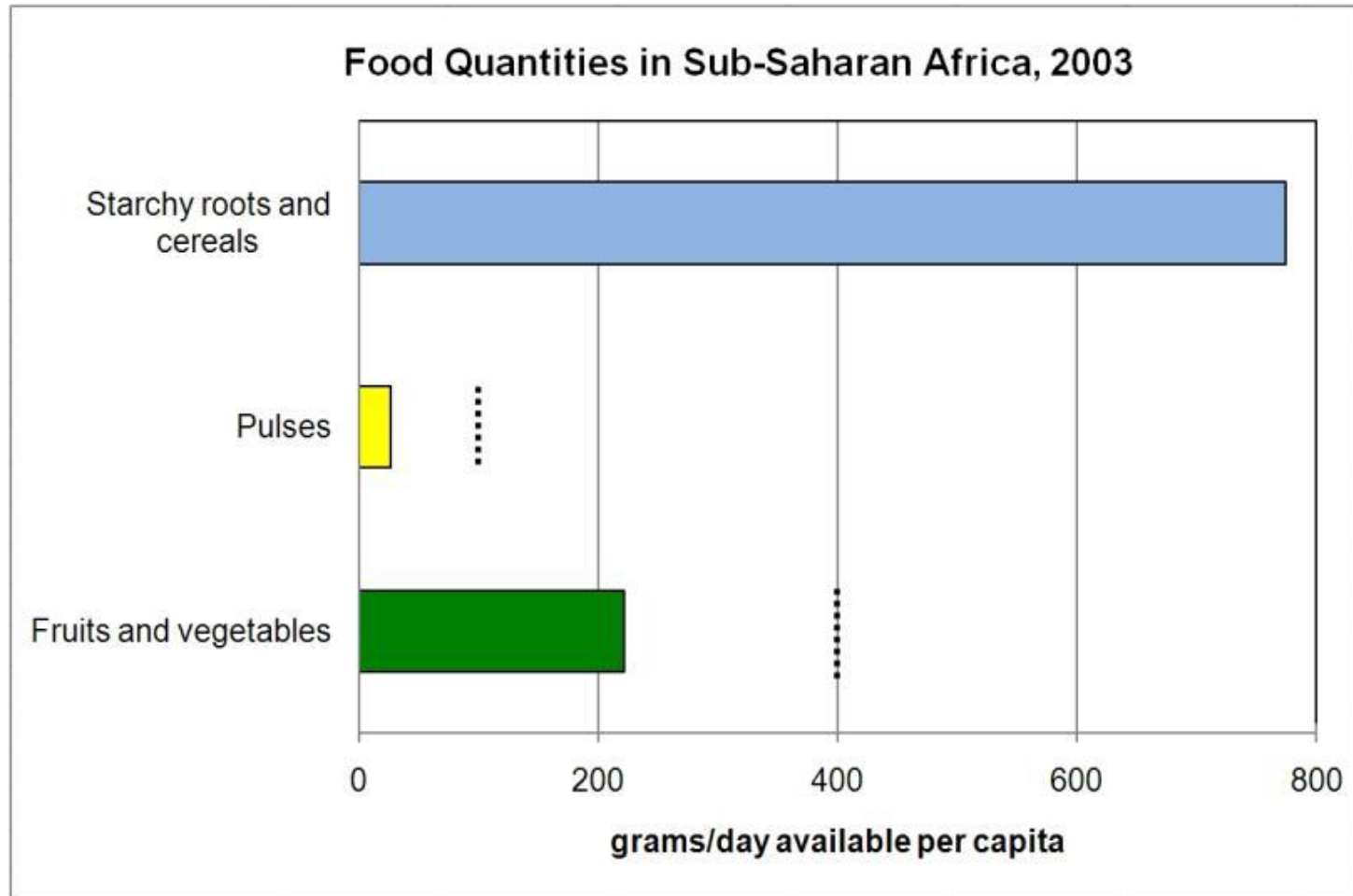
Evidence from previous agricultural efforts to increase income

“Overall, cash-cropping schemes [whether staple crops or other] did not have a significant impact – negative or positive – on child nutritional status.”

- Household incomes generally improved.
- Consumption effects depended on base household income, how much was controlled by women, and changes in relative prices.

Source: World Bank, 2007

Low availability and high prices of nutrient-dense dietary components



Source: Herforth 2010, based on FAO data

Food production affects consumption

“With very few exceptions, home garden programs increased the consumption of fruit and vegetables; aquaculture and small fisheries interventions increased the consumption of fish; and dairy development projects increased the consumption of milk.”

Source: Masset et al, 2012

- Available data from home gardens programs also show positive impact on vitamin A status.
- Among agriculture projects that have improved nutrition, women’s active involvement has been a consistent element

Source: Ruel and Alderman (Lancet 2013)

Overall Messages: Pathways to Nutrition

OLD: Assumptions about nutrition impact have been challenged

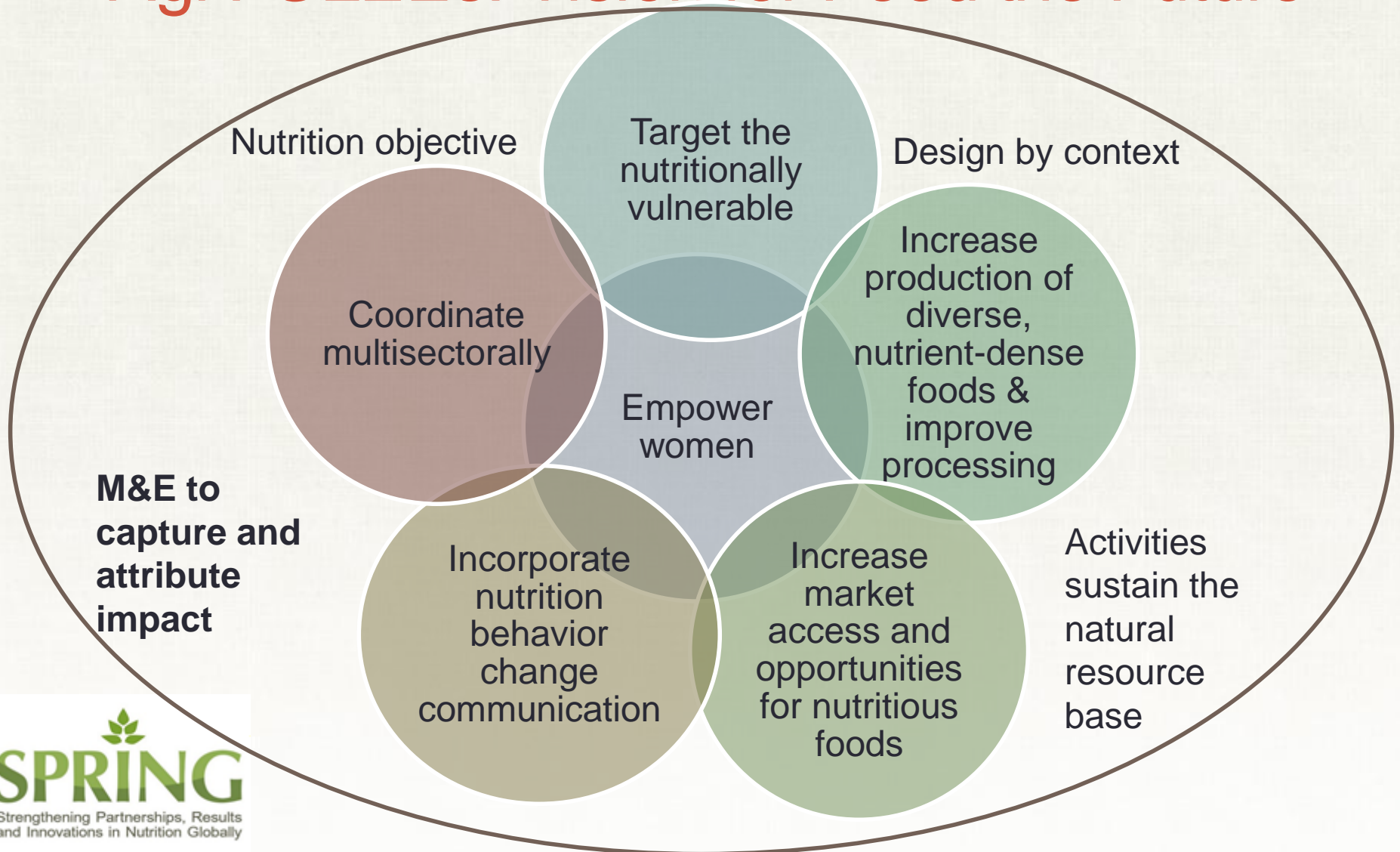
- Increasing production of calories
- Increasing overall household incomes as a singular priority
- Agriculture as a contributor to overall economic growth; double-edged sword for nutrition

NEW: These need more attention if we are going to reach nutrition

- Increasing production of diverse, nutrient dense foods
- Increasing women's incomes
 - And avoiding harm due to additional time demands or energy expenditure of women
- Incorporating nutrition behavior change communication for enhanced nutrition impact from food production and income



AgN-GLEEs: Vision for Feed the Future





Agriculture-Nutrition Working Group on *Agrilinks*

<http://agrilinks.org/working-group/agriculture-nutrition-global-learning-and-evidence-exchange-agn-gee>

Seeking results and “emerging evidence” of impact on nutrition from investment in agricultural research

- Host and join webinars
- Send blogs, Case Studies, Technical Notes



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World Bank: *Secure Nutrition Platform*

<https://www.securenutritionplatform.org/Pages/Home.aspx>



For further information

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