Feed the Future

Global Learning and Evidence Exchange for Nutrition and Agriculture
Feed the Future:

- Born out of the high food price crisis beginning in 2007, and inspired by the “Green Revolution
- Built on IEHA and the GFSR
- Adopted FFP framework for Food Security (Availability, Access, Utilization)
- Announced in 2009 at G-8 Summit in L’Aquila, Italy
- Part of G20+ global effort
- Whole of Government
High Level Objective: Inclusive agriculture sector growth
- Agriculture Sector GDP
- Per capita expenditures in rural households
- Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index

High Level Objective: Improved nutritional status esp. of women & children
- Prevalence of stunted children
- Prevalence of wasted children
- Prevalence of underweight women

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Feed the Future Goal: Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger

**AVAILABILITY**
- Programs and policies to support agriculture sector growth

**ACCESS**
- Programs and policies to increase access to markets and facilitate trade

**STABILITY**
- Programs and policies to reduce inequities

**UTILIZATION**
- Programs and policies to support positive gains in nutrition

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- Prevalence of poverty
- Prevalence of underweight children

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**High Level Objective:** Inclusive agriculture sector growth
- Improved agriculture productivity
  - Gross margins per unit of land or animal of selected product
- Expanding markets and trade
  - Percent change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted commodities
  - Value of incremental sales (farm-level)
- Increased private investment in agriculture and nutrition activities
  - Value of new private investment in ag sector or value chain
  - % pub. expenditure on ag. and nutrition
  - # of local firms/CSO operating sustainably
- Increased employment opportunities in targeted value chains
  - Jobs created by investment in agricultural value chains
- Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households
  - Household Hunger Scale
- Improved access to diverse and quality foods
  - Dietary diversity for women and children
- Improved nutrition-related behaviors
  - Exclusive breastfeeding under six months
- Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services
  - Prevalence of maternal anemia

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**High Level Objective:** Improved nutritional status esp. of women & children
- Improved agriculture productivity
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- Improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services

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**Programs and policies to support agriculture sector growth**

**Programs and policies to increase access to markets and facilitate trade**

**Programs and policies to reduce inequities**

**Programs and policies to support positive gains in nutrition**
“Global Nutrition for Growth Compact” 2013-2020

• Reach 500 million pregnant women and young children with effective nutrition interventions.

• Reduce the number of children under five who are stunted by an additional 20 million

• Save the lives of 1.7 children under five

• $4.15 billion to scale up “nutrition specific” programming and $19 billion for “nutrition sensitive” programming

• U.S. -- Whole of government investment of $1 billion in “nutrition specific” and $9 billion in “nutrition sensitive” programming (2012-2014)
What does it mean to us?

- **USAID Nutrition Strategy:** October, 2013
- **USG “Whole of Government Strategy:** March, 2014
- **M&E and Financial reporting:** FTF Annual Report
- **Learning**
Framework for Actions to Achieve Optimum Fetal and Child Nutrition and Development

Benefits during the life course:
- Cognitive, motor and socioemotional development
- School performance and learning capacity
- Adult stature
- Obesity and NCDs
- Work capacity and productivity

Nutrition specific interventions and programmes:
- Adolescent health and preconception nutrition
- Maternal dietary supplementation
- Micronutrient supplementation or fortification
- Breastfeeding and complementary feeding
- Dietary supplementation
- Dietary diversification
- Feeding behaviours and stimulation
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- Disease prevention and management
- Nutrition interventions in emergencies

Optimum fetal and child nutrition and development:
- Breastfeeding, nutrient rich foods, and eating routine
- Feeding and caregiving practices, parenting stimulation
- Low burden of infectious diseases
- Food security, including availability, economic access, and use of food
- Feeding and caregiving resources (maternal, household, and community levels)

Access to and use of health services, a safe and hygienic environment

Knowledge and evidence
- Politics and governance
- Leadership, capacity, and financial resources

Social, economic, political, and environmental context (national and global)

Nutrition sensitive programmes and approaches:
- Agriculture and food security
- Social safety nets
- Early child development
- Maternal mental health
- Women's empowerment
- Child protection
- Classroom education
- Water and sanitation
- Health and family planning services

Building an enabling environment:
- Rigorous evaluations
- Advocacy strategies
- Horizontal and vertical coordination
- Accountability and incentives regulation, legislation
- Leadership programmes
- Capacity investments
- Domestic resource mobilisation

Morbidity and mortality in childhood
"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."
FTF Learning Agenda: Nutrition and Dietary Quality

FTF Learning Agenda

• Identify and examine synergies among direct nutrition interventions and agricultural programs.

• Clearly articulate nutrition goals and interventions if agriculture, horticulture, and food security programs are expected to improve nutrition.
Key Questions:

• What have been the impacts of different approaches linking Agriculture, Nutrition and Health on dietary diversity and nutritional status (i.e. geographic co-location of programs, integration of interventions, and which combinations)

• Have programs to increase farmers’ incomes resulted in improved nutrition when not coupled with nutrition programming?

• What activities have enabled value chain investments to lead to improved consumption of diverse diets?

• Which agriculture technology interventions have improved diets and nutrition outcomes?

• What investments in human and institutional capacity development have effectively generated large scale nutrition outcomes?
“We will drive the growth of the future that lifts all of us up.”
– President Barack Obama, 2009

“In many places, people live on little more than a dollar a day. So the United States will join with our allies to eradicate such extreme poverty in the next two decades.”
- President Barack Obama, SOTU 2013

Thank You!

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